RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.
On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.
The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.
LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND.

Being a collection of documents, for the most part never before printed, illustrating the history of science in this country before the Norman conquest.

Collected and edited by the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. Cantab.

Vol. I.

Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.


1864.
CONTENTS.

Preface - - - - - - - - - ix
Herbarium of Apuleius - - - - - - - 1
Continued from Dioskorides, etc. - - 248
Medicina de Quadrupedibus - - - - - 326
Leechdoms from Fly Leaves of MSS. - - 376
Charms (in part) - - - - - - 384
PREFACE.
PREFACE.

It will be difficult for the kindliest temper to give a friendly welcome to the medical philosophy of Saxon days. As man has an ever recurring proneness to make himself the standard of truth, to condemn, sneer at, and despise all that he does not choose or is unable to comprehend, so in a greater degree every generation of men admires its own wisdom, skill, science, art, and progress; it calls its own, whatever it has learnt from men of former days, and counts the few improvements which have had their birth in its own time, as triumphs and distinctions which elevate it above all the past.

If we consider the history of the ages gone by, these high pretensions will soon abate somewhat of their confidence. The progress of those contrivances towards our comfort, which we sum up in the term civilization, has been very creeping and laborious. Our great capitals are smaller than Rome, the fortunes of our men of millions are trifles to the wealth of a Crassus or a Lucullus, our houses are less carefully warmed in winter than the Roman villas, our poetry has no Homeros, our sculpture no Praxiteles, our architecture no Parthenon, our philosophy has never seen a century such as that between Perikles and Alexandros, those hundred years of Attic wit and wisdom have given us an education in dead languages, and in the lore and manners of two thousand years since, and are driving our native words from off our tongues and making them strange to our ears.

Our debt to past ages.
The Saxons accept Greek and Latin learning.

The same victory over future ages which puts into the hands of our children a Virgilius, a Demosthenes an Horatius, produced a similar effect upon our forefathers. When their driving, conquering, advancing spirit brought them into the island of the Britons and gave them the Keltic careless tribes for a prey, they also found it worth their while to inquire what was this system of Latin science, which raised fertile crops of wheat for the food of every mouth, built houses which gave warmth amid the tempest, and fetched from foreign distant lands aids and helps whether to health or to disease; and they, like ourselves, became students of Latin and Greek. Something of course they had learned of southern arts before, but when they arrived in and became owners of territories improved by the southron, they could only enjoy their new acquisitions fully by understanding the method of ordering them.

The Gothic nations had a knowledge of their own in the kinds and powers of worts, that is they had the more useful practical part of botany; this is plainly proved by the great number of native names of plants which are found in the works now printed, in glossaries, and in the Gothic languages generally. Their medicine must have consisted partly in the application of the qualities of these worts to healing purposes, for otherwise the study was of no real utility. The uses of hemp and liquorice were first learnt by the Hellenes, from the Skythians. The Saxons evidently were also willing to rely much upon amulets and incantations, for while these resources are accepted by the later Greek physicians, they occur much more frequently as the northern nations obtained a wider footing in the Roman empire.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to Charms.

fight an angry battle against superstition, and they

fear a talisman or a charm with some disdain and

much contempt. But let us reflect that these play-

things tended to quiet and reassure the patient, to

calm his temper, and soothe his nerves; objects which,

if we are not misinformed, the best practitioners of

our own day willingly obtain by such means as are

left them. Whether a wise physician will deprive a

humble patient of his roll of magic words, or take

from his neck the fairy stone, I do not know: but

this is certain, that the Christian Church of that early
day, and the medical science of the empire by no

means refused the employment of these arts of healing,

these balms of superstitious origin. The reader may

enjoy his laugh at such devices, but let him remember

that dread of death and wakeful anxiety must be

hushed by some means, for they are very unfriendly
to recovery from disease.

Some part of the prevailing superstition must have come from the Magi, for we find them ordering that

the modern feverfew, the Pyrethrum parthenium, must

be pulled from the ground with the left hand, that

the fevered patient's name must be spoken forth, and

that the herbcrust must not look behind him.

Plinius says also, that the Magi and the Pythagoreans had many foolish tales about the eryngium, known in England as sea holly. That they ordered the pseudo anchnusa to be gathered with the left hand, the name of him, who was to profit by it to be uttered, and that it should be tied on a man for the tertian fever. They used the áγκασφωτίς, or peony, for evocation of spirits. They got cures for

2 Id. xxi. 9 = 8.  3 If it is the peony.
3 E. campestre, being very rare.  4 Plin. xxiv. 102 = 17.
head ache, bleared eyes, dim sight, pearl, excrescences in
the eyes, tooth ache, rheumatism, quartan fevers, gout,
spasms, lumbago, sterility, ghosts and nightmares,
phrenzy, family discord, indifference to wives, epilepsy,
snakes, shiverings, darts, barking of dogs, fascination,
gripes, gravel, childbirth, magic arts, mad dogs,
dysentery, poison, tyranny, effeminacy, and a potent
love charm, a Lasses come follow me, from the hyena:
but he must be caught when the moon is in Gemini.

The Magi had a special admiration for the mole, if
any one swallowed its heart palpitating and fresh,
he would become at once an expert in divination.
The heart of a hen, placed upon a woman's left breast
while she is asleep, will make her tell all her secrets.
This the Roman calls a portentous lie. Perhaps he
had tried it. They were the authors of the search
for red or white stones in the brood nestlings of
swallows, mentioned by our Saxons. A crazy fellow
(lymphatus) would recover his senses if sprinkled with
the blood of a mole: and those troubled with nocturnal
spirits and by Fauns would be relieved if smeared
with a dragon's tongue, eyes, gall, and intestines
boiled down in wine and oil. Bulls dung was good
for dropsical men, cows dung for women.

The Magi also taught to drink the ashes of a pigs
pizzle in sweet wine, and so to make water into a
dogs kennel, adding the words "lest he, like a hound,
should make urine in his own bed." If a man
in the morning made water a little on his own foot
it would be a preservative against mala medicamenta,
doses meant to do him harm. For quartan fevers
they catch with the left hand the beetle that has

1 Plin. xxviii. 27 = 8.
2 Id. xxx. 7 = 3.
3 Id. xxix. 26.
4 Id. xi. 79.
5 Id. xxx. 24 = 10.
6 Id. xxviii. 68.
7 Id. xxviii. 60 = 15. See below, p. xxxi.
reflected antennæ, and make an amulet of him. For sleep the gall of a sacrificed goat smeared on the eyes or put under the pillow was good.

Demokritos was a devoted adherent of the teaching of the Magi, "magorum studiosissimus." He wrote of an herb, the root of which wrought into pills and swallowed in wine would make guilty men confess everything, tormented at night by strange visions of the spirit world. Another, Θεων βράτιων, food of Gods, which kept the kings of Persia in health and vigour of mind. The Θεαγελλις, or gospel plant, was drunk by the Magi before divination. The γελατοφυλλις, or laughter plant, produced fantoms and laughter, that only ceased by drinking pine nuts, pepper, and honey in date wine. They had also an herb for begetting handsome and good children. A disciple of Demokritos, Apollodoros, had a wort to make old love, even what had turned to hate, revive again. All these had magic names. Plinius view of the general credit in which the doctrine of the Magi stood, is that it was of all sciences on the face of the globe most fraudulent, (which, be it observed, is a great deal to say,) and that it owed its acceptance to its embracing within itself the three sciences most influential among men; medicine, and that, as it shewed the profounder and more venerable; religion, in the darkness of which, says he, the human race is still involved, (to call it superstition would be to modernize here), and the mathematics, that is, astronomy.

Pythagoras held that the whole air is full of spiritual beings, who send men dreams, and the symptoms of disease and health; nor to men only, but to sheep and other cattle; that to these spirits are naturally made lustrations, and averting ceremonies, and invocations,

---

1 Plin. xxx. 30. 2 Id. xxvii. 79. 3 Id. xxiv. 102 = 17. 4 Ibid.
and the like. He taught that holding anethum, that is dill, in the hand, is good against epilepsy. Pythagoras was the founder of the healing art among the Hellenic peoples.

Pythagoras taught that water would freeze with the herbs coracesia and calycia, also the flower of the aquifolium or holly. Chrysippus, that an animal, nobody knew anything about, the phrygania, was a good amulet for quartan fevers. Cato, that a man would go comfortably to sleep after eating hare; and says Plinius, there must be something in the general persuasion that after hare a man is good looking for nine days.

Serapion of Alexandria flourished (B.C. 278) forty years after the death of Alexander the Great, and was one of the chiefs of the Empiric school, who relied upon observation and experiment in preference to speculation and thoughtful reasoning; yet he in epilepsy prescribed the warty excrescences on the forelegs of animals, camels brain and gall, rennet of seal, dung of crocodile, heart of hare, blood of turtle, stones of boar, ram, or cock.

Soranos.

Soranos, an early writer of the methodic school, while he refused incantations as cures for diseases, testifies in so doing to their prevalence: — "Alii cantilenas adhibendas probaverunt, ut etiam Philistionis frater idem memorat libro xxii. de adiutoriis, scribens quendam fistulatorem loca dolentia decantasse, que cum saltum sumerent palpitando, discusso dolore mitescerent. Alii denique hoc adiutorii genus Pythagoram
memorant invenisse: sed Sorani iudicio videntur hi mentis vanitate iactari, qui modulis et cantilena "passionis robur excludi posse crediderunt."  

Plinius records that the rule is to sow basil with \textit{Plinius.} curses and ugly words;\textsuperscript{2} that pills of elaterium, the drastic juice of a wild cucumber, hung about the waist in rams wool, help parturition, if the patient knows nothing about the resource;\textsuperscript{3} he knew a man of praetorian rank, a chief man in Spain, who was cured of intolerable disorders of the uvula by carrying hung to his neck by a thread a root of purslane;\textsuperscript{4} that Sappho fell in love with Phaon because he found a masculine root of \textit{eryngium};\textsuperscript{5} that an amulet of the seed of tribulus cures varicose veins;\textsuperscript{6} that tradition avers men afflicted with tertian fever are relieved of it if they tie on themselves a root of autumnal nettle, provided that when the root is dug the sick man and his parents names are duly pronounced aloud;\textsuperscript{7} that if a man carry a poplar wand in his hand he will not get his legs chafed;\textsuperscript{8} the herb selago, which was like savine, was gathered without use of iron, with the right hand, in pickpocket fashion, "velut a furante," poked through the left armhole of the tunic, in a white robe, with naked clean washed feet, after an oblation of wine and bread.\textsuperscript{9} Since ordinary "clinic" medicine avails not in quartan fevers, he will tell us how to cure it by amulets; by the dust in which a hawk has been rolling himself tied up in a bit of cloth with a red thread; by the longest tooth of a black dog; by a solitary wasp caught in the left hand.

\textsuperscript{1} Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. cap. 1, p. 555, ed. of 1709. 
\textsuperscript{2} Cum maledictis ac probris, xix. 37 = 7. 
\textsuperscript{3} Plin. xx. 3 = 1. 
\textsuperscript{4} Id. xx. 81 = 20. 
\textsuperscript{5} Id. xxii. 9 = 8. 
\textsuperscript{6} Id. xxii. 12 = 10. 
\textsuperscript{7} Id. xxii. 16 = 14. 
\textsuperscript{8} Id. xxiv. 32 = 8. 
\textsuperscript{9} Id. xxiv. 62 = 11.
PREFACE.

and tied on; by the head of viper cut off, or its living heart cut out, in a piece of cloth; by the snout and tips of the ears of a mouse in a rose-coloured patch, the animal itself to be let loose; by the right eye of a living lizard poked out, in a bit of goats skin; by the ball rolling scarabaeus (s. stercorarius); a holly planted in (the courtyard of) a house keeps off witchcrafts; they say that an amulet of the chamaelæa (Dafne lauræola, D. mezereum) will cure pearl “albugo” in the eyes, provided that the plant be gathered before sunrise, and the purpose be outspoken; an herb picked from the head of a statue and tied up in a red thread will cure head ache; an herb by which dogs stale, if drawn untouched by iron, cures dislocations.

Enough, perhaps, has been said to mark the character of Plinius collections.

With Plinius was contemporary Ioseph, or Josephus. The tales about the mandrake current much later, and found in the Saxon Herbarium, are traceable to what he says of the Baaras, an herb that runs away from the man that wants to gather it, and won’t stop till one throws on it ὀφρον γυναικής ἢ τὸ ἐμμηνον αἷμα, for nastiness is often an element of mysteries, and even then it kills the dog that draws it out. It is not certain that the mandrakes berries are meant in Genesis xxx. 14.

Philagrios (364 A.D.) thought it superfluous and unbecoming to add to a prescription a direction to spit once into the drug pot, once on the earth, with some barbarous names, since without the names it would be equally efficacious.

---

1 Plin. xxx. 30 = 11.
2 Id. xxiv. 71 = 13.
3 Id. xxiv. 82 = 15.
4 Id. xxiv. 106 = 19.
5 Id. xxiv. 111 = 19.
6 Bell. Jud. VII. vi. 3 = p. 117.
7 Art. cxxii.
8 Actius, 607. c. in the Medicee Artis Principes, unpublished in the original language.
Xenokrates, who, says Galenos, flourished two gene-
rations, or sixty years before himself, writes with an
air of confidence on the good effects to be obtained by
eating of the human brain, flesh, or liver; by swallow-
ing in drink the burnt or unburnt bones of the head,
shin, or fingers of a man, or the blood. He had also
a good list of nasty prescriptions, for which the veil
of a dead language is required.1

Galenos is cited by Alexander of Tralles,2 as doing
a reluctant homage to incantations. His words,
perhaps, do not go further than the conclusions of an
unprejudiced physician of our own day might do, were
he willing to brave the quick rising imputation of
superstition. "Some think that incantations are like
"old wives tales: as I too did for a long while. But
"at last I was convinced that there is virtue in them
"by plain proofs before my eyes. For I had trial
"of their beneficial operation in the case of those
"scorpion stung, nor less in the case of bones stuck
"fast in the throat, immediately, by an incantation,
"thrown up. And many of them are excellent, seve-
"rally, and they reach their mark."

Pamphilos makes Galenos angry with his gipsy
trickeries; "his old wives tales, his Egyptian quackeries,
"his babbling incantations used by the folk employed
"to collect the plants, his periapts, and his humbugs,
"not merely useless, not merely unprofessional, but
"all false; no good even to little boys, not to say

1 Πόσις δὲ ἑδρώτος τε καὶ ὦφον καὶ
κατανερδόν γυναίκας ἀσελγής καὶ βδε-
λυρά, καὶ τούσων ὅδεν ἡττουν ἢ κα-
προν, ἥν διαχρωμένην τε τοῖς κατά τὸ
στόμα καὶ τὴν φάρμαγα μορφοῖς οἷς τε
τὴν γαστήρα κατανεμομεῖν ἐγγαλεῖν ὦ
Σενεκρῆσθη ὦ τι τοῖς παινεῖν δίναται.

Galen. de simpl. mixt. et fac.,
lib. xx. vol. xii., p. 248, ed.
Kühl.

2 Lib. ix. cap. 4, p. 538, ed. 1556.
students of medicine." Pamphilos had written in alphabetical order about herbs.\footnote{Oxxta βή καὶ Πάμφιλος ἐποιήσατο τὴν περὶ τῶν βοτανῶν πραγματείαν. ἀλλ’ ἐκείνος μὲν εἰς τὸ μῆθος γράφων τινας ἐξετάσει τοιας γοητείας Ἀγαπητίας ληφόδεις ἐμα τίσιν ἐπιθεῖσαι, ἂς ἀναιροῦμενοι τῶς βοτάνας ἐπιλέγοις. καὶ δὴ κέχρηται πρὸς περιπατὴν καὶ ἄλλας μαγγανεῖας οὐ περιέχοντας µόνον, οὐδ’ ἐξ’ τῆς ἱατρικῆς τέχνης, ἀλλ’ καὶ φευεδέος ἀπάσας. ήµεῖς δὲ οὕτω τοιοῦτων οὐδὲν οὕτω τὰς τοιούτων ἔτι λῃσθείς μεταμορφώσεις ἔρουσαν. οὐδ’ γὰρ τούς µικρὸς πατινὶ κωµὴν χρησιµοµεν υπολοµβάνοµεν εἰναὶ τοῦς τοιοῦ-} 

Alexander of Tralles (A.D. 550) frequently prescribes periapts, that is, amulets, and wise words: thus for colic, he guarantees by his own experience and the approval of almost all the best doctors, dung of a wolf, with bits of bone in it, if possible, shut up in a pipe, and worn during the paroxysm, on the right arm, or thigh, or hip, taking care it touches neither the earth nor a bath. A lark eaten is good. The Thracians pick out its heart, while alive, and make a periapt, wearing it on the left thigh. A part of the cecum of a pig prepared with myrrh, and put up in a wolves or dogs skin, is a good thing to wear. A ring with Hercules strangling a lion on the Median stone, is good to wear.\footnote{A Gnostic device. See Montfaucon, plates 159, 161, 163.} A bit of a childs navel, shut up in something of silver or gold with salt, is a periapt which will make the patient at ease entirely. Have the setting of an iron ring octagonal, and engrave upon it, "Flee, Flee, Ho, Ho, Bile, the Lark was searching;" on the head of the ring have an N\footnote{The N on the ring is Gnostic; see Montfaucon, t. έλ., clxxxii.} engraved: this is potent, and he thinks it would be strange not to communicate so powerful an antidote, but begs it may be reserved from casual folk, and told

---

\footnote{1 Galen. de facult. simpl., lib. vi. p. 792, ed. Kühn.}
only to such as can keep secrets, and are trusty (φιλαρέτους). For the gout he recommends a certain cloth, μήρης παρθένου τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῶν καταμηνίων βάκχως υπονυμω, also the sinews of a vultures leg and toes tied on, minding that the right goes to the right, the left to the left; also the astragali of a hare, leaving the poor creature alive; also the skin of a seal for soles; also a line of Homeros, τεστικές ἐ' ἀγιορῇ, ὑπὸ ὑπὸ στονα-χιετο γαία, on gold leaf, when the moon is in Libra; also a natural magnet found when the moon is in Leo. Write on gold leaf, in the wane of the moon, “mei, " theu, mor, for, teux, za, zon, the, lou, chri, ge, ze, ou, " as the sun is consolidated in these names, and is " renewed every day, so consolidate this plaster as it " was before, now, now, quick, quick, for, behold, " I pronounce the great name, in which are consoli- " dated things in repose, iaz, azuf, zoon, threux, bain, " chook, consolidate this plaster as it was at first, now, " now, quick, quick.” Then bits were to be chopped off a chameleon, and the creature living was to be wrapped up in a clean linen rag, and buried towards the sunrise, while the chopped bits were to be worn in tubes; all to be done when the moon was in the wane. Then again for gout, some henbane, when the moon is in Aquarius or Pisces, before sunset, must be dug up with the thumb and third finger of the left hand, and must be said, I declare, I declare, holy wort, to thee; I invite thee to-morrow to the house of Fileas, to stop the rheum of the feet of M. or N., and say, I invoke thee, the great name, Jehovah, Sabaoth, the God who steadied the earth and stayed the sea, the filler of flowing rivers, who dried up Lot’s wife, and made her a pillar of salt, take the breath of thy mother earth and her power, and dry the rheum of the feet or hands of N. or M. The next day, before sunrise, take a bone of some dead animal, and dig the

---

1 Lib. ix. p. 165, ed. 1548. 2 This is also probably Gnostic: from some of their words nothing rational has been elicited.
root up with this bone, and say, I invoke thee by the holy names Iao, Sabaoth, Adonai, Eloi, and put on the root one handful of salt, saying, "As this salt will not increase, so may not the disorder of N. or M." And hang the end of the root as a periapt on the sufferer, etc.¹ For agues, "the little animal that sits and weaves with the view to catch flies, tied up in a rag, round the left arm, is good."² Trallianus mostly wrote very good sense. The Gnostics professed a medley of all the religions they could hear of.

Alexander Trallianus also recommends for epilepsy, from Asklepiades ὑφαμαξευτής, a metal cross, ἡλον ἐσταυρωμένον, tied as a periapt to the arm. He obtains from Zalachthes and Osthanes, interpreters of the Magi, a recommendation to try jasper and coral, with root of nux vomica in a linen cloth. Demokrates, an Athenian, who consulted the Delfic oracle, was told to get some worms out of a goats brain. The occipital bone of an asses head in a skin is also a good periapt. Get a big rivet from a wrecked ship, make a broach of it, and insert a bone cut from the heart of a living stag.

The arts of magic, real arts, with effects visible to the eye, sciences, if the modern latitude of language be allowable, had at a very early period arrived at high perfection in Egypt, when Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses and Aaron, turning their rods into serpents, and water into blood (1600 B.C.); in Syria, when the witch or ventriloquist of Endor promised her clients conferences with the dead (1100 B.C.); in Hellas, when Vlysses visited the spirit world, and Kirke turned men into swine (1100 B.C.); and in Persia, beyond chronological limits.

¹ Id. pp. 198, 199. That curious Gnostic charm seemed to deserve quotation at length. ² Id. p. 234, ἅλφιαν. ³ Alex. Trall., lib. i. pp. 82, 83, 84, ed. 1556.
The practical wisdom of such men as Hippokrates, and the Epikurean scepticism of the age of Horatius Flaccus, had reduced the influence of magicians among cultivated minds to some reasonable limits. The revival of their power has been attributed to the depressing effect of imperial tyranny; but a larger share is probably due to the inroad of barbaric minds which the calm light of knowledge had not reached.

Saxons, Angles, and all the Gothic races were wholly unable to accept, to use, to learn, the medical skill of Hellas and of its pupil Italy. The point to which surgery had been brought was high; and if we don't say the same of physic, perhaps, we are not very good judges, having discovered very few specifics of our own. Our measure of their proficiency will be much safer in surgery than in pharmacy.

It seems pretty well agreed by competent and careful critics that the book on Wounds of the Head is by the great Hippokrates, who flourished at Kos during the Peloponnesian war (fl. 436, died 377?). He used a σμικρόν τρύπανον, a small trepan, which implies also some greater, a πρίων, or saw, which had a περιόδος or circular motion, and which is judged by medical men to be the tryphine, and a πρίων χαρακτός, or jagged saw, which is held to be the trepan,¹ and he gives anxious directions to the operator, to withdraw the instrument frequently and cool both it and the bone with cold water, and to exercise all vigilance not to wound the lining membrane. The employment of splints, νήσθηκας,² on broken limbs, is not of much mark here, as we find our Saxons could adopt the resource. In the opinion of Dr. Greenhill, the "Οξικος in the works of Hippokrates may be his; according to the last editor of his works, it is his, or of the Koan

² Hippokr. ut sup. p. 755.
school; it is a remarkable document, as laying down the outlines of professional etiquette, of the broad line of distinction between the physician and surgeon, and for its plain statement that cutting for the stone was then practised. The process is spoken of as familiar, and its dangers are shortly expressed by Aretaeos (A.D. 81), who observes that men sometimes die the very day of the operation, which, however, is indispensable. The same author mentions the relief afforded to those afflicted with the stone by the use of the catheter. Philagrios described in his lost works his own treatment of a case, where the calculus had escaped from the bladder and stuck fast in the ureter, so that the man, with suppression of urine and with pain, had almost gone. The stone had made its way almost to the orifice of the canal, but with a fine pair of forceps could not be extracted, nor yet by gently moving it with a probe. He would not cut the urethra from below, because that would certainly end in an artificial and inconvenient urinary orifice, but he cut down upon it from above. Celsus, in the case of a large stone, recommends, as of course, that it should be crushed by the instrument invented by Ammonios, the λιθοτόμος, or surgeon, who gave his chief attention to this subject, and of course before his own time (A.D. 15.). Ammonios is supposed to have practised at Alexandria.

1 Οὐ τεμέω δὲ οὐδὲ μὴν λειώνωται. ἐκχωρήσω δὲ ἐργάτης ἀνθρώπον πρήξος τῆς ἀναξ. (I write ἐργάτης not ἐργάτης.)
2 Aret. Chronic. lib. ii. cap. 4.
3 Id. Acut. lib. ii. cap. 9.
5 Id hoc modo fit. Vnecus iniiciatur calculo, sic, ut facile cum con- cussam quoque teneat, ne is retro revolvatur; tum ferramentum adhibetur crassitudinis modice, prima parte tenui, sed retusa, quod ad motum calculo, et ex altera parte iectum, cum findit; magna cura habita, ne aut ad ipsam vesicam ferramentum perveniat, aut calculi fractura ne quid incidat. Celsus, lib. vii. cap. 26. 3.
Asklepiades (B.C. 100), in extreme cases of difficult Laryngotomy, respiration, from whatever obstruction of the trachea, cut through the air tube of the throat.\(^1\) Antyllus\(^2\) wrote down the proper directions for even a timid operator.

We find described in the Museo Borbonico\(^3\) some surgical instruments of bronze discovered in Herculanum and Pompeii. There is the speculum magnum matricis, or \(δ\ion{io}{s}τριον\), with two branches and a travelling yoke for them driven by a screw, for ocular examination of the organic state of the matrix; it served rather as a dilatator than as a speculum, and has been superseded by a better instrument, the invention of Recamier. The careful use of it is described by Paulus Ægineta.\(^4\) There is also the speculum ani, or \(διοστρα\), composed of two branches bent at right angles and opening by pressure on the handles: this instrument was known as \(κατοτρή\), to the author of the book on hæmorrhoids among the works of Hippokrates.\(^5\) Further has been found a forceps of a curious construction, suited for removing pieces of bone from the surface of the brain in cases of fractured skull. It has been specially considered by Prof. Benedetto Vulpes, [1847], who thinks it may also have been intended to take up an artery. The Greeks, he observes, as appears by an inscription dug up near Athens, were able to tie an artery in order to stop hæmorrhage, and words implying so much are found in a treatise of Archigenes, (A.D. 100,) existing in MS. in the Laurentian library at Florence: \(α\ion{to}{bροχίπων \ ο\ion{h}{ν η\)
Forceps.

A tap.

Another tap.

The Probe.

The vessels carrying (blood) towards the incision must be tied or sewed up. Near the end of the sixteenth century a French surgeon was the first to recover the ligature of the artery, and the instrument he used was very similar (somiglia moltissimo) to the forceps in the Museum at Naples.¹

A curious pair of forceps has also been found, without a parallel among modern surgical instruments; the blades have a half turn, and the grip is toothed and spoon shaped, when closed. By construction it is suited for introduction into some internal cavity, and for holding firm and fast some excrescence there. Professor Vulpes finds it well calculated for dealing with the excrescences which grow upon the Schneiderian membrane covering the nasal bones, or such as come on the periphery of the anus or the orifice of the female urethra; especially such as having a large base cannot be tied.²

There is further an instrument for tapping the dropsical, described by Celsus³ and Paulus Ἀegineta.⁴ It was somewhat altered in the middle of the seventeenth century by Petit.

An instrument suited to carry off the dropsical humours by a little at a time on successive days, as Celsus⁵ and Paulus Ἀgineta⁶ recommend, has also been dug up. Rust and hard earth, which cannot safely be removed, have blocked up the canal of the relic and render conclusions less certain.⁷

The probe, "specillum," μῆλη, is reported by Cicero to have been invented by the Arkadian Apollo, who

---

¹ Vulpes, Illustrazione di tutti gli Strumenti chirurgici scavati in Ercolano e in Pompei, Napoli, 1847.
² Ibid.
³ Lib. vi. cap. 50.
⁴ Lib. vi. cap. 15.
⁵ Lib. vii. cap. 15.
⁶ Lib. vii. cap. 50.
⁷ Vulpes, ut supra.
also was the first to bind up a wound.\(^1\) Seven varieties are figured in the work of Professor Vulpes in one plate, with ends obtuse, spoon shaped, flat and oval, flat and square, flat and divided. The obtuse knob was πυρήν; the spoon was κυάθιον; those which had a flat extremity were σταθόμελαι; such as had a knob at each end were διπέρνα.

The catheter of the ancients is figured by the same writer.\(^2\) It was furnished with a bit of wood to be drawn out by a thread,\(^3\) to prevent the obstructive effects of capillary attraction and to fetch the urine after it when withdrawn. It is of bronze, and elastic catheters seem to be of modern invention.

They have, or had in 1847, eighty-nine specimens of pincers in the Naples Museum, fifteen are like what are now called anatomical pincers, one only has the form of the tenaculum, seventeen are depilatory pincers. One pair of nippers is rectilinear, terminating in points like a pair of compasses. Their names were λυβίζει, volsellæ.

Hooks, hamuli, ἀγχυστῖα, to the number of fourteen, had been laid up in the cases in 1847; also a trident for cauterizing,\(^4\) and a spatula; a silver lancet was accompanied in the excavating by a small spoon, suited, as medical men agree, for examining a small quantity of the flowing blood. There are also cupping vessels of a somewhat spherical shape, from which air was exhausted by burning a little tow. A flem for bleeding horses, of the same shape as that now used, and a bent lever of steel, μεχλίκων, vectarius, for raising the bones of the cranium in case of depression by fracture. Professor Vulpes has given us figures of eight steel or iron knives for various surgical purposes, and of

---

1 Cicero de Nat. Deor., lib. iii.  
2 Plate III. fig. 1.  
3 Galen. Medicus, cap. xix.  
4 Paulus Ἑγινετ., lib. vi. cap. 48.
a small plate suitable in the form of its handle for the application of cauterity by fire.¹

There exists a tract of twelve pages by Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, "On some ancient Greek medical vases for containing Lykion" [1856]. He knows of four "ancient vases or drug bottles intended to contain this valued eye medicine," "the Λύκιον Ἑλείκιον of Dioskorides." They are severally lettered Λύκιον παρὰ Μετακίον, Ἡρακλεῖον Λύκιον [for Λύκιον], Ἰασόνος Λύκιον (two). The drug is the rusot or ruswut of India, an inspissated extract prepared from the wood or roots of several species of berberis, as the berberis lycium, aristata, etc.²

It is "most useful in all cases of inflammation of the external tunics of the eye." The vases in which it was found are of very small dimensions, and in three of them the internal content is much smaller than the external promise; this arose, of course, from the high price of the drug.

Beside these elaborate contrivances and this skilful audacity of the Mediterranean peoples, northern medicine shows not to advantage. Beda, one of our safest and earliest authorities, gives an account of a leech, Cynifrid, or Cyneferth, who, A.D. 679, opened a tumor for Ætheldryth, queen and abbess, without saving her life.

The name and office of leeches was familiar to the people: the Leechbook, or Liber Medicinalis, is intended for the use of a medicus, not of a layman; and the frequent expression, "as leeches know how," shows that they received a professional education.

These leeches then, unable to use the catheter, the searching knife, the lithotritic hammer, and ignorant of the afar sought Indian drugs, were in their early practice almost wholly thrown back upon the lancet,

¹ Vulpes, as before. 
² Royle.
wherewith to let blood, and the "parabilia," the ἐπιτραπέτα, the accessibles, chiefly worts from the field and garden. Not only the Engle and Seaxe, the warrior inhabitants of our own island, but also all the races of Gothic invaders, were too rude to learn much of Galenos, or of Alexander of Tralles, though they would fain do so. The writings of Marcellus, called Empiricus, the Herbarium of Apuleius, the stuff current under the name of Sextus Placitus, the copious volumes of Constantinus Africanus, the writings of St. Hildegard of Bingen, the collections out of Dioskorides, the smaller Saxon pieces, are all of one character, substituting for the case of instruments and Indian drugs, indigenous herbs, the worts of fatherland, smearings, and wizard chants. Over the whole face of Europe, while the old Hellenic school survived in Arabia, the next to hand resource became the established remedy, and the searching incision of the practised anatomist was replaced by a droning song.

The triumphant barbarians had no Παεάν, no Αἰσχυλος, no Chiron, far less an Hippokrates. That they must have employed herbs before their pouring down over the south seems indisputable, and leeches are not only Teutonic in the form of their name, but are mentioned as driving a profession in the rudest ages.

Limrúnar skaltu kunna, Twig runes shalt thou ken,
et þú vilt læknir vera if thou a leech wilt be
ok kunna sär at sía; and ken a sore to see;
a berki skal þær rista on bark shall one them write
ok á baðmi viðar and on branch of wood,
þeim er lútta austur limar.1 whose limbs to east do lout.

The Runic ceremony here described may be, if a conjecture be allowed to us, analogous to the allocution to the wort, the declaration of healing purpose,

1 Sigdrifumal II. in Sæmundar Edda.
the announcement of the patients name, so often found in our Saxon volumes.

\[ \text{Pat kann ek annat,} \]
\[ \text{er purfu yta synir,} \]
\[ \text{peir er vilja lekman liva.}^{1} \]

That ken I second, there needs us sons of men, who will as leeches live.

What is now "morbific virus," was with them "venom;" epidemics were produced by "flying venom;" there was also "red venom," which suggests scarlet fever, "watchet venom," "white venom," "livid venom," and so on; all no doubt appropriate names.\(^2\)

The state of feeling about sorcery among these northern hordes is best gathered from a perusal of the elder Edda, which is a world of witchery; the Gods themselves were truly described as charm smiths.\(^3\) We may perchance wonder at the slavery in which people were held by the Church, during the earlier ages of our modern period; at the saying of medicine masses, at the blessing the worts out of the field, at the placing them upon the altar; but the Church had delivered men from a worse servitude than this, from the tyranny and terror of the poisoner and the wizard. The conscious helplessness of man, when the hand of God is upon him, must gladly humble itself in the dust, and lick the dirt in craving mercy. Let the scornful reader, in good health, not toss his head on high at the so called superstition of the simple Saxon, but consider rather how audacious an infidel that man, in those ages, would have seemed, who had refused to pray in the received manner for the restoration of his health.

I am scarce willing to take the tone of apology for the magical syllables we find in these leechcrafts. It will be well to take a practical view, and to say that, especially in the centuries between 500 and

---

\(^{1}\) Havamal, 148, ibid.

\(^{2}\) Lacnunga, fol. 162.

\(^{3}\) Galldrâ smíðir. Ynglinga S. vii.
1000 A.D., so strong was the general acceptance of magic influence, so general was the fashion set in that direction, that every candidate for the confidence of the public must fall in with it. Marcellus, otherwise a worthless author, is useful, as showing both how the skilful use of surgical instruments had been lost, and how much more rankly this weed of faith in spiritual influences had spread its growth. The date of this writer is set at about 380 A.D.

He recommends, to avoid inflamed eyes, "when you see a star fall or cross the heavens, count quickly, for you will be free from inflammation for as many years as you count numbers." For the same disorder, write on a clean sheet of paper οὐβείχ, and hang this round the patients neck, with a thread from the loom. In a state of purity and chastity, write on a clean sheet of paper φυφφαραν, and hang it round the mans neck; it will stop the approach of inflammation. The following will stop inflammation coming on, written on a clean sheet of paper; ροιβος, ρομειρας ρηλίου ως κανέφορα, και παντες ηακοτει; it must be hung to the neck by a thread; and if both the patient and operator are in a state of chastity, it will stop inveterate inflammation. Again, write on a thin plate of gold with a needle of copper ὀρνο ὀμφατι; do this on a Monday; observe chastity; it will long and much avail. As soon as a man gets pain in his eyes tie in unwrought flax as many knots as there are letters in his name, pronouncing them as you go, and tie it round his neck. If a man have a white spot, as cataract, in his eye, catch a fox alive; cut his tongue out; let him go; dry his tongue and tie it up in a red rag and hang it round the mans neck. If any thing to cause annoyance get into a man's eye, with five fingers

---

1 Col. 269 b. 2 Col. 270 a. 3 Ibid. 4 Ibid. 5 Col. 270 b. 6 Col. 270 c. 7 Col. 276 b.
of the same side as the eye, run the eye over and fumble at it, saying three times tetunc resonco, bregan gresso, and spit thrice. For the same, shut the vexed eye and say thrice, in mon deromarcos axatison, and spit thrice; this remedy is "mirificum." For the same, shut the other eye, touch gently the vexed eye with the ring finger and thumb, and say thrice, "I buss the "Gorgons mouth." This charm repeated thrice nine times will draw out a bone stuck in a mans throat.

For hordeolum, which is a sore place in the eyelid, of the shape of a barleycorn, take nine grains of barley and with each poke the sore, with every one saying the magic words κυρια κυρια κασαρια σουραφβι, then throw away the nine, and do the same with seven; throw away the seven, and do the same with five, and so with three and one. For the same, take nine grains of barley and poke the sore, and at every poke say, φευγε, φευγε κριθ σε διακε, flee, flee, barley thee chaseth. For the same, touch the sore with the medicinal or ring finger, and say thrice, vigaria gasaria. To shorten the matter, blood may be stanched by the words siccuma, cucuma, cuma, uma, ma, a. Also by "Stupid on a mountain went, stupid stupid was;" by soconon soconon; σοκσοκαμ σοχιμα; by ψα ψς ψη ψς ψη ψα ψς. For toothache say, Argidam margidam sturgidam, also, spit in a frogs mouth, and request him to make off with the toothache. For a troublesome uvula catch a spider, say suitable words, and make a phylactery of it. For a quinsy lay hold of the throat with the thumb and the ring and middle fingers, cocking up the other two, and tell it to be gone.

"If a shrewmouse fall into a rut, there by a natural

1 Col. 278 d. 2 Ibid. 3 Col. 278 e. 4 Col. 279 e. 5 Col. 289 e. 6 Col. 290 b. 7 Col. 290 f. 8 Id. So Leechbo. 9 Col. 295 e. 10 Ibid. 11 Col. 303 b. 12 Col. 304 d.
“fate he perishes; so wrap him up in clay or linen “cloth or red rag, and with him go three times round “kernels behind the ears; wondrously quickly wilt “thou heal them.”

The following is a capital remedy for sore throats; tie about the neck in a red rag bound with a thread, the following words; and be pure in writing them:

Εἶδον τρίμαρφον χρύσων Τούανάδον,
καὶ ταρταρόνων [θεσπότην] Τουπάναδον.
σῶσόν με, σεμνά νεφέρων ὑπέρτατε.2

Another charm for a kernel, Albula glandula, pretty white kernel, etc. Another, “nine sister kernels, eight “sister kernels, seven sister kernels, and so on.”3 For a bone in the throat say or write for an amulet:

Μὴ μοι γοργείην κεφαλὴν θεινὸν πελάρου
θεὶ αίδος πέμψειεν ἐπαινή Περσεφόνεια.4

For disease in the kidneys, as an amulet καραβρασφ.5

“In cubili canis urinam faciat, qui urinam non potest “continere, dicatque dum facit, ne in cubili suo urinam “ut canis faciat.”6 To cure bites, put your hand on the bitten man’s belly and say thrice nine times, Stolpus tumbled out of heaven, etc.7 For belly-ache, wear a gold ring with a dolphin engraved, and the words,

Θεὸς κελεύῃ μὴ κυείν κόλον τόνοις.8

One, who does not want to have belly-ache, must take care he always puts his left shoe on first, and must wear on gold leaf

L ≠ MΘRIA

three times written, etc.9 For buboes in the groin, make seven knots, naming seven old widows and seven

1 Col. 305 g.
2 Col. 307 e. τριμερῆ, ed.
3 Col. 308 f.
4 Col. 309 b. Odysse. λ. 633. A mixture of intelligible and unintelligible nonsense occurs at Col. 339 h.
5 Col. 358 b. This is nearly viscera in Hebrew.
6 Col. 362 e.
7 Col. 373 h.
8 Col. 378 h.
9 Col. 379 b.
It will not be out of place to compare here the statements of Albertus Magnus on the first of the herbs on which he writes in his treatise "De Virtutibus Herbarum." It is the heliotropion. If one gather it in August and wrap it up in a bay leaf with a wolf's tooth, no one can speak an angry word to the wearer. Put under the pillow, it will bring in a vision before the eyes of a man, who has been robbed, the thief and all his belongings. If it be set up in a place of worship, none of the women present who have broken their marriage contract will be able to quit the place till it be removed. “This last is tried and most true.”

Charms, which act on the mind of the person charmed, always have some effect; in incantations, commonly a mischievous one. Hearne, the traveller in North America, relates somewhere that being solicited by an Indian to give him a charm against some enemy, and convinced of the harmless folly of such sorceries, he complied, and drew on a sheet of paper some circles, signs, and words. The Indian who received this took care that the doomed man should know it; he immediately sickened and before long died. Hearne resolved to make no more magic papers.

Sometimes faith produces a visible and useful effect. A woman who had bad eyes obtained an amulet to cure them. Hopeful of its efficacy, she refrained from shedding tears, and her eyes recovered. But some jealous enemy of sorceries attacked her upon the wickedness of getting well in this way; and prevailed.
on her to give him the amulet to examine. When unfolded, the paper showed nothing but these words:

"Der Teufel kratze dir die augen aus, und scheisse dir in die locher," may the devil scratch thine eyes out, and — in the holes. As soon as the woman saw how she had been amended she lost faith, took to tears again, and her eyes became as bad as ever.¹

The Catholic Church of the day, unequal to root out these superstitious and rarely beneficial ideas, tried to fling a garb of religion round them to invoke holy names to drive out devils by exorcisms.

The Saxon leech therefore, had he been as cool headed as Hippokrates, as piggish an Epikurean as our friend Horatius, must have bowed before the fashion of the day and bemoaned his patients notions. Possibly the makers of magic gibberish were as incredulous as men now are in its efficacy; but what mattered that? The leechbook must adapt itself to its day.

In considering the special forms of popular belief, it is well that the Nightmare, in which men still believe, should come first. Mare in that combination is something like Genius, Spirit; it occurs in Woodmare, which was the Saxon name for Echo.² From the accounts we have of the importance attached to its effects, it may be suspected that something beyond the symptoms of an uneasy position in sleep, or an undigested supper, must have been included in the term. Yet, while we habitually divest our minds of terror by referring this paroxysm to imprudence in eating, it is in itself, while it lasts, an ugly mental struggle, and much more like an emissary from the sulfurous pit, than an angel visiting from heaven. Scott relates some instances of the unwelcome attendance of unembodied spectres or Mares: "The door of

¹ Wier, Opera, p. 403.
² Gl. Cleop. fol. 33 a. The Ger-
'the room flies wide open; an old hag enters with a frowning and incensed countenance, comes straight up to me with every demonstration of spite and indignation, she rushes upon me; says something, and then strikes me a severe blow with her staff. I fall from my chair in a swoon. To the recurrence of this apparition I am daily subjected.'"1 Again My visions commenced two or three years since, when I found myself embarrassed by the presence of a large cat, which came and disappeared I could not exactly tell how. In the course of a few months it was succeeded by a spectre of a more imposing sort. This was the apparition of a gentleman usher, arrayed in a court dress, with bag and sword, tamboured waistcoat and chapeau bras: he ascended the stairs before me, as if to announce me in the drawing-room, and at times appeared to mingle with the company. After a few months the phantom of the gentleman usher was seen no more, but was succeeded by one horrible to the sight, the image of death itself, the apparition of a skeleton. Alone or in company the presence of this last phantom never quits me. The patient sank under the malady."2 "A man, mentioned by Dr. Rush, imagined that he had a Caffre in his stomach, who had got into it at the Cape of Good Hope."3 I have somewhere read of a gentleman, who must always sleep sitting in a chair, for as soon as he took a reclining position, he was attacked by a spectre skeleton which throttled him; even in the chair, he would sometimes in his sleep drop down, and was immediately attacked by his frightful sleepmare; he was therefore always attended by a man, whose duty it was to wake him when-

1 Scott's Demonology, p. 24. 2 Ibid. p. 29. The narratives are abridged here. 3 Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers, p. 319.
ever he began to lose his upright position. In the Hellenic world the Nightmare, as among our own forefathers, was considered as a god or a demigod, deus or semideus, for the physician Soranus denies this popular belief, denies that it deserves a place among the πάθη, passions, or as men phrase it now, that it is worthy the attention of a pathologer, but declares it a mere perturbation of sleep. This calling a nocturnal horror by mean names does not dispose of its alarms. Themison of Laodikeia, (B.C. 63,) called it Πνευμόνων, Throttler, Choker, "siquidem prefocat aegrotantes." Others commonly called it the Ἐφιάλτης, which means, I suppose, as Actuarius and the dictionaries say, the Jumper on; and doctors tells us that the disorder deserves attention at the very outset; for its perpetuation is followed by insanity or epilepsy. Oribasios calls it a strong disease, and anticipates the same ill effects, where it comes on every night, dwelling on those cases, where it has its origin in the brain. Some of the most horrible of these visitations arise from the sympathies of night with mental agony in the day, but our authorities take no notice of these. To this night demon many passages in the works now published refer; not under the exact term Nightmare, but as "monstrous night visitors," and perhaps under the general term, "temptations of the fiend." The

1 Cefius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. i. cap. iii. p. 289, ed. 1709.
2 Somni turbatio, ibid.
3 Περὶ τοῦ ἐφιάλτου, τὸν ἐφιάλτην οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ἄνθρωπον ἀναγόμενον Λέγουσι, ἦ τοῦ ἐφιάλτου φαντασμοῦ τοῦ ἐν αὐτῷ γεγομένου, ὡς ἐφαλλοκυόντων τινίς. Θεμίσων δὲ διὰ τοῦ δεκάτου τῶν ἐπιστολικῶν πνευμάτων προσωνύμωσε, ἵσως ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος. Συνήσταται δὲ περὶ τοῦ κραταιούσας καὶ συνεχῶς ὑποτύπωτας. τοῦ δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ γεγομένου παρακολούθει δυσκηνία καὶ ναρκίδος συναίσθησις παρὰ τῶν ὑπονοισ πνευματικοῖς καὶ κατάληψις, ὡς ἐπιπεσόντος τινος, μετὰ τοῦ ἀδυνατίν πρὸς ἐνθάν ἢ φωνῶν ἀστημάτων. "Εν νυπὸ δὲ πνεύματος οὐ καὶ ἀκόινοι πολλάκις τοῦ ἐκπεσόντος, καὶ ἀφορισμῶν αὐτῶν ὄργεσθαι, φείγειν δὲ τὸν δικτύλων συναχθέντων.—Paulus Aegynta, lib. iii. cap. 15.
4 Herbarium, i. 1; Medicina de Quadr. vii. 1; Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. liii.
5 Leechbook, lib. iii. cap. lxii., lxiv.
following story is from the Heimskringla: "Vanlandi " hight a son of Svegð, who took to the kingship " after him, and managed the wealth of the Upsalers; " he was a mickle man of war, and he fared far and " wide about lands. He stayed the winter in Finn- " land with Snio the Old, and took to wife his " daughter Drifa. In spring he went away, and Drifa " was left behind; and he gave his word to come " again in three winters time; but he came not in ten " winters. Then Drifa sent after a cunning woman, " Huld, and sent Visbur, son of herself and Vanlandi, " to Svithia, the Upsal country. Drifa chaffered with " Huld, the cunning woman, that she should bewitch " Vanlandi into Finnland, or in the other case, if that " went not well, should do him to death. When the " witchery was wrought, then was Vanlandi at Upsal; " then he made him ready to fare to Finnland; but " his friends and his redemen bade him not, and " said there was the hand of a Finn witch in his " ready getting. Then there came upon him a heavy " sleepiness, and he laid himself down to slumber. " When he had slept a little, he called and said that " a mare trod him. His men came to him, and would " help him; but when they took up his head, then " she trod his legs, so that they near broke. When " they took up his feet, then she danced upon his " head; so that he died."¹

A still more frightful account of such a demon, and going beyond these traditions of a Nightmare, yet not excluded from the notion of hostile visits from a Dwarf, is found in the deeds of Grendel and his mother. " Then came from the moor, under a mist screen, " Grendel, ganging. Gods ire he bore; minded the " murderer, of man's kin, some one to seize, in the high " saal; he went under the welkin, till he the wine

¹ Ynglinga Saga. xvi.
"chamber, the gold-decked hall, garnished could see,
"with flagons fair. Nor was that the first time, that
"he Hrothgars, home had sought; yet never he in
"old days, early or late, had harder heroes, hall
"thanes, found. Thus came then to that chamber,
"that champion on, that being doomed, at the door
"he dashed, all iron fast: and when his fingers plied
"it, they flung it wide, it open flew, the room he
"reached; and rudely then, on the fair spread floor,
"the fiend set foot. Treful he walked, wrath from
"his eyes, like lightning glared, a gleam of bale.
"Then viewed he there, of valiant men, not a few
"asleep; assembled there, a manly band; then laughed
"his mood; to deal he minded, ere day should come,
"hateful awful one, to each one of them, a deadly
"doom; then dawned upon him, of feasts a hope; but
"fate gave not, that more than one, of men that night,
"devour he should. The valiant youth, Beowulf be-
"held, how the demon beast, would fix his grasp,
"with grip of hand. Not that the loath one, thought
"of delay, but seized he soon, a sleeping man, for
"turn the first, and tore him up; he broke his bones,
"his blood he drank, in snips he swallowed him;
"soon he had, of the lifeless form, all made a feast,
"e'en feet and hands; then forth he stepped; he laid
"hand on, the hero chief, at rest in bed; raught out
"at him,"... and so on.

To the Trolls of the Edda and to Grendel the light Dwarves in the
of the sun would be fatal; they must seize on their
victims during the night. This is not so clear of
Dwarves, nor, of course, could it be true of Mares,
and in the pieces now published we find the dwarves
worrying the sick during the day.

1 Fægne, τοικην, variegated, as if with tessella.
2 Purposed to.
The light hearted Horatius, who believed nothing but what he could eat and drink, touch and smell, speaks with fashionable philosophy of the

"Immundo somnia visu."  

The wider observation of the medical authors taught them that this inconvenience grew in some patients into a disease, and the manner of treating all subjects belonging to the unknown, which prevailed among people whose imaginations were as lively as our own, and whose book learning was less, represented, whether truly or not, I say nothing, the same thing, as of the devil. The earliest plain statement is from St. Augustinus (387–430 A.D.):

Et quoniam creberrima fama est, multique se expertos, vel ab eis qui experti essent, de quorum fide dubitandum non esset, audisse confirmant, Silvanos et Faunos, quos vulgo incubos vocant, improbos saepe extitisse mulieribus, et earum appetisse ac peregisse concubitum; et quosdam daemones, quos Dusios Galli nuncupant, hanc assidue immunditiam et tentare et efficere; plures talesque asseverant, ut hoc negare impudentie videatur; non hinc aliquid audeo definire, utrum aliqui spiritus . . . possint etiam hanc pati libidinem, ut . . . sentientibus feminis misceantur."  

Women, sensitive to a sense of what is wrong, and anxious to do right, were the quicker to complain of and to give a demons form to these unhallowed visitors. They were not always trusted; "Daemones incubos et succubos hominibus infestos, ex D. Augustino et aliis patribus cognosecimus [rather, cognovimus]; veruntamen non facile in similibus omnibus fides

---

1 Also Pope Gregorius in Beda, p. 68.
2 August. de Civit. Dei, xv. 23.
"adhibenda, præcipue femineo sexui, mirabilium for-
marum in imaginatione susceπturo."

Against these impure demons the Church appointed Exorcists, and that, perhaps, was not the best method of getting rid of the torment; it is anywise not that which was prescribed by the Hellenic ἵππος, and now by our own medical men; for to exorcise a demon affirms his presence, testifies to his dangerous powers, and does not prevent his return with seven others, perhaps, worse than himself. If the Exorcist was a presentable person, and not of the severest iciness of demeanour, his visits did more harm than good. In the Church the Exorcist ranked after the subdeacon and the acolyte.

The careful Exorcist is bid take note, whether from a love of fashion and attraction women have not brought upon themselves this affliction as a punishment from heaven; in that case they must be admonished to curtail their expenses in dress. "Videat etiam prudentis Exorcista utrum haec afflictio non infligatur a Deo aliquando feminis ob nimiam curiositatem in vestibus, ornatu crinium et similibus, quibus non contente naturali sua pulcritudine, variis fucis et mediis student allicere viros in sui amorem. Quo fit, Deo permittente, ut fiant judicio daemonibus, quæ nimium in sua gloriantur pulcriudine. Tales adducenda ad compunctionem peccatorum suorum, et emendationem vitæ qua in posterum ab huiusmodi laqueis abstineant, et se componant ad modestiam, humiliatatem, et verecundiam decentem."

This having to do with a devil is mentioned in the plainest terms in the Leechbook, lib. II. cap. lxi., Contents, jam monnum pe beoπol μὴ hæmeδ. Grimm says, "if" this be incubus, it is the oldest mention

1 Eynatten, Manualis Exorcismorum, 1619, p. 220.
2 Eynatten, p. 33, "voluptuosa incitamenta."
3 Id. p. 231.
That it represents τὸ συνοοσίαζεῖν is quite certain, and as certain that a devil is one of the parties.

So far, these ideas, having something of reality in them, were widespread and frequent. The Exorcist, called upon sometimes to drive out other devils beside Chemosh, was a recognised officer in the Church, and was assigned his due position and dignity. It is much less common to find a woman pregnant by such devilry, and of a pregnant she devil I have never read. Hence in the passage, Leechbook, I. lxiii., where the only known significations of ἔκδαν are — 1. procreare, gignere, parere; 2. nutrire, and the second is inappropriate, we may understand the former as applied to the father. The presence of the article τὸν with mannan, in case a devil procreate the man, is somewhat irksome, but no cautious critic will imagine a new and unsupported signification on that account. Gepebed, nati, Beda, p. 565, 29, implies an active verb ἐκδάν, gignere. We have then in the Leechbook not only the assertion that a devil hämea, that is, that a she devil ἑοπλαδ, or that a he devil πρᾶδ, with mankind, but even that of this vile conjunction progeny may come. This is beyond the ordinary run of opinion. Wier in his curious and unreserved work De Prestigiis, gives an account of a monk and a she demon, also of a priest that had a succuba, and he found the faith so deeply rooted of the substantial reality of these συνοσίαι, hämeβυνγ, that he, with much earnestness, and with details about the ὅμη, fitted for a forensic trial, urges matter of fact investigations, which, he hopes with some awkward Is, will disabuse people of the notion that such demon visits were realities. He mentions a birth

---

1 Mythol. p. 671.  
2 Page 522.  
3 Page 524.  
4 Page 530.
from commerce with a devil, but this belief evidently has not disturbed him, and cannot have much obtained. In the consultation of devils to so bring it about, that a devil might be father of Merlin, it was objected that any real commerce with woman was impossible, and that the end could only be obtained in case a devil should be found who could take the form of a man; and that was done. "Li uns dist: 'De ce "'n'ei pooir ne de semence en feme avoir; Meis se le "'povoir en avoie, sachiez de voir (de vero) je le "'feroie. C'une femme en men povoir ei ki sera "'quanch je vourrei.' Li autre dient, 'Nous avuns "'cilec un de nos compeignuns Qui fourme d'omme "'puet avoir Et femme de lui concevoir, Meis il "'convient que il se feigne Et que couvertement la "'preigne.' Ainsi dient qu'engenrerunt un homme en "'femme et nourrirunt."¹

One of the torments with which witchcraft worried The Knot, men, was the Knot, by which a man was withheld so that he could not work his will with a woman. It was called in the Latin of the times Nodus and Obligamentum, and appears in the glossaries, translated by the Saxons, into lyb, drug, φάρμακον, as the evil effect might be produced by such means.² The glossary printed by Somner³ has "Spadatus vel enuchizatus, "behfnob," but read from the Junian copy, which Somner used, enuchizatus, and by behfnob understand be-hb-efn-ob; so that the sense is made a eunuch, may be rendered bedrugged; showing that in early English times it was believed a man's chastity might be maintained by the administration of drugs in spite of his own wishes. To the same effect, from a gl. unpublished,⁴ "Obligamentum lyb, lybsn," that is to

¹ Roman de Saint Graal; ed. Furnival, p. 43 a.
² See the Glossary in Fopbepan.
³ P. 55 b.
⁴ Fol. 44 a.
say, pharmacy will put a man under a knot, and render him incapable of haemoptysis. Cures for this poisoning are mentioned in the Leechbook,¹ and in the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

An accidental cause producing the same effect is mentioned in Med. de Quad. ix. 13. To make a "ligatura" is pronounced "detestable" by Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 668. The knot is still known in France, and Nœur l'aiguillette is a resort of ill will. An example of such a knot is found in the Njalsaga; in the first instance it is spoken of as arising from some words, which on an imagination prepared to dwell on them, and a diffident misgiving temper, might produce much effect. Desire, though the strongest of passions, finds no home in a heart already possessed with fear, hatred, jealousy, or any other great emotion. But in the quotation from the poet of that tragic story, the bewitched impotence of the husband is attributed, as in the Saxon glossaries, to poison.

The adventures of Hrut led him from Iceland to Norway, where he formed a connexion with Gunnhild, mother of King Haralld Grayfell, grandson of Haralld the Fair haired. By and bye Hrut tired of this queenly bliss, and began to wish to return to Iceland. At the parting, Hrut said: "Many good gifts have I taken of thee." Gunnhild put her hands round his neck and kissed him and said: "If I have as much power upon thee as I ettle, then lay I that upon thee, that thou may never come at bliss with the woman whom thou ettest there in Iceland; but thou shalt well frame thy will with other women. And now neither of us holdeth to the connexion between us. Thou trustedst me not to tell me." At this ban, thus laid upon him, Hrut laughed, and sailed for Ice-

¹ I. xlv. 6. ² i. 4.
land, where he married an Icelandic maiden whose name was Unna. But before long Unna could endure this banned marriage no longer; she rode with a neighbour to the Thing or parliament, and there she met her father. "What sayest thou to me," says he, "from "Hrut thy fellow?" She tried several times to express herself in veiled language, which was, it proved, too obscure to convey her meaning to her father. But, at length, compelled to speak out, she was separated from Hrut.¹

Unna believed Hrut had poison in his veins; but the spell of Gunnhild might poison his imagination, as the tale itself seems to represent.

Traces of this philosophy, for it is more physiology than superstition, are to be found elsewhere. Plinius says that southern wood is most efficacious against all "veneficia, quibus coitus inhibeatur."² Also that the seed of the tamarisk mixed in a drink or meat with the urina of a castrated ox will put an end to venus.³ Galenos⁴ says that the "priests eat rue and agnus castus," it seems, as a refrigerative; for he says, "and so the seed of rocket with honey and fenugreek given to a man fasting incapacitates him (οὐκ εἰς ἰδίωσεν ἀπεκδιαγὲ)." "Maleficiorum vero genera multa sunt, incantationibus, nodis, imaginibusque illata. Nam alia hominum mentes perturbant coguntque succurbationibus animi motibus, ut intense amore ingenito, aut odio efferato, aut terrore aliisque animi vexationibus. Alia venereos actus impedient; et cæt."⁵

We find protections "contra maleficium ligature ut vocant." Priests are warned not to make alterations in the mode of conducting the marriage service by

¹ Sagan af Niali Forgeirsson, ed. 1772, p. 10.
² Lib. xxi. 92 = 21.
³ Lib. xxiv. 42.
⁵ Cæsalpinus, Daemonum Investigatio, fol. 154.
any reason of these knots; "ne ob timorem innoda-

tionis vel ligaminis alicuius, matrimonia solemnizent

modo aliquo ab ordinario loci non approbato," for
their doing so would only rivet the chains of this
terror upon the minds of the people, "ne ipsi, qui

alios ab huiusmodi vano timore, verbo et exemplo

retrahere debent, ipsis mali et damnabilis timoris

exemplum præbere videantur." And the same author
uses the plain phrases "ne impediantur ab opere con-

iugali; ad impediendum filiorum generationem." 1

The processes in use for these mischievous purposes
were of course secret, both as valuable possessions and
as dangerous evidence against the doctor; and either
as actual poisons or as ridiculous trash. But a few
specimens are on record. "Si quem coire noles fierique

cupies in usu venerio tardiorem, de lucerna que

sponte extinguetur, fungos adhuc viventes in potionе

eiου extingue, bibendumque inscio trade, confestim

enervabitur." Again, "Si quem voles per noctem

cum fœmina coire non posse, pistillum coronatum sub

lecto illius pone." 2

The wizard, witch, sorcerer, druggist, doctor, or
medicine man was equally ready at securing affection.
He played the part of a sort of ochreous Cupid.
Instead of smiles and bright eyes, his dealings were
with some nasty stuff put into beer, or spread slyly
upon bread. I have read somewhere of some agency
known to Theofrastos, not less potent than Spanish
flies, 3 but if the Saxon poisoners used them, they held
their tongues about it. In the warning against witch-
craft, however, it is expressly charged that some
women "work for their wooers drinks or some mis-

1 Eynatten, Manualis Exorcis-
morum, 1619, p. 220.
2 Marcellus de Medicamentis,
396 e.
3 Θεόφραστος ὅσωτος ἄρσι τις

অঞ্চলিকে বন্ধ্যাস্য এই যুগল কাল

μέχρι ἵδαμήκοντα συννοισών ἐπι-

τελεών καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτοῖς αἷμα

ἀποκρίνεται.—Ἀθηναῖος, i. p. 19.
In the Shrift book of Eeegbert, archbishop of York, one of their methods is censured, and it is so filthy, that I must leave it in the obscurity of the original old English. *Pur reo de menzæ peperæ ræd on hire mere * "pee peone peinæ. * ṭ heo ūam peepned man pe leoppe pur peperæ heo. * It is necessary to quote another record of their nasty ways, in a language more generally known. "Quaedam audita sunt inac-
tantes se sua excrementa propinasse, præcipue " menstrua, quibus cogant se amari." St. Hildegard speaks of bewitched love as familiar; "Sed si aliquis " vir a muliere seu aliqua mulier a viro, ulla magicia " arte illusa fuerit, seu aliquo prestigio illius rei " tacta fuerit, seu ullis fantasticis et dyabolicis incan-
tationibus coniurata fuerit, ita quod vir in amore-
tionum. Ed.

"mulieris aut quod mulier in amore viri sic incantata " insanit, tum bethoniam querat." The herb will be a cure, "si nullum incitamentum amoris aut come-
dendo aut bibendo gustavit." It is also a good remedy for love caused by magic words.

A mans death was sometimes compassed by the arts of the sorcerer, who undoubtedly was a true veneficus, making up venena, when occasion required, but who was supposed to work by incantation and fascination.

The prevalence of superstition is well seen in a Doom of king Knut; "And we forbid earnestly every " heathenship; heathenship is that a man reverence " idols; * that is, that a man reverence heathen gods.

---

2 Confessionale Eeegberti, § 29.
3 Such things more generally in his Peenitentiale, lib. iv., sect. 18.
4 A corroborative allusion, p. 390, sect. 10. See Edgars Canons, art. 39.
5 Casalpinus, Daemonum Investi-
gatio, fol. 154 b. Casalpinus died in 1603.
6 St. Hild, eexxviii. Bethonia is perhaps rosemary.
7 Ἡθελθαντια Dooms, No. 6, with Prices note.
8 Idola, eθθαλα, in the old En-
glish; which as a Greek word re-
quired explanation.
"and the sun or moon, fire or flood, waterwylls or stones, or trees of the wood of any sort; or love witchcraft, or perform bad underhand work in any wise; either by way of sacrifice or divining, or per-form any act of such delusions." Masking on new years night in skins of beasts, is said to be part of devil worship.

Saxon women are often warned of the wickedness of getting rid of an unborn child by abortive agencies, and especially by a drink.

St. Hildegard furnishes us with a talisman against magic arts; "dry the tail of a steinbock with skin and flesh, and carry it in your hand; you will never be affected by magic (zauber) without your own consent."

We are acquainted with the Nightmare, which, as appears from the German Mahr, may be a masculine word as well as feminine, and with the Woodmare, answering to the Hellenic, Echo, who was a nymph. To translate various Greek words, the Saxon vocabularies mention mount elves, wood elves, sea elves, downs elves, land elves, the Leechbook has a recipe for the "water elf disease, when the nails of the hands are livid, and the eyes lacrymose and

---

1 Cnut's Dooms, v. p. 167. Cf. Northumbrian Laws, p. 419, art. 48. The word ῥυφχε in these passages, unexplained by the tormented editors, is commonly written ρυφχε, in the words ρυφχρυφς, (Lye), a derivative of ρυφχρεψε, (Narratim-cula, p. 79). The changed place of the R is in accordance with phenomena well known in philology, (Examples in Spoon and Sparrow, 729 a.) Thus in the volume now published, ρεπε, pain, our village Wark, is always written ῥεπε; p. 342, art. 15; p. 346, art. 17; p. 354, art. 19; p. 362, art. 5; p. 370, art. 10, 11.

2 De Auguriis; and often in the Laws, as Paenitent, Ecgberti, lib.iv. sect. 21; Edgars Canons, p. 406, x.

3 St. Hildegard, de Animalibus, xii.

4 Incuba, μαυρε, gl. C., fol. 35 a. Thus feminine, for properly Incubus and Succubae the Latin terms.

5 gl. Cleop., fol. 33 a.

6 Ruricolas musas, gl. Cleop., fol. 108 d.

7 Id. fol. 68 b.

8 Lib. III. lxiii.
"downcast;" the disease is to be cured by herbs and an incantation. It has another for elf disease, with several prescriptions, for elf hiccup,¹ the convulsive λυγμας of the Greek medical authors. It has a salve for all the Elvish kin, and for nightcomers,² another for nightcomers;³ again, for elves and uncouth, that is strange, company;⁴ for a elf shot horse.

To the Latin of the Medicina de Quadrupedibus, Dwarves. the translator has added⁵ a receipt against a Dwarf. These beings, when offended, were terrible. They seem to derive their name from ἱππος, ἱππη, perverse, and in gl. C.⁶ teter is translated ὑπεντ. According to Grimm, the invisibility of the dwarves lies usually in some definite part of their clothing, in a hat or mantle, by the accidental removal or loss of which they suddenly become visible. The Dwarf tales mention nebelkappen, caps of darkness, grey frocks, and red caps, scarlet mantles. Earlier centuries employ the expressions hell cap, hell clothes, mist caps, and tarn caps.⁷ But, as appears, the dwarves of this book now printed, are more like the fearful creations of the Edda.

Many tales were bruited about of the power of Storms raised. witches and wizards over storms, weapons, spirits, love, and death. I have been assured that at this day the country folk, some of them at least, tremble at the sight of one of these gifted persons, or persons of such repute, lest by some chance the sorcerers eye lighting on them should kindle in him a dislike. "A strange thing lately happened, as has been ascertained in Swabia: a little girl, eight years old, was led by her father, who was a bailiff, to visit the

¹ Lib. III. lxxii. ² Lib. III. lxi. ³ Lib. III. 53. ⁴ Lib. II. lxv ⁵ ix. 17. ⁶ Gl. C., fol. 60 a. ⁷ Grimm, D. Mythol., p. 431, ed. 1854.
fields, and when he complained of the extreme drouth, she said she would soon get up some rain if there were need of it. Her father, in wonder, asked whether she knew how to do it; she declared she could get rain, or even hail if she chose. When asked where she had learnt this, she said from her mother, and that instructors in these matters were at hand when required. To learn therefore by trial whether the child told the truth, he bid her call for rain upon his farm. For that purpose the daughter said she should want a little water; when then he had brought her to a small stream just by, the child, in pursuance of her mothers instructions, stirred the water with her finger in the devils name; hereupon the air was agitated and the rain descended as she had predicted. Her father told her to fetch some hail upon another field, and when she had done it the man denounced his wife to the authorities. She was burnt alive, and the child was reconciled to the church and made a nun."

So in the Saga of Saint Olaf, "The Finns made in the night violent weather with their cunning sorcery and a storm at sea." And in the story of king Hakon Hakonarson: — "King Hakon lay in the Southern Isles, the Hebrides, St. Michaels mass fell on a Saturday, and on the Monday night, that is, the night before Monday, came a mickle storm with wild fury, and drove a cock boat and a long ship upon the coast of Scotland. On Monday the storm was so fierce that some cut away their masts and some ships drove. The kings ship drove also into the sound, and there were seven anchors out, and at last the eighth, which was biggest, but she drove notwithstanding: A little later the anchor held fast.

1 Cesalpinus Daemonum Investigatio, fol. 155 b., A.D. 1593.  
So mickle was this storm that men said it was the work of enchantment, and one made upon it these skaldie verses:—

"There met the much searching maintainer of war
of the sorcerers arts of Scotlands warlocks.
Roaring the raging sea drove with its fair sails
many a proud ship of the beah giver
broken on land.
Blew with its loud blasts on the brine skimmers,
full fraught with warriors.
fiercely the sea storm,
stirred by the wizards.
Up on to Scotland scattered and tossed
broad barking billows
threw brave men of battle
with shields and war gear
shivered and torn."

The following story is told of the marriage of Erik, son of Haralld the Fair-haired. "When he came back to Finmark his men found in a hut a woman, who equal in winsomeness they had never seen: She named herself before them Gunnhild, and said that her father dwelt in Halogaland," Helgeland, a hill district in Norway, "he hight Ötzor Tóti. 'I have been here for the purpose,' said she, 'of getting knowledge from two Finns, who are the wisest in the Mark; now they are gone forth to hunting; and both of them want to have me; and they are so cunning that they can follow a spoor like hounds, both in thaw and frost; they are also so clever at

---

1 Heimskringla, vol. v. p. 324. | raising in Brands Popular Anti-The there is something on this storm- quities, vol. iii. p. 4.
"going on snow shoes, that none can escape them, 
neither men nor deer; whatsoever they shoot at, 
they hit. So they have destroyed every man who 
came into the neighbourhood: and if they become 
wroth, the earth turns upside down at the sight of 
them, and if anything quick comes within view of 
them, it falls down dead. Now therefore none must 
come in their way; I must hide you here in the 
hut, you must try if we can kill them." They 
agreed to that. Then she hid them; she took a 
linen sack, and they thought there were ashes in it; 
she took that in her hand and sowed with them 
about the hut, within and without. A little after 
came the Finns home; they speered what was come 
there; she said that nothing was come there. To 
the Finns that seemed wonderful, for they had 
traced a spoor all the way to the hut, and beyond 
found they none. Then they prepared their fire 
and got some meat, and when they were satisfied, 
then Gunnhild made ready her bed. There had by 
this time passed three nights, that Gunnhild had 
slept, and each of them had kept awake over against 
the other, for they mistrusted one another. Then 
said she to the Finns; 'Come now hither and lie 
by the side of me each of you.' They heard this 
gladly and so did; she put her hands round the 
neck of each of them; they went to sleep imme-
diately, but she waked them; and instantly they 
went to sleep again, and so fast, that she could 
hardly wake them, and then they slept again, and 
now she could not wake them at all; she set them up, 
yet still they slept. Then she took two mickle seal 
skins and turned them over their heads and bound 
them down stark and strong over their hands. Then 
she gave a nod to the kings men; they leapt forth, 
they bore weapons against the Finns, and despatched 
them and dragged them out of the hut. The night
"after there were such thunders of Thor riding, that they could not fare thence. But in the morning they went aboard ship, and had Gunnhild with them and brought her to Erik. Erik and she went south to Halagoland: he then called to him Ötзор Tóti; Erik said, that he wished to take his daughter; Ötзор said yea to that; then Erik took Gunnhild and had her with him south in the land."

Again: In the time of king Olaf Tryggvason, "Rauð the strong was the name of a powerful and wealthy yeoman, who lived in a firth in Helgeland, which hight Sálfti, where is an island hight Godsey. Rauð had with him many housecarls, and kept well to do men in his train, since he was the greatest headman in the firths, and many Finns followed him in case he had need of them. Rauð was a mickle man for sacrifices and a cunning man in witchcraft. . . . . King Olaf kept his course northwards along shore, and made Christians of all folk wheresoever he came; when then he came north to Sálfti, he settled to go into the firth and to find Rauð, but storm and bad weather were within the firth, so the king lay without for a full week, and it held on always bad weather within the firth, but outside there was a breeze blowing to sail north along land; so the king sailed north to Avmád, and all the folk there underwent christening. Afterwards he bent his course southwards again. And when he came from the north to Sálfti there was a tempest and a driving sea out of the firth. The king lay there for some nights and the weather was the same. Then the king spoke with bishop Sigurð, and speered, if he knew of any plan to suggest. The bishop said that he must try if God will give him power to overcome the might of the fiends there. By and bye

---

1 Haralids Saga ens Harfagra, cap. xxxv.
the bishop robed himself in all his mass vestments, and went to the stem of the kings ship; he then had set up there a rood cross, and lifted tapers and burnt incense, and read there the gospel and 'many other prayers,' and sprinkled holy water about all the ship; then he bade them take away the tilt or awning, and to row into the firth; then he made them call to the other ships, that all should row in after them. Then when the rowers were ready in the Trana, then went she into the firth and found there no wind upon them, where the ships were, and the sea in their track was as smooth as a lawn, so that there was a calm, yet on either side the sea was running so high that the fells were nowhere seen. Each ship then rowed after other there in the calm, and so they went all day, and the night after, and a little before day they came to Goðey. And when they came to Rauðs dwelling, there floated in by land his mickle ship the Drake, or Dragon (and so on).  

Beda had full faith in the pretensions of these witches to raise storms. He relates how Germanus and Lupus, bishops of Auxerre and Troyes, when sent by a church synod to Britain, were encountered by an "inimica vis demonum," a hostile lot of daemons, who raise storms and turn day into night, driving the bishops vessel from its course, and flinging the billows over it. Lupus calls up Germanus, who felt somewhat disordered by this tossing, and with the name of the Trinity and some drops of water the tempest is stilled.  

Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, mentions this power of the witches: "Si quis emissor tempestatis fuerit, id est maleficus, vii. annos peniteat, iii. in pane et aqua."  

---

1 Saga Olafs Konungs Tryggvasonar, §§ 210, 211.  
3 Penitentiale Theodori, p. 293.
It is related in the Herbarium, in an article on the Castor oil plant (clxxvi.), where the name of the plant is taken probably from Dioskorides, and the receipt is due to the proverbial "stupiditas Saxonum," that that wort smootheth every tempest. The same is delivered of the aglaofotis (art. clxxi.).

Herbs generally afforded the Saxons their materials for healing all bodily infirmities: but they drew sometimes from animals. Our own medicines are very largely taken from what we call the vegetable kingdom; but their composition is concealed from the patient by the mysteries of prescriptions and of foreign names. A sick man thinks himself effectually tended, if he chance to make out that his doses contain Taraxacum, Belladonna, Aconite, Hyoscyamus, or Arnica, or if he be refreshed with Ammonia; but he smiles contemptuously at the herb woman who administers dent de lion, nightshade, wolfsbane, henbane, elecampane, or who burns horn in the sick chamber. Perhaps herbs are more really effectual than we shall easily believe. The locksman at Teddington told me that he had broken the bone of his little finger, and for two months it was grinding and grunching, so that he felt sometimes quite wrong in himself. One day he saw Dr. ——— go by; and told him; he said, you see there that comfrey, take a piece of the root of it, and cham it, and put it to your finger, and wrap it up. The man did so, and in four days his finger was well. This story struck me the more since comfrey is the confirmans of the middle ages, and the σύμφυτον of the Greeks, both which names seem to attribute to the plant the same consolidating virtue. Besides the instances in the medical treatises which survive, and which are the less characteristic as they are borrowed, we find the healing power of worts spoken of as a thing of course. Thus, "Nis no wurt woxen on woode ne on felde per euure mage pe hif
"uphelden." No wort is waxen in wood or in field which for ever may mans life uphold. In the Liber Scintillarum, unpublished, the words Sicut uenenata animalia fortiores herbae uel pigmenta expellunt, are translated, Sicut uenenata animalia fortiores herbe uel pigmenta expellunt, are translated, Spa fpa xeetcpude nycenu fcpenznan pypta semanzu uct anydad ; as the stronger worts or wort mixtures drive away poisonous animals, where it was not necessary to consider pigmenta as made of herbs. Absurd remedies are not infrequent; besides those in this volume, we find shrifts for burning corn "on the place where a dead man was, " for the healing of the living;" for a woman "if she " swallows of her husbands blood by way of a leech- " dom;" “if she set her daughter over a house or in " an oven, for the purpose of curing her of fever." Some, for a babys recovery, would creep through a hole in the ground, and stop it up behind them with thorns; some to secure health would fast “in honour " of the moon;” some would treat a sick child by witchcraft, or pull it through some earth at the cross- ways.

The botany of the Angles and Saxons here printed is not free from errors. How could it be expected? One fourth, they say, of the plants mentioned by Dioskorides, has not yet, in 1863, been truly identified. Even our own botanists are often scientifically at issue with one another, and are certainly historically wrong in setting upon the bilberry family of plants the name vaccinium, which, as was clearly shown, more than a hundred years ago, by John Martyn, professor of botany

1 Proverbs of Alfred, p. 231, ed. Kemble.
2 Fol. 17 b.
4 Penitentiale of Theodorus, Arch-
in the University of Cambridge, and as must be conceded by all of classical taste, is the Τάκυνδος. Plinius makes many mistakes; one is found on page 310; he is also the author of the error that cyprus is privet, instead of Ligustrum. No one in the middle ages thought of questioning the accuracy of this author. The translator of a Latin work containing names of plants into English, had a hard task before him. He did not, of course, always know what plant was meant by the Latin name. In the Herbarium, art. xxix. occurs Ostriago; the translator made it, for want of some better equivalent, water elder, which it is not. What Latin dictionary, now that the world is much improved, will give any information on the subject, I have not ascertained; the best I know gives none. Yet I cannot doubt the tree is the Οστρύα, Οστρύι of Theophrastos, the Ostrya of modern botany. It is figured in Reichenbach, Flora Germanica, vol. xii., plate 635. In art. xxv., χαμαιέλαια, the Dafne mezereon, is mistaken for χαμαιίλιων, a stalkless thistle, and translated wolf's comb, which is a thistle, but stalked. The error in xcviil. may perhaps be a mere slip, from inattention. In art. c, hedera nigra is very far from earth ivy. Tribulus (exlii.) is not gorse; Strychnus (exliv.) is not foxglove; Σάμβυκος (exlviii.) is not elder, Sambucus; Capparis (clxxii.) is not woodbind; Iuniperus is not gorse. (Leechbook, I. xxx. 3.) Among these mistranslations that which produced most impression on myself was the confusion of the Υμέλε, which all its Teutonic affinities make out to be the hop plant, with the poisonous Bryony. All doubt whether our lexicographical conclusion is correct has been removed by the author of the Saxon book himself, for he says of his own motion, not quoting the Latin text, but adding to it of his own judgment, "this wort is so excellent that it is mingled "in ordinary drinks," that is, in beer. The bryonia
is a well known hedge creeper, and every cottage mother cautions her children against the poisonous berries. Our writer, therefore, who has confounded the two, is not to be regarded as infallible. His error may be seen shared by Lovell in his Herball as late as 1659. It is perhaps due to Plinius, who, at the commencement of his 23rd book, has spoken without clearness. Dioskorides, when he speaks of the white and black bryony as having a fruit clustered as in the grape, certainly could not well mean the hop, which does not make one think of grapes at all.

The awful halo of infallibility being once removed from the translators portrait, we are ready to question some other assertions of his; thus, Atterlothe (xlv.), to which the most capital qualities are attributed, cannot be the cocks foot grass; nor can Smearwort (xx.), which to those acquainted with the early Teutonic languages tells a greasy buttery tale, be any Aristolochia, but must be Butterwort, *Pinguicula*.

It is, however, too exacting to require of a Saxon nine hundred years ago a faithful version of foreign names of plants. It cannot be given now in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The latest authorities do not agree.

In considering the composition of the Leechbook, the inquiry, how far the Saxons were able to draw from the wells of Hellenic literature will come before us in an urgent form. The author of that work takes a page at a time out of Alexander of Tralles, Paullus of Ægina, and Philagrios. It will be much more convenient to state the particular facts when we have the Saxon text in its integrity before us. In the meantime it is desirable to furnish some materials for the illustration of the subject. In some sense children who learn the meanings of such words as "system."

1 Lib. iv. cap. 183, 184.
"scheme," can be said to learn Greek, though the words do not come in the proper alphabet. And in some sense our ordinary scholars may be said never to have seen a Greek book, since our Hellenic authors are scarcely ever printed in the true alphabet, but in an imitation of an Alexandrine or Byzantine cursive character, which neither Plato nor Aristophanes could have read to save his neck. These considerations forbid our lashing out in hasty declarations that unless proof can be produced that the Saxons read Greek in the Greek character, they cannot well be said to have read it all. Let us consent to suppose a Greek word written in the common English way, and duly understood by its English equivalent, to be a step towards a knowledge of the Greek language, and we shall find that, as proved by the extant glossaries, which cite Greek words by hundreds, the Saxons had taken very many steps, degrees, in knowledge of that sort. Sometimes a Greek word is marked as such by the letter G. Not rarely we find Hebrew words also interpreted.

The Colloquium, now well known, was intended as an academic exercise, to instruct the student, perhaps to test him, in some of the less easy words occurring in Latin conversation. That this was its purpose is proved by the words of Ælfric Bata, who adds to a copy of the earlier Colloquium a piece of his own, "more difficult," as he says himself! By the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Eld, librarian of St. Johns College, Oxford, who permitted me the use of his rooms, I have been able to devote some days to the Oxford copy. The Colloquium itself, notwithstanding the phrases of one of its editors, contains no Saxon glosses; it was therefore intended to be set to a class of pupils to be turned into English; and the Cot-

---

1 "Adhuc ego Bata difficiliorem sententiam addo." In capitals, fol. 96.
2 A copy of one of these in the library of Christs Church, Canterbury, is catalogued as "Locutio Latina glosata Anglice ad instru-" endos pueros." Wanley, Preface.
Another educational book by Ælfric Bata.

O clerice, an educational exercise.

Eala þu clerc. ne pana þu. æppæ. þexþæða. þam
O clerce ne dempersis. unquam. dipucæf¹ lace-
sibon. pleog þu peran. ealbop. þlænderþ plegan. þ ne
ri. pugeas.² pore. corcula.³ labentif ludi. ne
blirpe þære bæp. ne helle ealbop. þi gevyn-
letere te þelia.⁴ fanþ̄pila. neque toparcæur.⁵ sit mactia.⁶
þe þi haliz ealbop. ne ne þi. helleþýce þe ne
þiþ quo síc Ærarchin.⁷ neque síc. cloaca. þiþ neque

¹ διπυχας.
² Read fugias.
³ Read corculum = prudens. Cic. Tuscul.
⁴ Perhaps fetialis, heraldic.
⁵ τόπαρχοι.
⁶ μάχη.
⁷ Ærarchia.
PREFACE.

1 ἐνθήκας.
2 ἀλογία.
3 Read modoer, mentis.
4 Read fīhō.
5 ἄγωνοβῆτης.
6 Ambasilla, venter, Gl. Isidor.
7 χρώμα. Grammars were not invented.
8 Illegible in MS.
9 ἀνωθόνιον; such errors as this may have been produced by writing to dictation.
10 Boba, vehemens robur, gl.
11 ἀειχμίνη.
12 γραφαί in Greek, γραφ in Old English, are from one source.
13 καρχησία.
14 συνθήκη.
15 γραμμάτων.

16 placunx was resplendence; see Lyce in Placan. So Layamon 21,327, heore sealen whelede swale gold faze feldes; their scales are resplendent like gold variegated shields, where Sir F. M. takes it not so. Bratea read bractea. In the collection of glosses, MS. Cleop. A. iii., fol. 109 b., from some lives of the Saints, “ Bratea fila fē zylēna “ χρᾶθη,” golden thread.
17 γαλακωμα, a disease of the eyes.
18 Read ὠρρα ερυμίσσων; a weal in the flesh from punishment.
19 dehinc.
20 ἐγκλητική, Cf. τὴν πολίτειαν ἐγκεκλιμένην καὶ ῥέπουσαν ἐπὶ τὰ χεῖρα. Platon.
preface.

puph pe gepumie mih peaqel. leapedpa. eac rilce xri per te . . . . . amphitappa 1 lacoan. 2 nec non ropheb. 3 peape lu[ri]a2. genna2. hrunarpu per j badanola diancm. 4 epippam. 5 stragulam per- zepepebne bapec j deoppumide peae. hipebeu turbatamque 6 propomam. 7 stragulam pretexca. auica 8 bequmen. bruciq mife healp mene ac bilp seeamlice cura. uticur muler anabola. 9 sed abuicur bpecen. heo zepiq brop eac prilce brip unha-

Ipsa cbonenit apozima. 10 nec non placenca mu-
lum. eala pu clepe re meru lapeop zeleapeb j an 11 ne lidq. O cleponoma. 12 manenas. codruf. 13 differu unique mi qu to gal. ponne pu healber hopf on cosbe-
hand muf luxoruf. 14 cum tenseaf yppof. 15 preo pola pu nanam gemyunbliae. 16 2 du [beo] gylbennu2a careaf nome limphaei ut fit. etroto cumu-
acu du bille pean geheelb muf bille frpae pe zepna adif approcirun 18 feruec. or aproi2mof 19 du conyes duu kimmig mife j mppitepe beo du mibnengap basileuf 20 abtemuf antigrusquae 21 esto. cofmogra-
tobelent j beo pu emplacent muf. ne ju pu nacob tiam phuf 22 estoque caca2cpulf 23 tu. ne nef gimnuf 24 ab

1 ἀμφιτάπεσα, ταπητίος ἀμφιμάλλοις (Hesychios). Read hpeaqel. Am-
phitaba, ex utraque parte illlosa tapete. Isidor. Origines.
2 Read lapebpa. latips.
3 A litter. Banadola, lectus quo in itinere furtur. Gl. Isidor. Baio-
nula (al. Batanula) est lectus qui in itinere baiulatur. Id. Origines.
Beb is here, and elsewhere some-
times, the same as bebbe; j iter.
4 Read deamant, desperately love.
5 ephi2a; on genna see the Glossary.
6 The word is doubtful.
7 proptoma.
8 adlips.
9 ἀμαβολή is a womans linen gar-
ment covering the head, not necklace.

10 ἄπνεoμα.
11 Read ne ἢ an ac ne.
12 ἀληθεύω.
13 κόδορος; the sense assigned seems taken from the rauca Theseide Codri, misapprehended.
14 uxorius.
15 ἐπούς. It appears that this means testiculcos.
16 Read -leag.
17 χρυσόστομος.
18 From ἀποκρυφος answering to Secretary. See Du Cange.
19 ἄφοιρωμα.
20 basileus.
21 ἀντίγραφος.
22 κοσμογράφος.
23 κατασκοπές.
24 γυμνός.
unaleprehensum quod pulmo properet. enabon zeolomae
mihiat nisique bioticae 1 seutor. celebre

tribuamblatent properne lap. quod pulmo lapecor. quaeque pulmo orophorum 2 acrizium 3 et tu bibasculum 4 habesque

puhne hpen on beode quam zepite pe beaepere ac qui amphiballum 5 in thoro & abit. epehur 6 sed fit

hengez genhietnumenbe zepite pe eapibusdenbe pola pu cancerus 7 habunde tibi abit amabilus capaef

peyan pehe quemipesebeane pechbrab on

tome certitat atque periprarticae 8 nitet abbachus 9 ma-

hand qui eunem zosundisperse muse pampa qu sepebames

nui atque nitet theologum 10 ori. uideatis ferre bac-

zerelugice pe pytte. ne qu pu toscencend zereb
caulum 11 fauste te cloace hadul 12 prodigul obliquus

anegede racenulf ropuh pu pu brymplecan. helle

molotalnum 13 subdolus ucref ludiobrium barach-

fylyt pu tige. pulian peoph peapentopa
rum. 14 sectare tropheum. 15 secte procel amphibheacrum 16

pe eac spilec eahpunda. poder kaynath anexeunynyte qu

tibi nec non egilopia. 17 nam generant ferupulum

---

1 Biurrikos.
2 diprokos. Read blar. Acro-

zimus panis, leniter fermentatus, gl. Isidor.

3 dippialev. Read blar. Acro-

zimus panis, leniter fermentatus, gl. Isidor.

4 dipiakaos.
5 diphiyialos, by letter change: so Du Cange; see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 391. Camasus, amfe-

mallum, gl. Isidor.

6 fytos. The painful tale sug-

gested is paralleled by a passage in the

Regularis Concordia, as printed at the end of Eadmer, p. 151. The Saxons, it will be observed, did not even understand this lan-

guage of crime, for amasius is in-

incorrectly taken. Ephebion, locus con

struptionis puerorum imber-

bium, gl. Isid.

7 kanthlos.
8 peripracticos.
9 abas, abakin, abacus.
10 theologi.
11 Baccaulum, a bier. Du Cange.
12 Read ne sis?
13 monophalamos.
14 professor.
15 trimaios.
16 diphiatharon.
17 agialopia.
PREFACE.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.

An error.
While this sheet was in proof, most happily arrived a communication from Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Kings College, Cambridge, forwarding a copy of the same piece, tending much to the better understanding of the words and sentences, from a MS. in the University Library, formerly belonging to St. Augustines, Canterbury, where it was distinguished as "Collectiones cum A."

Clerice · dypticas lateri ne dempseris umquam; Coreula labentis fugias ludi fore? ne te Letetur sedus! sandapila? neque toparcha! Machia sit tibi quo ierarchia! neque cloaca. Non enteca! nec alogia; uerum absida tecum Commaneat mentes acrimonia? non quia mordet Agonitheta tuus- fiat ambasilla tui mens. Ne uraneum preter cromam legat. is quia multis

1 DDy. 2 s.v.: geopeope, MS. 3 td µνον. 4 See Promptorium Parvulorum, \nc Havelok, 590. 5 Lucar, vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, gl. in Du Cange. Lucar, vectigal erogatique quae fiobat in lucis, gl. Isidor. 6 Lar for Lardarium is unprecedented: it will however hold for kitchen. 7 Gallo, is then hired servant, not what it is called in the glossaries. 

While this sheet was in proof, most happily arrived a communication from Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Kings College, Cambridge, forwarding a copy of the same piece, tending much to the better understanding of the words and sentences, from a MS. in the University Library, formerly belonging to St. Augustines, Canterbury, where it was distinguished as "Collectiones cum A."

Clerice · dypticas lateri ne dempseris umquam;

Coreula labentis fugias ludi fore? ne te

Letetur sedus! sandapila? neque toparcha!

Machia sit tibi quo ierarchia! neque cloaca.

Non enteca! nec alogia; uerum absida tecum

Commaneat mentes acrimonia? non quia mordet

Agonitheta tuus- fiat ambasilla tui mens.

Ne uraneum preter cromam legat. is quia multis

1 DDy.
2 s.v.: geopeope, MS.
3 td µνον.
4 See Promptorium Parvulorum, Havelok, 590.
5 Lucar, vectigal quod ex lucis contrahitur, gl. in Du Cange. Lucar, vectigal erogatique quae fiobat in lucis, gl. Isidor.
6 Lar for Lardarium is unprecedented: it will however hold for kitchen.
7 Gallo, is then hired servant, not what it is called in the glossaries.

"Ne quis presbyter fociaram habet... alioquin sciant se prius monitos gallonis sententia alligatos." Statuta apud Du Cange.

8 Glossed i. tabellas.
Esse deus solet; anodiam 1 sectare gemellam ,
Sistere sinchophanta 2 uerere : Boba 3 tamen adsis.
Griffia 4 te tangat carchesia 5 togaque 6 crebro;
Grammaton 7 sintheca 8 frequens 9 sistat tibi longe;
Absistat uero glaucoma 9 criminiis offa ,
Bratea 11 blatta 12 dehinc encletica 13 prosapiaque ,
Militum xpi per te nullatenus absint ,
Amphiitappa 15 laon 16 extat? badanola 17 neenon ,
Effipiam 18 diamant 19 stragulam 20 pariterque propomam 21
Agagulam 22 celebs aginat: 23 pecudes nec ablundam ;
Effipia 25 & stragula pretexta est aulica 26 cura ,
Utitur anabola 37 mulier sed abutitur 28 ipsa ,
Conuenit inualidis apozima 23 nece placenta ,
Cleronom 31 codrus 32 maneas 33 uaque dissertus 34
Cum fisico 35 tenes yppos 36 uxorius 37 hand 38 sis ,
Nomine limphatici 30 careas crisostomus 40 ut sis;
Apocrisarius 41 ades aforismos 42 os tibi seruet ,
Basileus 43 constes 44 abstemius 45 antigraphusque, 46
Cosmographus 47 solumque tui catascopus 48 esto ,

1 Gl. medicinam.
2 Gl. calumpniator.
3 Gl. uhemens robustus.
4 Gl. scriptura.
5 uasa pastoralia.
6 uestis poetalis.
7 Gl. litterarum.
8 i. compositio.
9 Gl. caligo ocularum.
10 Gl. massa.
11 Gl. auri lamina.
12 Gl. purpura.
13 Gl. inclinatiu.
14 Gl. humiliis nobilis.
15 Gl. tapete undique ullosum.
16 Gl. laicorum populorumue.
17 Gl. lectus itineralis.
18 Gl. ornamentum decorum.
19 Gl. ualde amant.
20 Gl. uestem pictam.
21 Gl. claram potionem.
22 Gl. lenocinatorum uel lenonem.
23 Gl. fugat.
24 Gl. paleam.
25 Gl. genus uestis puerorum.

20 Gl. palatina.
26 Gl. ornamentum muliebre.
28 i. male i. a male uiro.
29 Gl. aqua cum uariis cocta condimentis.
30 Gl. pultis.
31 Gl. clerice.
32 Gl. poeta nobilis.
33 Gl. sis.
34 Gl. peritus eloquens.
35 Gl. saecus testiculorum.
36 Gl. equos.
37 Gl. seruator uxoris.
38 Gl. non.
39 i. dementis.
40 Gl. os aureum habens.
41 MS. so. i. minister secretorum.
42 Gl. breues sermones.
43 i. rex.
44 Gl. ut sis.
45 sobrius.
46 i. cancellarius scriptor.
47 Gl. mundi descriptor.
48 Gl. explorator.
Gimnus ab inlicitis: ne sisque bioticus actore.
Acrizimum celebres oroscopus: esque didacus.
Inque thoro amphiballum habes? effebus et absit.
Canterius sed habunde tibi: sed amasius absit.
Cerritus canes fore: perifrasticus atque.
Abbachus manui nitetatque theologus ori.
Baccaulm fauste uideas te ferre cloace.
Prodigus obliquus: monotalmus: haud sis.
Ludibrium uites baratrum: sectare tropheum.
Amphiteatra procul tibi stent: egilopia nec non.
Nam scrupulum generant psiche: uexantque pupillas.
Scandito analogium: crisis nitet ore docentis;
Declina birotum brauium capito: ac cliothedrum;
Culleum habe: diametra scias: ergastula nesci.
Apponas emistichium cum distica sculpes.
Enoforo liba: lotium laxare suesce.
Dilige tu xenodochium: zelotipiamque odi.

2. Gl. secularis mundanus.
3. Gl. panem leuiter fermentatum.
4. Gl. frequentes.
5. Gl. horarum inspector.
7. Gl. birrum undique uillosum.
8. Gl. inberbis sine barba.
10. Gl. qui ob turpitudinem amat.
12. Gl. circumlocutius.
15. i. feretrum.
16. Gl. feliciar [feliciter].
17. propri[um].
18. i. dissipator.
19. i. distortus.
20. Gl. luscus.
22. i. infernun.
23. i. imitare.
24. i. laudem uictorie.
25. Gl. loca spectaculi ubi pugnant gladiatores.
26. Gl. uulhera oculorum.
27. Gl. angorem anxietaetem.
28. s[cilicet] egilopia.
29. Gl. anime.
30. Gl. alloidunt.
32. i. currum duarum rotarum.
33. Gl. coronam.
34. i. sellam plectibilem.
35. Gl. nas pice oblintum.
36. Gl. medietatem spere [spheare] horalogium [the dial].
37. Gl. loca exilii [for bad slaves and convicts].
38. Gl. dimidium uersum.
39. i. duos uersus.
40. Gl. scribes.
41. Gl. use unario.
42. Gl. urinam.
43. Gl. domus in qua pauperes col- liguntur (quo, MS.)
44. i. odia.
lxvi

PREFACE.

Hinc acetabula 1 doma tuum ceu congia 2 stringat-, Pomerium 3 curti; pomaria 4 congrua malis; 5 Fulgeat ecclesiis ostrum; 6 longe sit oletum; 7 Predia quala 8 tibi statuant; agitent 9 flabra 10 flagra; 11 Eminus 12 ut gorgon 13 fugiat; pota 14 diamantr-, Sperne platon 15 olon; 16 simposia 17 quatenus odon 18 Te lustret temeson 19 uigeas si non potes insons? Lar 20 tibi quo nectar flagret? 21 lucarque 22 nee absit; Gallonis 23 memr esto tui; ambro 24 timeto cieri; 25 Mulio 26 strabo 27 tuus neque sit; neque agason 28 inermis; Abbaso 29 quo fuerit; (sit hirudo 30 frequens 31 comitata. etc. etc.

The piece which I print next is called the Lorica; of its existence in the Cambridge manuscript, I was first informed by Mr. Bradshaw, who has more than once freely discussed the subject, with the aids to the interpretation of it, for my information. It is with Mr. Bradshaws consent, and by help of books lent me by him, that I now print and annotate. The Harleian copy came in my way while engaged upon the Leechdoms. The Latin part has been printed in Germany by Mone; also by Daniel, with two conjectural and wholly mistaken interpretations; with glosses from an
Irish MS. by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has had the assistance of Dr. Wright in making out, to a good extent, the Syriac or Hebrew words disguised in it. The mere presence of two glossed copies now first printed will clear up some difficulties, and one or two words I may perhaps myself have rightly guessed. The Irish MS. of the Latin text declares the composition to be written in hendekasyllabic verse; but lest a purer classical taste should suppose that by this term the "hendecasyllabi," or Phalaeians of Catullus have been emulated, the opening lines arranged with due regularity may be taken as a specimen of the rest. It will be seen that they are scanned by the accents.

Suffragare, queso, michi possito  
Magni maris uelut in periculo,  
Ut non secum trahat me mortalitas  
Huius anni neque mundi uanitas.  

etc.

The Irish MS., "in the opinion of Dr. Todd produced in the latter part of the fourteenth century," tells us also, that "Gillas hanc loricam fecit," and "Laidcend mac Búith Bannaig uenit ab eo in insolam "Hiberniam: transtulit et portauit super altare sancti "Patricii episcopi sanos nos facere, amen." The Latin text of the Cambridge MS. is of the eighth century; it was not intended to be glossed; the glosses were introduced afterwards in a small hand;¹ the earlier ones marked with an asterisk belong to the end of the tenth century, the others to the eleventh. Its readings agree closely with those printed by Mone; errors and all. By one or two mistakes in the glosses of MS. C. it seems probable that they were a transcript, and as the newer are sometimes written above the wrong words, the same may be concluded of them also.

¹ Mr. Bradshaw thinks the glosses cotemporary.
Ixvili PREFACE.


Nam luricam lodung cantaut τερ in omne die

zemulta sio ῥυ κατα sio anner ῥανε annerre zemulta
SYPPRAGAŘE THINITATIS¹ UNITAS. UNITATIS MISERICER
ic bidde me zelletum λαβ ῥιετ sρα ταννιτα. SYPPRAGARE quaerit milhi portio maris² magi uter
on precemnerre pαττε οδ μιδ him xετιo me pol³
in pepiculio. Ut non recum τραγατ μαε mortaliqar
ὑστο zεατε ne μοπαντεαρδε
idenes j πατ ilce
hunr ann. neque munt si wantar. et hoc idem
ic bidde μιοm paam hyhītan paam huponcundan comprenoder
peut LA' tribulisbey cælestit militiae
magnum ψυλατ me ρολαετο το τικενε τοντυμ ac ze-
uprutibey ke me linquant lacepauum hostibuy. Seb be-
scylden followe repnum strangum πατ hio me repenteatan on
pendant iam apnui portibuy et³ illi me prerebant in
peban παρ huponlican repodey πιγ ρεντας πιbomser zεryλνευ
acie cælesti exporit militiae. Chepyphin
j ροδε lypan onδερnan
περεγεν ροδε ⁵
et repaphin⁶ cum milibuy milihel et gabihel⁷
zelcum ic ρυνε ρυμρετελ sα ιρεθεντα hehenzlar
rumilbey. Opcto throno⁸ uinercy archangelor
calderomar j διποδιμίθa euqlar θ me py διεκαν*⁹
principatur et potestatex aurelo. Ut me senro
zeseylbenede repodey powi ic maξe zεryλlan BYIPPAN
deuententez axmine. Inmioq ualeam propepenepe. cum
ponan oδere cempan* heahf Medal sy pa repetu fidan
δενδε ceteroq aζonichetar. patrapichar. quattuor

¹ trunica, H.
² maπηρστομα, H.
³ ut, H.
⁴ "Scientia multiplicata." St. Hieronymus; but see Spoon and Sparrow, art. 1010.
⁵ This interpretation is nearly correct.
⁶ Hieronymus interprets ardentes.
⁷ et m. x., C.
⁸ ῥηδονυ.
⁹ See only in older hand.
PREFACE.

It is common practice to entrust the task of publishing a work to a capable person, who takes care to ensure that the work is accurately and faithfully printed. In this case, the Preface is written in Latin, and it is addressed to the readers with the words "Tribunorum, quaeque prophetarum, Apotolorum, et omnium martyrum omnes peto adventus, et beate cæspitum."

The text contains various Latin words and phrases, such as "martyrum omnes" (all martyrs) and "Adventus," which refer to the arrival or appearance of something or someone. The Preface also includes references to specific individuals and groups, such as "Ephesians," "Revelation," and "Athletes." Additionally, the text mentions "Cæsarea," "Cæsarea," and "Caesarea."

The Preface ends with a note of gratitude, "Ubi tibi veliam, et profecto, omnia potestas tua." This phrase translates to "Where you will, and of course, all power is yours." The Preface concludes by urging the readers to continue their faith and devotion to the teachings presented in the work.

The Preface is a typical opening section of a religious manuscript, providing context and introductions to the contents that follow. It sets the stage for the reader's understanding of the importance and significance of the work.
The Irish gl. gives michinas as something unknown belonging to the teeth. Mucūrias, perhaps.

2 Second hand yποπαν. Perhaps Arabic kadhalun, Syriac kedala, neck, cervix, Dr. Wright. Chaldum, Darmstadt MS. Dequicaladum, another MS. Perhaps, μεσενο, loins

3 Another MS. ventrem. It is then.

4 "latus," Irish gl. μέσον ?

5 entraid, Irish gl.


7 thighs or waist, Irish gl. Baol, ixvν, 768ν, Hesych.

8 דְּרַכְנ

9 reapulr, H.

10 mneorulan, C.

11 labae, C.; labie, H.

12 Tutonibus, W. S.; Tautones, palpebre, gl. Isidor.

13 ａνδυ, H.; read gingivis.

14 Read anhelae; see Du Cange.

15 Correct; tongue of the throat, uvula. Sommer and others following him are quite wrong.

16 to the foretooth, Irish gl.
PREFACE.

γρηγαν * θυριταν * γεμελινέσσε ρομαν
ceropo1 capelalzini collo elemento δειπτο τυταμινε. Domine2

peρ δυ βυνη το γεμελινέσσε ύμμ βιομα μινε

efto3 lupsica τυταμίμα ερξα μεμβρα ερξα μεα

mnnδαρ πηε μα στετε * προμ με δα μπουγεπενίχαν γεμελ

υρεπα Υε ρεπμαδα4 a me Ιντρομπειε Subum5

ναξλαρ δα μεκμαδ δα χατεπδαν γεμελγ γεμνονε

cλανορ κρου μπου ριζουν εκβελει ςεζε ερξο δευρ προτι

eαχλα μδ γεμελπρυμ j εαμμα δα ελμα

lupsica humerop cum μπαπηλ με τραπηλ et brachia. Тεηε υιναρ

μιδ μεθομ * γετε * хονδρνπα ρρατ μιδ
cum cubur6 et manibur ρουζαρ παμναρ διγκορ cum

παμ ναξλαρ δονε ηρεξ7 j da μιδ μιμ παμ λιδιμ

υρεπα Τεηε γρημα8 et σολμα cum Αρμπυρ

αιε ηρεξ j μια μδ δαμ βαμυμ da ἱγδ
tερξα δορημυκε et νεμαρ ημ ομπυρ 8Тεηε ευκεμ

lunlcexum* hupppaan * ερενδω * μιδ παμ

ραγκουνμε cum πεμμμε年人 catacrina9 μαρε cum

δεοκελεπνμ homme * γρεουλιπαν * γενταλια * μιδ παμ

ρεμμιμυh Tehe cambar10 ηρμα11 remopalia11 cum

cnerum12 pa προππηβα j pa πνυρα helan *

genuufl poplet et γεννα. Тεηε ταλυρ cum

rnecomum* helum * rconcam* pet illa * μιδ παμ

tευρι ετ καλερυρ ριαρα περε0 plantapum cum

ταπερum telζαm emnepaxende μιδ ταμυm

βαμμυr13 Tehe παμoρ conopercenter bεεεr cum meταμμυr14
Ixxii

PREFACE.

magnae tritac dine deamnzerinb* brouft
Uexuer binor quinquier Teze petect1 Inxulam petect-
ban brouft magan bone napelan pa pambe
culum mamillar Scomachum et umbilicum. Teze uentrem
ja zeceunlca lima j hry j pape heoptan
lumbor zentalia et album2 et copir
pa lipican ja hyyealban lippe j pylle bupfan3
uicala Teze triziidum necon et illa mappem
lumblozan* xaheldeam*4 nettan* peadan*
peniculov pitheem cum obiiga5 Teze toleam6
peolu rep6 mib lunzenne abpan final* deameaz* zeallan
topacem cum pulmone uenar pyfat fel
mib py heochoyam* pa cecape mib jam
cum buchiamme. Teze capnem7 Inxuman8 cum
meapxum milce* xebexum* ierum*9
medullur Splenem captuor gift cum Inxenium. Teze
da blaspam gelwyed j ealle10 papa zeoxza da unampesan
wercam abipem et pantec11 compaxum Innumepor
cudbyrpen mep j pa oibre lima ropcamen sapa
obiner. Teze pilor atque membrap peliqua quorum
pen ir ic berepbe
porte praecexi nomna.x Teze toctum me cum quinque
ongyrum fimexre xeephtum dimum fice idom
renibuy et cum becum fabbre maccy ropibuy uti12 a
Jam ilum od pae heaper henwerte naxegum limo
plante urque ab ierum Nullo membro13 royp
ie xentperimigae aecapan
intur exiornem. Ne de meo royfit utiam trubepre.

1 petect, C. omits.
2 That is, Alvum.
3 bupfan, purse, is written on an older gloss erased; read marsam
as marsupium.
4 Extala, sabel I heape (read bac) iecum, gl. R. 74, the great
gut.
5 the peritonum.
6 Tonsil. See Du Cange v.
Tusille, A Gallic word.
7 capnem, C. H. omit.
8 Inxunam, C., for Inguina.
9 ierum, H. Extra Iefen, gl.
C. See above on Exugia.
10 The final e in ealle is erased,
but legible.
11 tdarax.
12 ur, C.
13 meo, H. adds.
Rather than print at every word a variation, it is better to give the glosses of the Harleian MS. continuously. (Harl. 585, fol. 152.)
Ixxiv

PREFACE.

Thus MS.; read beo Su 1 pef
1 Thus MS.; read beo Su 1 pef 2 To seorpan.
2 To seorpan.
3 To seorpan.
4 Read homme.

1 Thus MS.; read beo Su 1 pef
These pieces will prove that the Saxons, in their way, tried to learn languages. Our own modern fashion is of recent invention: persons now living received the first elements of Latin from Corderius; and the whole colour of training is necessarily different for those, who are to use a language colloquially, and those who must imitate Ovidius, Virgilius, Horatius, in the several branches in which they excelled. Hebrew and Syriac are still exceptional studies.

Of the manuscript from which the text of the Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus has been taken, Bibl. Cotton, Vitellius C. iii, 1 the reader has a specimen in the fac-simile. Opinions, gathered from those most experienced, agree that it dates as a copy from about 1050 A.D. For myself, I only venture to believe that it was written out not earlier than A.D. 1000, nor later than the Conquest, 1066 A.D. It has been chosen as the ground work of this edition, because it is illustrated by drawings in colours of the plants, an advantage which none of the other old English, or so called Anglo-Saxon, copies possessed. While uninjured it must have been a regally magnificent book, executed at an enormous expense. It suffered from the fire at Ashburnham House, 1731, and, like the rest of the MSS., was taken out of the ashes a shrivelled blackened lump of leaves. Recently it has been rebound. The binder first soaked the ruins in water, to make them limp; he then flattened them, and for this purpose was obliged often to cut through the edges, and to stretch them by pins,

---

1 Wanley, p. 217 a.
foundation of our text.

Ixxvi PREFACE.

widening all the flaws; stout pieces of cardboard were then prepared as a frame to carry the leaves, which were fixed into these paper frames by ligaments of goldbeaters skin. Thus once more the burnt leaves became a volume. The binder had probably some superintendence in his task, for as long as the Latin text of Apuleius afforded its guidance the folios were rightly numbered, but beyond that they have been frequently misplaced. It is possible that on the publication of this work, the binder may be directed to rearrange the folios, in which case the references to the drawings printed in the text will no longer correspond with the numbers in the MS. Besides the serious mischief from the fire, the pages had also suffered from the paintings placed upon them. The green pigment used, probably sulphate of copper, has eaten away the vellum upon which it was laid, so that not only the drawings so far have perished, but also the writing at the back has gone. Thus this manuscript, taken by itself, had become in many places illegible; yet, when a parallel text was laid by the side of it, the broken lines and half surviving words were again significant, and it was possible to print nearly all the letters of the book from the richest and most beautiful copy.

In editing an ancient work, the rule is now recognized, which due consideration has suggested; to print from the best MS. and supply its defects, if any, from the next best. The three best MSS. conspire in making the extravagant slip in Herbarium, art. lxxi., and the fourth is not taken into account. But in the orthography of old English words, a certain method has prevailed, and the mode of Ælfric, it may be, has been followed in modern grammars and by modern editors, no objection to such a course, as of a choice, being now taken; yet this customary spelling has also been called "pure Saxon," and other methods
have been damned as dialects, to both of which judg-
ments I take leave to lodge an appeal, which shall be
pleaded to on some future occasion. It so happens,
however, that the spelling of MS. V. is nearer to the
customary manner than that of MS. B., so that no
discussion need arise out of the choice of a base for
printing. The fainter strokes of the reed in this
wasted MS. are scarcely visible: the accents often are
vanishing; and only the visit of a sunbeam revealed to
me, that what has been printed on page 216,¹ as
fænhcumn, was really written fænhcumn. The letters
a and u are scarcely distinguishable in the handwriting
of this MS.

MS. V. in its pristine beauty had two large paint-
ings each filling a page. The first contains a tall
figure standing on a lion, habited in loose tunic or
amice, chasuble and stole;² to all appearance an eccle-
siastic of rank, holding in the right hand a crozier, the
small cross bar of which is, though not easily, dis-
cerned; it rests on the ground, and the lion has seized
it in his jaws. In the left this tall personage holds a
heavy book. The draperies according to Saxon custom
seem caught by a gust of wind. Over him waves a
baldachin or canopied curtains. On his left approaches
reverentially a tonsured priest presenting a volume.
On his right a soldier, with a full sized shield, looks
up for orders. The purport of this painting is scarcely
conveyed by the design itself: it seems, however, to
represent the church dignitary for whom the work was
copied; the stole marking a churchman: though some
hesitation is produced by the presence of a soldier
with a Roman air. This painting was meant for this
book, since the border matches that which backs the
title.

¹ Line 20. ² Over both shoulders; and pendent.
The second large painting is explained by the inscription at the foot, as exhibiting Æsculapius, the Centaur Chiron, and Plato. Æsculapius is a tall beardless figure, the Centaur is a Hippocentaur with bald head, and Plato has right shoulder bare. All three grasp a large volume in plain binding, with a broad tie round the middle, as if the two, the Centaur and Plato, were each at once receiving it from Æsculapius. The foreground is infested with snakes; the background is full of animals, of which the boar, wolf, hare, roebuck, bear, and dog are still distinguishable. On the other side of the leaf a broad ornamental fillet surrounds the title of the book, "Herbarium, etc."

The owners of MS. V. I have been unable to trace to any good purpose. No information is derivable from Sir Robert Cotton's private catalogue in manuscript, which I have inspected. On the middle of fol. 74 a, between lines is written "Richerd Hollond this boke," for "his boke," in a hand of the fifteenth century. There was a Richard Holland, brother of John, restored Earl of Huntingdon 1417, created Duke of Exeter 1442, died 1447, which Richard was Admiral of England, and died 1404. Whether he were owner of the MS. I shall not pretend to decide: but I know of no other so likely. On the face of an early folio is written "elizabeth colmore," in a text hand, perhaps of the age of Sir Robert Cotton. Among the books in the old library of (the Cathedral) Christ Church, Canterbury, mentioned by Wanley in his preface, occurs "Herbarius Anglice, depictus," and as this answers to the description of MS. V., Wanley has concluded it is perhaps the same copy. The Hollands derived their importance from a marriage with the Fair Maid of Kent, descended from Edmund Plantagenet of Woodstock (born 1301, Aug. 5, beheaded 19 March 1339), son of Edward I., by his second wife Margaret of France; whence the Earldom of Kent came into the
Holland family, and they would be within reach of a few books from Canterbury. Those who like dovetailing may be content to splice together the probable date of the MS. (1040—1050), Canterbury, and the archiepiscopate of Eadsige (1038—1050); but such calculations have in them much uncertainty.

The drawings may once have been likenesses of the plants; in some cases we see that the pencils employed were capable of the work; thus betonica, arum drunculus, an orchis or satyrion, galium aparine, erythrea centaureum, achillea millefolium, lilium, atropa mandragoras, ricinus communis, suggest to the eyes the plant intended by the artist, and with the exception of galium aparine, that also mentioned in the authors text. But it often happened, that when a pattern to be faithfully repeated was placed in the hands of the limner, he regarded it with too artistic an eye and considered how he could improve it. The fac-simile gives us the drawing which in MS. V. stands for saxifraga granulata. This plant throws out, adhering to its roots, many small bulbs of the form and colour of onions, but not bigger than the heads of large pins; remove all colour from the picture, and you will see that the outline represented these characteristics of the plant; an oval piece of turf suggested that the part under earths surface was delineated, and then the roots and granules were seen below it. The artist knowing nothing about this, amended, as clever fellows are always doing, his original; heightened the colour of the under side of the bit of surface, and seeing no leaves, rounded and made green the granules, so as to do the duty of leaves. In many other cases some such improvements were introduced; thus the flowers of chamomile have had their white rays and yellow discs coloured alike blue. In other cases the botanical system current in the earlier centuries of the Christian era was the cause of our discontent; for in those days, the plan of relying principally
 upon the parts of fructification for the identification of a plant had not come into vogue, and the illustrators were content to give us some specimen, however deficient in the distinctive marks. Hence probably, Os-triago, Ὀστρυχα, a tree native to the countries on the Mediterranean, is explained by Lièswort, which is the Water Elder, opposite leaves being found in both. Erifia, an herb now unknown, is also translated Lièwort, and the drawing is like the former. When the plant itself presented a very complex task to the painter, he contented himself with indicating the character, as in yarrow, rosemary, and carot. In many cases the stems are made rigid and erect, instead of pliant and trailing, as in cingfoil and potentilla. In many cases no one can at sight recognize the plant intended, even buttercup, horsetail, marsh mallow, which may once have been a tree mallow, the botanical hibiscus, could not be known by the drawing. Nor could cress, strawberry, hop, celandine, clover, hemp, and so on.

At Vienna exists an illustrated manuscript of Dioskorides, from which, in Jacquin's time, woodcuts were made, and from these one set of more than four hundred plates was sent to Sibthorp, and is now in the library of the Botanic Garden, Oxford. This set, by the courtesy of Dr. Daubeney, I have examined. Another set of only one hundred and forty-two plates was sent to Linneus, and is now in possession of the Linnaean Society; by the kindness of Professor Bell, I have had an opportunity of inspecting this copy. Though less extended than that at Oxford, it is more valuable, as far as it goes, by containing notes in ink by Jacquin, and others in pencil by Sir J. E. Smith; Jacquin describes the colours, which are, of course, wanting in prints, and Sir J. E. Smith endeavours to determine the plants. The botanical world was for a long while in great agitation about the names in Dioskorides, and these drawings were expected to be
of great assistance: controversies raged, and folios were published, till at length the struggles of the learned “terminated only by despair of success.”

It was by no means in hope that I should add to botanical knowledge that I paid a visit to Oxford specially to see these plates, but from a desire to elicit, if I could, from a comparison of the Saxon drawings in the Herbarium, from art. cxxxiv. to the end, with those from the Vienna manuscript, some solution of the difficulties of the subject. If the Saxon artist had altered a little here and a little there, some light would be thrown on the matter. The Vienna Greek copy might be even the original, or if not so, very near to the original of the English. But though in many cases the Vienna copy gives faithful drawings of the plants, as in *sedum arboreum*, which is spoiled in the English figure (art. cxlvii.), yet there was no such similarity between the drawings as to lead to any useful result. Dr. Daubeney gave me a small book of his own publishing, running to seventeen pages, in which he has assigned modern scientific equivalents to the old Hellenic appellations of Dioskorides. On the face of it this book treats rather of the figures than of the written text; yet, of course, the words of the author were always kept in view. The Professor, then, “characterizes the drawings of the plants in the Vienna MS.” often as “fictitious,” often as having “slight resemblance,” as “doubtful,” “bad,” “very rude,” “indifferent,” and all this in a treatise where the conclusions were drawn in a good measure from the drawings. Anxious to learn more about Brittanike, the Vienna MS. gave me a drawing, showing the flowering stems of *Lythrum salicaria*, with leaves which must belong to a monocotyledonous plant. Little, therefore, was to be gained from the

---

1 Sir J. E. Smith, in Reeses Cyclopaedia, art. Dioskorides.
Vienna representations. The latest authorities are not agreed upon many questions relating to that old author. These drawings of the Vienna MS. were, it is said, derived from another, which was sometimes called the Neapolitan MS. Professor Jacquin, writing on the copy of Amaracus thus made, utters the same language as that employed above, and says, "pictor arti suæ et genio nimium indulsit." He complains also of inaccurate drawing of umbelliferous plants, "umbellarum configuratio valde rudis in omnibus umbelliferis." 

The Saxon drawings of the snakes are fanciful: "there never were such snakes," I have been assured by one of the best naturalists in England.

An illustrated copy of the Latin Apuleius, which as of the twelfth century, has sometimes been here mentioned as MS. T., has been collated for assistance in determining plants. It has a few English glosses, and some of its figures like MS. V. Under Ocimum are added the following words: "Herba Ocymum te rogo per summam diuinitatem qui te iussit nasci ut cures ea omnia et succurras auxilio maximo que de te fida remedia posco que sunt infra scripta."

I have marked MS. G. as a German MS., an illustrated Latin Apuleius, Harl. 4986; it has some German glosses; thus Hierobotane is glossed fauerne o8' wau- benepopf; Batrachium (art. ix.) is Wilde Eppich, Apium silvaticum, wolf wurc, (for wurz). Many figures are wholly false, as Marrubium, and some are monstrous, as Tithymalus. It has the Medicina de Quadrupedibus.

---

1 The same, I suppose, as the Rinnucini MS. Wenrich de Auctorom Graecorum versionibus, p. 217, gives an account of an illustrated MS. of Dioskorides sent by Romanus II. to the Arab "king of Spain," about 960, A.D.

2 To the same effect, Plin. xxv. 4.

3 Harl. 5294.

4 Fol. 40 b.

5 Fol. 16 a.

6 Fol. 37 a.
MS. A. is a neat Italian MS. of the Latin Apuleius, executed in the fifteenth century, MSS. Additional, 17063. It often corresponds with MS. V.

MS. Harl. 1585 is another illustrated copy of the Latin text. At fol. 206, the work of Apuleius, if Apuleius, is attributed to another name, \(^1\) "Explicit liber Platonis de herbis masculinis: feliciter." The "Liber medicinae ex animalibus pecoribus bestiisque et avibus" is attributed as usual to Sextus Placitus.\(^2\) Part of Dioscorides follows, "Incipit liber Dioscoridis. In hoc enim libro continentur herbe fœmineæ, etc."\(^3\) And by and bye, "Incipit epistola Apollinis de emplastro podagrici satis admirabile cuidam missa podagrico."\(^4\) The MS. is of the early years of the thirteenth century, largely illustrated and curious.

The foregoing are all vellum manuscripts. Trinity A MS. at College, Cambridge, has a paper MS. of Apuleius,\(^5\) in Latin, with coloured drawings of the fourteenth century. This is followed by "Liber medicine diascoridis ex hebreorum scedis\(^6\) numero lxxi. per singula nominis." Sferitis occurs.\(^7\) There is a picture of Galenus, et eius discipuli, and of Ypocras, et eius discipuli. There are several amusing drawings of devils, in the form nearly of bats, passing out of the possessed.

The illustrated Latin manuscripts here mentioned were of interest, chiefly as bearing on the signification of the Saxon drawings. From them most botanists would turn away in scorn, declaring them unscientific; those only who take pleasure in investigating the history as well as the modern phase of their favourite science, will give them any attention. In the constant difficulties presented by these figures, I have ever gone for advice to a gentleman well known for his acquire-

---

\(^1\) There was, according to Wenrich, a Plato Medicus.
\(^2\) Col. 209.
\(^3\) Col. 363.
\(^4\) Col. 357.
\(^5\) O. 2, 48.
\(^6\) See Herbar., cxxviii.
ments and thorough knowledge of this subject, Dr. John Harley, of Kings College, London, and have always received from him the most friendly and zealous aid.

Of the Saxon text, MS. B., a Bodleian manuscript, is a very handsomely written folio, twelve inches tall, eight broad, in double columns, the letters clear and sharply marked, with vacant spaces intended for drawings of the plants and snakes, but never filled in. The Herbarium and Medicina de Quadrupedibus run from folio 68 to 130. Two folios have been cut out, as noticed here in the various readings on pages 298, 366. Competent judges make MS. B. of the same age nearly as MS. V. That they are from one origin is clear by their community of error, as in the omission of the heading Artemisia tagantes, and what occurs at art. lxxi. A few titles and numbers in B. are by a later hand, which has sometimes scratched through the earlier rubricated numbers; this hand may be referred to the twelfth century. Both V. and B. leave blanks for English names where the author was at a loss.

MS. H. was never intended for display, but for use; it has no drawings, nor was meant to have any; it omits the phrases prepared for the insertion of English names, is not so correctly copied, and may be dated a little later than MSS. V. and B.

MS. O. is a mean manuscript written upon shreds of vellum. The original work has been broken up into alphabetical order. The language shows signs of change; examples of it may be found on page 102, foot, page 132, foot. The collation of this MS. was not carried through, it was not desirable. For the history of our language it may some day be required

---

1 Hatton, 76.  
2 Harl. 585.
that the whole should be printed for comparison with our earlier text. Since our text was printed this MS. has recovered eight leaves, which had found their way into the Cottonian collection, and into the fire of 1731; it has been rebound, and of course folioed afresh.

The interpretation of the English names of plants rests on the same basis generally as the rendering of any other obsolete words. But lest my duty should be misapprehended, it is necessary to call the readers attention to the true state of the question. Hitherto men have been content with what is found in dictionaries, and the dictionaries do nothing but quote for authorities such a book as this Herbarium, or some glossaries. The interpretation, therefore, is sometimes probably false from the errors of such books, and sometimes contradictory, as glossaries disagreed. On discovering that the poisonous bryony, with its clusters of berries, is confused with the "humble," with its hop catkins and wholesome juices, it was impossible any longer blindly to follow the author before us. To ascertain, therefore, the signification of any obscure English word, it was by no means proper to accept the Greek or Latin equivalent fixed on in the Herbarium, or elsewhere, and to find out what plant was intended by such a word. Thus, if the Herbarium sets down Λδρυμα as Ostriago, and Ostriago proves, probably, to be "Οτροβά, a tree not known here, while at the same time Λδρυμα is Dwarf Elder, by much concurrent testimony, the conclusion must be that our author was probably wrong in his identification. In glossaries, and, I doubt, to some extent here, the authors aim was to convey as nearly as possible the sense of the foreign word to English ears; his translation was, therefore, often only an approximation. Λδρυμα for Ostriago, and for Ερίφα, may be excused on this ground. For *Populus alba*, Abele seems, at least,
not Latin, not "Albella," whether connected with the Polish bialy, white, or no: the *Populus tremula* was the *Æpř*, the aspen, and in some glossaries is very reasonably called the *Çpicbeam*, quickbeam, as always alive: the *Populus nigra* is commonly now called the *Italian poplar*, and though admitted by our men of science for indigenous is perhaps an importation. In the face of those native names it seems extraordinary to find the glossaries interpreting *Populus* by *bync*, birch, at the same time as *Betulus*, birch. Whatever be the solution, I cannot accept from a glossator the teaching that *Populus* is *birch*. Perhaps by an emendation we may recover another native name. In Gl. R., p. 45, we have *Saginus*, hře hærel. Only one kind of *Corylus* is known in England; I propose *Aýespoc*, for the *white hazel*. Sometimes the glossator did not at all know his plant under a foreign name, which must be excused by all who are not mere novices. Sometimes the inattention of editors misrepresents the old writer. In Gl. R., p. 47, is written,

> Cedrus, cedeñ beam.
> Cedria, huffæp, [that is huf fæp, the sap of it].

The editors never made this out; yet "Hissepe Cedria" should not have found its way into any dictionary.

No interpretation of a significant name can be satisfactory unless the meaning well befits the plant. Smearwort, as mentioned above, must be a greasy plant, such as is Butterwort. Quickbeam has no sense whatever when applied to the Rowan tree, though the name be well rooted in our language; and it perhaps belonged originally to the Aspen, as some glossaries give it. Gl. R., p. 47, has—

> Cresis, eçc τρεορ, Tremulus,

which the editors have not printed. The Eglantine is the Sweetbriar with its aculei, *sharp points*, straight or
not, but some people, and among them, Milton, have made it the Withywind, *Convolvulus.*

Through the sweetbriar and the vine,
Or the twisted eglantine.¹

When the Herbarium and the glossaries proved not always trustworthy, it was necessary not to rely on them too confidently. The drawings are of no great use. Tradition and the consent of Englishmen are most valuable, but require to be accepted with vigilance; and to ascertain them it has been my task to examine all accessible glossaries; which are very numerous. Those which I have found of most importance are an unpublished gl. of two thousand entries, older than any in the British Museum, and of the tenth century; one from Durham of the eleventh century, unpublished, a copy of which was kindly sent me by the Rev. Mr. Greenwell, Minor Canon, and MS. Laud, 567. These two last, like the Brussels gl., have drawn from the Herbarium, and where they agree with it are not to be accounted as independent confirmations. To the Rev. W. D. Macray my best thanks are tendered for the loan of a valuable MS. glossary on vellum, referred to as gl. M., and for placing in my hands such of the treasures of the Bodleian as his intimate acquaintance with it suggested to his memory. It may be some indication of the value of the gl. unpublished, referred to as gl. C., to mention that it authoritatively clears up the mistranslated passage, (MS. Tiberius B. 1. anno 1052, near end,) of the Chronicle. *Godwine μαδε μεν πεν ‘πον λευκον· ἡ ετη ζεγιφρζε, which means, Godwin then sickened soon after he came up river, and again recovered, for this gl. has the entry,*

¹ MS. Harl. 585, fol. 89, has a gloss to ἱνδε σάρος, *dog rose briar* (till Dr. Daubeney), "wilde eglan-

"
Sources.

As I have already written on the parallelism between the vocabulary and flexion in the old English with the Latin and Greek, I may be allowed to add with satisfaction that in this glossary verbs of the first person singular present terminate in o.

Consulo γρυγνο.
Innιτοι ονηλινξο.
Μηνεο γηοεο.
etc.

From this glossary it may be concluded that the Herbarium was not the first attempt to fix the sense of the Latin names of trees and plants, since in this work and in the later glossaries some errors of the older one, such as "cucumis popæξ,” “αρβυρυς æspe,” “εδενα uudupinde,” have been omitted.

The Herbarium consists of two parts, a translation from the work intituled Herbarium Apuleii, with a few extra paragraphs; and a continuation, chiefly from Dioskorides. Ackerman and Sprengel, who have written on the history of medicine, and Sillig, who in his edition of Plinius ² has printed a short fragment of Apuleius, are of opinion that Apuleius never wrote the book. Saumaise ³ thought he did. Sprengel is angry at the book as unphilosophical, but it is better, it is practical. Its translation into English shows its popularity, and amid the scarcity of old English manuscripts, four copies still exist of this work, and three glossaries show themselves indebted to it. Nothing is less permanent than science. The English translation is now published, doubtless as giving us better knowledge what the AngulSeaxe or so called Anglo-Saxons

---

1 The present occurs, τρυλε heo
κερυππαν μαχε, Life of Αεβελνη, MS., as if she might recover. The past κερυβρε answers to convalescens, Beda, p. 539, line 7.

³ Prol. libri de hyleiatr., p. 12.
thought in medicine, and for a record of the older part of our language. That the portion of the Saxon Herbarium, which is originally from Dioskorides, had a Latin text for its original, seems certain. The name Speritis, Herbar. cxxxviii., is not in Dioskorides. But in a Latin MS. of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of late date, containing extracts from Dioskorides, it is found with the following description: "Habet folia minuta lanuginosa ex una radice; multos ramos emittit per terram fusos, florem croceum, bofitalmo similem, odorem murteum (so) si digitis conteratur." These are the very words of our Saxon text. Zamalentition is also to be found in the Trin. MS. It is therefore to be concluded that the translator did not draw direct from the Botanist of Anazarba. It is, however, to his credit that he drew from him at all. He was not quite unphilosophical after all.

The Trinity MS., immediately after the last entry from Apuleius, indicates something of its own origin in these words: "Incipit liber medicine diaecoridis ex hebreorum scedif." If the Saxon additions to Dioskorides and this manuscript came from a common source, we should be here taught that the Greek had filtered through a Hebrew text. But it is quite impossible that the names of the plants could retain their original form after being expressed by Hebrew characters.

No one knows anything about Sextus Placitus nor Sextus Placitus. Perhaps he is a nominis umbra, a phantom name, a mediaeval bit of fun. Idpartus king of Egypt, a contemporary of Augustus, must be a creature of imagination, a stalking horse for a bookmaker. The old English piece of the eleventh century on the Marvels

---

1 O. 2, 48.  
2 Βουφόδαλμυ. 
of the East, printed in Narratiunculae, has a parallel in a Latin piece on the same subject by "King Premo." And if the small wit invented Idpartus, why not also Sextus Placitus? The Latin of this Quadrupedal Medicine, as printed, does not contain as much as our text; and it may be found, besides its other editions, among the leaves of the "Artis Medicee Principes." The Bodleian copy, MS. B., has bound up with it two letters of Euax, king of the Arabs, to Tiberius Caesar, on the virtues of stones. Whether Euax ever existed shall be for men more at leisure to inquire.

The text has been printed in the form, as regards the shape of the characters, which they take in the original MSS. Besides the objection to printing in the character of our own day, which arises in the heart of every man who dislikes to dress up antiquity in modern clothes, there is one which is not sentimental at all; by a change so levelling we lose all the chronological characteristics of a manuscript arising from the form of the letters. The age of an English manuscript may be determined to half a century, for the most part, by the shape of y, f, z, g, p, r, s, t, f, s, y, y. Print all these alike, and you, as far as in you lies, shut out from your readers the information contained in those forms. The letter f is a mark of an early English manuscript, of one belonging probably to the ninth or tenth century. It may be seen in the fac-similes of the Lauderdale Orosius, of the Codex Exoniensis, of the O.C.C. copy of the Chronicle. It occurs frequently in the Leechbook, but not in the copy of a lost chapter, which we shall restore to its proper place; not because the text, but because the
copy made of it, is later than that of the rest of the book.

It appears by the inscription on Alfred's jewel to have been known under the form ⅀, where I recognize an Hypsilon T; it is, however, found in a manuscript of Alfred's time, as yet unpublished, in the common form f. It does not occur at all in the MS. of Cædmon, which is written throughout with y undotted. In saying this I do not include in the Cædmon, if Cædmon (for Pseudo-Cædmon is a strong assertion), that piece on the Harrowing of Hell, which is bound up in the same volume, but written in a much closer hand, with about forty eight, instead of thirty nine letters in a line; this has ӯ dotted. The letter f does not occur in the Herbarium in any of the MSS.

Experts in MSS. have finer and more delicate traits by which they distinguish the age of copies; they are so minute that a traced fac-simile will scarcely reproduce them. Except these, and the ornamental letters, and the contractions, which are forbidden to this set of publications, the present text puts before the reader the MS. as written. When the shape of letters affords so discriminating and so constantly present a test of the age of manuscripts, it is a subject of great regret to me, that editors have so freely applied the sponge of modernism, wiping away all such peculiarities. In some cases we can separate at once, an interpolation from the original by watching this feature. For example, in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 14, line 23 = p. 17, line 18, ed. 1832, the first hand wrote peŏdan, but a corrector over that puts ӯ, and the dot shews him much later than the first

1 There is a dotted ӯ in page 148
2 Sometimes a G, with a tail, MS., line 14, in the word moʒrey, and one other, I think, somewhere.
Vocalisation.

Vocalisation.

The vocalisation of the oldest English MSS. differs from that which may be called the received standard, from the printed homilies of Ælfric, for instance, and from the grammars which are all based on Ælfrics Latin grammar. It is wholly a mistake to hold up the received method for the pure West Saxon dialect; as may be seen by appealing to the authorities. We have a manuscript which bears upon the face of it satisfactory evidence of having been sent out of Alfreds court by his own directions. It spells laporpom, pele, pi the article, redeyere ease, untepelperehte as well as untepelperehte, bion be, doendum facientibus, pelpe, pien sint, poprepa, angwepa, popden fiant, cibdey dochidedst, gemenne, liem cuivis, cxn,  

1 P. 81, line 2, ed. 1832, Spilce is spelt with a capital in the MS., as the sense requires.
videantur, frigge, a Mæsogothic spelling not uncommon in English MSS. for frunge, frue mur, huo, gehien credant, ñæm, dieglan, ñencer putant, þomad, þecempe, æppæð, ælhæðæ, lopode, mœread, haftan, þopibed tolerat, hiþgar pastores, þecmenon, cpþ Christus, and so on without end. The evidence, which this is not a convenient place for discussing, is sufficient that in this vocalisation, whether of terminations or other syllables, we have the dialect of King Alfred's court. One editor of Orosius has furnished us, at the expense of Mr. Tollemache, with fac-similes of three pages of the Lauderdale MS. Of the antiquity and superior value of this MS. there can be no doubt. We there see ic river, as well as ea, hætt calls, æpelme source, þimeþ, þieþ, þomun, þom for þam, þeþa and þuþa, høre for höy. Just as was to be expected from current notions, the editor who had access to this good MS. did not use it; it has, says he, "a northerly aspect." This expression were true, had it been used of a manuscript of the eleventh century; but the Lauderdale MS. is older, and agrees in spelling with others of nearly the same age. If the book called Cædmon, be his, which I neither assert nor deny, the copy we have is much later than his times; but it exhibits proofs of having been transcribed from an earlier book in which the same method of vocalising prevailed. The penman altered, as was customary, the spelling as he went; but at page 55 of the MS., line 3,\(^1\) he came to a slip of the earlier pen, which he was unable to understand: it had been meant for

\[\text{þöme ic þomð yrål.}\]

meaning when I shall away. On page 18 MS., line 20,\(^2\) the penman forgot for a moment to alter the ancient orthography, and he put gieman þeþ grunþer;

---

1 P. 67, line 20, ed. Thorpe.  
2 P. 22, line 31, ed. Thorpe.
the reading γυμαν is by correction. On the same page, line 25, the first writing was ἡ ἑρμα γρυβ, and the printed text is that of the corrector. On page 37, line 15, Χεες is from the older copy. On page 39, line 6, Μοδ is the old spelling, and by some accident it has been read as Μοδ and an accent has been given to it. Enough of this for the present. Of the C.C.C.C. MS. of the Chronicle the age has been thrown perhaps too far back; it contains, as appears, some of these spellings; κεπε, ημε, ἑλκεμα, ημφον, ηεπα, χονε, and the like; these are here given on the presumption that the printed text is faithful. The Codex Exoniensis is of the tenth century, and it retains traces of the ancient method: as βημα χεες βηεκα, noise of ocean gusts, χεε, βηεκ. The thought dawns upon us, that when our early manuscripts are put fairly before us, the Heliand itself may belong to this island.

It is only partly true that the accentual mark of MSS. denotes a long vowel. Of this I shall mention what I believe to be a decisive proof; but must first say that Mr. Thorpe wholly deceived himself when he supposed the accentuation of his edition of Cædmon, if Cædmon, to be like his original. He says, "In the accentuation, which confirms in almost every case the theory of Professor Rask, I have followed the authority of manuscripts, and except in a very few instances that of the manuscript of Cædmon itself." I add my testimony to that of others, that the accentuation has been much altered. In the original MS. at page 14, line 11 = page 17, line 8, ed. Thorpe, the word β is accented; the words are written thus: β ὥμ com. It is

1 P. 23, line 9, ed. Thorpe. 2 P. 48, line 32, ed. Thorpe. 3 P. 51, line 32, ed. Thorpe. 4 See p. 190, ed. 1861.

...
evident that it was the emphatic sense and not any long vowel which brought the accent down on that word. The syllable un−, with the privative sense is frequently accented, as marking a change of meaning. *pēnum* (except in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS.)¹ often obtains the accent, but the vowel is certainly not an omega. In the old MSS. the affix ṃ is accented, indicating here a long vowel,² as in the German equivalent -thum, but our language has a tendency to throw back accents, and *pēnum* must have before long become Wisdom. Some have thought that two concurrent syllables in English cannot take accents at once; but our utterance of Rich man, Poor man, as compared with Chapman, Helmsman, is irreconcilable with that theory. The page of Cædmon cited above,³ gives us līc him, ōngān him, āhōp, hīp lic, with concurrent accents, in the original MS. These, observe, were not all vowels long of themselves. The Leechbook accents the inflexive syllable -um, as hātūm, Ṙpūm, ẓūdūm, pypcam, pronouncing, it may be presumed, this vowel long. This pronunciation must have disappeared before the MSS. could confuse such forms as ṁam ìcān with ṁam ìlcūm, mnūm, mnīn, which they very frequently do.

Saxons accented Latin words as a guide to the reader; thus in MS. H., fol. 94, meāntaζiōnīμβυμ, ζνάνδυμεζ τεμπεσταζέζ, ομπροπάζμιγ νάζμιζ: these are not all long vowels, though they be all long syllables. On fol. 96 b, hīlāμυz is an erroneous pronunciation.

In some instances an accent appears over a consonant, and though it may always be asserted that it has been intended for the vowel, it will in the text here be found as written.

---

¹ The printed accents in this case are volunteered by the editor.
² We find cynedoom, gl. C., fol. 53 a.
³ P. 17 ed. Thorpe.
Indifference of vowels.

Final syllables with short vowels are written with e, i, o, or u.¹ Hence a verb ending in -odon became, on dropping the n, -ode in its termination; and pæræmæ, dropping the s, might become pæræme.

The general analogies of the oldest English with the Latin and Greek would lead us to expect the neuters plural to end in a short vowel as a; so that popæba should represent verba; and this is so. But the English also loses the vowel, and the plural becomes popæ. This is the case with most of our neuters. And not so only. Other terminations lose the vowels we expect to find. The adverbs ending in -on, and like -θεν, meaning from, are often found to, and did, doubtless, originally, end in -one, as heonon, heonone, hence.

The omission of a final short vowel affects² the orthography of nominatives: thus Kemble says, on ærende, “In later times the final e was sometimes omitted, but should not have been so.” Peopæ, wark, pain, (a masculine, and not to be confounded with peopæ, work; neuter,) is written in the nominative peopæ twice in the MS. of Cædmon.³ The forms zydene, goddess, þynenu,⁴ leads us to suppose that the language had a feminine -nc for names of the offices of women, as Dirne, old-germ. Diorna, famula, puella. The St. Johns Oxon MS. gl. for monacha oððe monialis has myneçenu, which, and not myneçen, is the true form of the nominative.⁵ So that plæn was perhaps once plæne, plene, and þægnen, þunen, has lost a vowel. See fænæc for fænæce, Cod. Exon., p. 421, line 3, ed.

A final vowel is omitted in many instances to the grammarians dismay. The accusative of þænæc is very

---

¹ See the note Cod. Exon., p. 66, ed., p. 31, line 3, ed.
² Here as Kemble wrote it, not Br, occurs in these volumes; hence also ends in a vowel.
³ See also Lye.
⁴ Genesis xxxviii, 28.
⁵ See A Volume of Vocabularies, p. 71.
often in these medical books πυπτ not πυπτε. The editor, on pronne πυπταδ παν εαξαν πρα λεοθε, Cædm. ? MS. p. 27, line 10, observes that it "grammatically should be πυνε εαξαν πρα λεοθε." Se παρ ποππου γερεεορ, ibid., p. 32, line 4, is no more grammatical than πυπτ for πυπτε; so line 9, also; so p. 106, 13; p. 107, 12, oεπε παρ πιδαν γερεεαε, ibid. Feollon περγεδ; id. p. 92, 26, fell the defenders. Fuglay bloix rυτοδ, the fowls sit bloody, id. p. 98, line 20.

I would however alter γ bebdου πιλαδ μιν πιλικαν, id. p. 106, line 10, by writing on account of the rhythm mine. Ymb hine παξον. περγεδ υνρομε, id. p. 151, line 13. πεν πα βαπν παρον ηατ on ηπεπε, Cod. Exon., p. 478, line 15, ed.

In manuscripts, which are late Saxon, the nominative masculine and feminine singular of the article are πε, πεο; thus in the Cambridge copy of part of the homily De Auguriis,¹ these forms are used constantly and throughout. Editors of late manuscripts have often brought back these changed words to their earlier shape; but that produces an anachronism.

The nominative of the AN declension could end in Declension in AN, so that the ordinary final vowel seems formed by dropping the π. The oblique cases sometimes drop the π; if his εαροπαν ην ηβαν δεπον ευνεμ. his descendant, a hardy one, is now come here, Beowulf, 747, where Kemble would put εαροπα. Again, γιππαν δεαερ δεδ τολεαδ ηππουμαν; after deaths bond lifes author shall unbind (shall have unbound), Cod. Ex., p. 64, line 24, ed., where the editor has removed the π. Again, in a riddle, Cod. Exon., p. 499, line 1, οπεκε ημ πονε ζελετολ ζινπαν βροξον μιν αξναδε, till for himself my younger brother acquired the stool of cleverness, where the note says read ζινπα. Again,

¹ As the MS. De Auguriis has well to say, it is in preparation for being often mentioned, it may be
N dropped.

Xevili PREFACE.
yoppon ic zepencan ne mez zeond pay ponuld yop
hpan mod repan min ne zefpeonce; therefore I cannot
think throughout this world, for why my minds
mood turns not all dark, when, etc., Cod. Ex., p. 289,
ult., where the editor reads mmne and makes repan
accusative. Smith, in his Beda, p. 538, 38, prints
zelaear as a nominative in brackets, and he says
that such readings as are in brackets have been
amended on the authority of some MS. Again, ac
ne ma pilnobe deaarran gayte puman; pauper spiritu.
Beda, p. 579, line 22=p. 153, 35, Latin. The exam-
examples in Spelmans Psalter are very numerous. So
部分地区 (read部分地区) sel is a nominative, Leechbook;
I. xv. 3. In the Pseudo Cædmon, Harrowing of Hell,
MS. p. 228, line 2,² pu earto healeda helm: eheopen
deman. engla opd puman. The last letter has been
erased, and Thorpe has turned deman into dema. The
two MSS. in Cædmon? MS. p. 191, ult., have, one punan
y mona, the other punne y monan: the genitive plural
is quite inappropriate, and on the hypothesis here sug-
gested, the readings agree well enough, as nominatives
singular.

As the nominatives of the forms piceza, eopSe, eaze,
may be supposed to have once terminated in -an,
but to have lost the final n, so the oblique cases,
which customarily have n, occasionally lose it. Thus
Cædmon (if Cædmon), MS. p. 151, line 1, ponn sel-
cearea. pulmaw punqon, the van slainchoosers the wolves
sang their loathly evening lay, with the definite
termination and sense. pay hatan omhian magan
ungemetaidea, Leechbook, lib. II. contents xvi. In
Cod. Exon., MS. p. 10 b, line 23, o puman is a geni-

¹ "MSS.ti alicujus fide emen-
dari." Preface.
² P. 306, line 4, ed. Thorpe.
tive singular. Name, Matth. i. 21, in the published Hatton text, is accusative.

The inflexions laid down in grammars are, or ought to be, the usual forms as observed in the language. In all less known languages, in Greek to wit, the common grammars are often much in error. In the oldest written English, abusively called Anglo-Saxon, these inflexions are less certain, since the writings have had few students; and it cannot be expected that we should take law from the grammars. Yet it would not be reasonable to favour a reading merely on the ground of its being exceptional: we dare only go so far, as to accept more readily those less usual, less sanctioned, forms, which fall in with the tendency of the time, and that was to drop terminations, as is seen in the English of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the “Semi Saxon” and the “Early English” of the artificial phraseology. The infinitive āne préan, χάριν εἰδέναι, savoir gré, is found in the Exeter book, written without the n, āne préā.¹ These two passages have more force of testimony than two concurring manuscripts; and it follows, that in the tenth century,² infinitives had begun to drop n. The Hatton Gospels³ read pa gastlice þearfan,⁴ pa sibsume,⁵ āpane ytêmeste ferþyg,⁶ and so on; and it is too much for any moderate partisan to assume to limit closely in time the commencement of such a falling off of “the marching soldiers.”

The s of the nominative and accusative plural in -æ (az) is sometimes, at least in the MSS., wanting; as in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 17, àðame

¹ P. 67, line 24, ed., p. 74, line 31. For the idiom compare p. 85, line 5, p. 90, line 15, p. 91, line 29.
² As printed. For the Lindisfarne glosses later.
³ Matth. v. 3.
⁴ Id. v. 9.
⁵ Id. v. 26.
preface. pa me pepon popdum munum peyte popbodene; to Adam thou gavest fruits, which to you two were by my words firmly forbidden. Nearly so, id., p. 119, line 11, MS. corban peyte; id., p. 74, line 23, heopon muyla. PseudoCædmon, Harrowing of Hell, MS. p. 223, 7, pulde hæpe; pitey clomma. peondi oðręed to his glory he had clamps of punishment on his enemies fastened. Leechbook, lib. i., cap. v., lege on pa peolone, lay upon the lips. Pylle pa feepfpone on cu meolec; boil the sap chips (of oak rind) in cows milk; Leechbook, lib. ii., cap. lxv., 2. "Plidas sibun sceppu," gl. C., for seoron sceoppas. Cod. Ex., p. 476, line 9; 429, 30; Lorica, p. lxxi. line 7, line 15.

Some feminines made the genitives in s; perhaps irregularly, and from a desire in the writer to find some mode of marking the genitive distinctly; thus ea, a river, makes eay; emnihter is of the equinox in the treatise de Temporibus; beere occurs in the charters.

The early manuscripts, representing sounds, more than modern fashionable spelling does, often omitted some one of many concurring consonants. Thus they wrote rypentuma, where derivation required rypentuma, so fẹnđu for fẹnđu, pibleop for pild beop, nemy for nemy.

This suppression of consonants often, to a modern eye, confounded grammatical inflexions; he habbað me to heapnan sceopene, Cædμ.? MS. p. 15, line 15, they have chosen me to be chief; instead of sceopenne, which is the true syntax. Bepeoh øe peapme; wrapt thyself up warm, Leechbook, lib. i. cap. xlvii. 1, 2.

1 Fac-simile of page 14 of Lauderdale MS. Also Chron., p. 190. C.C.C. MS., p. 19.. Cott. Tiber. B.1, which MS. I have examined. 2 No. 730. 3 Cod. Exon., p. 65 a, line 2. 4 Matth. i. 21, edd. Marshall and Cambridge Univ., 1858.
So as to be warm, the predicate explainable by /locale/  ; constantly occurring in the Hellenic and other languages; “Wipe the table dry,” where an adverb is quite out of place. So  on must have on the journey a mind sound, Cod. Exon., p. 430, line 10, ed., for  . The editor rightly supposes to be masculine; it makes genitive . (Paris Psalter, lxviii. 6) has the masculine adjective in Beowulf, 531; in Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 21; and has, Paris Psalter, lxviii. 38. The passages in the same Paris Psalter, lxi. 8, 11, may be explained in more ways than one. This disguise of a masculine termination is very common in participles; since the syllables -dne contain a combination, which no one but an elocution master will fling from his lips with comfort. Hence explain ; Cod. Exon., p. 165, 25, ed. Thus  , Matth. ix. 2, where the Lindisfarne MS. has in bepe, and the Hatton cuts off the final vowel: thus again, . Beheold . . . by jmende beam, the people beheld a burning beam, Cædm.? MS. p. 148, line 4. I shall not multiply citations, for Kemble has already remarked, Beowulf, 92, Appendix, “umborwesende is the acc. sing. . . . Participles not “unfrequently have this anomaly and omit the n.”!

Any combination of sound, however, which rendered the n of the accusative indistinct on the teeth gave occasion to a neglect of the unsounded letter by the penman. Deorol is masculine in the Gospels; therefore undeane beopol, Luke iv. 33, is for unckenne. On “mine gehypons anpealdne geholtz,” Beowulf, 508, Kemble says we must read münne. So gipene for

---

1 See the uncalled for alteration. Hatton Gospels, (as printed), Cod. Ex., p. 442, line 30, ed. Matth. v. 43.
2 So, pine nextan, pine feond,
Adjectives in the feminine.

Definite form of adjective.

γεννε, the reading of MS. H. in Herbarium, art. exi.; aνε, the reading of MS. V., Herbarium, xxvi. A vacillation in the spelling of that form of the infinitive which follows to, as to monanne, to monane, monendi, is observed in a MS. of the ninth century. On the same principle are constructed the usual forms eopepe not eopeppe, uppe not uppe, oβpe not oβpepe.

A reasonable explanation of a reading is always better than an alteration.

The feminine nominative singular of adjectives ended, in remote times, in a short vowel, in full analogy with the Latin: this vowel is found occasionally with all forms, and is not confined to such words as ρμαε. ηπε ραενε · ρεολευ μαε, Caedmon? MS. p. 101, lines 19, 20; here is a virgin, a ladylike may; kim δηρελευ μαε · on πλε μοδευ · μαενευ δωνε, id. p. 89, line 15; to them a ladylike may in beauty to many proud ones she seemed: λυξι χανγυμυ, id. p. 91, line 4, longsome love: epen mee hπευ hπευ locceυ hονδ onlε9ε, Cod. Exon., p. 489, line 7, ed. Ic eom pundeψευ ρκε, id. p. 399, line 17, ed.; p. 400, line 16; p. 406, line 15; p. 407, line 7. Ρκε com αετερ περε ραενε, id. p. 415, line 23, ed.; an ρενα καυνηνα πε ρερ ρυψε ραενε, Dial. Greg. MS., of the nuns who was very fair; ναενευ ψινεψυ, ibid. In the Leechbook will be found ψοε, ιερενευκα, hπευ, ρυψευ, λυτευ, ρενευ, ρεβευ, ɛενεψευ. Numerous examples occur in Rawlinsons Boethius, and he had no theories nor pledged opinions to defend.

The definite form of the adjective is sometimes used, in poetry at least, where the definite sense requires it, without following either "the definite article, any
"other demonstrative pronoun, or possessive pronoun "or genitive case." Thus, him æt heorcan ōtōd wæstenne ọpę; at his heart stood fast the venomed point; Death of Byrhtnoð. So pulðoppærtan pie; the glorious abode, Cædm. (if Cædm.) MS. p. 1, line 21; ȝeȝel ƿophæn yelb, the blazing seats, ib. p. 5, line 13, MS.;¹ beophtæ gæræȝ, the bright creation, ibid, p. 6, line 13, MS.;² ðæg ænætæ: gæræh, the first day saw, id. line 14. It is not necessary to continue these proofs.

An adjective placed immediately in juxta position with a substantive or another adjective could dispense with its case inflexion. The examples are very numerous, but most of them have been disposed of by the hyphen system, making them half compounds; in that treatment there is some truth, for a termination doing duty for two consecutive words, makes them draw very close to each other, and we have something of the same kind in such words as μελαγχολία. We shall therefore have to rely on instances, which do not admit of this explanation. Examine therefore ðram þyr pipsleægan, Death of Byrhtnoð; ȝəd gælæapan, Cædm. MS., p. 106, 16;³ þo þe an gælæphæ, Cod. Exon., transcript, fol. 120 b, line 16; Ic gælæȝa þep hæleþum hũŋgendæ an tóþæn bûtan ǔpægan ǔla, ibid., p. 113 a, line 1, where hũŋgendæ is for hũŋgendne; On þyr òlæan ȝeȝæ, Chron., annis 1042, 1056. Miþ þyr þepode, Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 11. "Homo ðyr "ȝeȝæ," Gl. C., twice; eal ða eappæðu, Cod. Exon., p. 74, 5, ed. In some of these cases the emendator may perhaps override the written record, as in þeo bocce be ðyr ðlecum þegð, Homily on St. Mark, MS.,

¹ P. 6, line 27, ed. Thorpe, where ȝeȝel is printed. 
² P. 8, line 28, ed. Thorpe; where gæræȝ is printed. Old MSS. often write simple a. So the old hand in p. 19, line 2, MS. had alpæðan.
³ P. 140, line 10, ed. Thorpe, who has put his accents.
Plural verbs
in -e.

Substantives
out of adjectives.

where another manuscript gives be ηρομ ιλευμ; but
the examples of all sorts together may be counted by
thousands.

But for myself, the representation of an adjective
standing immediately before its substantive, as being
more truly an approximation to a compound word,
than an epithet, is tolerable only in some examples,
as in γμαιε βπαιμαι, small guts, pæpned ẹyñr, and
these cases are distinguishable in spoken language by
their having only one full accent on the group of
syllables. Other instances, as  hπαι  ὁμαυ, 1 raw eggs,
βοδ  ἁπεδε  γρυςε  μυεη  πη, God sent a heavy rain,
do not commend themselves on this principle to my
judgment. Even such phrases as  ἐγνοιν  αλφηζα,2 are
better sense, if treated as call for  ειπηα, than if con-
sidered as compounds.

I have before observed that the case ending -um,
becomes by loss of the final consonant -e. Rask 3 had
remarked this of adjectives, but the translator 4 struck
out his words. The change however is seen in sub-
stantives, and in short, it is a mere decay of termina-
tion.

In former treatises 5 I have observed that by the
loss of  η, verbs plural in -on, come to end in -e.
By this simple explanation, harmonizing with other
changes in our early language, we fully understand
what has been called "a verb with a singular termi-
nation joined to a plural nominative," 6 "a singular
" for plural."

Adjectives become substantives, and are sometimes
masculine, sometime feminine, sometimes neuter. 7

---

1 Leechbook, Lib. I. xxxix. 3.
2 Cod. Exon., p. 43, 11, ed.
3 St. Marhamete, pp. 79, 80.
4 Grammar, p. 57, ed. 1817.
5 Page 49.
6 St. Markarete, p. 80, No. 13;
Narratiunculae, p. 73.
7 Note to Cædmon, p. 95. Oro-
sius, ed. Thorpe, note to p. 468.
8 Neuter only, according to
Thorpe's Grammar, art. 126.
As ἄπωρος, some water, is used partitively, so in Saxon English the genitive denotes some of. An example occurs in Med. de Quad., viii. 6. In that passage, observe also, ἔρεστε agrees either with ἀπολοπε, which is feminine, or with ἰυνδε, whereas it is the apple that is sweet, and appel is masculine.

The Leechbook takes a large licence of careless construction. In a list of the ingredients of a receipt it commonly uses nominatives, though a verb requiring accusatives had preceded. It often constructs as if we should say, Dato ægroto hanc medicinam, ieiunus; either because it is equivalent to Bibat ægrotonus hanc medicinam ieiunus, or from simple carelessness, or on the principle remarked above, that a termination was of supererogation.

Ielacnað for jelacnað, p. 322, line 7, and aparand for aparand, p. 374, line 19, are errors of the manuscript, not of the types.

There are some other points to be noticed, but for the present my tether allows not to speak of them.

I must gratefully acknowledge the privilege of access to the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the especial kindness of two gentlemen, who gave me the means of complying with the rules, at the sacrifice of their own convenience.

---

1 Cod. Dipl., No. 624. But in Icelandic Apaldr is given as masculine.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page xiii. The office books of the Roman church sometimes acknowledge the efficacy of these knots. Thus from a "Sacerdotale ad consuetudinem Romanae ecclesiae, etc." printed at Venice, 1567, De Signis quibus cognoscitur quis esse maleficiatus (bewitched); one is thus stated: "Quibusdam ligata est vena generationis."

Page xlii. From "Sacerdotale ad consuetudinem Romane ecclesia, etc." printed at Venice, 1567, De Signis quibus cognoscitur quis esse maleficiatus (bewitched); one is thus stated, "Quibusdam ligata est vena generationis."

Page xlvi. note 1. Fephz occurs in this sense in the gloss. Ariolorum 

Page lviii. note 4. "Read yoda. For ypece, see Cod. Exon. p. 84, 15; p. 316, 14."

Page 14, line 15. Nosu, overstroke not to be read.


Page 78, line 24. Pyll, ylle.

Page 80, line 4. Berozen, the MS. is creased; line 9, ace; line 11, Sonne; line 16, pæc.

Page 96, ult. ne ezyleon, (so dotted).

Page 100, line 3. Yeopmaõ.


Page 174, line 18. Xage or bær.


Page 188, line 6. Yn.

Page 204, line 15. Pyrce.

Page 216, line 20. Fæmbcum.

Page 268, line 10. Pyrce. MS. V.


Page 287, line 15. Strike out "ad mensuram."


Page 314, art. clxxx. The text requires emendation. Read funnan copm; that is, Milium Solis.

Page 318, note 16. Strike out "twice."

Page 326, line 13. V. omits or.


Page 359, line 16. Phlegms (as note).

Page 378, strike out the top line.
A painting with figures thus explained.

ESCOLAPIVS. PLATO. CENTAURVS.

HERBARIVM
APVLEII PLATONII
QVOD ALEPIT AB E-
SEOLAPIIO ET LHIRONE
LENTAVRO MALIZRO
AEHILLIS:
HERBARIVM.

incipiunt capituli libri medicinalis.\(^1\)

Nomen hepba\(^2\) beonica \(\ddot{y}\) it accurappyte.

1. \(\ddot{y}\) unhypum nihyzenum \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\) esylicum \(\ddot{y}\) geryphum \(\ddot{y}\) gpeymun.
2. \(\ddot{y}\) yf manney hearod tobpocen \(\ddot{y}\).
3. \(\ddot{y}\) eagea rape.
4. \(\ddot{y}\) eapena rape.
5. \(\ddot{y}\) eagea dympnywe.\(^5\)
6. \(\ddot{y}\) typernde eagean.
7. \(\ddot{y}\) gypdysne blodryne or norum.
8. \(\ddot{y}\) tof ece.
9. \(\ddot{y}\) ridan rape.
10. \(\ddot{y}\) lenden\(^6\) brædena rape.
11. \(\ddot{y}\) pambe rape.
12. \(\ddot{y}\) pet manney innod to eort \(\ddot{y}\).
13. \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\) men\(^7\) blof upp pealle\(^8\) buhp hir muð.
14. \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\) man nelle beon dypuncen.\(^9\)
15. \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\)\(^10\) man pille uppuniq ouzepatun.
16. \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\)\(^11\) man \(\ddot{y}\) innan abpocen.
17. \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\)\(^12\) man on mècelpe pade offe on myclum gangum peophe zeteoped.\(^13\)

---

\(^1\) The title in V. is partly illegible, the rubric not standing. The order in which the herbs come is not in H. as in V.
\(^2\) hepba, H.
\(^3\) nihyzenh, B.
\(^4\) esyl-, B.
\(^5\) —neyye, B.
\(^6\) lenden, H.
\(^7\) mon, H., which makes the verb active.
\(^8\) pealle up, B.
\(^9\) bupac, V.; dypuncen, H. B.
\(^10\) \(\ddot{y}\) be, H.
\(^11\) tobpocen, H. B.
\(^12\) pet ze, H.
\(^13\) —pod, H.; —pod, B.
HERBARIUM.

HERE BEGIN THE CHAPTERS OF THE MEDICINAL BOOK.

1. Name of wort betonica, that is, bishopwort. *B. officinalis.*
2. For monstrous nocturnal visitors and frightful sights and dreams.
3. If a man's head be broken.
4. For sore of eyes.
5. For sore of ears.
6. For dimness of eyes.
7. For strong blood-running from the nose.
8. For tooth ache.
9. For sore of side.
10. For sore of the broad of the loins.
11. For sore of belly.
12. In case a man's inwards be too costive.
13. In case blood gush up through a man's mouth.
14. In case a man have a mind not to be drunken.
15. In case a pustule\(^1\) is going to settle on a man.
16. In case a man be inwardly ruptured.
17. In case a man become tired with much riding or walking.

\(^1\) Or carbuncle.
18. Pid ū man ry unhal offe lime platige.
19. Pid ū manner mete eafelice zemylte.2
20. Pid ū man ne maexe his mete zhealdan.
21. Pid inuofe3 rane offe yf he afunden4 ry.
22. Pid acton jigenę.5
23. Pid naépan6 plite.
24. Exe pido naépan plite.
25. Pid poden" hunde plite.
26. Pid ū mannerṣi moτu rae ry offe hir yrūpan
heyle deel.
27. Pid lendena8 rane y zir hir jehi acen.10
28. Pid pone hatan reopep.11
29. Pid pot adle.

Herba armigora yf yr pegebæd.12 H.

1. Pid hearpod ece.
2. Pif pambe rane.
3. Pif inuofe rane.
4. Exe pid jon pe man on pambe roppexen13 ry.
5. Pif jon pe mon ypif hir apgang blode ut
yrne.
6. Pid ū14 man roppunden14 ry.
7. Pid ū man pylle manner pambe þænan.16
8. Pid naépan plite.
10. Pif mępynmaŋ.
CONTENTS.

18. In case a man be out of health or feel nausea.
19. That a man's meat may easily digest.
20. In case a man cannot retain his meat.
21. For sore of inwards, or if they be swollen.
22. For taking of poison.
23. For bite of snake.
25. For bite of mad dog.
26. In case a man's throat be sore or any part of his neck.
27. For sore of loins, and if a man's thighs ache.
28. For the hot fever.¹
29. For foot disease.

II. The herb ἄρνογλωσσον, that is, waybread. \( \textit{Plantago major} \)

1. For head ache.
2. For sore of wamb or belly.
3. For sore of inwards.
4. Again, in case a man be ill grown in wamb.
5. In case a man have a running of blood from his anus.
6. In case a man is badly wounded.
7. In case one wishes to make a man's wamb dwindle.
8. For rend of adder.
9. Again, for rend of adder.
10. For inward worms.

¹ As distinguished from the cold fever or ague.
HERBARIVM.

11. Pif $^1$ manner lichoma$^2$ lýu aheapdod.
12. Piô $^3$ men Lý $^4$ peopfan dæger river.
13. Pif rot adle $^5$ piô rina rane.
14. Piô pak$^6$ river $^7$ Lý $^8$ hædan dæge ægley.
15. Piô pak river $^9$ Lý $^10$ æftian dæge to cymþ.$^5$
16. Piô puna haæungæ.$^6$
17. Piô $^7$ manner ret on ryðe rýþnien.
18. Piô $^8$ men peaarægææde peaxe$^9$ on pam norum oddæ on pam hleoæ.$^10$
20. Piô muder punde.
22. Piô ælceyr dæger manner rýþþeurnyrre innepeandæ.

Dæba quinquefolium $^1$ Lý rípleape. III.

1. Piô $^11$ manner lýu acen offe on æploæen Lý.
2. Piô pambe rane.
3. Piô muder ece Lý tunæan Lý hroæan.
4. Piô heardeæ rane.
5. Piô $^12$ men blod út of norum ýrne$^{13}$ to sprþæ.
6. Piô $^14$ manner midmæ ace.$^{15}$
7. Piô naæþan flite.
8. Piô $^1$ man ropææned Lý.
9. Lýr $^1$ Lýylle cançæp$^{16}$ ablændæ.$^{17}$

---

$^1$ Lý, H.
$^2$ -hama, B.
$^3$ Lý man, H.
$^4$ lý, H. omits.
$^5$ cymþ, H.
$^6$ -æ, H. B.
$^7$ mær Lý, H.
$^8$ Lý mær, H.
$^9$ pexen, H.
$^{10}$ hleoæ, B.
$^{11}$ Lý, H.
$^{12}$ mær Lý mær, H.
$^{13}$ ýrne, B.
$^{14}$ mær Lý, H.
$^{15}$ acen, H.
$^{16}$ -cop, H.
$^{17}$ ablændæ, H. B.
III. The herb quinquefolium, that is, fiveleaf. Potentilla reptans.

1. In case a mans limbs ache or have been beaten.
2. For sore of wamb.
3. For ache of mouth and of tongue and of throat.
4. For sore of head.
5. In case blood run too strong out of a mans nose.
6. In case a mans midriff acheth.
7. For bite of adder.
8. In case a man be badly burnt.
9. If thou wilt blind a cancer.¹

¹ That is, prevent suppuration.

2. Pid pundar h deadypnmagar e cumpnu.
3. Ept pid cumpnu.
4. Pid ja pe habbad aextandene aepan ppa paret pid bold ne mae1 hir gecynhecan2 pynne habban y hype3 pynge gehealdan ne magon.
5. Pid lype rap.
6. Pid ja4 untmumnyrrre pe rtanap epaheb5 on blaedpan.
7. Pid haepod rap.
8. Pid naedpan rlite.
9. Pid actopcorpan bitte.
10. Pid pede hunder rlite.
11. Pid nipe pundela.
12. Pid naedpan rlite.

1. Herba hymphiomacum8 p y pe henne9 belle. v.

2. Pif eapena rap.
3. Pid snecopa geypell10 offe yceancena11 oode ppa hpep12 ppa on hchaman13 geypell y.
4. Pif tupa rapen.
5. Pid jarep14 gepealdy rapn offe gepepall.
6. Pif15 paret piper hroest rapen16 syn.17
7. Pif rota rap.18
8. Pif lungen adle.

1 maega, B.
2 sune-, H. B.
3 heopa ygene, H. B.
4 ja, B. omits.
5 pexa/, H. B.
6 -de-, B.
7 pundha, H.
8 -ca, H.; V. almost faded.
9 henne, H. B.
10 -grep, B., and so often, but not always.
CONTENTS.

iv. 1. The herb vermenaca, that is, asthroat. *Verbena officinalis.*

2. For wounds and carbuncles and glandular swellings.
3. Again, for kernels or glandular swellings.
4. For those that have obstructed veins so that the blood cannot have its natural course, and for those who may not retain their food.
5. For sore of liver.
6. For the infirmity in which stones grow in the bladder.
7. For head sore.
8. For bite of snake.
9. For bite of attorcop, drawn as a flying moth.
10. For bite of mad dog.
11. For new wounds.
12. For bite of adder.

v. 1. The herb symphoniaca, that is, henbane. *Hyoscyamus niger.*

2. For sore of ears.
3. For swelling of knees, or of shanks, or wheresoever on the body a swelling may be.
4. For sore of teeth.
5. For sore or swelling of the privities.
6. In case a woman's breasts are sore.
7. For sore of feet.
8. For lung disease.

---

*Hyoscyamus albus* is described in the text, but that is not our henbane.
1. Depba unepuna $ \xi $ y $ n \xi \epsilon p $ ruyt. vi.
2. $ p \xi p \nu e d p a n $ $ y l t e . $

1. Dep $ b i ^ { \circ } $ uenepe $ \xi $ yr beo $ r y u t . $ vii.
2. $ p i \xi $ $ b e n $ beon ne $ \alpha t $ pleon.
3. $ p i \xi ^ { 3 } $ beon man germâne ne mæge.

1. Depba per leonir $ \xi $ yr leonpor. viii.
2. $ p i \xi ^ { 8 } $ beon man sy $ c i r . ^ { 4 }$

Depba pecelepata $ \xi $ yr clus\textsuperscript{5}ung.
2. $ p i \xi $ $ p u n d e l a ^ { 6 } $ y $ d e a d $ yppingar.
3. $ p i \xi ^ { 7 } $ $ y y l a t $ $ y $ peartan.

1. Depba bartacion $ \xi $ yr clus\textsuperscript{5}yrint. x.
2. $ p i \xi $ mono\textsuperscript{8} $ yeoce. ^ { 9 }$
3. $ p i \xi $ $ b e p a r t a n $ dolh.

1. Depba antemepria $ b a t $ yr muger\textsuperscript{10}yirt. xi.
2. $ p i \xi $ innofer yape.
3. $ p i \xi $ rota rap. \textsuperscript{11}

Depba antemepria tagante $ \xi $ yr offer eynner muger\textsuperscript{12}yirt. xii.
1. $ p i \xi $ blæspan \textsuperscript{12} yape.
2. $ p i \xi $ $ h e o n a ^ { 13 } $ yape.

\footnotesize
1 næbep, H. B.
2 H. writes hæpba all along, and I would here emend accordingly.
3 $ \xi g h , H .$
4 to $ c i r , H .$
5 clus\textsuperscript{3}ung, V.
6 punba, H.
7 $ t i \xi , H .$
8 inno\textsuperscript{8}, B.
9 yeoce, H., fol. 121 a.
10 (From H.) V. omits all this word by mistake, and makes the numbering faulty. H. writes antemepria here, but with m in the next word.
11 rapæ, B.
12 -bdp-, B.
13 héona, B.
VI. 1. The herb viperina, that is, adderwort.  
2. For bite of adder.

VII. 1. The herb veneria, that is, beewort.  
2. That bees may not fly off.  
3. In case a man is unable to pass water from the bladder.

VIII. 1. The herb pes leonis, that is, lions foot.  
2. That a man may not be choice in diet.

IX. 1. The herb Scelerata, that is, cloffing.  
2. For wounds and dead ulcers.  
3. For swellings and warts.

X. 1. The herb ἑκτράχιον, that is, clovewort.  
2. For lunatics.  
3. For the black scars.

XI. 1. The herb artemisia, that is, mugwort.  
2. For sore of inwards.  
3. For sore of feet.

XII. The herb artemisia tagantes; that is, mugwort of another kind.  
1. For sore of bladder.  
2. For sore of thighs.

1 Perhaps better Scelerata; botanical names are often historical identifications.
3. Pip rina rape • y gerfell. 1
4. Lyff hpa mid rot able hpute gerrenceid yu. 2
5. Lyff hpa yu mid repium 3 gebrhezt.

Depba antempria lepexillo 3 yu hubban c witches muqgerp. XIII.

2. Pip bar magan rape.
3. Pip barpa tina bifunxe.

Depba lapatium 3 yu doce. 4 XIII.
2. Pip c-upulu he on pealde 5 peaxep. 6

Depba gpacone 3 yu spacenye. xv.
2. Pip callpa neddpena 7 plite.
3. Pip banbypcyce.

Depba ratyputn 3 yu pegner 8 leac. XVI.
2. Pip eaprod 6 pe punde.
3. Pip eagen rape.

Depba gentiana 3 yu pelop. XVII.
2. Pip neddpan plite.

Depba opbiculamp. 3 yu plite. XVIII.
2. Pip yu manner pex 9 pealle.
3. Pip innoyep 10 ytyunga.
4. Pip milcan rape.

1 gerrelle H.
2 gerrenceid, H. B.
3 pepa H., a contraction as spoken.
4 docce, B.; cf. xxxiv.
5 gebralde, H. B.
6 pexed, H. B.
7 mul-, H. B.
8 hpare, H.; hpare, B.
9 peax, H. B.
10 inno, B., making a compound substantive.
CONTENTS.

3. For sore and swelling of sinews.
4. If one be much troubled with foot disease.
5. If one be vexed with fevers.

xiii. 1. The herb artemisia λεπτόμυλλος, that is, mugwort of a third kind. *Artemisia Pontica.*
2. For sore of the stomach.
3. For quivering of sinews.

xiv. The herb λάμαβον, that is, dock. *Rumex obtusifolius.*
2. For churnels which wax in the groin.

xv. 1. The herb δρακόντεις, that is, dragons. *Arum dracunculus.*
2. For rend of all snakes.
3. For bonebreach.

xvi. 1. The herb σατύριον, that is, ravens leek. *Orchis.*
2. For difficult wounds.
3. For sore of eyes.

xvii. 1. The herb gentiana, that is, field wort. *Erythraea pulcella.*
2. For bite of adder.

xviii. 1. The herb orbicularis, that is, slite. *Cyclamen hederifolium.*
2. In case a mans hair fall off.
3. For disturbances in the inwards.
4. For sore of milt or spleen.
I. Νηρβα προερρωματικά. XVIII.
2. Ριφ ἤ' man blod ἤρπε.
3. Ριφ πίδαν ἄρπε.
4. Ριφ βρεφτα ἄρπε.
5. Ριφ εαξενα ἄρπε.
6. Ριφ εαξενα ἄρπε.
7. Ριφ υτσαὴτε.

II. Νηρβα απικολοχια. Π ὡ τρεποτι πύρτ. XX.
2. Ριδ αντρεπ ἵπενεδε.4
3. Ριφ τα ἁπαγταν ἰποπαρ.
4. Ριφ ναξεπιλα ἄρπε.
5. Ριφ ἤ' ἵπα μίν ἕιλε γεραστ ἵς.
6. Ριφ ναξόπαν ἰπτε.
7. Ἰγρ εὐλ ἵπαν ἰαπενεδ ἰς.
8. Ριφ ἤ' παξεψαμεδ ἰον ὧναμ ἰον ἰπεκε.

III. Νηρβα ναξαπτικιμ ἤ' τρεις ἐξερ. XXI.
1. Ριφ δ' ὡ τρεμας ἰεξ ἰαλι.
2. Ριφ ἀεροδ σαπε ἤ' ὡ πίδ ἰερρφ ἤ' ὧναμ.
3. Ριφ λιερ ἰαπνύγγε.
4. Ριφ ἰπλαρ.
5. Ριφ πεαρταν.

IV. Νηρβα ἱεξοπβυπῦ ἤ' τρεις ἰπεκτε ἰπυτ. XXII.
2. Ριφ ἱπα ἄρπε.
3. Λυρ ἱεβομπ ὡ πίρμαντι ἰεββί ἰπεκε.

---

1 prep−, V. B., a compendium of the scripture.
2 ἤ' σι, H.
3 βρεστα, H. B., as is usual.
4 -πε, B.
5 -περταν, B.; σαφεσσαρ, H.
6 ἵπε, B.; ἵπου, H.
7 ἤ' σι, H. In the text of B. two drawings of cress are provided for, and this makes the numbers of the paragraphs in the contents differ from those in B.'s text.
8 -δπ−, H. B.
9 ἵπε ἵπε, H. B.
10 -περ ἵπε, H.
11 -ναρ, H. B.
12 ἤ' σι, H.
13 -περ, B., H.
14 -περ, B.
15 ἤ' σι, H.
16 -περ, B.
17 -περ, B.
18 -περ, B.
19 -περ, B.
20 -περ, B.
CONTENTS.

xix. 1. The herb proserpinaca, that is, untrodden to death. *Polygonum aviculare.*
2. In case a man spew blood.
3. For sore of side.
4. For sore of breasts.
5. For sore of eyes.
6. For sore of ears.
7. For diarrhea.

xx. 1. The herb ἀριστολόχια, that is, smearwort.\(^1\)
2. For strength of poison.
3. For the stiffest fevers.
4. For sore of nostrils.
5. In case one be troubled with the cold.
6. For bite of adder.
7. If any child be in sorrow.
8. In case a warty eruption grow on the nose.

xxi. The herb nasturtium, that is, cress. *N. officinale.*
1. In case a mans hair fall off.
2. For head sore, that is, for scurf and itch.
3. For soreness of the body.
4. For swellings.
5. For warts.

xxii. 1. The herb ἰερόβολος, that is, great wort. *Colchicum autumnale.*
2. For sore of joints.
3. If pimples wax on a womans face.

---

\(^1\) The Latin was *Aristolochia rotunda*, but the English name is *A. clematitidis.*
1. Pid eagea pape.
2. Pid handa pape.

Depha camemelon.  # 1p maqape.  xxiii.
1. Pid eagea pape.

Depha chamedpip # 1p heopt claeppe.  xxv.
2. Pid hpa tobpyred py.
3. Pid nadjpan lipe.
4. Pid potable.

Depba chameaelee # 1p pulper camb.  xxvi.
1. Pid lyerpe roceynyrre.
2. Pid attyp erpen.
3. Pid rype roceynysle.

Depba chameypthyp # 1p henep. xxvii.
1. Pid punbela.
2. Pid innofer pape.

Depba chamedpne # 1p raepl # rot. xxviii.
1. Pid inno to attypuzenne.

Depba oftpazo # 1p lydpnyt. xxviii.
2. Pid ealle pinge pe on men to sane innan acenede beob.

Depba hqutannee # 1p haepe hyydele. xxx.
1. Pid müber sane.
2. Ept pid müber sane.

---

1 eagea, V.
2 lyf, V.
3 -dpy-, H. B.
4 spynce, H.
5 nepre, B., but hænep in the text; hænep, H.
6 lyerpe, B.; lyerpe, H.
7 innan, B.
8 acenede, H. B.
9 hyydele, V.; huydele, B.; but in the text itself hyydele.
CONTENTS.

xxiii. 1. The herb apollinaris, that is, gloewort.  
2. For sore of hands.

xxiv. The herb χαμαίμελον, that is, maythe.  
1. For sore of eyes.

xxv. The herb χαμαιδρος, that is, hart clover.¹  
2. If one be bruised badly.  
3. For bite of snake.  
4. For foot disease.

xxvi. The herb χαμαιλας,² that is, wolfs comb.  
1. For liver sickness.  
2. For drink of poison.  
3. For water sickness, dropsy.

xxvii. The herb χαμαπιτος, that is, hemp (?).  
1. For wounds.  
2. For sore of inwards.

xxviii. The herb χαμαιφη, that is, ravens foot.³  
1. For the inwards, to stir them.

xxix. 1. The herb ostriago, that is, lithewort.  
2. For all things which are formed in a man as a sore inwardly.

xxx. The herb Brittanica, that is, bright-coloured hydele.  
1. For sore of mouth.  
2. Again, for sore of mouth.

¹ The Hellenic is Germander, Teucrium C.; the English is Medicago maculata, with officinalis.
² The Saxon understood this as χαμαλίνων.
³ The Hellenic is Ruscus racemosus; the English Ranunculus ficaria.
3. Rīp tōba rape.
4. Rīp pērēne inōd τό aṣtūμingenne.¹
5. Rīd pīdan rape.

Wepba lactuca piluatica ḳ ṭ ṭ ādu lectum. XXXI.
2. Rīp eāzena ḏūmnīrre.²
3. Ėrt rīp eāzena³ ḏūmnīrre.⁴

Wepba aṣjumonia ḳ ṭ ṭ ṭ ādu zāphile. XXXII.
1. Rīd eāzena rape.
2. Rīd inōdēr rape.
3. Rīp cancon ḳ pīd pundela.
4. Rīp naēdpan⁵ phūre.
5. Rīp peartan.
6. Rīd mītān rape.
7. Liṅf ṭū āhīle⁶ pīnge ṭon jām līhmoman⁷ cēoppān pille.
8. Rīp pīle ājīpneṛ.

Wepba aṣtula pegtia ḳ ṭ ṭ ādu pōpė. XXXIII.
1. Rīd πεαanceṇa⁸ rape.
2. Rīp līppe rape.

Wepba lapātium · ḳ ṭ ṭ ādu dōccē. XXXIII.
1. Liṅf hāṭyłc fėṭīnēr ṭon līhmoman⁹ bēcumē.

Wepba centauria major · ḳ ṭ ṭ ādur mēppē peo māpe. XXXV.
1. Rīd līpré aделē.
2. Rīd pūnda ṭ cancon.

¹ –puanne, H.
² –rape, V. H.
³ eāzena, V. Short vowels not much thought of.
⁴ –netre, B.
⁵ –bbp–, H. B.
⁶ In V. pille, with 1 erased and h prefixed, produced hple : hūlce, B. H.
⁷ –haman, B.
⁸ –cēan–, B.
⁹ –haman, B.
CONTENTS.

3. For sore of teeth.
4. For costive bowels, to stir them.
5. For sore of side.

XXXI. 1. The herb lactuca silvatica, that is, wood lettuce. \textit{L. scariola.}
   1. For dimness of eyes.
   2. Again, for dimness of eyes.

XXXII. The herb agrimonia, that is, garcive. \textit{A. eupatoria.}
   1. For sore of eyes.
   2. For sore of inwards.
   3. For cancer and for wounds.
   4. For bite of snake.
   5. Forwarts.
   6. For sore of milt.
   7. If thou wilt carve away anything on the body.
   8. For blow of iron.

XXXIII. The herb hastula regia, that is, woodruff. \textit{Asfodelus ramosus.}
   1. For sore of shanks.
   2. For sore of liver.

XXXIV. The herb \textit{λάπαθον}, that is, wood dock. \textit{Rumex Acetosa.}
   1. If there come any stiffness on the body.

XXXV. The herb centaurea maior, that is, churmel the greater. \textit{Chlora perfoliata.}
   1. For liver disease.
   2. For wounds and cancer.
Depeba centaurna minop ñ y' eymmelle peo laerre.  
XXXVI.

2. Pid naedpan² phite.  
3. Pid eagena³ pape.  
4. Ept pid phon⁴ vleom.⁵  
5. Pif yma vognge.⁶  
6. Pif antner onbyvungge.  
7. Pif⁷ þæt þýrmæp þymb napolon þepugæ.⁸

Depeba peerponacæ.⁹ ñ y' y bete. XXXVII.  
1. Pid ealle ponda ñ piþ naedpan¹⁰ litap.  
2. þi þ þiþ reþopar.  
3. Pid ñ¹¹ cancoi on pondne pexe.¹²  
4. Pif innober sape.  
5. Pid pede hunder þlere.  
6. Pif mpe ponda.¹³

Depeba þaga ñ y' þþneaberge.¹⁴ XXXVIII.  
2. Pid miltan pape.  
3. Pif þyþþyt.¹⁵  
3. Pif innober pape.

Depeba hibyrcur ñ y' meppe mealpe.¹⁶ XXXIX.  
2. Pid pet adle.  
3. Pif ælice ægeæpungga þe on þam hehoman¹⁷ æcennede¹⁸ beop.

---

¹ læþ, V., a compendium scripture; laerre, H. B.  
² -ddp-, H. B.  
³ eagena, H.  
⁴ þam, H.  
⁵ ilean, B.  
⁶ þob-, H.  
⁷ þ þiþ, H.  
⁸ þepun, H.; þepugæn, B. One leechcraft is here omitted in V. B, H.  
⁹ pf-, V. B., a compendious way of writing, or shorthand.  
¹⁰ -ddp-, II. B.  
¹¹ þ þiþ, H.  
¹² þaxe, B.  
¹³ H. omits.  
¹⁴ þþþþ, H.  
¹⁵ þræþ, H.  
¹⁶ þæþþæþ, H.  
¹⁷ þam–, B.  
¹⁸ æcennede, B.; æcenne, H., an unfinished word.
XXXVI. The herb centaurea minor, that is, churmel *Erythraea centaureum*.

2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. Again, for the same.
5. For spasm of sinews.
6. For tasting of poison.
7. In case worms about the navel annoy.

XXXVII. The herb personacia, that is, beet; *beta*.

1. For all wounds, and for rendings by snakes.
2. And for fevers.
3. In case a cancer wax upon a wound.
4. For sore of inwards.
5. For tear by mad dog.
6. For new wounds.

XXXVIII. 1. The herb fraga[ria], that is, strawberry [plant].

2. For sore of milt.
3. For oppression on the chest, and sore of inwards.

XXXIX. 1. The herb hibiscus, that is, marsh mallow. *Althea officinalis*.

2. For foot disease.
3. For any gatherings which are produced on the body.
Depba ippunye - pip aequinae. XL.
1. Pip utruit.
2. Pip ippa man blob spyya pamphase.

Depba malpa - eppatica pip hocleap. XLII.
2. Pip ippa man blob spyya pamphase.
3. Pip sina pape.
4. Pip sidan pape.
5. Pip nipe pundu.

Depba bujlopra pip hunder kunze. XLII.
2. Lip hylemm men pip aar |ppudan aar pane.
3. Pip sina pape.
4. Pip pipaye.
5. Pip nyipuye.

Depba bulbipallatia pip gledene. XLIII.
1. Pip patee yeconyrie.
2. Pip hida pape.
3. Pip ippa ade bae grecar papamichar nemned.
4. Pip pipaye.
5. Pip man ne mege patee yeconyrie manney pypeyec.
6. Pip gecelan.

Depba cotleedon pip yur umbilicup unemep.
2. Pip ppylay.

Depba galli copur pip attrplade.
2. Pip hunder fitze.

Depba ppappion pip hape hune.
1. Pip zeporu pip pip ippa he herelice hrape.
2. Pip magan pape.

1 ypy, B., an unfinished word; ypye y hrape, H., spits and.
2 -odeh, H. B.
3 yeryep, H.
4 So B.; nippy, H.; omitted in V.
5 -nerye, H.
6 -pae, H.
7 -sec-, B.
8 Lye, in his Dictionary, prints ypye, which is not justified by the MS. B.
XL. The herb ἑρμοδών, that is, equi seta. 
1. For diarrhoea.¹
2. In case a man break up blood much.

XLII. 1. The herb malva erratica, that is, hock leaf. Malva silvestris.
2. For sore of bladder.
3. For sore of sinews.
4. For sore of side.
5. For new wounds.

XLIII. The herb βολβός χιλλητικός, "that is, gladden." Iris pseudacorus.
1. For water sickness.
2. For sore of joints.
3. For the disease which the Greeks name παρανυχίας.³
4. In case a man be not able to cool a dropsical man's thirst.

XLIV. 1. The herb κοτυληθὼν, that is, umbilicus Veneris. V. cotyledon.
2. Against swellings.

XLV. 1. The herb galli crus, that is, attorlothe. Panicum crus galli.
2. For rend by hound.

XLVI. The herb πρόσοιος, that is, horehound. Marrubium vulgare.
1. For poses, and in case the patient break heavily.
2. For sore of maw.

¹ In this art., and in art. LIII. 1, the text has a different phrase.
² Bulb of scilla maritima.
³ Whitlows.
3. Pid penzrypmag^1 abutan^2 napelan.  
4. Pip lha rapi y pid _zechm.\^3  
5. Pid accpey _pizne.\^4  
6. Pip reeb^5 y _tepe.  
7. Pid lungen adle.  
8. Pid calle _tiidneppa pep Lichoman.

Depba xipion y y _poxe_ pot. XLVII.  
1. Pip uncu-de _syrngaf pe on Lichoman^6 acennede^7 beod.  
2. Pip heartod _pryce y _accutpe ban.\^8

Depba galli _yucur_ y _y _paepe_ pyrt. XLVIII.  
1. Lyf _spryaf _prenum _depun.\^9  
2. Pip^10 dao _manner _pex^11 _pealle.

Depba temoluy y y _rinjene. XLIX.  
2. Pid _epiban^12 sape.

Depba _eqmotoph_y y _y _pigelpeppa. I.  
2. Pip calle accpu.  
3. Pid _pleppan.

Depba _spryaf y y _maedepu.\^13 LI.  
2. Pip ban ece y pip ban _pryce.\^14  
3. Pid aec _sappe pe lam Lichoman^15 _depe.

Depba _polizpuy y y _hymele.\^16 LII.  
2. Pid innoce _rapi y pid _pex^17 _pexe.

^1 pyn-, H.  
^2 ymburan, H.; ouburon, B.  
^3 _zechm, B.  
^4 _zogene, H.  
^5 _kiep, B.  
^6 _ham-, B.  
^7 acennede, B.; acende, H.  
^8 H. omits three words.  
^9 _depun, B.  
^10 _dep, H.  
^11 _reex, B.  
^12 _chfan, H., which produces nonsense.  
^13 _depe, H.  
^14 _bepe, H.  
^15 _ham-, B.  
^16 _humele, B.  
^17 _reex, B.
CONTENTS.

3. For tapeworms about the navel.
4. For sore of joints, and for pulling up.
5. For taking of venom.
6. For scab and tetter.
7. For lung disease.
8. For all stiffnesses of the body.

XLVII. The herb ξίϕιων, that is, foxes foot.  
1. For strange pustules which are produced on the body.
2. For head breach and poisonous legs.

XLVIII. The herb καλλατηχως, that is, water wort.  
1. If swellings annoy maidens.
2. In case a man's hair fall off.

XLIX. 1. The herb μῶλυ,¹ that is, singreen.
2. For sore of matrix.

L. 1. The herb ζύωτροπιον, that is, solwherf.
2. For all poisons.
3. For flux.

LI. 1. The herb γριας, that is, madder.
2. For bone ache and for bone breach.
3. For every sore, which vexeth the body.

LII. 1. The herb πολύτρωξ,³ that is, humble.⁴
2. For sore of inwards, and in case hair fall off.

¹ Now believed *Allium moly*.
² Compare art. CXXXVII.
³ Now believed *hair moss*. Described in the text as a hair moss.
⁴ *Hop trefoil*.  

"like swine bristles;" but not so drawn, nor yet as a trefoil.
HEBARIVM.

Depba malochin açjua ʒ i̯ pudupore.¹ LIII.
1. Pip utrihit.²
2. Pip innodey flepray.

Depba metoja ʒ i̯ ħrep popir🔒. LIII.
2. Pip punponza⁴ rāne.
3. Pid plæpleafe.⁵

Depba oenanxer. LV.
1. Pid ʒ⁶ man ĝemigan ne mæx.⁷
2. Ġyf ħpa ğyfe ħpuče.⁸

Depba napétrur. ʒ i̯ ħaljpryrt. LVI.
1. Pip ja punḍa ķe on men beod acennede.⁹

Depba splëmon · ʒ i̯ ħũne¹⁰ pỳrt. LVII.
1. Pid mlītan rāne.

Depba połon. LVIII.
2. Pid monod ræoce.

Depba uiepmola ʒ i̯ cneopholen. LVIII.
1. Pip ñone śropan y bar magan rāne.

Depba confypima ʒ i̯ gælluc. LIX.
2. Pip pira flepray.
3. Ġyf ħpa innan tōbōstēn¹¹ sy.
4. Pid magan rāne.

¹ pudupore, H.
² utrihit, H.
³ So V. B., plainly ; uiepmola, H.
Read µηκωσία, or µήκως, or µήκος.
⁴ punponza, H.
⁵ plæpleafe, B.; -lefe, H.
⁶ ʒ ʒiy, H.
⁷ mæxe, H. B.
⁸ ğyfe, V.
⁹ acennede, B.; acennede, H.
¹⁰ ġũne, H.
¹¹ broppen, H.
LIII. The herb μαλάκη ὄγρια, that is, woodruff.  
1. For diarrhœa.  
2. For flux of inwards.

LIV. 1. The herb meconia, μήκων, that is, white poppy. P. somniferum.  
2. For sore of temples.  
3. For sleeplessness.

LV. The herb σινάβη; now dropwort.  
1. In case a man is not able to pass urine.  
2. If one break strongly.

LVI. The herb ράχισσος, that is, halswort.  
1. For the wounds which come out in a man.

LVII. The herb splenium, asplenium, that is, brownwort.  
1. For sore of milt.

LVIII. 1. The herb πάλιν.  
2. For a lunatic.

LIX. The herb victoriola, that is, kneeholm.  
1. For the palsy and sore of the maw.

LX. 1. The herb confirmā, comfrey, that is, galluc.  
2. For womens flux.  
3. If one be inwardly bursten.  
4. For sore of maw.

1 Wild mallow, malva silvestris.  
2 As art. xxxiii., and text here.  
3 Presumed properly campanula trachelium.  
4 Not certainly identified, perhaps narcissus poeticus.  
5 Usually serofularia aquatica.  
6 Usually ruscus aculeatus.  
7 Usually symphytum officinale.
Depba astepon. LXI.
3. Pif rylle 1 xecnýýye.2

Depba lepoyp pex y iə hapan hýne.3 LXII.
1. Pid innodef xecnýýye.

Depba dictamnur. LXIII.
2. Pid 4 pef yip hæbbe on hýpe innodef 5 dead bopen tudnup.6
3. Pif punda.
4. Pif naedpan 7 shite.
5. Pif attop hizene.
7. Eft pid nipe punda.

Depba rolago manon y iə xelotropion. LXIII.
1. Eft pid naedpan 8 shite.

Depba rolago mno6 y iə xelotropion. LXV.
Pid pengrikypmar 9 abutan 10 napolam.

Depba peonia. LXVI.
2. Pif monod 11 xecnýýye.12
3. Pif hýpe 13 ban ece.

Depba peunjtequon,14 y yə xepbena. LXVII.
2. Pif hunder beone.15
3. Pid ealle attpu.

Depba brýoma · y iə hýmele.16 LXVIII.
1. Pid miltan sape.

1 rylle, H. 2 -nyre, B. 3 Read hæge; hæg, H.
4 y, H. 5 innodef; B. omits.
6 -bop, H. 7 -bep-, H.
8 -bep-, H. B. 9 -yn-, H. 10 -con, B.
11 innodef, B., but right in text.
12 -nyre, H. 13 ype, V.
14 -bep-, H. 15 -bep-, H. B.
16 humele, B.
CONTENTS.

LX. The herb ἀστέιον.¹
3. For the falling sickness.

LXII. The herb leporis pes, that is, hares hie. Trifolium arvinse.
1. For costiveness of inwards.

LXIII. 1. The herb δικταμνος. Diptamnus albus.
2. In case a woman have in her womb a dead borne foetus.
3. For wounds.
4. For bite of snake.
5. For taking poison.
7. Again, for new wounds.

LXIV. The herb solago maior, that is, Ἥλιος χόπιος. Heliotropium Europæum.
1. Again, for bite of snake.

LXV. The herb solago minor, that is, Ἥλιοτρόπιον. Croton tinctorius.
For tape worms about the navel.

LXVI. The herb παιωνία. Paonia officinalis.
2. For lunacy.
3. For hipbone ache.

LXVII. 1. The herb πετροτρέψων, that is, verbena. V. officinalis.
2. Against bark of hound.
3. Against all poisons.

LXVIII. The herb βιωνία,² that is, humble. Humulus lupulus.
1. For sore of milt.

¹ Unknown.
² Bryonia dioica.
Vespas. nympete. LXX.
1. Piō utrih. LXX.
2. Ect piō utrih. LXX.
3. Ect piō mnohe – rape. LXX.

Vespas omnia – ri clæppe. LXXX.
1. Piō somena rape. LXXX.

Vespas iratir. LXXI.
2. Piō neddpan flight. LXXII.

Vespas yeopdea. LXXIII.
1. Ect piō neddpan flight. LXXIII.
2. Piō ruia rape. LXXIII.
3. Piō repo.

Vespas repasen ri pi ³ ryi. LXXIII.
1. Be lam þe mepcumur þar rynume ulixe realbe. LXXIII.
2. Piō ealle ýrele zencýmar. LXXIII.
3. Piō rot adel.

Vespas hepacea. LXXIII.

Piō ³ þæt man þylle oereplangne þeg repan þ him na þeadan⁶ ondpædan.

Vespas cæliðoma þi æ cylefme.⁸ LXXV.
1. Piō eacenæ⁹ dymnyçþe¹⁰ þi þaþyçþe.¹⁰
2. Ect piō dymxendum eacum. LXXV.
3. Piō c˘y♥lnu. LXXV.
4. Piō hearpœ¹¹ ece. LXXV.
5. Piō þæt¹² man þæþæþ þry.
CONTENTS.

LXIX. The herb νυμφαία.  
1. For dysentery.  
2. For dysentery.  
3. For sore of inwards.

LXX. The herb κιθσιον,² that is, clover.  
1. For sore of fauces.

LXXI. 1. The herb ισάτις, woad.  
2. For bite of adder.

LXXII. The herb σκιδιον.  
1. Again, for bite of snake.  
2. For sore of sinews.  
3. For fever.

LXXIII. The herb verbascum, that is, feltwort.  
1. Of how Mercurius gave this wort to Vlixes.  
2. Against all evil gaincomers.  
3. For foot disease.

LXXIV. The herb ἡεακλεία, heraclea.  
In case a man wish to travel an overlong way and dread no robber.

LXXV. The herb χελιδονία, that is, celandine.  
1. For dimness and soreness of eyes.  
2. Again, for dim eyes.  
3. For churnels, glandular hard swellings.  
4. For head ache.  
5. In case a man is burnt.

¹ With μυσκαία.  
² Carduus parvisflorus.
Iov & OF b H~ O29 bo
—
HERBARIVM.

Wenba yolaca — } ip yolopece. LXXVI.
1. Pip zeppel.
2. Pip eapena¹ rape.
3. Pip to8 ece.
4. Pip bled pyne or norum.

Depha rencio — 3 17 gurnde spylige. LXXVII.
2. Pip punda peah hy ealbe yjn.
3. Pip iremner plege.
4. Pip rot abde.
5. Pip lendena² rape.

Depba flîx 3 17 peapn. LXXXVIII.
1. Pip punda.
2. Pip³ laez geong man healýde ⁴ sy.

Depba zpamen 3 17 spice. LXXXVIII.
Pip miltan rape.

Depba gladiolum 3 17 glædene. LXXX.
1. Pip bledan rape y [pid 3 he]⁵ zemigan ne mæge.
2. Pip miltan rape.
3. Pip innodær rape y laepa ⁶ heoosta.

Depba por màpnum 3 17 boden. LXXXI.
2. Pip to8 ece.
3. 4. Pip ablizende y pip ziedan.⁷
5. Pip lifer reocnýyre y lær innodær.
6. Pip mîp punda.

Depba partinaca piluanateca 3 17 peld moru. LXXXII.
2. Pip lær pipmen eappodlice cennen.⁸
3. Pip pipa aepapimunge.⁹

¹ eægæna, V.
² lendena, H. B.
³ 3 5y, H.
⁴ -lece, H. B.
⁵ [ ] Omitted in V. B.; 5y, H.; but V. does not affect that form of expression.
⁶ laepa, H. B.
⁷ -an, B.
⁸ cennen, B.; cennen, H.
⁹ -ææ, B.
CONTENTS.

LXXVI. The herb solata, that is, solsele.
1. For swelling.
2. For sore of ears.
3. For tooth ache.
4. For blood-running from the nose.

LXXVII. 1. The herb senecio, that is, groundsel.
2. For wounds, though they be old.
3. For blow of iron.
4. For foot disease, gout.
5. For sore of loins, lumbago.

LXXVIII. The herb filix, that is fern.
1. For wounds.
2. In case a young man be ruptured.

LXXIX. The herb gramen, that is, quitch.
1. For sore of milt.

LXXX. The herb gladiolus, that is, gladden.
1. For sore of bladder, and in case a man cannot mie.
2. For sore of milt.
3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts.

LXXXI. 1. The herb ros marinus, that is, bothen.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For the sickly, and for itch.
4. For liver sickness, and of the inwards.
5. For new wounds.

LXXXII. 1. The herb pastinaca silvatica, that is, fieldmore. 1
2. In case women with difficulty bring forth.
3. For womens cleansings.

1 Pastinaca sativa (with, it seems) daucus carota.
Herbarium.

1. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

2. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

3. Pip eazena sane y zeppelle.

4. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

5. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

6. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

7. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

8. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


11. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


13. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

1. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

2. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

3. Pip eazena sane y zeppelle.

4. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

5. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

6. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

7. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

8. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


11. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


13. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

1. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

2. Pip rot abde y pip cancop.

3. Pip eazena sane y zeppelle.

4. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

5. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

6. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

7. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

8. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


11. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.


13. Pip eazena yze 4 xefpel.

Note: The text seems to be a mix of Latin and other languages, possibly with errors or misinterpretations. The annotations at the bottom of the page provide some context and corrections, but without further information, it is difficult to specify the exact nature of the document.
LXXXIII. 1. The herb perdicalis, that is, dolhrune. *Parietaria officinalis.*
2. For foot disease and for cancer.

LXXXIV. The herb mercurialis, that is, cheadle. *M. perennis.*
1. For hardness of the inwards.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. If water is gone deep down into the ears.

LXXXV. The herb radiolus, that is, everfern. *Polypodium vulgare.*
2. For head ache.

LXXXVI. The herb ἀσπίδαγγος agrestis, that is, wood chervil. *A. acutifolius.*
1. For sore or swelling of bladder.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For sore of kidneys.
4. In case an evil man through spite enchant another.

LXXXVII. The herb sabina, that is, savine. *Juniperus sabina.*
1. For spasms of the sinews, and for swelling of feet.
2. For head ache.
3. For carbuncles.

LXXXVIII. The herb canis caput, that is, hounds head.¹
1. For sore of eyes and swelling.

LXXXIX. The herb eruscus, that is, bramble. *Rubus fruticosus.*
1. For sore of ears.
2. For a womans flux.
3. For heart ache.

¹ Snapdragon.
4. ἢβη μνη πυνδα.
5. ἢβη ἡμα παμε.
6. ἢβη ναδμαν ἰ πλιτε.

Diapha millepohum ἢ ει γεαπκε. xc.
1. ἢβη τρεμνειοφ λειξε ἵ ἦν ακλλείερ βαρ ρύπητε πυνδε.

2. ἢβη τοδ εεε.
3. ἢβη πυνδα.
4. ἢβη γεπελ.
5. ἢβη ἦ ἔμαν καρροδίνε ζεμίγαν μαζε.
6. ἢτρ πυνδ εν μεν ἀκολοδ 6 σΥ.
7. ἢτρ μεν ἦ ἦν ακροδ βεπντε 8 ὁδε ὑνευδ ἦργε ὑπεντυτε.
8. ἢτρ ἢβη ἡμα γλεαν.
9. ἢτρ ἰρρυ λυλεμ μεν αδμαν ἦ πανδοδε γύν ὁδε ὑπε μετε γεμίλταν νύλε.
10. ἢβη ἰκρια βερμα εεε ἵ ἦν ἰκροδει.
11. ἢβη ἦ ἦν με βοζοδα ελιζε.
12. ἢβη ἰκροδ εεε.
13. ἢβη ἡμα ναδβερεύννε ἦ μεν ἰπαλανημ ἰκτε9.
14. ἢτρ ἢβη ναδμαν ἰ πλιτε.
15. ἢβη πηδε ἥνυντε πλιτε.
16. ἢβη ναδμαν πλιτε.

Diapha μυλα βα τι πυνδε. xci.
1. ἢβη ἦ ἦ νε ακτ ἰ νυτών πλεπ.
2. ἢβη τοπυννεννε.
3. ἢβη ἦ ιερ μαγαν παμε.

1 -δφα-, B.
2 βα, B.
3 ἦν καρ, H.
4 ἦν καρ, V.
5 μεν, H.
6 ἀκο-, B.
7 μεν, H.
8 τοβ-, B.
9 -δφα-, B.
10 ἦ καρ, H.
11 ἦγε", B.
12 -δφα-, B.
13 (From B, H.) The article Ραε is wholly omitted in V.
14 ἦστε ακτ, H.
4. For new wounds.
5. For sore of joints.
6. For bite of adder.

xc. The herb millefolium, that is, yarrow. 

1. For blow of iron, and to tell that Achilles found this wort.
2. For tooth ache.
3. For wounds.
4. For swelling.
5. In case a man with difficulty can mie.
6. If a wound on a man be chilled.
7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling fix upon it.
8. Again, for the same.
9. If any mans veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest.
10. For ache of the guts, and of the inwards.
11. In case spasmodic hiccup ail a man.
12. For head ache.
13. Against the poisonous creatures called χαλάγγια, tarantulas.
14. Again, for bite of adder.
15. For bite of mad hound.
16. For bite of adder.

xci. The herb ruta, that is rue.

1. In case blood flow from the nose.
2. For a puffing up.
3. For sore of the maw.
4. Piū eazena rafe ṣe ruppelle.
5. Piū oeqgiulunepe.
6. Piū eazena býmunepe.
7. Piū āeapb ece.

Depba mentafpuju.² xcii.
1. Piū eazena rafe.
2. Piū hpeoplan.

Depba ebūuy ṣi ṣi peal rūt. xciii.
1. Piū⁴ bæt stanař on blædpan⁵ ræxen.
2. Piū nádpan⁶ rīte.
3. Piū rætæn ræbenyryye.⁷

Depba pollegion ṣi ṣi ṣreopgæ ḍopole. xciv.
2. Piū bær innoñer rafe.
3. Piū bær mázan rafe.
4. Piū ziefæn bæpæ ⁹ ræcæpæ.¹⁰
5. Gæt piū bær innoñer rafe.
6. Piū bæm ræpepe ṣe ḍy  bánhdan bæge ¹¹ æglep.
7. Liř bæd borden cilb ḋy on pyær innoðe.
8. Liř hpa ¹² on ræpe plætæn bollæ.
9. Piū blædpan ¹³ ræpe ṣi ṣi stanař bæpæon ¹⁴ ræxen.

10. Liř hpa ¹⁵ onbutan ¹⁶ ḍy hæopæn oðde on ḍy bæopæn ræf bollæ.
11. Liř hælæum men hæmæma bæpæ.¹⁷

¹ -r̂ol-, H.
² ḍy mæce, H. adda.
³ ebūuy ḍ y ellenfũypt, H.
⁴ ḍ y ũy, H.
⁵ -bbn-, B.
⁶ -bnp-, B.
⁷ -neeqe, B.
⁸ bårle, H.
⁹ hwpæ, B.
¹⁰ -seeq-, H.
¹¹ bækæ, H.
¹² hpa, B.
¹³ -bbn-, B.
¹⁴ bæpæ, B.
¹⁵ -zol-, B.
¹⁶ -poge, B.
¹⁷ -poge, B.
CONTENTS.

4. For sore and swelling of eyes.
5. For unconsciousness.
6. For dimness of eyes.
7. For head ache.

xcii. The herb mentastrum [that is, horsemint].
1. For sore of ears.
2. For leprosy.

xcii. The herb ebulus, that is, wall wort.
1. In case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For water sickness, dropsy.

xciv. 1. The herb pulegium, that is, dwarf dwostle. 2
2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For sore of the maw.
4. For itching of the shapes, aἰδώια.
5. Again, for sore of the inwards.
6. For the fever which aileth on the third day.
7. If a dead borne child be in a womans matrix.
8. If one on shipboard suffer sea sickness.
9. For sore of bladder, and in case stones wax therein.
10. If one suffer sore about his heart, or in his breast.
11. If spasm vex any man.
12. For swelling of the maw, and of the inwards.

1 Authority, such as it is, reads ebulum, but the ebulus of the botanists is agreeable to the analogies.
2 Pennyroyal.
13. Pip miltan rape.
14. Pip lenden ece y pib peona rape.

Drepba nepitamon y peo 3 xcv.
2. Pip naedpan 4 plite.

Drepba peucedana y cammoc. xcvii.
3. Cye pib naeplan 4 plite.
4. Pip sepretcleayce ype moder.

Drepba rimula campana y gape 6 ypte. xcvii.
1. Pip blaeplan rape.
2. Pip tofa rape y pagune. 8

Drepba cynogloppa y jubbe. xcviii.
2. Pip naedpan 11 plite.
3. Pip yam perope y py peopfan bage 12 on man becyme.
4. Pip y 14 man pell sghypan ne bage.

Drepba raxippiam y yundcom. 15 xcviii.
2. Pip y 16 rmanar on blaeplan rixen.

Drepba hedepa pigna y eorhig. c.
1. Cye pib y 18 rmanar on blaeplan rixen.
2. Pip hearod ece.

---

1 lenden, H.; le-, B.
2 peona, B.
3 nete, H.
4 -bip-, B.
5 -lycfe, B. H.
6 gpe, V., compendiously.
7 -bip-, B.
8 xay-, H.
9 pyn-, H.
10 ymburan, H.
11 -bip-, B. H.
12 bage, H., fol. 120, b.
13 becyme, B. H., fol. 120, b., but as V. in fol. 126, a.
14 y, H.
15 So H.; V. B. omit the rubric, but insert in the text.
16 y, H.
17 -bip-, H. B.
18 y, B. omits.
13. For sore of milt.
14. For ache of loins and buttock, and sore of thighs.

xcv. 1. The herb nepitamon, that is, nepeta.¹
2. For bite of adder.

xcvi. 1, 2. The herb πευκόπυς, that is, cammock. P. officinale.
3. Again, for bite of snake.
4. For witlessness of the mind.

xcvii. The herb inula campana,² that is, spear wort.
1. For sore of bladder.
2. For sore and wagging of teeth.
3. For tapeworms about the navel.

xcviii. The herb χυνόπυς,³ that is, rib, ribwort. Plantago lanceolata.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.
4. In case a man is not able to hear well.

xcix. The herb saxifraga, that is, sundcorn. S. granulata.
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

c. The herb hedera nigra,⁴ that is, earth ivy. Glechoma hederacea.
1. Again, in case stones wax in the bladder.
2. For head ache.

¹ Catlaria, catsmint.
² Inula helenium.
³ Read as ἀρνόπυς.
⁴ Now H. helix.
3. *pip miltan rane.
4. *pip *pepa rýmna rîte ðe man spalangioner nemnep.
5. *Ert *pip *paipa *punda laenunzge.
6. *pip *ææ *laen *dûr *pyle *frese *sceen.
7. *pip *ææ *man *ne *mæge *pel *zehýpan.
8. *pip *³ *heafod *ne *ace *pom *ynnan *hætan.⁵

*hebba *repilluf *³ *ir *opgana.⁶ ⁶
1. *pip *heafod ⁷ *rane.
2. *Ert *pid *heafod *ece.
3. *Lyr *hpa *rephepte *⁸ *sý.

*hebba *abrintnuir *³ *ir *repnmod. ⁹
2. *pip *kela *³ *pid *oppe *rane.
3. *pip *pengpyýmas. ¹⁰

*hebba *salpia. ¹¹
1. *pip *ziçtan *pepa *gegeapa. ¹²
2. *Ert *pid *ziçtan *hep *xetle.

*hebba *colhandpa *³ *ir ¹³ ¹³
1. *pid *pengpyýmar. ¹⁴
2. *pip *³ *pip *hpudhce *cennan ¹⁵ *mæge.

*hebba *popclaca. ¹⁶
*pip *yyphene *pleppan *hep *raedey.

*hebba *seepohia *³ *ir *seppille. ¹⁷ ¹⁷
*pip *hep *mægan *rane.

¹ *paipa, B.
² *ææ *ziç, H.
³ *pe, H.
⁴ *heztan, B.
⁵ -heafod-, B.
⁶ -opgana, B. H.
⁷ heafod, H.
⁸ -heafod-, B.
⁹ pyn, H.
¹⁰ -gegeapa, B.
¹¹ Blank also in B. H.
¹² pyn, H.
¹³ cennan, H. B.
¹⁴ seppille, B.; cypuille, H.
3. For sore of milt.
4. For bite of the creeping things that are called \( \phi a l \alpha \gamma \gamma i a \).
5. Again, for healing of those wounds.
6. In case the nostrils smell ill.
7. In case a man is not able to hear well.
8. That the head may not ache for heat of the sun.

**ci.** The herb serpyllus, that is, marjoram. \textit{Origani\textsubscript{um} vulgare.}
1. For sore of head.
2. Again, for head ache.
3. If one be badly burnt.

**cii.** The herb \( \delta \psi \iota \theta \iota \omicron \nu \), that is, wormwood. \textit{Artemisia abs.}
2. For weals and other sores.
3. For tapeworms.

**ciii.** The herb salvia.
1. For itching of the virilia.
2. For itching of the seat.

**civ.** The herb \( \kappa \rho \iota \iota \varsigma \nu \nu \nu \). \textit{Coriandrum sativum.}
1. For tape worms.
2. That a woman may bring forth easily.

**cv.** The herb portulaca. \textit{Sativa.}
1. For a strong flux of the seed, \textit{gonorrhcea}.

**cvi.** The herb cerefolium, that is, chervil. \textit{Anthriscus c.}
1. For sore of the maw.
Herbarium.

44. Herbarium. CVII.

Pip bladpan rapæ y¹ ne magæ gemygan.

Herbarium. CVIII.

Ety pix bladpan² rapæ y ḟær magan.

Herbarium. CIX.

2. Pip naedpan phætse.
3. Pip geypell.

C. Dege papu, CVILI.

2. Pip bladpan phætse.
3. Pip papu, CVILI.

Wepba yymbrjmyu, CVILI.

2. Pip bladpan phætse.
3. Pip gepell.

Wepba hhum-pip phætse. CX.

1. Pip naedpan phætse.
2. Pip naedpan phætse.
3. Pip geypell.
4. Pip hpeopplan.

Wepba tytnamlar, calaticey ḟ y ṣy lactypda. CX.

2. Pip ḟær mægan rapæ.
3. Pip ḟ ṣu nane ypele ḡencymaj⁵ ḟe ne ondæpædæ.

Herbarium. CXII.

2. Pip ḟ pympas ymb ḟone napolan ḡepæn.⁶
3. Pip ḟ⁷ calbum ḟ yylre ḡepæge.

Herbarium. CXIII.

Pip ḟær mægan rapæ.

Herbarium lactypda ḟ ṣy ḕip corp. CXIII.

Pip ḟær mægan ḡepæge.

Herbarium lactypda leropina ḟ ṣy lactypda. CXIII.

2. Pip mepopænde.⁹

¹ ḕman, which the sentence requires, are omitted in V. B. H. for the sake of brevity in the index.
² -depp, B.
³ Hype, H.
⁴ ḟapa, H. B.
⁵ ḡepæn, H.
⁶ ḡepæn, B.; ḡepæn, H.
⁷ ḟ yyl, H.
⁸ -næppæ, H.
⁹ -möglichkeiten, H.
CONTENTS.

CVII. The herb σισώμβρων.
1. For sore of bladder, and in case a man cannot mie.

Mentha hirsuta.

CVIII. The herb elusatrum.
1. Again for sore of the bladder and of the mie.

Smyrnium olusatrum.

cIX. The herb lilium, that is, lily.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For swelling.

ctx. The herb lilium, that is, lily.

1. For sore of the inwards.
3. For warts.
4. For leprosy.

Euphorbia lathyris.

CX. 1. The herb τιθωμαλλος γάλακτης, that is, lacterida.
2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For warts.
4. For leprosy.

Cyclus silvaticus, that is, wood thistle.

1. For hardness of the inwards.

CN. The herb lacterida, that is, gith corn.

1. For hardness of the inwards.

CXIII. The herb lacterida, that is, gith corn.
1. For hardness of the inwards.

Dafne laureola.

CXIV. 1. The herb lactuca leporina, that is, hares lettuce.
2. For the fevered.

Prenanthes muralis.

1 Spurge.

2 The berries.
Depba cucumepri piluatica ʃ ʃ ʃ ypeplpyette. cxv.
2. Pip ḫapu1 pina pape ʃ potable.
3. Lyf cilc myrbonen sy.

Depba canane2 piluatica. cxvi.
2. Pip ḫapu3 bneosta pape.
3. Pip cile berrerre.

Depba путa montana ʃ ʃ ʃ y pude. cxvii.
2. Pip eagen a ʃ ʃ ʃ yppppp.
3. Eppe ḫb bneosta pape.
4. Pip ḫrep pape.
5. Pip ḫ man gemonan ne mæge.
6. Pip naepun4 phte.

Depba ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ ʃ strconvan1 B. 6 —ypel, H. B. 2 canane, H. 3 pana, B. . 5 pepel-, H,.
5 _5op-, H. B. ° B. omits this line.
6 peoyan, B.

1 ḫapa, B.
2 canane, H.
3 ḫapa, B.
4 -ɒp-, H. B.
5 feopan, B.
6 -ypel, H.
7 Omitted in H. B.
8 pepel-, H.
9 B. omits this line.
cxv. The herb cucumis silvaticus, that is, wherwhet.
2. For sore of the sinews, and foot disease.
3. If a child be an abortion.

CXVI. The herb cannabis silvatica.
2. For sore of the breasts.
3. For a burning, that is blistering, by cold.

CXVII. The herb ruta montana, that is, rue.
2. For dimness of eyes.
3. Again for sore of breasts.
4. For liver sore.
5. In case a man be not able to mie.
6. For bite of snake.

CXVIII. The herb ἑπτάφυλλον, that is, seven leaf. Tormentilla.
2. For foot disease.

CXIX. The herb ὀξυμόν, that is, mistel, basil. Clinopodium vulgare.
1. For head ache.
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.
3. For sore of kidneys.

CXX. The herb apium, that is, marche. Apium petroselino?
2. For sore and swelling of eyes.

CXII. The herb hedera χρυσόκαρπος, that is, ivy.
2. For water sickness, dropsy.

CXXII. The herb mentha, that is, mint.
1. Against tetter, and a pimply body.
2. For evil cuts, and for wounds.
1. Pip sicetan y piq rapea geleasa.  
2. Lyfr bonne pirmen haec spileer² depuse.³  
3. Piq heapod ece.

Depba omzanum y ir orzane. cxxiii.  
1. Pip zone dtopan y lcep adle y nýppýtte.⁴  
2. Pip gepraeco.⁵

Depba rempepinnur⁶ y yfr pinpalle. cxxv.  
Pip ealle gezdareungu yca yrelan⁷ pætan.

Depba remculur y yfr⁸ pinul. cxxvi.  
1. Pip gepraecoo⁹ y piq nýppýt.¹⁰  
2. Pip bleedpan¹¹ rape.

Depba epipion y ir lyp yp)c. cxxvii.  
2. Pip lunzen adle.

Depba rmpitur albul. cxxviii.  
Pip piper pleppan.

Depba petirpelinum y yfr petepillé.¹² cxxix.  
2. Pip næbpan¹³ pîte.  
3. Pip ræpa¹⁴ pina rape.

Depba bignica y ir meddepp pyre.¹⁵ cxxx.  
1. Pip ealle geypell.  
2. Pip pîdan rape.  
3. Pip rez adle.

¹ geleasa, H.  
² spileer, H.  
³ B. omits the line.  
⁴ -pette, H.  
⁵ -ee, H.  
⁶ peipinnur, V. B.  
⁷ -ler, H., against the language.  
⁸ remculur, V.; yfr, V. omits.  
⁹ -ee, H.  
¹⁰ -pet, H.  
¹¹ -dapr-, H. B.  
¹² -tippinnen, H.  
¹³ -dapr-, V.  
¹⁴ ræpa, H.  
¹⁵ So V.; y fr caul, B. H.; cab-bage, rightly.
cxxxiii. The herb ἀνηθον, that is, dill. Anethum graveolens.
1. For itch, and for sore of the privities.
2. If further any such thing trouble a woman.
3. For head ache.

cxxxiv. The herb ὀρείγανον, that is, marjoram. O. vulgare.
1. For the wrist drop, and liver diseases, and oppression of the chest.
2. For cough.

cxxv. The herb sempervivum, that is sinfull. S. tectorum.
For all gatherings of the evil humour.

cxxvi. The herb fœniciculum, that is, fennel. Anetham f.
1. For cough, and for oppression of the chest.
2. For sore of bladder.

cxxvii. 1. The herb ἵσιφϊα, that is, lithewort. Sambucus ebulus, gl.
2. For lung disease.

cxxviii. The herb σύμφυτον album. (?) For flux of woman.

cxxix. The herb πετρόσαλινον, that is, parsley. Apium petr.
2. For bite of snake.
3. For sore of the sinews.

cxxx. The herb brassica, that is, cole. B. napus.
1. For all swellings.
2. For sore of side.
3. For foot disease.

1 Houseleck.  |  2 Unknown.
HERBARIVM.

Denba hapiyca ψι ηρ. neddhen pýnt.\(^1\) CXXXI.

Ψι ηαλλε neddhen eyn.

Denba mandragona. CXXXII.

1. Ψι hearod ece.
2. Ψι Pæpa eanena pape.
3. Ψι ηαρε adle.
4. Ψι ιερε leafre.\(^4\)
5. Εστ Ψι Pina pape.\(^5\)
6. Ψι ηαρε hpylee hepyge ṭpelnýgge\(^6\) on hýr hope\(^7\) geceo.

Denba lýchanir stephanice ψι ηρ.\(^8\) laece pýnt.\(^9\) CXXXIII.

Ψι eal neddhen eyn.

Denba action. CXXXIII.

1. Ψι ψι man blod ϝ poprym\(^10\) gemanp hraece.
2. Ψι Pæpa\(^11\) hida pape.

Denba abrotanuir ψι ηρ. pyban puda.\(^12\) CXXXV.

1. Ψι Pýr nýppyr\(^13\) ϝ ban ece ϝ πιδ pæt man eaprophyce gemixan maexe.\(^14\)
2. Ψι Pýr Pidan pape.
3. Ψι attu ϝ πιδ nædrpæna.\(^15\) frnte.
4. Εστ πιδ nædrpæna frnte.
5. Ψι eage pape.

\(^{1}\) H. omits this wort.
\(^{2}\) ealle, B.
\(^{3}\) Pæpa, B.
\(^{4}\) -lyfe, H.
\(^{5}\) -gynexe, H.
\(^{6}\) -nrygge, H.; hemyvýgga, B.
\(^{7}\) hpore, H.
\(^{8}\) yr, V. omits.
\(^{9}\) H. omits two worts.
\(^{10}\) poprym, B.
\(^{11}\) Pæpa, B.
\(^{12}\) So H.; V. B. omit the English name.
\(^{13}\) -per, H.
\(^{14}\) H. omits the last clause; πιδ bán, B.
\(^{15}\) nædrpæn, H.; of a snake.
cxxxI. The herb βασιλίσσυ, that is, adderwort.
1. For all adder kind.

cxxxII. 1. The herb μανδραγόρας; mandrake.  
2. For head ache.
3. For sore of the ears.
4. For foot disease.
5. For loss of wits.
6. Again, for sore of sinews.
7. If one see some heavy mischief in his home.

cxxxIII. The herb λύχνυς στεφανική, that is, leech-wort?
For all adder kind.

CXXXIV. 1. The herb ἁφτιον.¹
2. In case a man break up blood and matter mixt.
3. For sore of the joints.

CXXXV. 1. The herb ἄβρωταν, that is, southern wood.²  
2. For oppression of the chest and leg ache, and in case a man mie with difficulty.
3. For sore of side.
4. For venoms and for bite of snakes.
5. Again, for bite of snakes.
6. For sore of eyes.

¹ Now read as arctium lappa; but not so drawn.
² The true equivalent was rubepne, southern wormwood, as in the Lib. Med., and MS. H. gives a more modern phrase.
1. Be pyyye pypcte meexzenum.  
2. Pip ucyihe.  
3. Pip adla y pip ealle ypelu.

1 H. omits this wort.  
2 peaxen, B.  
3 -unxe, B.  
4 V. omits two words.  
5 naedpena, H.  
6 -pyxe, B.  
7 V. omits this leechdom.  
8 H. omits two worts.  
9 pede, B.  
10 homan, V.  
11 sapa, B.  
12 hacax, B.  
13 papa, B.  
14 In the index of B. a folio is wanting.  
15 H. omits two leechcrafts.
cxxxvi. 1. The herb σιν, that is, laver.
2. In ease stones wax in the bladder.
3. For diarrhoea and disturbance of the inwards.

cxxxvii. 1. The herb ἡλιστρόπειον, that is, solwherf.
2. For bites of all adder kinds.
3. In case that worms about the navel annoy.
4. For warts.

cxxxviii. 1. The herb spreritis.
2. Against the cold fever, ague.
3. Against bite of wood hound, mad dog.
4. For sore of milt.

cxxxix. 1. The herb ἄειζων μιχρόν.
2. For erysipelas, and sore of eyes, and foot disease.
3. For head ache.
4. For the bite of the insects which hight φαλάγγις.
5. For diarrhoea, and for flux of the bowels, and for worms which give trouble in the bowels.
6. For every ailment of the eyes.

cxl. The herb helleborus albus, that is, tunsing wort. Veratum album.
1. Of the virtues of this wort.
2. For diarrhoea.
3. For diseases and for all evils.
Deipha buopzsalmon. 1 cxli.
1. Pip gehpylce yreleCppinbp. 2. Pip aerupblan bper lichoman.

Deipha xmbulus y yg xomk. cxlii.
2. Pip mycelce 2 haeppan bper lichoman. 3. Pip bper muiper y bper stona ,hel npכר-
  potudnyrre. 4. Pip y rtanaf on blespan pexen. 5. Pip naedpan 6 pite. 6. Pip atterp bipe.
7. Pip plean.

Deipha comiza. 7 cxliii.
1. Pip naedpan pite y afilzennyrre y pip xnaettar y
  mercear y pip plean y purba. 2, 3. Pip pipcr erfan to repnmenne. y pip pip
  cennan ne meae. 4. Pip ba colan repiarp. 5. Pip hearpob ece.

Deipha xmbnocy mambor y yg fxxer clope. 8 cxliii.
1. Pip oman. 9. 2. Pip pypelzende lie. 3. Pip hearpob 10 rane y bper magan haeppan y pip
  cyqnru. 4. Pip eapena rane. 11

Deipha gyleympda. cxlv.
1. Pip pone bupzean rerep. 2. Pip breoarta rane y bane lippe y bane blespan.
3. Pip leahypcr bper nuiper.

---
1 H. omits this wort.
2 mycelce, H.; V.'s text has my-
   celee.
3 V. omits two last words.
4 H. omits this leechcraft.
5 -dp, H.
6 -dbp-, H.
7 H. omits this wort.
8 kloay, H.
9 homan, V.
10 -db-, H., and omits seven words.
11 H. omits four worts.
CONTENTS.

CXLII. The herb βούφθαλμον, ox eye. *Anthemis valentina.*
1. For all evil ulcers.
2. For damage of the body.

CXLIII. 1. The herb τρίβολος, tribulus, that is gorse. *Ulex Europaeus.*
2. For mickle heat of the body.
3. For foulness and rottenness of the mouth and fauces.
4. In case stones grow in the bladder.
5. For bite of adder.
6. For drink of venom.
7. Against fleas.

CXLIII. The herb κόνυξα, conyza?
1. For bite and driving off of snake, and against gnats, and midges, and fleas, and wounds.
2. 3. Ad mulieris matricem purgandam; et si mulier parere nequit.
4. For the cold fevers, agues.
5. For head ache.

CXLIV. The herb στρίχυνος μανικός, that is, fox glove. *Digitalis purpurea.*
1. For erysipelas.
2. For a pimply body.
3. For sore of head, and heat of the maw, and for churnels.
4. For sore of ears.

CXLV. The herb γλυκύρριξα, liquorice.
1. For the dry fever.
2. For sore of the breasts, and of the liver, and of the bladder.
3. For blotches of the mouth.

---

1 *S. nux vomica.*
Depha γεμίζαν. CXLVI.
1. ὑπὲρ μαν ἔρμηνεν νεκρὸν τειχος
2. ὑπὲρ ἐθνός τετελειμένης ἱππόδαμον ἄνθρωπος
3. ὑπὲρ ἡ γένεσις ἡ πλείον περιοδευτήριος
4. ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπινος
5. ὑπὲρ ἀνεμίζων σκάλαν χρήσην.

Depha αἰζόλ. CXLVII.
1. ὑπὲρ τοιούτων ἰερὰ τοποθετημένης ἡ πλήρες ἠγέταιρος
2. ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων χρήσην
3. ὑπὲρ λυπηκὸς ἡ πλὴρος προμαχημένης
4. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος ἀνακαίνησις

Depha ραπτυχόν ἢ ἡ ἐλλήνια. CXLVIII.
1. ὑπὲρ τοιούτων τετελειμένης ἡ πλήρες ἠγέταιρος
2. ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων χρήσην
3. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος ἀνακαίνησις
4. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος ἀνακαίνησις

Depha στειρὰς. CXLVII.
2. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος ἀνακαίνησις

Depha θῦμαν. CL.
2. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος ἀνακαίνησις

Depha πολὺ ἐν ὅμιλονθρ. CL.
2. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡ πλῆθος

---

1 ὑ, V. omits.
2 V. is here burnt away.
3 H. omits seven words.
4 ἡ, H.
5 -elope, H., making the preposition govern two cases at once.
6 H. omits five words.
7 noθίκαν, V.
CXLVI. The herb στράθιον. Gypsofila struthium.

1. In case a man cannot mie.
2. For liver sickness, and oppression of the chest, and strong breaking, and effusion on the inwards.
3. In case stones grow in the bladder.
4. For leprosy.
5. For evil gatherings.

CXLVII. The herb ἀείξων; orpine. Sedum Telephium.

1. For bursten body, and rottenness, and sore of eyes, and heat, and burn.
2. For head ache.¹
3. For bite of snake.
4. For diarrhoea, and worms in the bowels, and extreme cold.

CXLVIII. The herb σάμψυχος, that is, elder. S. nigra.

1. For water sickness and non-retinence of the mie, and stirring of the inwards.
2. For ulcers and bursten body.
3. For sting of scorpion.
4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes.

CXLIX. The herb στιχίς. Lavandula stoechas.

2. For sore of the breasts.

CL. 1. The herb θλάστι. Thymus campestris.

2. For all evil gatherings of the inwards, and for womens monthly courses.

CLI. The herb πόλιον,² that is, omnimorbia.

2. For bite of snake.

¹ This article is omitted in the table of contents, but occurs in the text.
² Unknown.
3. Pip ræter reocnýyge.
4. Pip miltan ræpe y pip nædran to aþügenne y pip nipe ponda.

Dépba hýpemicon ß yþ copion. clii.
1. Pip mígban y monoðhean afþýmpinge.
2. Pip përop þe ßy peoþían dæge eþlep.
3. Pip ðæpa roeancea þeþel y ece.

Dépba acanta leuca. cliii.
2. Pip ß man biobde hþæce y þær magan ræpe.
3. Pip þær mígban afþýmpinge.
4. Pip ðæpa tôda ræpe y ýpele læla.
5. Pip hþamman y nædran ryte.

Dépba acanton ß ã beorþyt. cliii.
2. Pip mnoþer afþýmpinge y þær 1 mígban.
3. Pip lungen abde y gehþýlce ýfelu.5

Dépba qummon ß ã cýmen. clv.
1. Pip þær magan ræpe.
2. Pip nýþyrte3 y nædran ryte.
3. Pip4 mnoða toðundennýyge y hætan.5
4. Pip bloðþýne of næþþyþlon.6

Dépba camileon alba ß ã pulþer þærl.7 clvi.
2. Pip ß pýþmar on þam mnoðe ýmib þone næpIan dépIen.8
3. Pip ræter reocnýyge y þær mígban eþroðhe-

nymýyge.9

1 þær, H. adds.
2 H. omites the latter clause.
3 —pec, H., and omits the latter clause.
4 ðæpa, H. adds.
5 hæta, H., dropping n.
6 —lú, H.
7 þærl, H.
8 on þam nayolan dépIen, H.
9 H. omits words.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy*.
4. For sore of milt, and to put snakes to flight, and for new wounds.

CLII. The herb ὑπέρισκον, that is κόρινον.
1. For stirring of mife, and monthly courses.
2. For the fever which aileth on the fourth day.
3. For swelling and ache of the shanks.

CLIII. 1. The herb ἄκανθα λευκῆ.
2. In case a man break blood, and for sore of the maw.
3. For stirring of the mife.
4. For sore of the teeth, and evil weals.
5. For cramp, and bite of snake.

CLIV. 1. The herb ἄκανθον, that is, beewort.
2. For stirring of the inwards and of the mife.
3. For lung disease, and several evils.

CLV. The herb κόμινον, that is, cummin.
1. For sore of the maw.
2. For oppression on the chest, and bite of snake.
3. For swelling up and heat of the inwards.
4. For blood-running from nostrils.

CLVI. The herb χαμαίλεων λευκῆς, that is, wolfs teazel. *Dipsacus silvestris.*
1. In case worms in the bowels about the navel annoy.
2. For water sickness, and difficulty of urine.

---

1 Figured as *Stellaria holostea.* Yet published in the original Hellenic.
But ἄκανθον is *Cnicus erioforus,* as proved by Oribasius, 407 d. in "Medicæ Artis Principes?" never.
2 *Carlina acanthis.*
60 HERBARIVM.

1. Pip fulne feene ḥeapax oxna ʿe ealle ʿe e ḫeoman.
2. Pip ful xemendne mīḥan.

DEPBA ḫEMBA YULLYNEA. CLVIII.
1. Pip mīelne ḫraca ḫa inno xe aṣṭyynge.
2. Pip nēbjan ʿitxe.
3. Pip mīra mōndhēcan ṭo aṣṭyynge.
4. Pip cūynla ḫa ealle ḫpēlu ʿcumlu.
5. Pip heedpe rāpe.
6. Pip hepression albus. CLVIII.

DEPBA DEPRESSION. CLX.
1. Pip mīam rēcope ḫe ḫy ḫeopban dāxe on ḫan bēcūmē."}

DEPBA DEPRESSION. CLX.
1. Pip mīam rēcope ḫe ḫy ḫeopban dāxe on ḫan bēcūmē. 2. Pip nēbjan ḫitce ḫa lendena ʿpāpe.

DEPBA DEPRESSION. CLX.
CLVII. The herb σχόλυμος.  
[Cnicus pratensis.  
[The unbroad thistle; it hath a thistly head.]  
1. For foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body. 
2. For foul stinking mic. 

CLVIII. 1. The herb iris illyrica. 
2. For much breaking and disturbance of bowels. 
3. For bite of snake. 
4. For womens monthly courses, to stir them. 
5. For churnels and all evil lumps. 
6. For sore of head. 

CLIX. The herb helleborus albus.  
[Veratrum album.  
For liver sickness and all poisons. 

CLX. The herb ἕλφινον; larkspur.  
[D. consolida.  
For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day. 

CLXI. The herb ἤχινον.  
2. For bites of snakes, and sore of loins. 

CLXII. The herb centimorbia.  
[Lysimachia nummularia.  
If a horse be hurt on its back or shoulders, and the wound be open. 

CLXIII. 1. The herb σχόφιον.  
[Teucerium scordium?  
2. For stirring of the urine, and 3. for bites of snakes, and for all poisons, and for sore of the maw. 
4. For the running of matter about the breast. 
5. For foot disease. 
6. For new wounds.
Verba amī pār milūrum. CLXIII.
1. Pīp pār innōder āstūrnugē τα εαρροδηνύττη pār mītān τα πίδεοπα φται.
2. Pīp pommar pār lichoman.
3. Pīp sēblēcēnūττη τα sēhpūnūττη pār lichoman.

Verba wola . pār ban pūyte. CLXV.
1. Pīp pār opīdan pāpe τα pīō pōne hāctan.
2. Pīp mīpence 2 leahtrar pār bēecheapīmel.
3. Pīp cancop pēpa 3 tōda. 4
4. Pīp pa monodēcan τα aștūrnugēne.
5. Pīp mītān pāpe.

Verba wola pappupea. 5 CLXVI.
1. Pīō mīpē pundela τα eac pīō ealde.
2. Pīō pār māzan heapdūnūττη. 6

Verba zamā lentītion. CLXVII.
1. Pīp ealle pundela.
2. Pīp punda cancop.

Verba ancūra. CLXVIII.
2. Pīp pōnbaurnednūττη. 7

Verba pūlipor. CLXVIII.
2. Pīp cūnulu τα ealle ṣeplā 8 ṣegebdēmunja.
3. Pīp heapdēr 9 pāpe.

Verba cūnopbatur. CLXX.
2. Pīp mītān pāpe.

---

1 H. omits the latter clause.
2 mīrēn-, B.
3 pēpa, B.
4 on ām tōbān, H.
5 H. omits six worts.
6 -nepe, B.
7 -nepe, B.
8 ṣepe, B.
9 -je-, B.
CLXIV. The herb ἄμυμ, that is, milvium.
1. For stirring of the bowels, and difficulty of urine, and rents by wild beasts.
2. For blemishes of the body.
3. For paleness and discoloration of the body.

CLXV. The herb viola, that is, bonewort, pansy.
2. For sore and heat of the matrix.
3. For various disorders of the anus.
4. For canker of the teeth.
5. For the catamenia, to move them.
6. For sore of milt.

CLXVI. The herb viola purpurea.
1. For new wounds, and eke for old.
2. For hardness of the maw.

CLXVII. 1. The herb zamalentition.
2. For all wounds.
3. For cancer of wounds.

CLXVIII. The herb ἄγχουσα.
2. For a bad burn.

CLXIX. The herb ψύλλιον.
2. For churnels, and all evil gatherings.
3. For sore of head.

CLXX. The herb κυνὸς βάτος.
2. For sore of milt.
Depha aglaophori. clxxi.
2. Pīp bōne repop pe pīp ῥύουδαν δοξe y pīp ῥεορπαν on man becyme.¹
3. Līp hpe hpeohnýppre² on nepùtte poliçe.
4. Pīp hpanman y pīp bφ unnže.

Depha cappajry y y pudu bend.³ clxxii.
1. Pīp miltan rapē.

Depha erýngziy.⁴ clxxiii.
2. Pīp bāp mīdān aūyφunże y pīd bēa monodēicen y bāp innoφer aśțiφunže.
3. Pīd maéstgeadbe leahtrar bāp innoφer.⁵
4. Pīp hāpā⁶ hpeφtα zēppell.
5. Pīp ycoppiomyer ńtyng y calph nēdēpēyynna ῥiṭar y pīd pebe hunder nīte.
6. Pīp oman y pīd joc able.

Depha philantropop. clxxiii.
2. Pīp nēdphena⁷ ῥiṭar y pīd bāpā⁸ pūyma pe man ῥpalantioner ῥatep.
3. Pīp naphē naphē rapē.

Depha achillea. clxxv.
2. Pīp mīp punda.
3. Līp pīp of dām gecyndelican⁹ limon bōne plēppan bāp pēzēn poliçe.
4. Pīd ńtφit.

Depha pucmey. clxxvi.
Pīp hagol y pīd hpeohnýppre to apendenne.¹⁰

¹ becymē, B.
² -neφte, B.
³ bēd, H.
⁴ H. omits five worts.
⁵ innoφer has the termination in short, V.
⁶ bāpā, B.
⁷ -bdp-., B.
⁸ bāpā, B.
⁹ -heon, B.
¹⁰ -pēnbd-,
CLXXI. The herb άγιλαφωτίς.  
1. For the fever which cometh on a man the third day, and the fourth.  
2. If one suffer rough weather in rowing.  
3. For cramps and quivering.

CLXXII. The herb κάππαρις,1 that is, wood bind.  
For sore of milt.

CLXXIII. The herb ἥφυγγυν.  
1. For stirring of the mie, and for the catamenia, and stirring of the bowels.  
2. For manifold disorders of the inwards.  
3. For swelling of the breasts.  
4. For sting of scorpion, and bites of all sorts of snakes, and for bite of mad dog.  
5. For erysipelas, and for foot disease.

CLXXIV. The herb ζιλάπρωπος.  
1. For bites of adders and of the insects which are hight φαλάγγια.  
2. For sore of ears.

CLXXV. The herb Ἄχιλλεια, γαρνων.  
1. For new wounds.  
2. Si de naturalibus fluxum humoris mulier patitur.  
3. For diarrhoea.

CLXXVI. The herb ricinus.  
For hail and rough weather, to avert them.

1 C. spinosa.
Depha pollozen ṭ yṛ poppum mizpam. clxxvii.
2. Ḥip hunder ḥlite.
3. Ḥip punda.

Depba urtica ṭ ḫ netele. clxxviii.
1. Ḥip ropallebe punda.
2. Ḥip ḥeṛpell.
3. Ḥīṛ ḁemig ḍaṛ ḫeṛ lichoman ḫeṛḷeṫon ḥṛ ṭy.
4. Ḥip ṭypha ḥape.
5. Ḥip ṭule punde ḥo pommotube.
6. Ḥip ṭuṛer ṭleṛpan. ḥe
7. Ḥip ṭeṛ ḫu cile ne ḥolite.

Depba pippariya ṭ ḫ uccapquica. ḥe clxxviii.
ṽīḥ ḍeṛopul ṭeocnṳpπa ṭ ḫu ṭeḥtjan ḫu ṭiḥpuldeop· ṭ ḫu ṭeṛ ḍečpul ḫeḥpuylv lhehahu ṭ ḫu ṭiḥ ṭanjan ṭ ḫu ṭiḥ ṭogah ṭ ṭ ḫu ṭu ṭu ṭe ḥēbba ṭ ḫu ṭiḥ ṭu ṭu ṭeṛtlıg ṭeō ṭ ḫečpememę.

Depba ṭittelephuimbus. ḥe clxxix.
2. Ḥiḥ ṭ ṭeṇanar ḥon ḥeṭṭjan ḥeṛexen.

Depba ṭeṇanar ṭegom. clxxxı.
2. Ḥiḥ ṭone ṭepele ḥeṭṭan ḥeṛ lichoman. ḥe
3. Ḥiḥ ṭeṇuṭ ṭ ḫiḥ ṭeɕeab. ḥe
4. Ḥiḥ ṭoḥa ḥaŋe ṭ ṭoḥ ṭeɕeomanę.

Depba ḥeẓeņcon. clxxxıı.
2. Ḥiḥ ṭeḥpulylv ṭepele ḥeṭṭpadu.
CLXXVII. 1. The herb βαλλωτή, that is, porrum nigrum. *Allium nigrum.*
2. For bite of hound.
3. For wounds.

CLXXVIII. The herb vrtica, that is, nettle. *V. urvens.*
1. For chilled wounds.
2. For swelling.
3. If any part of the body have been struck.
4. For sore of joints.
5. For foul and rotten wounds.
6. For a woman's flux.
7. That you may not suffer by cold.

CLXXIX. The herb priapiscus, that is, vinca pervinea. *V. maior.*
For devil sickness, and snakes, and wild beasts, and poisons, and any vows and spite and awe, and to have grace, and to be happy and comfortable.

CLXXX. The herb λιθόπερμον. *L. officinale.*
2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

CLXXXI. The herb σταφισ ἀγρία. *Delfinium stafis agrid.*
2. For the evil humour of the body.
3. Against scurf and scab.
4. For sore of teeth and gums.

CLXXXII. The herb γαφγύνον. *Ballota nigra.*
2. For any evil foot track.
Hepha milotia. CLXXXIII.
1. Pip eagyna dynnymyrra.
2. Pip pinma togunye.

Hepha bulbur. CLXXXIII.
2. Pip geppel u piid potadle · u piid gehpylece gedepe-dennye.
3. Piid rætep ræocneryre.
3. Pip hunda phitar · u piid ræt man rpmete · u piid ræt magan yape.
4. Pip pundela u peuppe · y nebepune.
5. Pip ræpa² innopa todunennynyrra³ · y to borppen-nyrra.

Hepha colocynthir aguia ñi è cuydpitaa. CLXXXV.
2. Piid innoper steypunge.⁴

¹ gedepe-dennye, V.; gedepe-dennye, B.
² ræpa, B.
³ hundennyrre, B.
⁴ arga, B.; the rest of the word not visible. Some marginal scrawls have been erased, and the pumice has reached this word. Of the scribbler there remains a b c d, etc., and value maund a frere water de breounode cenre cinquant milleef.
CONTENTS

CLXXXIII. The herb milotis. 
1. For dimness of eyes.
2. For tugging of sinews.

CLXXXIV. The herb βολβος. 
2. For swelling, and foot disease, and all annoy-
ance.
3. For water sickness, bites of hounds, and in case
a man sweat, and for sore of the maw.
4. For wounds, and scurf, and granules on the face.
5. For puffing and bursting of the inwards.

CLXXXV. The herb κολοκυθις ἡγεία, that is, cucurbita. Cucumis col.
2. For stirring of the inwards.
i. Æōs pyrt pe man\textsuperscript{1} betonicam nemned heo bip cenned on mædum \textsuperscript{2} on clænem\textsuperscript{2} dunlandum \textsuperscript{3} on zeypstedum\textsuperscript{4} jtorum \textsuperscript{5} reo deah zēbræbep ge þær man-
ner raple ge hit hichoman\textsuperscript{4} hio\textsuperscript{6} hýne rēylēb pīb unhýnum nihṳgnum \textsuperscript{7} pīb zeypstedum \textsuperscript{8} spreßnum.\textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\) reo pypte bǐp rūþpe hālīgu \textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\) þur pu hi\textsuperscript{9} fœalz nīman on aʒerter mōnde butan\textsuperscript{10} rēpne.\textsuperscript{11} \(\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\) ponne pu hi zēnumene hābbe \ahypye\textsuperscript{12} pa mōl-
dan\textsuperscript{13} or \(\text{\textsuperscript{4}}\) hýne nānpīht\textsuperscript{14} on ne clýpere \(\text{\textsuperscript{5}}\) ponne\textsuperscript{15} būg hi\textsuperscript{17} on pœade\textsuperscript{18} rūþpe pœade\textsuperscript{10} \(\text{\textsuperscript{6}}\) mīd pynte-
trumam mīd ealle zēp̄ȳne to dufte \ahypye hýne ponne.\textsuperscript{20} \(\text{\textsuperscript{7}}\) hýne bûḡ ponne Ḟu bep̄uφ̄e.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{8}}\) Manner hearp̄ toponocen py\textsuperscript{21} zēnum pa\textsuperscript{22} ylcan rūþte betonican rēcaamà hý ponne\textsuperscript{23} \(\text{\textsuperscript{9}}\) nīd rūþpe r̄male to dufte zēnum ponne\textsuperscript{24} trēga trīmezza pāže\textsuperscript{25} pāže\textsuperscript{26} hut ponne\textsuperscript{27} on hācum bēope ponne\textsuperscript{28} halādh̄ \(\text{\textsuperscript{10}}\) hearp̄ rūþpe hīp̄e zēp̄er ġam Ḟūnce.\textsuperscript{29}

\(\text{\textsuperscript{11}}\) O. fol. 34 b. = 5 b. omits a line. \(\text{\textsuperscript{12}}\) clēnum, B. \(\text{\textsuperscript{13}}\) zeyp̄edū, B. also. The Latin “opacis” has been misread or misunderstood; \(\text{\textsuperscript{14}}\) sa i. Æōs pyrt pe man\textsuperscript{1} betonicam nemned heo bip cenned on mædum \textsuperscript{2} on clænem\textsuperscript{2} dunlandum \textsuperscript{3} on zeypstedum\textsuperscript{4} jtorum \textsuperscript{5} reo deah zēbræbep ge þær man-
ner raple ge hit hichoman\textsuperscript{4} hio\textsuperscript{6} hýne rēylēb pīb unhýnum nihƀęgnum \textsuperscript{7} pīb zeypstedum \textsuperscript{8} spreßnum.\textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\) reo pypte bǐp rūþpe hālīgu \textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\) þur pu hi\textsuperscript{9} fœalz nīman on aʒerter mōnde butan\textsuperscript{10} rēpne.\textsuperscript{11} \(\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\) ponne pu hi zēnumene hābbe \ahypye\textsuperscript{12} pa mōl-
dan\textsuperscript{13} or \(\text{\textsuperscript{4}}\) hýne nānpīht\textsuperscript{14} on ne clýpere \(\text{\textsuperscript{5}}\) ponne\textsuperscript{15} būg hi\textsuperscript{17} on pœade\textsuperscript{18} rūþpe pœade\textsuperscript{10} \(\text{\textsuperscript{6}}\) mīd pynte-
trumam mīd ealle zēp̄ȳne to dufte \ahypye hýne ponne.\textsuperscript{20} \(\text{\textsuperscript{7}}\) hýne bûḡ ponne Ḟu bep̄uφ̄e.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{8}}\) Manner hearp̄ toponocen py\textsuperscript{21} zēnum pa\textsuperscript{22} ylcan rūþte betonican rēcaamà hý ponne\textsuperscript{23} \(\text{\textsuperscript{9}}\) nīd rūþpe r̄male to dufte zēnum ponne\textsuperscript{24} trēga trīmezza pāže\textsuperscript{25} pāže\textsuperscript{26} hut ponne\textsuperscript{27} on hācum bēope ponne\textsuperscript{28} halādh̄ \(\text{\textsuperscript{10}}\) hearp̄ rūþpe hīp̄e zēp̄er ġam Ḟūnce.\textsuperscript{29}

\(\text{\textsuperscript{11}}\) O. fol. 34 b. = 5 b. omits a line. \(\text{\textsuperscript{12}}\) clēnum, B. \(\text{\textsuperscript{13}}\) zeyp̄edū, B. also. The Latin “opacis” has been misread or misunderstood; \(\text{\textsuperscript{14}}\) sa i. Æōs pyrt pe man\textsuperscript{1} betonicam nemned heo bip cenned on mædum \textsuperscript{2} on clænem\textsuperscript{2} dunlandum \textsuperscript{3} on zeypstedum\textsuperscript{4} jtorum \textsuperscript{5} reo deah zēbræbep ge þær man-
ner raple ge hit hichoman\textsuperscript{4} hio\textsuperscript{6} hýne rēylēb pīb unhýnum nihƀęgnum \textsuperscript{7} pīb zeypstedum \textsuperscript{8} spreßnum.\textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{1}}\) reo pypte bǐp rūþpe hālīgu \textsuperscript{9} \(\text{\textsuperscript{2}}\) þur pu hi\textsuperscript{9} fœalz nīman on aʒerter mōnde butan\textsuperscript{10} rēpne.\textsuperscript{11} \(\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\) ponne pu hi zēnumene hābbe \ahypye\textsuperscript{12} pa mōl-
dan\textsuperscript{13} or \(\text{\textsuperscript{4}}\) hýne nānpīht\textsuperscript{14} on ne clýpere \(\text{\textsuperscript{5}}\) ponne\textsuperscript{15} būg hi\textsuperscript{17} on pœade\textsuperscript{18} rūþpe pœade\textsuperscript{10} \(\text{\textsuperscript{6}}\) mīd pynte-
trumam mīd ealle zēp̄ȳne to dufte \ahypye hýne ponne.\textsuperscript{20} \(\text{\textsuperscript{7}}\) hýne bûḡ ponne Ḟu bep̄uφ̄e.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{8}}\) Manner hearp̄ toponocen py\textsuperscript{21} zēnum pa\textsuperscript{22} ylcan rūþte betonican rēcaamà hý ponne\textsuperscript{23} \(\text{\textsuperscript{9}}\) nīd rūþpe r̄male to dufte zēnum ponne\textsuperscript{24} trēga trīmezza pāže\textsuperscript{25} pāže\textsuperscript{26} hut ponne\textsuperscript{27} on hācum bēope ponne\textsuperscript{28} halādh̄ \(\text{\textsuperscript{10}}\) hearp̄ rūþpe hīp̄e zēp̄er ġam Ḟūnce.\textsuperscript{29}
The only Saxon MS. which contains the figure, MS. V., has lost a portion of it by decay, but there has been a sufficient representation of the plant.

BETONY. I.

1. This wort, which is named betony, is produced in meadows, and on clean downlands, and in shady places; it is good whether for the man's soul or for his body: it shields him against monstrous nocturnal visitors and against frightful visions and dreams; and the wort is very wholesome, and thus thou shalt gather it, in the month of August without (use of) iron: and when thou have gathered it, shake the mold, till nought of it cleave thereon, and then dry it in the shade very thoroughly, and with its roots altogether reduce it to dust; then use it, and taste of it when thou needest.

2. If a man's head be broken, take the same wort betony, scrape it then and rub it very small to dust, then take by two drachms weight, and swallow it in hot beer, then the head healeth very quickly after the drink.

a The figures in MSS. V. and A. are intended for the plant.

b pex, in the sense of op pex, is very common; but perhaps it had been intended to give op - op pex.

c Deux is neuter.
HERBARIVM

Piæ cægæna ſāre² ſeim₁ pepe² ſyrte pýrte pýrte-
truman peo⁴ on pæctepe to pýdadan dæle. Y of ſam
pæctepe bæp ba eaga.⁵ Y ſeim pepe⁶ rýlaman⁷
pýrte lep y frýc⁸ hý⁹ y lege opep ba¹⁰ eagaan on
pene andplatan.

Piæ cægæna ſam ſeim pepe¹¹ ſyrce pýrte¹² leep
ponne¹³ hæo pýnew⁴⁷ dæo · ypey¹⁵ on pæctepe y pýnæ ŷ
pos y rifphan hýt zeyränden¹⁷ hæo do hit eft peam¹⁸
y¹⁹ bæp plule drýpe²⁰ on ſe ape.

Piæ egæna²¹ ſýmmeppe ſeim pæpe²² ſyrce pýrte
betonican anep &pæmesse ſæge y pýl on pæctepe y ſyłe
 sportæncan²³ pærtendum²⁴ ſonne²⁵ ſepænæ hir pone²⁶ dæl
bæl blodey²⁷ ᵀe²⁷ ſeo ſýmmës²⁸ of ſympæ.

Piæ týpænde eagaan²⁰ ſeim ᵀa ſyrce pýrte betoni-
can y ſyłe ᵀsjæccæan³⁰ hæo³¹ ſepondah y onlia ſæpa³²
egæna³³ ſeapnylt³⁴.

Piæ ᵀrýpflicæ³⁵ blodyne³⁶ of nosum³⁷ ſeim ᵀa³⁸
ſyrce pýrte betonican y cnuca³⁹ hý⁴⁰ y ſemetæ⁴¹
bæpto⁴² rumne dæle³⁴ ſeæltæ⁴⁴ y ſeim ſonne⁴⁵ yppa
mycel ᵀp a þu mæge mið ṭram⁴⁶ pægrum ſeimænæ⁴⁷
pýpe hit ſineælt y do on ᵀa mæŷpplu.⁴⁸

Piæ tōdece ſeim ᵀa ſyrce pýrte⁴⁹ betonican y
pýl on ealban pine ſjylpe⁵⁰ on ecede to pýdadan dæle⁵¹
hir hæel pündeplæce⁵² ſæpa⁵³ ᵀoda ſāp⁵⁴ y zeypell.

Piæ ſidae pæpe⁵⁵ ſeim pæpe⁵⁶ ſyrce⁵⁷ ſyrte⁵⁸
ſeopa⁵⁹ ᵀrýmesa ſæge³ peo³ on ealub⁶⁰ pine y ſeim¹

¹ for, O. ² bæpæ, B. ³ beof pýrte pærttruman, O. ⁴ ᵀ, B. O. add;
B. omits seven words. ⁵ cægæn, B. O. ⁶ bæpæ, B. O. ⁷ r., O. omits.
⁸ bryt, B.; hêt, O. ⁹ dæç, O. ¹⁰ ſeætnæ, O. ¹¹ bæpæ, B. O. ¹² pýr̂t, O.
¹³ bænæ, O. ¹⁴ ſjænæ, B. ¹⁵ ſel, O. ¹⁶ ſætʲæ, O. ¹⁷ lææ ſjænden, O.
¹⁸ pýrman, O. ¹⁹ ᵀ, saeb, O. ²⁰ drupe, O. ²¹ cægæna, B. O.
²² bæpæ, B. ²³ ſeænæ, O. ²⁴ ſjænden, O. ²⁵ bænæ, O. ²⁶ ſonne, O.
²⁷ hæo for ſe, O. ²⁸ ſæt, B. ²⁹ cægæne, O. ³⁰ ſæægan, B.; ſægean, O.
³¹ ſeætæ, O. ³² ſæægan, O. ³³ ſæægan, O. ³⁴ ſæt, O.
³⁵ ſjæcfæsæ, B. ³⁶ pæpæ, B.; ſonne, O. ³⁷ ſæægan, O. ³⁸ ſeætnæ, B.
³⁹ ſæægan, B.; ſæægan, O. ³⁰ ſæægan, B.; ſæægan, O. ³¹ ſæægan, B.
³² ſæægan, B.; ſæægan, O. ³³ ſæægan, B.; ſæægan, O. ³⁴ ſæægan, B.
3. For sore of eyes, take the roots of the same wort, seethe them in water to the third part, *(evaporating two thirds of the water)*, and with the water bathe the eyes, and take leaves of the same wort and bruise them and lay them over the eyes upon the face.

4. For sore of ears, take leaves of the same wort when it greenest be: boil in water and wring the wash, and when it be stood, make it again warm and by means of wool drip it on the ear.

5. For dimness of eyes, take of this same root betony, by weight of one drachm, and give *(the patient)* to drink fasting, then it *(the remedy)* diminishes the part of the blood from which the dimness cometh.

6. For blear eyes, take the same wort betony, and give *(the patient)* to swallow, it will do good, and will clear the sharpness of the eyes.

7. For extreme flow of blood from the nostrils, take the same wort betony, and knock *(pound)* it and mix thereto some portion of salt, and take then as much as thou mayest take up in two fingers, work it to roundness, and put it in the nostrils.

8. For tooth ache, take the same wort betony, and boil it *(down)* in old wine or in vinegar to the third part, it will wonderfully heal the soreness of the teeth and the swelling.

9. For sore of side, take of the same wort by weight of three drachms, seethe in old wine, and rub down

---

*a* Since ṣyprés is feminine, hic may be conveniently referred to the action.
Ærto. xxvii. pipop corn. gébrinc hiy þonne on nhit núsig þeo full fulle.

O. condenses.

 lié pënden brædæna rape þeinem þæpe. ýlcan becomican þeope þrymæggæ þæge xvi. pipop corn znid to þonne þyll on ealdbum. píne þyle him þra þeepm on nhit núsig þeo full fulle.

Pído pambe rape. þeinem þæpe. ýlcan þýrte þæge. þrymæsa. þæge þyll on þætæpe sylæ hyt þonne him þeepm ðunæcan ðonne. bido þær. innod. þæp pëttendæ. þi听说de þhit þona næning lað ne þid.

Lëf mânne innod to þæt. þý anbypære þæp ýlcan þýrte on þeepmum þætæpe on nhit núsig þonne. bido þe man hal on þeope nhite þýrte. liþ þon ðe men blod upppealle. püph hiy muð þeinem þæpe. ýlcan þýrte þeope. þrymæggæ. þæge. cole gæte. meolec þeþo full. ðonne. bido he þyþþe þade hal.

Lëf man nelle beon ðunæcan. þyme þonne aereþ. onbypære betocian þæpe. ðýrte.

Lëf men þylle ðypæng on þepitcan. þenim þonne. aner þrymæger þæpe. cmuæze. þið ealb. þeope. þæge on ðone. þede þe þe þyþþ þ Brandon þolde. þonne. þyþþ hit þona. hal.

Lëf mon þy înnan ðeposecen ofþe him þe 80 lëchoma þæp þy þenim þonne betocian þæpe. ðýrte þeope.
and add thereto twenty-seven pepper-corns, drink of it then at night fasting, three cups full.

10. For sore of loins, take of the same betony, by weight of three drachms, rub together (with it) seventeen pepper-corns, boil in old wine, give to him (the patient) warm at night fasting, three cups full.

11. For sore of wamb (belly), take of the same wort by three drachms weight, boil in water, then give it him warm to drink, then will the sore of the inwards be settling (abating) and growing lithe (gentle), so that soon it will be no loath (annoyance).

12. If a mans inwards be too fast (costive), let him taste this same wort in warm water fasting; then the man will be hole (whole) in three nights space.

13. In case that to a man blood well up through his mouth, take of the same wort by three drachms weight and cool a goats milk, three cups full; then will he be very soon hole (whole).

14. If a man will not to be drunk, let him take erst, b and taste of betony the wort.

15. If on a man a spring (a pustule) will settle, let him take then by weight of one drachm; let him knock (pound) it with old lard; c let him lay it on the stead (place) on which the spring (pustule) would settle; then will it d soon be well.

16. If a man be inwardly broken, or to him his body be sore, let him take then of betony the wort

---

a The Latin of 1528 has recentis, also cyathos.
b Before he sets to drinking.
c This was sold in the apothecaries shops at the time.
d Dat may refer to the masculine rppung, see St. Marharete, p. 89, or be a kind of impersonal construction.
O. condenses.

τρύμερραν γεραεζε ρύλλ on pine γρύβο δόμενον 2 on miht 3 νυτίζ. δόμενον 2 leontas hım pe lichoma.4

Λυφ mon on μύσελπε πάδε obβέ on miclum γαζτομ peop̣e 5 γετοπαδ 6 nime ὑμενον betonican βαρεβ 7 ρύμτε ane τρύμενας μαλλ ρεοδ on γερπεττυμ pine 8 δόμενον 9 on miht mihtic 10 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε 10 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε 9 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε 21

Λυφ ὑμεο 22 δόμενο 23 μαλλ 7 διο μετε καδελίζε γεμυλέ 24 γεμνό δόμενον betonican βαρεβ 25 ὑμεο τρύμερραν γεραεζε κ ὑμενον ane γνˈργαν ρεοδ δόμενον 26 ὑμεο μαλλ 27 ὑμεο μετε καδελίζε 28 δόμενον ὑφ 29 δόμενο 30 on ρατερε 31 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε.

Πιφ ὑμεο 32 ὑμεο μετε γεβαβαν κ ὑμεο μαλλ μετε καδελίζε 33 δόμενο 34 ὑμεο γεβιζέδνε 35 ὑμενον γεμνό δόμενον betonican βαρεβ 36 ὑμεο μετε καδελίζε 37 δόμενο 38 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε 39 γεμνό 40 ανε 41 on εταρετε 41 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε 42 ὑμεο μαλλ μυλε.

Πιφ μιννόπερ ράμε. 44 ὑμεο 45 τιφ he abunday 46 7 γεμνό betonican βα ρύμτε 47 ὑμεο on πινε γρύβο ράμα
by weight four drachms; boil it in wine much; let him then drink at night fasting; then the body grows light for him.

17. If a man become tired in mickle riding or in mickle goings (walkings), let him take then of betony the wort one full drachm; seethe it in sweetened wine; let him then drink at night fasting, three cups full; then will he be soon unweary.

18. If a man be inwardly unhole (out of health), or have nausea, then take thou of betony the wort two drachms by weight, and of honey by weight of one ounce; boil then in beer very thoroughly; let him drink three cups full at night fasting; then the inwards soon get clear for him.

19. If then thou will that thy meat easily melt (digest), take then of betony the wort three drachms by weight, and of honey one ounce; seethe then the wort till it harden; drink them then in water two cups full.

20. In case that one may not have (retain) his meat, and he spew it up, when he have swallowed it, take of betony the wort four drachms by weight, and boiled honey, work (form) then four little pills thereof; let him eat then one, and swallow one in hot water and wine together; then of the wet (liquid) three cups full.

21. For sore of inwards, or if he (the sick man) be swollen, take betony the wort; rub it in wine very

---

a Cyathos, ed. 1528.
78

HERBARIVM

lexze ponne’ abutan* pa pambe~+ 4 pygze hy-*® ponne*

eac hnade° cymep® pet to bote.
Ing’ ponne hpyle man atcon zepyexye genime®
Sonne pepe® ylean pypte ppeo tpymeyyan zepzeze -'°
4 feopepn yul’’ yulle pmey pylle to yomne 4 dpince””
ponne’® arpiped he p atzcon.
Ing hpylene’* man nedpe” co ylice’® zemme!’

pene!’ pypce-!® 111. tpymeran gepeeze pyll on pine
4 gnid ypype pmale 50 ponne*® gehpepen™ ze on da
punde* leze 4 eac dpinc ypype peaple - Sonne*® meahc™
Su eexhpyleene needpan® ylice ppa zeheelan.”
Eye pid needpan ylice zenim pepe*’ ylean pypite
ane*® tnhymeran zepeze* zecmd*” on pead® pin zedo
ponne Set pey pimey pyn” ppeo ful pulle pmyne”®
Sonne** mid pam pyptum® Sa punde*® 4 mid*” py pine
ponne*® byS hio*® yona hal.
pid pede*? hundey plice zenim betonican 8a pypte
secnuca*’ hy ypype smale 4 leze on pa punde.”

O. omits words.

Ing pe Sin ppocu fan yy odde* piney fpypan“
hpyle del zenim pa ilcan pypte 4 zecnuca* fpyde**
ymale pypce cto clypan -*” leze on pone*® fpypan Sonne
clenyad heo hic+ eghpep*? ze innan ze ucan.”
pid léndena” yane- y zip men™® hip Séoh acensenim pepe? ylean pypte tpezna™* tnymeya” Zepzeze
pull on beone- pile him dpincan.”
Ing he Sonne yy febpiz y he ry mycelpe heecan*’
Spopiende” fyle Sonne pa pypte on peapmum peevene
1 ban, O.
5 cumeh, O.
10 <e, O. omits.
4 h., O omits.

isbare, OF.
also condenses.

* con, B.
*G. ani m., 0.

8 his, B.
5 nim, O.

1 yul, O. omits : error.
2 onean, O.
15 dope, B.
16 flice, B.; fliced, O.

™ pore, O, . © baa, O;
23 pan, O.

28 ane, B.; anne, O.

21 gebar, O., either.

24 mihz, O.

monly, but not always; nad-,O.

O.

4 ban, O.
5 nase, B.
® bane, B. O.; pb. pyrz, O.

* -da, O.,

25 _d5opn-, B., and so com-

*-hal-,O.

9 _pase, O.

18 ban, O.
7 <enim, O.

~” pape, B. O.; b. pyre,

® <esnid, B, O,

5! néad,


small; let him lay it then about the wamb (belly), and let him swallow it; then also rathe (soon) it cometh to boot (amends).

22. If then any man swallow poison, let him then take of the same wort three drachms by weight, and four cups full of wine; let him boil them together and drink; then he will spew up the poison.

23. If an adder wound any man, let him take of the wort four drachms by weight; boil them in wine, and rub them very small; do then either (both), lay them on the wound, and also drink very largely; then mayest thou so heal the bite of any adder.

24. Again for bite of adder, take of this same wort one drachm by weight; rub it into red wine; contrive then that there be of the wine three cups full; smear then the wound with the worts and with the wine; then will it (the wound) be soon hole (whole).

25. For the bite of a wood (mad) hound, take betony the wort; knock (pound) it very small, and lay it on the wound.

26. If for thee thy throat be sore, or any part of thy swere (neck), take the same wort and knock (pound) it very small; work it to a poultice; lay it on the swere; then it will cleanse it, both within and without.

27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache, take of the same wort by weight of two drachms; boil in beer; give to him to drink.

28. If he (the patient) then be feverish, and if he be throing (in throes) by mickle heat, give him then
na læp on beope.1 donné zoida$d tæpa lenden$re$ pap.2
\* tæpa$3 beona$4 rpýde hraede.$5

Pie rotade zênim bà yłcan rpýte seo$ on pætepe
of bæt læp pætepe$ sý $hûddan $æel on hirôden$6
çnoqa7 donné bà rpýte y$leze on bà$ fet$ y$ûnpe etwa$8
mid$ y $$dûnc $ pø$ bonne mundet du$ læp$9 æet bo$te$ y
ælteope10 hælo.

Peçhraede.$11 ii.

Lif manner hearod æce12 oðde13 rá$ y$ zëmme$14
peçhraedan15 rpymṭalan$ y$ bûnde16 him on rpûman.$17
donne$18 zepe$19 y$ rá$20 of$ jam$21 hearde.$22

Lif men hir$ pam$ rá$23 y$ zëmme peçhraedan
reap$24 depe$rûpte$ xedo$ y$ hic$25$ blacu$ y$ y$ $$yûge$ hû$26
donne$27 mid$ micelpe$28$ platunxe$29 zepe$ y$ rá$ on$ reg
$yta$ honne$30$ sý$ pæt$ rø$31$ pamb$ y$32$ afundene$33
peca$$ bonne$34 à$ rpûnte$35$ y$ lege$36$ on$ la$ pambe
bonne$37$ roþpined$ heo$ rona.

Pie læp inno$$ sape$ zênim peçhraedan$ reap$38$ do
on$ runer$ cynner$ cald$39$ y$ $$dûte$ hût$ rpûde$ • bonne
batap$ he$ inne$ reap$ ja$40$ dænra$ bonne$ magan$ y$ la
þma$$ hûma$ rpûde$ pûndnum$ pell.

Eft$41 pie$ bon$ pe$ man$ on$ pambe$42$ roþpeaxen$43$ y

---

1 beope, B. 2 tæpa hënd-, B. 3 tæpa, B. 4 beona, B.
5 raæe, B. 6 be, B. 7 çnoqa, B. This manner of writing throughout.
8 ræp, B. 9 ræp, B. 10 ælæære, B. 11 The spaces in B. left for
the drawings have the names filled in. Here peçhrobe, by a later hand.
12 hëarod ace, B. O. 13 oðde, O. 14 nima, O. 15 -hraed-, B.
16 bûnde, B.; -dan, O. 17 suran, O. 18 janne, O. 19 -pité, B.
20 for, O. 21 mannez, O. 22 heafedon, O. 23 pambe for, O.
21 reap in B. is glossed luf. 25 heo, B. 26 hûg, B. 27 janne, O.
28 tæpe, B. 29 Read plaçu; plaे-, B. 30 janne, O. 31 ræo, B. O.
32 fîg, O. 33 -ben, B. 34 jane, O. 35 rpûte, O. 36 lege, B.
the wort in warm water; by no means in beer; then it goodeth (benefits) the sore of the loins and of the thighs very rathely (quickly).

29. For foot addle (gout), take the same wort, seethe it in water, till of the water down to a third part be sodden away; a pound then the wort and lay it on the feet, and smear (them) therewith, and drink the wash; then wilt thou find therein boot (amends), and perfect healing.

WAYBREAD. b

1. If a mans head ache or be sore, let him take the roots of waybread, and bind them on his swere (neck); then the sore will depart from the head.

2. If to a man his wamb (belly) be sore, let him take the juice of waybread the wort, and contrive that it be lukewarm, c and swallow it; then with much loathing (nausea) the sore will depart away. If then it be that the wamb be swollen, then scrape the wort, and lay it on the wamb; then it soon will dwindle away.

3. For sore of the inwards, take juice of waybread; put it on cold of some kind (sort), and swallow it largely; then it mends the inwards, and clears the maw (stomach), and the small guts very wondrous well.

4. d Again, in case that a man be overgrown in

---

a The Latin so: ἰδικίαν ἀεὶ is governed by on.

b Properly Waybroad; its leaves are broad, and it frequents waysides. The figure in MS. V. is meant for this herb.

c blacu is an error in MS. for placu, lukewarm. huo, hy, refer to the wort, not the juice, for reap is neuter.

d Lat. Ad dysentericos: poppeaxen cannot mean that.
seod bonne⁷ ha pegbpreadan⁸ ryufe · j ete bonne⁸ ryufe bonne dpinep peo pamb pona.

Ert mi⁶ bon pe⁴ man pumph hýr ángang⁶ blode utyrne⁹ genim pegbpreadan⁷ reap ryfe him duncan⁶ bonne⁹ bid hit pona odkvelled.

Hif man xepundub¹⁰ jý genim pegbpreadan¹¹ ræd zmb¹² to dyrte j reaye¹³ on ha punde heo bid pona¹⁴ hal · xif pe hichoma hræp mid heryple hæro¹⁵ jý gebýʒ⊗d zeenuca da ryþan rýfe · lége jæpon¹⁶ bonne colad pe hichoma¹⁷ · j halad.

Hif ðu bonne pylle manner pamb zeænan bonne nim ðu ha ryþte pyl on eede · ðo bonne þ pot j ha ryþte ppa aþylleele on pín duncæ bonne on nih mhytig · rýmle an ful to pylle.

ñaðñe.

Pið naedpane ḫlite¹⁸ genim pegbpreadan da ryzt zmb on pín j ete hý.¹⁹

Scoppio.

Piþ prepomonej ḫlite genim pegbpreadan ryþtalan bind²⁰ onpe man bonne yj to zelyppenne²¹ þ hit come him to godpe ape.²²

Lif men²³ innan²⁴ rymyøj²⁵ egšen²⁶ genim²⁷ pegbpredan²⁸ reap cnuca y mpung²⁹ j ryfe him supan y nim da ryþan³⁰ ryþte zeenuca lége on pione³¹ napлан³² y pûdb þænto³³ ryþde þæste.

---

¹ ßane, O. ¹² gebræce, O., roast: from haste. ¹³ p., O. omits. ¹⁴ þ, O.
² argange, O. ¹⁵ blode utyrne, B. ¹⁶ ñe, O. ²⁰ tiebe, O. ²¹ ca, O.
³ þæt, O. ¹⁶ -bod, B. O. ¹⁷ pebræce, O., and so below. ²² gemid, B.
⁴ reaye, B. ¹³ róna, B. ¹⁸ héro, B. ²³ ðáp, B. ²⁴ -hama, B.
⁵ geæ, B. ¹⁴ hig, B. O. ²⁵ ðís, B. ²⁶ ðáp, B. ²⁶ -hama, B.
⁶ manne, O. ²¹ mée, O. ²⁷ purmef, O. ²⁷ enuca da ryþte, O. ²⁸ bædan, B.
⁷ manne, O. ²⁸ bpædan, B. ²⁹ æng, B. ²⁹ fulfe, O.
⁸ giæne, O. ²⁹ naefelen, O. ³⁰ ðap, B. O.
wamb, seethe then the waybread largely, and let him eat then (of it) largely; then soon will the wamb dwindle.

5. a Again, in case that a man outrun (have a discharge) through his anus with blood; take the juice of waybread, give it him to drink; then it (the haemorrhage) will soon be stilled.

6. If a man be wounded, take seed of waybread, rub (it) to dust, and shed (it) on the wound; it will soon be hole (whole). If the body be busied (troubled) anywhere with heavy heat (inflammation), pound the same wort and lay (it) thereon; then the body will cool and heal.

7. b If thou then wilt reduce the size of a mans wamb (belly), then take thou the wort; boil in vinegar; put then the juice and the wort so boiled into wine; let him drink (this) then at night fasting, always one cup for a discharge.

Painting of a snake.

8. Against adders bite, take waybread the wort, rub it into wine, and let (the patient) eat it.

Painting of a scorpion.

9. For scorpions wound, take roots of waybread, bind on the man; then it is to be believed that it may come to be of good service to him.

10. If worms within all a man, take the juice of waybread, pound and wring (the wort), and give it him to sup; and take the same wort, pound it, lay (it) on the navel, and wreathe it thereto very fast.

a Lat. Ad eos qui purulentum excreant cum sanguine. The Englishman seems to have confused exscreare, with excrementum, excernere.

b Ad ventrem stringendum, Lat. The Saxon-English means make to dwindle.
amicis junctam fidem constat.
11. If any man's body be hardened, take then waybread the wort, and knock (pound) it with lard without salt, and so work (it) to clam\(^a\) (a clammy substance); lay (it) then on where it is hard; it soon will make it nesh (soft), and amend (it).

12. If to any man there be a quartan fever incident, take then the worts juice, rub in water, give to him to drink two hours before he expects the fever; then is hope that it may come to much benefit.

13. For foot addle (gout), and for sore of sinews, take then leaves of waybread, crush with salt; set (it) then on the feet, and on the sinews; then that is a sure leechdom.

14. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third day (tertian), take three sprouts of waybread, crush them in water or in wine; give it him (the patient) to drink ere the fever come to him, at night, fasting.

15. For the fever that comes the second day,\(^b\) knock (pound) this same wort very small; give it him in ale to drink. It is to be believed that it may benefit.

16. For heats of wounds, take waybread the wort, pound it on lard without salt, lay it on the wound; then will he (the patient) be soon hole.

17. If a man's feet in a journey swell,\(^c\) take then waybread the wort, pound in vinegar, bathe the feet therewith, and smear them; then they soon dwindle (the swelling abates).

\(^a\) Malagma, Lat. 1528.
\(^b\) Ad secundarum dolorem. Lat. 1528.
\(^c\) tumuerint, Lat. 1528. Lye prefers tenescere (tenerescere), but it is better not to hold to opinions against evidence.
56 HERBARIVM

Γιπ ἥρπλευμ πεαρπβραδεί peaxe on pam noptum ὃδε on pam κλεοπε 3 γενίμ ὅννε peββραδαν γεαρ

μπριγ 3 on μνερε πυλε χεμεν. 4 λετ ἱεγαν μιγν

μη ὅννε ἡλαφ 5 ὑτ ἱπσε 6 αετερ δαμ.

Βε αζήρπλευμ unεπυμ βλεεπυμ 5 on μανερ neββε ρύτταδ ὅνυμ peββραδαν 7 ῥαδ 8 δμρ ρο δο 8πνε 9

γ 3νδ 10 μεν γιδ 12 ὅδ δο 8πνε ρεατερ 5 μπ τυμεπυμ 14 ὑν με 15 8όννε 8μεπβάδ 5 ὑτ 5 ἡλαδ 15

Πιπ μπερ μυνδ ὅνυμ peββραδαν λεφ 5 γ ὑρ ρεαρ 16 3νδ τρομνέ ἡμα ὅννε γρύφε λανζε on πιμμ

μυνδ ὑε 5 et δονε πύττπαλαν.

Γιπ peβε άνυδ μαν τόφετε γενίμ 5παρ 5λικαν

ρύττε 17 5 γεζνδ 18 5 λεγ ε on 5 δοννε 5δδ 5 γιτ 5 ρονα

Χαλ.

Πιπ αελερ δατερ μανερ τυδεμπυμμε 19 μεπεαρδεμ

νυμ ὅννε peββραδαν δο on πιν 5 γυρ 20 ρο 5 γι
e 21 pa peββραδαν δοννε δεαδ 5δδ 5 ὑτ 5 διδ 5 αζήρπλευμ in-
nανκανφε unβαελο.

Πιπ ειεσε 55.

Γιπ meν 23 ἱρ λεδυ ανεν ὅδε onερφογεν 5 συ 5 γενιμ

ريطε 24 da ρύττε 5 ενμα on τειμπεπε 25 σπύφε 

κιηλε λεε 5 δανον 26 butα 5 γεατε δοννε 

ἥλαδ 5 ὑτ 5 ρονα.

Πιπ παμβε παρε γενίμ πιπεαπαν σεαρ 28 πέρε 29 ρύττε
cερπιγ 3εγεν 3ενεπε 3εμε 3υλε 3πλε 3λε υμ ροπαν.

8οννε 3λανγα 5δτ 5 on 5 5 5 ρα 5 5 αλλ.

Πιπ μυδερ εε 5 γιπ τυγαν 5 γιπ 5προταν γενιμ

ريطεαπαν ρύττπαλαν πύλ 5 on 5πετεπε 5 υλε 5 ροπαν

1 πεαρπβραδε, B. 2 κλεοπε, B. 3 γρύφε, B. 4 5αρ, B. 5 ἱαλαδ, B.

6 παδε, B. 7 —βραδ—, B. 8 γεαρ, B. 9 δοφτε, B. 10 3νδ, B.

11 μενεχ, B. 12 πεμπα, B. 13 ρεγ, B. O. 14 —μα, B.; siμερε, O.

15 ἱαλαδ, B. 16 3ραρ, B. 17 5γρυτ, B., omitting the case termination.

18 —γιδ, B. 19 —νερρε, B. 20 5πμ, B. 21 5εε, O. 22 55-

λεαυ, MS. B., by a later hand. 23 5αν, O. 24 5πιπεαπαν, B. The

reading of V. seems careless grammar. 25 5μεππε, B. 26 5βαρον, B.

27 5αρον, B. 28 5εαρ, B. 29 5αρε, B. 30 —ref, O.
18. If to any an ulcer wax on the nose or on the cheek, take then waybreads juice; wring (it) on nesh (soft) wool; lay (it) thereon; let it lie nine nights; then after that soon it heals.

19. For any uncouth blisters which sit on a mans nee (face), take seed of waybread, dry (it) to dust, and pound it; mix with hogs grease, put a little of salt to (it), wash (it) with wine, smear the nee with it; then it smootheth and healeth.

20. For wound of mouth, take leaves of waybread and its juice; pound together, have (it) then very long in thy mouth, and eat the root.

21. If a wood hound (mad dog) rend a man, take this same wort, and rub it fine and lay it on; then will it (the spot) soon be hole (whole).

22. For every days tenderness of a man inwardly, let him take then waybread, put it in wine, and sip the juice and eat the waybread; then it is good for any inward unheal (infirmity).

**FIVELEAF, or Cinquefoil.**

1. If for a man his joints ache, or have been struck take fiveleaf the wort, pound it on grease very small, lay it thereon without salt; then it soon healeth.

2. For sore of wamb (belly), take juice of fiveleaf the wort, wring out two spoons full, give it him to sip; then it (the remedy) cleanseth away all that sore.

3. For mouths ache, and for tongues ache, and for throats ache, take the roots of fiveleaf, boil in water,
HERBARIVM

onné clænrad hit óne mid ñman y bíd þe ece lítene.1

Píþ hearde ræpe.2 þenim rípleagan 3 ðá pýþt. 4
beþæt þæpe mid þam lærgan rúorse 4 mid þam ðúman 4 aþere þonne upp of þære 5 eorþan 4 þæim 6
rýþe smale 4 þind on þþ hearde ðonne bíþ þe ece lítene.6

Líf men blod ut7 of nornum ýrne to ríþe þýle
him ðúncan rípleagan on þine. 8 Þynþpe 8 þ hearud.9
mid þam ðonne óðstænde þe blodȝyte þona.

Líf mæþen midþuir 10 ðée þenim rípleagan 11
rápare 12 mæþe 13 to þine 4 þúnce. 14 ðonne þæo muþ
pulle 15 þuíþ 16 morgenas 4 on niht nîtig.17

Píþ nǽþran 18 ýhte þenim rípleagan ða rýþte 19
þæid on þine 4 þúnce. 20 ríþe ðonne cymed him þþ to
bote.

Líf man þopþæþned sý þenim rípleagan ða rýþt
þæpe on him ðonne eþæþad eþæþige men þþ him þþ to
þoðe 21 cume.

Líf þu pille cancen ablædan 22 þenim ðonne ríþe-
leagan ða rýþte sœð on þine 4 on ealþer beþæþer 23
rýþle butan 24 ræalþe mæþeg 25 eall tosomne þþ rýþe
þo clýþan 4 þele þonne on þþ punþe þonne halæd heo
þona.

Þu ræalc þonne eac þæþýþcean 26 ða rýþt 27 on æþyr-
tur monde.

Næþpe.

1 -gænde, B. 2 ceþe, V. 3 rýþ, B. 4 þúman, B. 5 ræpe, B.
6 -gænde, B. 7 út, B. 8 rúorse, B. 9 hearod, B. 10 míþuir,  in contents. 11 rýþ, B, O. 12 rápare, B. 13 mæþe, B. 14 -can, O. 15 -fulle fulle, O. 16 þuíþ, B. 17 morgenas, V., a false spelling.
18 nǽþran, B., and so generally. 19 þuíþ, B. 20 -can, O. 21 bote,
give it him (*the patient*) to sip; then it will cleanse the mouth within, and the ache will be diminishing.

4. For heads sore, take fiveleaf the wort, scratch it thrice with the least finger and with the thumb; heave it then up from the earth, and rub it very small, and bind it on the head; then the ache will be diminishing.

5. If for a man blood run out of his nostrils too much, give to him to drink fiveleaf in wine, and smear the head with it; then the blood gout will soon staunch.

6. If a man’s midriff ache, let him take juice of fiveleaf, mix it with wine, and let him drink then three cups full for three mornings, and at night, fasting.

7. For bite of adder, take fiveleaf the wort, crush it in wine, and let him drink it freely; then that will come to him for a boot (*remedy*).

8. If a man be badly burnt, let him take fiveleaf the wort; let him bear it on him; then aver crafty men that that may come to him to good.

9. If thou wilt blind a cancer, *or prevent its discharging*, take then fiveleaf the wort, seethe it in wine, and in an old barrow pigs grease without salt; mix all together, work to a plaister, and then lay it on the wound; then it soon will heal.

10. Thou shalt also further work up the wort in the month August.

* A painting of a snake fills a vacant space. *MS. V.*

— Gargarizet. Lat.
Ærephore,1 IV.

Deor pýnt pe man upmenacam y oþrum naman ærephore nemned 2 bidos cenned 2 geþrape on âmepam ãandum y on pætum.

Pif puna 3 y pio dæadþæmpag 3 y pio cýpnuu geþum þæpe 3 ylcan pýnte pýþrapal 3 4 geþpud abútan 4 bune pýþnap þonne þæma 5 hit healice.

Eþ pio cýpnuu geþum da pylcan pýnte upmenacam 4 þecnica hý 6 y lege ñæerto 7 heo haeld pundophlice.

Pif da pe habbað æætændene 8 æþpan ſpa þ þæt blod ne maeg hýr þecynþælican pýne habban 4 heopa þyge þeþhealðan ne maþon 4 nam þæpe 9 ylcan pýnte þeæp 10 y þyle ðuçcan 4 þýðdan geþum þin 11 4 huniz 4 þæþen menuç 12 to roomne 4 hýr pona haeld 13 þa unþrumnyþre 14.

Pio þyge sap geþum on midde þunemep þæg þa ylcan pýnte 4 þegid to dærte nim þonne ſpa þæþepa þulle ðær dærte 4 þyþ þænceæp 15 þodeþ þinen menuç 16 to roomne þyle ðuçcan hýþ þæmað messum 17 eac ſpa þame 18 manegum oþrum unþrumnyþrum 19.

Pif þa unþrumnyþre þe rþanæ þæaxað on blæþpan geþum þæpe 20 ylcan pýnte þyþrapal 4 21 cnuca hý 22 pyl þonne on hataþ pan syle ðuçcan hýþ haeld þa unþrumnyþre pundophlicum þemete 4 4 na þ þan ac 23 eac ſpa hæþ ſpa þæne 24 midþæn þeþæþ 4 hýþ þæþedlice 25 þæþynyþ 26 4 þoped þæþedæþ 27.

Pio hæþped þap geþum þa ylcan pýnte 4 þegind to þam healþde 28 4 heo þæpanæ þap þær hearþer 29.
ASHTHROAT, that is, Vervain. IV.

1. This wort, which one nameth verbenaca, and by another name asht throat, is produced everywhere in smooth lands and on wet ones.

2. For wounds, and for dead springs (ulcers), and for kernels (strumous swellings), take roots of the same wort, and wreathe about the swere (neck); then it will benefit highly.

3. Again for kernels (strumous swellings), take the same wort verbenaca; knock (pound) it, and lay it thereto; it will heal wonderfully.

4. For those that have stopped veins, so that the blood may not have its kindly (natural) run (course), and are not able to retain their food, take juice of the same wort, and give to drink, and afterward take wine and honey and water, mix them together, and it (the remedy) will soon heal the infirmity.

5. For sore of liver, take on Midsummers day the same wort, and rub it to dust; take then five spoons full of the dust, and three draughts of good wine; mix them together; give (this to the sick man) to drink; it will benefit much; also in like manner for many other infirmities.

6. For the infirmity by which stones wax in the bladder, take roots of the same wort, and pound them; boil them then in hot wine; give to drink; it will heal the infirmities in a wonderful manner, and not that only; also whatsoever lets (hinderners) the urine, it soon makes away with, and leads forth.

7. For a head sore, take the same wort, and bind to the head, and it will make to wane the sore of the head.
Herbarivm

Prid naedpan plute pra hyple man spa lae pypet unepmenacam mid 

hype learpum et pypetrumum on hun

laepl pib callum naedrum he bid 

trum.

Attoncoppe.

Pip attoncoppan hite xenim jape 
yelecan pypetle learp reod on pine xenunode tif hyte mid geppelle

on pophopen byd gelege xapto 9 reo pundo recal rona beon

gopenud 4 et pyddan heo geopenud 4 beo ponne xen

unca xap pypet mid hunige j lege xapto 5 0fdaet hyte hal

ry 6 jh bid pride hpaeidece.

Pip rede hunder plute xenim pa yelecan pypete 8 unep

menacam j hpaetene copn spa xehale j lege to xape 9

punde 10 ojja da copn puph done paeatan 11 xelneprode syn

j pra toodundene 12 nim ponne da copn j xepmp to

prumun henfuzule 13 yif he hyr 14 ponne etan nelle done

nim du oppje copn j menec 15 to xape 16 pypete ham

gemete je pue xep dyderc j lege to xape 17 punde spa 18

0fdaet pu ongite jhj reo xischenjy 19 ofamen xyn j ut

atogen.

Pip nipe punbela 21 xenim pa yelecan pypete j enuca

mid buterpan j lege to xape 22 punde.

naedpe.

Prid naedpan plute xenim la 23 yelecan pypete xpiju 24 et

reod on pine j enuca byppan xyp ye slyre blind bid j

mid jam geppelle ungeheardub 26 ponne lege du xap

pypete 27 xapto 28 pono byt reocal openman j pyddan

hyte geopenud 29 beo ponne nim du da yelecan pypete

uneprodene j enuca mid hunige lege to xape 30 punde

1 hi mid, B. 2 jape, B. 3 xapto, B. 4 -nod, B., twice. 5 xape, B.
6 ry, B. 7 pae-, B. 8 jape, B. -lear, B., but -cam, not -cex. 9 jape, B.
10 punde, Bpa, B. 11 xepan, B. 12 -pund-, B. 13 heen, B.
14 hek, B. 15 menec, B. 16 jape, B. 17 xape, B. 18 jpe jh, B.
8. For bite of adder, whatsoever man hath on him, this wort verbenaca, with its leaves and roots, he will be firm against all snakes.

9. For poisonous spiders bite, take leaves of the same wort; seethe them in wine, pounded; if the venom be retained in the body, with swellings, lay then thereto; the wound shall soon be opened, and when it be opened, then pound the wort with honey, and lay it thereto, till that it be hole (whole); that will be very quickly.

10. For wood (mad) hounds bite, take the same wort verbenaca, and wheaten corns hole, and lay to the wound, till that the corns are neshed (made soft) through the wet, and so are swollen up. Take then the corns, and cast them to some cock or hen fowl; if he then will not eat them, then take thou other corns, and mix them with the wort in the manner in which thou ere didst, and lay to the wound until thou understand that the mischief be taken away and drawn out.

11. For new wounds, take the same wort, and pound it with butter, and lay it to the wound.

12. For bite of adder, take twigs of the same wort, and seethe them in wine, and afterwards pound them; if the scratch is blind, and with the swelling not come to a head, then lay thou the wort thereto; soon it shall open, and after it be opened, then take thou the same wort unsodden, and pound it with honey, and
DEDUCE.3


Pyd eapen20 yer æppæm þyrre ylcan pypite yeap21 yer pypum hit drupe22 on þe eape hýt punboficam æppæ æppæ23 eapen yer epte æpæum. yer eac yer þe eac þe þæp25 þyrmay ye beon hit hy26 æpelle.

Pyd sceopa zerpell obde yeancena27 obde yer heæp28 yer on lichoman29 zerpell30 sý31 yer þe ylcan pypite rpmphomaecan32 ye cuaca hy33 lege34 þæpæ35 yer zerpell heo opammæ.36

Pyd toda yeape37 æppæm þyrre ylcan pypite ylpitpan reoð on þþpanum38 yne yrpe hit yr peapum ye healde on hyr mude39 rona hit æhæld þapa toda ryn.41

Pyd þæpa42 þeapelad þeare þe æppæm43 æppæm ylcan45 pypite ylpitpan ye þeæpæ to ðam46 heo47 ye þy ryn ye þy zerpell þapa þeapelad48 heo49 opammæ.50

1 hyo, H. 2 hál yr, B. 3 yr, V. B. omit. 4 pæb-, B. 5 hæg, B. 6 þæpum, B. 7 þæp, B. 8 àeg, H. 9 O. adds belone. 10 þæmæ, H. 11 Overlined in V. 12 yr, H. 13 naman, O. 14 meæ, H. 15 hænæ, B. H. 16 begranæ, B. 17 þánd-, B. 18 þæi yr þæpe ylcan prype þeæpæ on hye, H.; þæne if ðeæpæ þæpe þæpe, H.; þæpe þæpe, H. 19 þæpe þæpe, H.; þæpe, H. It has been said that a long vowel before two consonants is impossible. 20 caræane, O. 21 ræp, B. 22 þæpæ, B. 23 þæpæ, B. 24 eæc, H. 25 þæpæ, B. 26 hæg, B. 27 þeapelad obþæe yeancena, H.; yeæane-, B. 28 hæpæ, B. 29 þæpæ, B. 30 þæpæ, B. 31 yræ, B. 32 -æm, H. 33 hæg, B. 34 beæþ þær mæb,
lay it to the wound, till that it be hole (whole); that it will be very quickly, if a man layeth it thereto in this manner.

HENBANE. v.

1. This wort, which is named ὑβριάκη, or ὑάς κύμας, and by another name belene, and also some men call it henbell (now henbane), is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands, and in gardens. Then there is another (sort) a of this same wort, swart in hue, and with stiffer leaves, and poisonous also. The former is white, b and it has these virtues.

2. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort, and warm it; drop it into the ear; it in a wonderful manner puts to flight the sore of the ears; and also, likewise, though there be worms in it, it kills them.

3. For swelling of knees and of shanks, orwheresoever on the body a swelling be, take the same wort ὑβριάκη, and pound it; lay (it) thereto; it will take away the swelling.

4. For sore of teeth, take roots of the same wort; seethe (them) in strong wine; let (the sufferer) sip it so warm, and hold it in his mouth; soon it will heal the sore of teeth.

5. For sore or swelling of the inguinal parts, take roots of the same wort, and wreathe to the thigh; it will take away the sore or the swelling of the inguinal parts.

a Supply cynn?

b This is Hyoscyamus albus, but our henbane is H. niger.
In ipse hreost rape rie 1 xenim donae iære 2 ylcarn pýrte reap rýrte d o sperce 3 und ýlre dpuncan y rpýrne 4 da hreoste xerimis 5 xonae býd hýrpe rona pe 6 pel.

Pís rota rap xenim ja ylcarn pýrte mid hýrpe pýrtpumman 7 und cnuc 8 to ronae 9 legge orep da ret 10 und jænto 11 xeimh hýp halp 12 punduplice 13 und þe jereppell draunm 14

Pís lungen abe xenim iære ylfran pýrte reap sylle dpuncan mid healipe pundupone he bid xehed.

Næode pýrt. 15 vi.

Deor pýrte þe man xuperxnam und oþrum naman xedbeppýrty nemned bid cenned 10 on peote und on seequm heo bid lieneceum 17 learpund þittepphe 18 on hýrpinge.

Pís næbdran rite xenim daf ylfran xuperxnam cnucu hý menge 10 mid xine sylle dpuncan heo halp punduplicone pýrte und þe xteppund þe astoup todhryd und þar pýrte dnu xeerat niman on þam mond þe man appelit nemned.

Beópýrte. vii.

Deor pýrte þe man on leden 20 uenemam und on xer pépcbsbe beópýrty nemned heo bid cenned 21 on beganum 22 stórum und on pýrtpesdum und on xeadum 23 und þar pýrte du xeerat niman on þam mond þe man augyrtum nemned.

Pís þeit beon 24 æt þe pleon 25 xenim þar ylcarn pýrte

---

6. If a wifes (womans) breasts be sore, take then
juice of the same wort, work it to a drink, and give
it to her to drink, and smear the breasts therewith;
then it will soon be the better with her.

7. For sore of feet, take the same wort, with its
roots, and pound together; lay over the feet, and
bind thereto; it will heal wonderfully, and will take
away the swelling.

8. For lungs addle (disease), take juice of the same
wort, give (it) to drink; with high wondering he will
be healed.

**Adder wort. vi.**

1. This wort, which is named viperina, and by
another name adder wort, is produced in water, and
in arables; it is of nesh (soft) leaves, and bitterish to
taste.

   *Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 20 b.*

2. For bite of adder, take the same viperina, pound
it, mix with wine, give to drink; it healeth wondrously
the rent, and driveth away the poison; and this wort
thou shalt take in the month which is called April.

**Bee wort. vii.**

1. This wort, which in Latin is called veneria, and
in our language bee wort, is produced in cultivated
places, and in wort beds, and in meads; and this
wort thou shalt take in the month which is called
August.

2. That bees may not fly off, take this same wort
pe pe ueneumam nemdon y gehoh hý1 to òepe hýre2" bonne beod hý punxýnde.3 y naepe ne ppicae ac him gelicad . peor pynte hýd yeldon funden ne hý man gecnapan ne maeg buton bonne heo ymerd y blep.4

Lyg hpa ne maeg zemzian5 y se markda æt ytanden y'ý nyme pyyyy yelean pyntre pympalran y peope on pastepe to pyppdan ðæle yyllle yppnacan bonne binnan6 pyým dagum he maeg bonne makaan ropd ærendan7 hýt hælo pundophice þa untãumnyýgge.

Leon pot.8 viii.

Deor pynte pe man pedem leonir y odpum naman leonpot nemned heo bid cenned9 on yeldon Þ on dicon y on hæoobbedon.10

Lyg hpa11 on þæpe12 untãumnyýgge y'ý13 y he gy14 eyp15 bonne meaht16 ðu hine unbindan þenim hýyre pynte pe17 pe leon pot nemedon py hýrel18 butan19 pympalman peod on pastepe on panþægendum monan20 y dpeah hine þærmið21 ðæh ðt of þam hýne22 on þopan mihte y þep23 hýne miþ þæpe24 pynte pe man æyrto-

locham nemned y bonne he utgæ25 ne beseo he hýne nu on bæc þu hine meaht26 of þæpe untãum-
yýgge27 unbindan.28

Clupunze.29 ix.

Deor pynte pe man yclepanam y odpum namam clupunze30 nemned heo bid cenned31 on puhtum y on pasteþægum32 fopnum ðpa hýolo man ðpa þap pyntre þærtende þapd hylhhende he ðæt hý populæd.33

---
1 hý, B. 2 þape hýre, B. 3 -ístæne, B. 4 -þeý, B. 5 -mí-, B. 6 -non, B. 7 ærend-, B. 8 leonef for, B. 9 cenned, B. 10 peod-, B. 11 hý, B. 12 þape, B. 13 y, B. 14 y, B. 15 cir, B. 16 mihte, B. 17 y, O., quam. 18 -lef, O. 19 buton, B.
which we called veneria, and hang it in the hive; then will they be content to stay, and will never depart; but it will like them well; this wort is seldom found, nor may a man know it, except when it groweth and bloweth.

3. If one may not pass water, and the water be at a standstill, let him take roots of this same wort, and let him seethe (them) in water to a third part; give to drink; then within three days he may send forth the urine; it healeth wondrously the infirmity.

LION FOOT. VIII.

1. This wort, which is called pes leonis, and by another name lion foot, is produced in fields, and in dikes, and in reed beds.

2. If any one be in such infirmity that he be choice (in eating), then mayest thou unbind him. Take of this wort, which we named lion foot, five plants without roots, seethe in water while the moon is on the wane, and wash him therewith, and lead him out of the house in the early part of the night, and purify him with the wort which is called aristolochia, and when he goes out, let him not look behind him; thou mayest unbind him from the infirmity.

CLOFTHING, or Cloffing. IX.

1. This wort, which is called scelerata, and by another name clofthing or cloffing, is produced in damp and watery places; whatsoever man fasting eats this wort, leaves his life laughing.
Piō pundeia y piō deadppmpingaz1 genim bar yłean pỳnte y zecnuca2 hỳ 3 mid fmpupe4 butan5 realte leže to pỳnte6 punde donne yỳt heo y tiopamɔd yỳf ɓar7 hɔt hɔpper8 on bid y ac ne şepa y heo lençğ ɓar9 aet leže donne hỳt şepa sỳ yỳt lep heo pone halan10 lichonam ropumne yỳf donne mid opfane şeppe ɓınpe şende pònne11 pille zecnuca da pỳnte y mup hỳ to pìnte12 halan13 handa rona heo yỳt14 pone15 lichonam.16

Piō ryylap y piō peaptan17 genim ɓa18 ryylap pỳnte y zecnuca hỳ mid ypunenum19 zope leže to pam ryylum y to pam peaptum binnan20 pẹajum21 tydum heo ɗmɔd y yfel ɬ pọmm22 ut atyîb.

Lluf pỳnte.23 x.

Deor pỳnte ɓe man bapraction ɬ24 ojum naman cluppynte nemned bić cenned25 on yandigum26 ländum27 y on yelbum heo bid yẹjum leajum y bỳnum.

Piō monob peoce28 genim bar pỳnte29 y şepend mid anum peajum yỳhae30 onbutan31 ɓap monnep32 ʃyypan on plepʃeʃudum33 monan on ɬam monpe34 ɓe man appelɬ nemned y on octobpe ropẹpeʃudum35 rona he bić şeheled.

Piɓ ba36 peaptan yolh genim bar yłean pỳnte mỳb hỳpe pỳntapalan y zecnuca hỳ37 mençe38 eced ʃẹpẹ39 leže to40 ɬam dolchum41 rona hỳt ropunmɔd42 hỳ43 ɬ şehele ɬam ojum hice şehele.

---

1 ɓap, B. 2 ɓecnoca, B., and this mode of spelling prevails through- 3 hap, B. 4 fmpupe, V. 5 -on, B. 6 ɓape, B. 7 ɓap, B. 8 hɔrief, O. 9 lençğ ɓap, B. 10 hæle, O., neglecting the definite construction. 11 yandim, B.; fɔmban, O. 12 ɓin-, B. 13 hùlan hælc, B.; hæle, O. 14 hỳt, O. 15 ɓane, O. 16 -me, O. 17 pircan, O. 18 ɓaf, B. 19 ʃpin-, B. 20 -non, B. 21 ropu, B.; ʃeʃen ɬide, O. 22 poppy, B. H. 23 cloʃpurc, B. 24 y on enghf
2. For wounds and for running sores, take this same wort, and pound it with grease without salt; lay (it) to the wound, then eat it, and it purifies if there be anything of foulness; but allow it not to lie then longer than there be occasion, lest it consume the sound body. If then thou will to try this thing by experiment, pound the wort, and wreathe it to thy sound hand; soon it eateth (into) the body.

3. Against swellings and against warts, take the same wort and pound it with swine dung; lay (it) to the swellings and to the warts; within a few hours it will drive away the evil, and draw out the pus.

CLOVE WORT. x.

1. This wort, which is called batrachion, and by another name clove wort, is produced on sandy lands, and on fields; it is of few leaves, and (those) thin.

2. For a lunatic, take this wort, and wreathe it with a red thread about the mans swere (neck) when the moon is on the wane, in the month which is called April, in the early part of October, soon he will be healed.

3. For the swart scars, take this same wort, with its roots, and pound it; mix vinegar thereto; lay to the scars; soon it takes them away, and it makes them like the rest of the body.
102 HERBARIVM

Ωυγερύμε•\(1\) xi.

Deor ryhte \(\text{he man artemeperiam} \) \& odrum naman mugyryst² \(\text{nemned bid cenned} \)³ on ytanizum fopum y\(\text{on yandizum \& bonne hpa} \)⁴ ridæet onginnan pille bonne geneme he him on hand⁵ par ryhte artemeperiam \(\text{\& hebbe mid him bonne ne onyt he na myeel to} \) geprýnce⁶ par riðer \(\text{\& eac heo aflig} \)⁷ deopulryco-

nýrre⁸ \(\text{y} \) on þam hufe \(\text{he he hý}¹⁰ \) mane hæfd heo þoþbyt yfre lacnunga \(\text{\& eac heo apended}¹¹ \) ýylpa manna eaxan.¹²

Pip innoder rým genim par ýltan ryhte¹³ \(\text{y} \) ge-

cehua hý¹⁴ \(\text{to dufte} \) \(\text{y} \) gemenge¹⁵ hý¹⁶ pið nipe¹⁷ beop sýle ðünçan¹⁸ rona heo¹⁹ gelidegæd par innoper rap.²⁰

Pip rota rým genim par ýltan ryhte \(\text{y} \) gecehua hý mid yneuphe lege to þam potum heo \(\text{\& rým cæpa}²¹ \) rota opgenimð.

xii. Deþpa artemeper træganther \(\text{y} \) \(\text{y} \) mugyryste.²²

Pip blœdpæn rým \(\text{y} \) pið \(\text{\& man ne maeye} \) gemizgan

genim ðýrpte²³ ryhte yæap²⁴ \(\text{be man eac}²⁵ \) mugyryst

nemned reo \(\text{y} \) hpa þæah ofper cýnner \(\text{y} \) geryll²⁶ hý²⁷
on hatan²⁸ rætæpe oðde on þine \(\text{y} \) gýlde ðünçan.²⁹

¹ mugyryst, B. ² mug—, B. ³ cenned, H. B. ⁴ hpa, B. ⁵ hánas, B. ⁶ -spince, B. ⁷ eác, H. ⁸ niig, H. ⁹ -nrurge, H.; -neræ, B. ¹⁰ hig, B. ¹¹ -apended, H.; so B., without accent. ¹² eaxan, H. ¹³ ðæ purce \(\text{he pe cypatan (blotted) ærtæmeiæ} \) \(\text{t}\) odrum naman mugyryst nemned, O. ¹⁴ hig, B. O. ¹⁵ gemæge, B. H.; gemeng, O. ¹⁶ hig, B. ¹⁷ nipe, B. ¹⁸ ðünçan, B. ¹⁹ he, O. ²⁰ O. omits two paragraphs, but inserts as follows: Lif on man on þere gon pille: *imonials he him on hanbe ryht purce ærtæmeiæ. * hæbbe mid him. * ðæne ne þæh he þæh on zeiele. * And eac heo aflig*: *doeul feoceel. * And on þæn hufe se he hunne hæfð* heo forbyrc yfre lacnunga: * t eac heo apened yfre manna eaxan. *ryht blœdæan fære: * ðæt man geimizgan ne maeye: * genim þa ýltan ryhte: * gecehua hi mid sherepe: * t geryll hi on hæran purere oðder on þine: * t fylde bræcan. ²¹ cæpa, B.; oj, interlined before þæpa, H. ²² From H., which reads ræganther. The original text of B. had run on, as did that of V., but in B. the more recent penman has drawn a
MUGWORT. a XI. (Midgewort.)

1. This wort, which is called artemisia, and by another name mugwort, is produced in stony places and in sandy ones. Then if any propose a journey, then let him take to him in hand this wort artemisia, and let him have it with him, then he will not feel much toil in his journey. And it also puts to flight devil sickness (demoniac possession); and in the house in which he, the man of the house, hath it within, it forbiddeth evil leechcrafts, and also it turneth away the evil eyes of evil men.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, and pound it to dust, and mix it with new beer; give it to drink, soon it relieves the sore of the inwards.

3. For sore of feet, take the same wort, and pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it removes the soreness of the feet.

MUGWORT. b XII.

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man cannot pass water, take juice of this wort, which is also called mugwort; it is, however, of another sort, and boil it in hot water, or in wine, and give it to drink.

---

a The painting, MS. V., fol. 21 c, is clearly meant for A. vulg. (so also H.) The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 11 a, is of the same cast, but the draughtsmen have not thought fidelity their duty so much as ornamentation.

b The heading having been omitted in MS. V., there is no painting. The species is foreign.
Piō peona1 rān nēnim paγ yłcan py磐e 3 yecnuca ḥy2 miδ ymerupē 3 yepēpe3 ḥy pel4 miδ eesē5 gebnū pēpykkan to sām pape ḥyḥ peuddan ḥage him bid pel.6

Piō pina pape γ piō zeppel nēnim pā yłcan py磐e7 aptemepiam cnuca ḥy8 miδ eel pēpēyпле9 lege ḥepepto10 ḥyṭ hadūk mundophicē.

Lyō hpa miδ rotadal11 fpykē ḥ herelice zespenced12 pū • ponne nēnim ḥu pēzyre yłcan py磐e pyppalan pykē etan on hunige ḥ ept13 rone ḥe biδ geheleb ḥ achenroq ḥa pæt ḥu ne pėnt ḥ heo mēgē ḥa mūcēl mēxēn ḥabbān.

Lyē hpa14 sū miδ reþepum ẓedpeht nēnimē15 ponne ḥyzyre yłcan py磐e16 reþp miδ eel ḥ finyële17 ḥyṭ rone heo pone18 reþep pimam aædē.

xiii. Muç pŷrē.

Deor py筁 pūdev19 pē pe aptemepiam lepþeplov • ḥ oþrum naman mucepyrē nėmbo20 heo biδ cennē21 abuton dicem 4 on ealum beopgum gēr ḥu ḥype bļoðman22 bļyēct he hepδ fæc gpyłce ellen.

Piō pæt maṣgān pāpe nēnim paγ pŷrē 3 cnuca ḥy 4 zepyll ḥy pel miδ ṣmigðalėn eel ḥaṃ gëmeše ḥe py clŷyan pŷrē 4 ponne ḥo anne23 cënmēe ḥaδ ḥege ḥepepto binnan24 pū dazum he biδ ḥal 5 ḥ ḥyṭ pūyëre pŷrē pyΓepykuana ḥyδ ahaṣēn opeŋ hpyłce25 ḥuŋe26 sump ponne ne mēg ænig ḥaṃ ḥaṃ hpyre ḥepian.27 p.

Piō papa pina bipunže nēnim28 ḥyŷre yļcan pŷrē
dedicated
2. For sore of thighs, take this same wort, and pound it with lard, and wash it well with vinegar; bind it next to the sore; on the third day it will be well with them.

3. For sore of sinews and for swelling, take the same wort artemisia; pound it with oil well boiled; lay it thereto; it heals wonderfully.

4. If one be much and heavily troubled with gout, then take thou roots of this same wort, give them to eat in honey, and soon after he will be healed and cleansed, so that thou wilt not think that it (the wort) has so great efficacy.

5. If one be afflicted with fevers, let him take then juice of this same wort with oil, and smear it (on him); it soon will do away the fever.

**MUGWORT.** a XIII.

1. This wort, the third which we called artemisia (now) \( \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \: \phi \upsilon \alpha \alpha \: \omega \zeta \), and by another name mugwort, is produced about ditches, and on old barrows. If thou breakest its blossoms, it has a flavour as elder.

2. For sore of the maw (stomach), take this wort, and pound it, and boil it well with oil of almond, in the manner as thou wouldst work a plaister; put it then on a clean cloth, and lay it thereto; within five days he will be hole. And if a root of this wort be hung over the door of any house, then may not any man damage the house. b

3. For quaking c of the sinews, take juice of this

---

*a This species is not English, hence has no English name. In MS. V., fol. 22 a, the drawing is nearly like that of Anthemis, art. xxiv., and the plants are closely allied.

*b In the text, p. for pypt is out of place, for no drawing was wanted here.

*c The text, 1528, of Apuleius has tumorem; our author must have read tremorem.
Deo púrta ūn man lapatium yć odērum namān docce. 13 nemned biō cenned. 15 on pandigm ītopum yć on ealdum myxenum. 16

Piō cūnu lē on āpealde pūzed 17 īnām ūn pūrte lapatium yć cnucā hū 18 miō ealdum pūre buton realce spa ʒ įept rūemupēp. 19 sū tārn ealdum makē pōne pāpe. 20 pūrte spūre pel īmēned 21 do hūt pōne rūempēndel 22 ī bealde on cauler 23 leape ī bepee 24 on hastum abrum 25 ī pōne hit hāc. 26 īy lēge opēr ūa cūnu. ī zēppīd ūmēnto 27 pūt ī selecē 28 pīō cūnu.

Dpacentfe. 29 xv.

Deo pūrte ūn man dpacentea yć odērum namān dpacentfe īnād ʒ pūe ī heo ʒ dpacan blocked acned. 30 beon rūeldē. 31 heo biō cenned. 32 on appeal- dum muntum ūn. 33 heppaj 34 beōd rūpōst on haligm ītopum. ī on ūam lande ūn man apulia nemned. ī heo. 35
same wort, mixed with oil, smear them then there-with; they will cease the quaking, and it will take away all the mischief.

4. Verily of these three worts, which we named artemisias, it is said that Diana should find (found) them, and delivered their powers and leechdom to Chiron, the centaur, who first from these worts set forth a leechdom, and he named these worts from the name of Diana, "Αρτέμις, that is Artemisias.

Dock.a XIV.

1. This wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name dock, is produced in sandy places, and on old mixens.

2. For kernels or swelled glands, which wax on the groin, take this wort lapatium, and pound it with old grease without salt, so that of the grease there be by two parts more than of the wort; make it very well mixed into a ball, and fold it in the leaf of a cabbage, and make it smoke on hot ashes, and when it be hot, lay it over the kernels, and wreathe (bind) it thereto. This is best for kernels.

Dragons.b XV.

1. Of this wort, which is named ἀρακάντιον, and by another name dragons, it is said that it should be (was) produced of dragons blood. It is produced on the tops of mountains, where bowers be, mostly in holy places, and on the land which is called Apulia.

---

a A dock is drawn in its early stage before the stalk in MS. V. Fiddle dock is drawn in MSS. G. T.

b See Glossary.
on fructum lande pyxī̂1 heo yp ĭnece on æthropne y peṛĕde on ἰύμυνεζε2 y on ἰπαεε ἰψλε ἰρενε εῦττεζ.3 y ἰ ε ἰπγπμαν ονἀδεπαεδε4 ἰψλε ἰρακαν ἱερόδ.5

Naebre.

Piō capla naebrena ὕλτε γενίμ ἰὑγγε ἰψατε ἱρακονεα ἰπγπμανα μαυα μιδ πνε ἰψπμ ἱυτ σύλε ἰψμικεαν6 call ὅ αττοκ ἱυτ τορεπεδ.7

Piō ban ἰψατε γενίμ ἰὑγγε ἰλεαν ἰψατε ἰπγπμανα7 y8 καυα μιδ γιμπέπ ἱαμ γεκε ῥε ῥα εὐγκαν ἰψατε δονεν ατύδη ἱυτ9 ῥε ῥα λιχομαν10 ῥα ῥοβροεναν βάν· δαγ ἰψατε ῥα ῥεκαετ ἱμαν ῥα ῥα μονδε ῥα ῥα μαν ῥαλίμιομ νεμνεδ.11

Olepnef leac.11 XVI.

Deor ἰψατ ῥε ῥα μαν ῥατύμιον ῥ αἰρομ ναμαν ῥαιρενφ12 leac13 νεμνεδ heo biō ῥενεδ14 on hean15 δυμυν ῥ on ἱερόδυμ ῥτορυμ ῥ ῥα ῥομε16 on μαδυμ17 y on ῥεγανυμ λανδαν18 y on ῥαντυμ.19

Piō ῥαροδῆε ῥυνδελα γενίμ ἰὑγγε ἰψατε20 ἰπγπ-

μανα21 ῥε ῥε ῥατύμιον νεμδον ῥ εἰρ αἰρυμε μεν ῥπιαρυφεν λατα22 y καυα τορυμενε ἱυτ ῥα ῥυνδα23 ἀκεπακα ῥ ῥα δολ ῥελѣγε.24

Piφ ῥαγενα ῥα ῥα ῥαι ῥπονε ῥαι ῥρα ῥορνιμε24 ῥα γενίμ25 ἰὑγγε ἰλεαν ἰψατε26 ῥαι27 y γιμυρε28 ῥα ῥαγα29 ῥαιμυτδ30 butα31 ῥυνδενε ἱυτ ῥνεκενμιδ ῥ ραι.
It waxeth in a stony land, it is nesh (soft) to the touch, and sweetish to the taste, and in flavour as a green chestnut, and the netherward root is as a dragons head.

*Figures of a snake and dog in hostility. MS. V., fol. 22 d.*

2. For wound of all snakes, take roots of this wort dracontium, with wine, and warm it; give it to drink; it will remove all the poison.

3. For broken bone, take roots of this same wort, and pound them with lard, as if thou wouldst work a poultice; then it draweth from the body the broken bones. This wort thou shalt take up on the month which is called July.

**Ravens leek.**

1. This wort, which is called σατύριον, and by another name ravens leek, is produced on high downs and in hard places, and also in meadows, and in cultivated lands, and in sandy ones.

2. For difficult wounds, take roots of this wort which we named satyrion, and (which) also some men call priapiscus, and knock (pound) together; it cleanseth the wounds, and cures the scars.

3. For sore of eyes, that is, when that one be tearful, take juice of this same wort, and smear the eyes therewith; without delay it removes the sore.

*a An orchis is figured, MS. V., fol. 23 a, not a Habenaria (Satyrium of Linnaeus). The orchidaceous character is much less marked in MS. A., fol. 13 a. MS. G. draws an orchis.*

---

27 γ hump, H. 28 γνεφα, B. 29 eacene, O. 30 ἦπ, B. O. 31 buron, B.
Deor rūnum be man gēntianam 7 ojrum naman pēl-
rūnum nemnēb heo biō cennēd 2 on ūnum 7 heo ḫpamad 3 to callum ḫpenceom 4 heo biō ḥnepciē on
ēnīmē ne bitere on būnīmāc 5
Nādebp.

Piō naedōn -pagination zěnum pīyyrē ýlcan pīyyrē gēn-
tianam pīyyrēnumān 7 zēnīmē hine 6 cpūca ḫonne to
bīuhte anpe ḫpemēpē 7 zēnīmē 8 sīlē ḫpencan on pīne
bīyy rēncanū 9 ĕt ḫpemad 10 mīculum 11

Shite. xviii.

Deor rūnum be man obīcūlāmū 7 ojrum naman
shīte nemnēd heo biō cennēd 12 on beganum ḫtōrum 13
7 on ḫunānum. 14

Piō ḫō dēx 15 mānner rēx 15 rēalle zēnīmē bār ýlcan
rūumē 7 do on ḫa ḫpēyplu. 16

Piō innōdēr ḫpēyplṇa 17 zēnum bār ýlcan pīyyrē pīyyrē
to ḫalpe 18 lege to ḫār innōdēr rāne 7 uacē heo piō
bī ḫeöpēcē 19 pēll ḫpemad 20

Piō mlītan 21 rāpe zēnum pīyyrē ýlcan pīyyrē rēarp
anne 22 rēncē 23 ĕt piō ḫeicēn pūlle 24 ḫecccē ḫūle ḫpencan 25
ix 26 ḫaṣar ḫu ḫunānum 27 ḫāpe 28 ḫjpemānīmēzē zēnum
cacē 29 ḫāpe 30 ýlcan pīyyrē ḫpēyplnūmān 31 7 ḫāhō 32 ḫbūtan 33
bār mānner ḫpūyan 34 rophe 35 ḫ̣e ḫanīzē 36 ḫpoine 37 ḫzean
da 38 mītan ḫnaēucle 39 he biō ḫeāelēd 7 ḫ̣a 40 ḫpūle

---

1 Not relpīyyrē. 2 cennēd, ḫ. ḫb. 3 ḫpemad, ḫ. 4 ḫpēypln, ḫ. 5 ḫpēyplnu, ḫ. 6 ḫīz, ḫb. 7 rēmene, ḫ. 8 ḫēpērē, ḫ. 9 ḫēpērēncē, ḫ. 10 ḫpēyplad, ḫ. 11 miēcē, ḫ. 12 cennēd, ḫ. ḫb.; ḫlu, fol. 15 ḫb, bēak the senntē at
nemnēd. 13 ḫtōrum, ḫ. 14 dēx bē, ḫ. 15 ḫeax, ḫ. 16 ḫorē, ḫ. 17 ḫpeyplnē, ḫ. 18 ḫeäpē, ḫ. ḫb.; ḫealic, ḫ. 19 ḫheōrē ḫēcē, ḫ. 20 ḫmeēs, ḫ. ḫb.; ḫpēyplad, ḫ. 21 miēcē, ḫ. 22 ḫēnē, ḫ. 23 ḫeēcē, ḫ. 24 ḫbol, ḫ. 25 ḫpēyplad, ḫ. ḫpēyplad, ḫ. 26 ix in
Ḥ. ḫṣēbtē altered to ḫix. 27 -afl, ḫ. 28 ḫpē, ḫ. 29 ḫēcē, ḫ. 30 ḫpē, ḫ. 31 ḫpēyplnūmān, ḫ.; ḫurēcē, ḫ., ḫhich also ḫcondenses.
FIELD WORT. XVII.

1. This wort, which is called gentian, and by another name field wort, is produced on downs, and it is beneficial for all drinks (antidotes); it is nesh (soft) to the touch, and bitter to the taste.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 23 b.

2. For bite of snake, take a root of this same wort gentian, and dry it; knock it then to dust by weight of one drachm; give to drink in wine three cups; it benefits much.

Sowbread. XVIII.

1. This wort, which is called orbicularis, and by another name slite, is produced in cultivated places, and on downlands.

2. In case that a man's hair fall off, take this same wort, and put it into the nostrils.

3. For stirring of the inwards, take this same wort, work it to a salve; lay it to the sore of the inwards. It also is well beneficial for heartache.

4. For sore of milt (spleen), take juice of this same wort one cup, and five spoonsful of vinegar; give (this) to drink for nine days; thou wilt wonder at the benefit. Take also a root of the same wort, and hang it about the man's swere (neck), so that it may hang in front against the milt (spleen); soon he will

---

*a In the figures, MS. V., fol. 23 c, MS. A., fol. 14 a, we see that Cycl. hed. had once been the model: but the tuber has become a disk and the flowers strawberries. In MS. T. Cyclamen is well drawn, and is glossed Aswote. MS. G. is nearer the herb than MS. V.
man pûrre pûrte rœap íæed· pundophlice hraeðnyyge
he onzît iæp inndèr hidunze þap pûrte man mon
niman on ælcre pæl.

Unpordæde. xix.

Deor pûrte de man þroþepinnacæm y oþrum naman
unpordæde nemned heo hîd cenned zelhæp on
begânnum rþþum þ on beoþsum · ðaþ pûrte
du recaet on ynumþa niman.

Pîd þ9 man blîð. þrîpe þenim þûrræ þap rœap
þroþepinnece ð butan þmîce zepyl on þridde zodum
þ þeþanþum þine ðrînce þonne þerþende nizon
dagæ bînnan þam þæce ðu onzûtæ on þam pûnd-
ophlicæ þinge.20

Pîf þydan ræpe þenim þûrræ ðlcan pûrte rœap mid
ele þ fmîyce gæholþlice hit þenimð þ þæp.

Pîd þittæ ræp þîpæ þe beðð melce þ toþundene
þenim ða ðlcan þûrte þ cnuca hî y26 þ mid butepan
zeldza lege þonne þæþto heo toþmrþ pundþlice ða
toþundennyyge ð þ þæp.

Pîd eazena ræpe æþ runnan upþane oððe hپne æþ
heo fulþce þeþgan onzîne þa to þæpe ðlcan þûrte
þroþepinnacæm þ beþpræ hî y abutan mid anum zyl-
denan hûnze þþe þþe þu hî y36 heo eazena lææðome
niman þyld þæþæþ þþum þaz æþ þæþæþ æþ runnan upþane49 þ þenim hî y37 þ hoh on butan
eþ manþæ þþypan heo þemæð48 þæþ.
be healed. And whatsoever man swallows the juice of this wort, with wondrous quickness he will perceive relief of the inwards. This wort a man may collect at any period.

UNTRODDEN TO PIECES, Knotgrass. XIX.

1. This wort, which is called proserpinaca, a and by another name unfortrodden, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on barrows. This wort thou shalt gather in summer.

2. In case that a man spew blood, take juice of this wort proserpinaca, and boil it without smoke in very good and strong wine; let (the sick) drink it then fasting for nine days, within the period of which thou wilt perceive a wondrous thing (effect).

3. For sore of side, take juice of this same wort, with oil, and smear (the sides) frequently; it will remove the sore.

4. For sore of titties of women, which be in milk and swollen, take the same wort, and knock (pound) it, and lithie it with butter b (add butter as a lenitive); lay it then thereto; it will drive away wonderfully the swolleness and the soreness.

5. For sore of eyes, before sunrise, or shortly before it begin fully to set, go to the same wort proserpinaca, and scratch it round about with a golden ring, and say that thou wilt take it for leechdom of eyes, and after three days go again thereto before rising of sun, and take it, and hang it about the mans swere (neck); it will profit well.

—Sowerbread. Art. xviii.  

Pyd eapena py: yem ẓyryan ẓyealan ẓyppre eap1 yepkelys2 dinyepe3 on ṣe eape rundoplice hir ṣe rap tòethed4 y eac4 pe yylpe ẓeelehce y yepkely5 onrunden6 habbdad6 hir ṭeema7 y eac8 pitodlice utene ṭeapa9 eapepa ẓehaeld.  
Pyd utȳlte yem ẓyryan ẓyealan ẓyppre leapa eap10 y pyll11 on pëetep sylle ṭpincan ṭam ẓemete pe de yinc he bid hal ṭeponden.

Smepe ẓyppit.12 xx.

13 Deoŋ ẓypp pe man anyytolocham y oṣpum zaman ṭmënonyti14 nemned heo bid cenned15 on dunlandum y on pytytum16 ṭròpum17.  
Pyd aṭṭewaters ṭrënde18 yem ẓar yppre anyytolocham y ṭnucan19 yyle ṭpincan20 on pëne heo opeppri6 ealle ṭrënde21 yar aṭṭewaters.  
22 Py p423 ṭpikyntan24 ṭepẹpaŋ yem ẓar ṭyṭran ẓyppre y ẓëndịte h425 ṭmoca ṭønne26 ṭeppmće27 heo aplt4 na kø428 pone ṭepẹ ˛aecd29 ṭpylyce ˛eepufi ṭyeonụya.30

Pyd naŋdụypla ṭape yem ẓyryan ẓyppre ẓypprite pyp-∠unu ma y do on pa naŋdụyplu31 ṭpaedliche hıt hi32 ṭapë♣♠43 y to hłele ẓelahed44. ṭiitodliche ne mazon keecer34 naht mycel hään butan35 ṭyryan ẓyppre.  
Pyd plane36 ṭpa37 mi₂ yèle yepkely38 y y yem39 yar ẓyealan ẓypprite40 y elẹ y ṭpto ∈41 smepe42 do tosomme
6. For sore of ears, take juice of this same wort; make lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it removes the sore; and also we ourselves have tried it fairly and cleverly. And also, further, externally it healeth an ulcer of the ear.

7. For diarrhoea, take juice of the leaves of this same wort, and boil it in water; give it to drink in the manner which may seem good to thee; he will be recovered.

**SMEAR WORT. XX.**

1. This wort, which is named ἀριστόλοχια, and by another name smear wort, is produced on downlands, and on solid places.

2. Against strength of poison, take this wort aristolochia, and pound it; give to drink in wine; it overcometh all the strength of the poison.

3. For the stiffest fevers, take the same wort and dry it; smoke (the sick) then therewith; it puts to flight not only the fever, but also devil sickness (demoniacal possession).

4. For sore of nostrils, take root of this same wort, and introduce it into the nostrils; quickly it purges them, and leadeth to health. Verily, leeches may not heal much without this wort.

5. In case that one be afflicted with chill, take this same wort, and oil and swine grease; put

---

a Ad dysentericos.

b Latin, Ad fistulas, and fistulis inserta.
them together; then hath it the strength to warn him.

Two snakes intertwined. MS. V., fol. 24 c.

6. For bite of adder, take roots of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies and half a sextarius, (4 pint) of wine; wash them together; give to drink frequently; then will it remove the poison.

7. If any child be vexed, a then take thou the same wort, and smoke it with this; then wilt thou render it the gladder.

8. In case that to any one an ulcer b grow on his nose, take the same wort, and cypress, and dragons, and honey, pound together, lay thereto (apply the preparation); then will it be soon amended.

Cress, Watercress. e

1. In case that a mans hair fall off, d take juice of the wort which one nameth nasturtium, and by another name cress; put it on the nose; the hair shall wax (grow).

2. This wort is not sown, but it is produced of itself in wylls (springs), and in brooks; e also it is written, that in some lands it will grow against walls.

3. For sore of head, that is for scurf and for itch, take seed of this same wort and goose grease;

---

a Latin, contristatus.
b Latin, carcinomata.
c The drawings are rudely like the plant. "The drawing in MS. V. is most like Euphorbia lathyris, caper spurge," H.
d Latin, Ad caput depilandum.
e Latin, circa parietes imos. The interpreter has wilfully altered the sense.
HERBARIVM

toromne hit ha hiptneore 1 haer 2 reuiper of sam
hearpde azylh.

Piđ hic 3 rapiyyre 4 zenim par ylcan pyrte nal-
turopeum y pollein 5 reo on paetene sylle drincan
bonne yebest 6 du haer lechoman 7 rapiyire 8 y seryl
topepi 9 .

Piđ pylyar zenim par ylcan pyrte y cuca hy mid
ele lege orep ha pylyar nim bonne 10 haer 11 ylcan
pyrte 12 learp y lege peepc13

Piđ peartan zenim par ylcan pyrte y zyk 14 cuca
toromne 15 lege peepc16 hy beob rona popnumene.

Greate pyrt. xxii.

Deor pyrt pe man hienubulbum y odrum naman
greate pyrt nemnep heo bir cenned 17 abutan 18 heogan 19
y on pulum torum.

Piđ lida pane zenim pyrrre ylcan pyrte pe pe hienu-
bulbum nemdun 20 pyx yntyan 21 y zeteneq rpmepurp
dam be zechon 22 y of cyppieero 23 lam terepynne
aneq pundeq zephite eleq y trecqa 24 yntya cuca to
romne pel gemeniec, 25 hit gennud y par ge baer inndef
gene peapa 26 lida.

Lif nebcorn on pyrmanneg nebbe peesen 27 zenim
pyrrre ylyfan 28 pyrte pyrtujaman 29 y gemeniec 30 piđ ele
peea 31 ylyddan pearpn 32 hit apecnmaq on ealle ha
nebcorn.

1 hiir, B. 2 haercynpe, H. 3 licer, B. 4 "Ad cruditatem,
indigestion. The translator took it for "r awness." 5 polleglan, O.
6 bone yeboteuf, H.; jau, O. 7 --man, H. B.; --mef, O. 8 --neffe,
B. 9 topepe, H. 10 bahe, O. 11 pepe, B. O. 12 pyrt, O.
13 par, O. 14 "Ad strumas"—cum lomento. Apuleius. That is, a
mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together. But pyrt=yeast. 15 to-
gabere, O. 16 bape, B.; jar, O. 17 cenned, H. B. 18 --don, B.
19 hecon, H. B. 20 --bon, B. 21 cyppe, H. 22 gemeniec, H.
23 Olei
cyprini, Lat.; oil of privet; cyppeffa, H. 24 trecqa, B. 25 gemeniec, H.
26 --ce, B. 27 bape, B. 28 peexan, B. 28 ylyfan, H. 29 pyrtep--
B. H. 30 gemeniec, H.; --, B. 31 peca, B. 32 par, B.
pound together; it draws from off the head the whiteness of the scurf.

4. For soreness of body, take this same wort nasturtium, and penny royal; seethe them in water; give to drink; then amendest thou the soreness of the body, and the evil departs.

5. Against swellings, take this same wort, and pound it with oil; lay over the swellings; then take leaves of the same wort, and lay them thereto.

6. Against warts, take this same wort and yeast; pound together, lay thereto; they be soon taken away.

**Great Wort. XXII.**

1. This wort, which man nameth ἑρυκάλαβος, and by another name great wort, is produced about hedges and in foul places.

2. For sore of joints, take of this same wort, which we named hierobulbus, six ounces, and of goats grease by the same (measure), and of oil of cypress, the tree genus, by weight of one pound, and two ounces; pound together; when well mixed, it will take away the disease, either of the inwards or of the limbs.

3. If granulations (pimples) grow on a woman's face, take roots of this same wort, and mingle with oil; then wash afterwards therewith; it will purge away all the face kernels (pimples).

---

*a* Latin, Ad cruditatem, indigestion.

*b* Latin, Ad furunculos, boils.

*c* Latin, Cyprinum oleum, ad libram et uncias duas; oil of privet, one pound two ounces. The interpreter had his difficulties.

*d* Latin, Cum linimento lupinacio, that is, brewis, used as a wash for the face.
Deor rýnte be man apollinaepem yô óðrum naman zlóppyrít nemned ýy rěd ñ apollo hû apere⁴ mīdan⁵ recolde⁶ yôn hý⁷ ecreulapio þam læce rýllan þanon he hýpe ræne⁸ naman⁹ on ærepte.

Pie handa¹⁰ ræpe ženim þar ýlcan rýnte apollinaepem enuca hû⁹ mid eælbum¹⁰ fmeþpe butan¹¹ þaelte do þæptô¹² ænne¹³ rænœ¹⁴ calde¹⁵ þiney þy sý¹⁶ gætet butan¹⁷ fmeþe¹⁸ þ þæþ smeppey¹⁹ ry àñer þunþer þæplete²⁰ enuca to þomne þam þæmete þe ðu eþan rýnce þ lege to þæpe²¹ handa.²²

Mageþe.²³ xxiv.

Pie eæzena ræpe þænme man²⁴ ñp rynnæn²⁵ upganze þær rýnte þe man camemelon yô óðrum naman mageþe nemned þi þonne²⁶ hû man nime²⁷ cræfe þi he hû²⁸ pille pie þleen þi pie eæzena ræpe niman²⁹ nýme ryddan þ þor þi ñmýþge³⁰ ðæ eæzan þæpnið.³¹

Deorl clærpe.³² xxv.

Deor rýnte þe man chamedþyr yô óðrum naman heorl-clærpe nemned heo hîd cenned³³ on dûnum³⁴ þ on þæftum landum.
GLOVEWORT, *Lily of the valley.* XXIII. *Convallaria majalis.*

1. Of this wort, which is named Apollinaris, and by another name gloewort, it is said that Apollo should first find it, and give it to Esculapius, the leech, whence he set on it the name.

2. For sore of hands, take this same wort Apollinaris, pound it with old lard without salt, add thereto a cup of old wine, and let that be heated without smoke, and of the lard let there be by weight of one pound; knock (pound) together in the manner in which thou mightest work a plaister, and lay to the hand.

MAYTHE. XXIV. *Anthemis nobilis.*

1. For sore of eyes, let a man take ere the upgoing of the sun, the wort which is called χαμαίμελον, and by another name maythe, and when a man taketh it, let him say that he will take it against white specks, and against sore of eyes; let him next take the ooze, and smear the eyes therewith.

HART CLOVER. XXV. *Medicago, Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named χαμαιδρος, Germander, and by another name hart clover, is produced on downs and on solid lands.

---

*a* Ad vulnera cyronia. By Celsus (v. xxviii. 5.) vlcus chironium is defined as "quod et magnum est, et habit oras duras, callosas, tumentes." But the interpreter knew some Greek, and in that language χείρ is hand.

*b* Latin, Vinum vetus sine fumo. The interpreter did not know that the Romans evaporated some watery particles of the must before fermentation. The words "be heated," are his interpolation.

*c* Teucrium chamaedrys, Bot.

*d* Latin, Sabulosus, sandy.
See the glossary on erop-tearp.
2. If one be bruised,\textsuperscript{a} take this wort, which we named chamedrys, pound it in a treen (wooden) fat (vessel); give to drink in wine; it also healeth for an incised wound.

\textit{Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 25 d.}

3. For bite of adder, take this same wort, pound it very small to dust; give to drink in old wine; thoroughly will it drive off the poison.

4. For foot addle (gout), take this same wort; give to drink in warm wine, in the manner in which we here before said; wonderfully it alleviates the sore, and prepares the cure. This wort thou shalt take in the month which is named August.

\textbf{Wolfs comb. xxvi.}

1. For liver sickness, take juice of this wort, which man nameth \textit{χαρακτέλαια}, and by another name wolfs comb; give it to drink in wine, and to the feverish with warm water; wonderfully it benefits.

2. For drink of poison, take this same wort; knock it to dust; give it to drink in wine; all the poison departs.

3. For water sickness, take this same wort, and ravens foot and heart clover and ground pine, of all these worts equally much by weight; pound them to small dust; give them to swallow in wine; to young men five spoonsfull, and to younger, and to the infirm, and to wives (women), three spoons (full); to little children one; wonderfully it letteth off the water through urine.

\textsuperscript{a} Latin, Convulsos, and Etiam ruptos sanat.

\textsuperscript{b} The English text has mistaken \textit{χαρακτέλαια} for \textit{χαρακτέλαια}, and translated the former, as in art. cit, and incorrectly.

\textsuperscript{21} \textit{anne}, B. H.; \textit{anne}, O.; \textit{ane}, V.

\textsuperscript{22} Five words omitted in H.;

\textsuperscript{23} \textit{pudelice}, O., woundily.
Rather ground
pine.

Henep. 1  

Πῖθ  πυρπτε  ἰενῖμ  παρ  ρύπτε  ἤ  μαν  χαμεπτίχυρ
ὑ ὕ  ὀδρυμ  ἀναμ  ἵενεπ  ὑ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ
πορ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ  ἐναθ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ

Henepet 10  

Πῖθ  ἰννὸδ  ἐνατύριζεν  ἰενῖμ  παρ  ρύπτε  ἤ  ἵεναθ
χαμεδαριν  ἰενῖμ  ἵεναθ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ  ἰενῖμ

Lydrýpt.  xxix.

Δοσ  ρύπτ  ἰενῖμ  ἰαν  ὀστραγο  ὕ  ὀδρυμ  ἰαν  ἤδ
ρύπτ  ἰενῖμ  ἰαν  ἰαν  ἰαν  ἰαν  ἰαν

O. condenses.

1 heenep, H.; nepre, B., by later hand and in index. In the par
graph next preceding heenep, heenep, in all the MSS., answered to chama
pitys.  2 heenep, H. B.; 't on eglis heenep hereδ, O.  3 an for ʒ, O.,
following the sound.  4 pape, B.  5 πῦδα, O.  6 ἰαν  ἰενῖμ  πυδα, O.
7 punde, H.  8 ρύπτ, O.  9 γενιδ, V.  10 ἤπραγνεν, H.; refnef
for, B., by later hand.  11 pænæy, B.  12 nennaδ, O.  13 fimelen,
H.; rmalan, B.; -ke, O.  14 rama, O.  15 permæ, O.  16 ἰαν, O.
17 ʒ, O. See St. Marh., Meiden & M., p. 89.  18 O. breaks the sentence,
fol. 16, at " ἰαν."  19 κασνεδ, H. B.  20 -ton, B.  21 ὕπρ
γευμαν, H.  22 ὧπρναν, B.  23 ραμα, B.  24 O. adds ἰα.
25 man, H.; manne, O.  26 foræ, O.  27 ʒύ  ʒ, H. B. add.  28 -ned,
O.; acennede, H. B.  29 lig, B.  30 ὧπα foræ, O.  31 lchaman, B.
Hemp. xxvii.

1. For wounds, take this wort which is called χαμαίπιτος, and by another name hemp; knock (pound), and lay it to the wound; if then the wound be very deep, take the ooze, and wring it on the wound.

2. For sore of inwards, take the same wort, give (it) to drink; it will take away the sore.

Ravens foot.① xxviii.

1. For to stir the inwards, take the wort which Greeks name χαμαίάφι, and the Engles ravens foot; knock (pound) to small dust; give to drink in warm water; it will stir the inwards.

Litewort. xxix.

1. This wort, which is named hostriago, and by another name lithewort, is produced about burial places and on barrows, and on walls of houses, which stand against downs.

2. For all things which are generated on a man by way of disease, take this wort, which we called hostriago, and knock (pound) it; then lay it to the sore. All the things, as we ere (before) said, which are generated on mans body to loathe, it thoroughly will heal.

① Ravens foot is Ranunculus ficaria. Bot. Chamaedafne is Ruscus racemosus. A ranunculus, but not ficaria, is drawn in MS. V.; a Ruscus in MS. G.
HERBARIVM

Hic du par pyrte\(^1\) niman\(^2\) pylle du recalt clæne beon \(^4\) eac\(^3\) òn pamm\(^4\) upzæge pu hý\(^5\) recalt niman \(^6\) on ðam monde \(^7\) de\(^8\) man rihur nemned.

Hæpen\(^9\) hydele.\(^{10}\) xxx.

Pia modur\(^11\) sape\(^12\) zemim parr pyrte \(^{13}\) zícar brittanice y engle\(^{14}\) hæpen\(^15\) hýdele nemned cumca hý\(^{16}\) ppa zíne\(^17\) y ppyng \(\tilde{\beta}\) por sýle ðuny\(^{18}\) y healde ppa on hý modle \(\cdot\) \(\chi\) ðeal man hýlýnæ ðæl ðærop\(^{19}\) spelge gelice hir ðemnad.\(^{20}\)

Eart pia modur pape\(^21\) zemim ða\(^{22}\) ylcan pyrte\(^{23}\) hrytitanemæ \(\cdot\) ÷ýf \(\tilde{\beta}\) hý\(^{24}\) zíne næbbe zemim hýðry\(^{25}\) cumca mid ðine on húnter ríenýrfe nim ðonne\(^{26}\) ðan pyl\(\tilde{p}\)an zemete ðe pe æp\(^{27}\) çraedon heo hæfð ða\(^{28}\) sýlfan zěppæmmònë.\(^{29}\)

Pia pape ða ÷ýf hý pæzegèn\(^30\) zemim ða \(\tilde{p}\) ylcan pyrte\(^31\) heo of rumphe punduþleichæ\(^32\) mítæ\(^{33}\) helpeð. hýne por \(\cdot\) hýne dúrt ùt \(\tilde{\beta}\) geæhældænæ\(^{34}\) on pænæ\(^{35}\) por ðam pe heo æleoæn tîman ne ætyðæ.\(^{36}\) hýne por \(\tilde{\beta}\) ðu recalt on pæmæj\(^{37}\) hømæ\(^{38}\) geæhældan dúræ\(^{39}\) eac \(\tilde{\beta}\) dúrt \(\cdot\) \(\tilde{\beta}\) geæhæld ætædæcc æc hýt rææpæliche ðemnad to ðam sýlfæn\(^41\) brýce mid ðine onhýrped.

Pia ðærcne innød to stýügnænæ\(^{42}\) zemim þyrr ylcan pyræte seæp\(^{43}\) fyle ðunæcan be ðæpe\(^{44}\) mítæ \(\tilde{p}\) hýa mæge þúph hir self\(^{46}\) butæn\(^{47}\) ðemægæræ \(\cdot\) \(\tilde{\beta}\) hir æþæpæmad punduþleichæ\(^{48}\) ðonne\(^{50}\) innød.
3. If thou will to take this wort, thou shalt be clean, and also, ere rising of sun, thou shalt take it in the month which is named July.

**Bright-coloured Hydele. XXX.**

1. For sore of mouth, take this wort which the Greeks name βερτανία, and the Engles dark hued hydele; knock (pound) it so green, and wring the ooze; give to sip, and let (the sufferer) hold it so in his mouth, and though a man swallow some dole (part) thereof, it will alike benefit.

2. Again, for sore of mouth, take the same wort britannica; if thou have it not green, take it dry, pound it with wine to the thickness of honey; take it then in the same manner as we before said; it will have the same good effect.

3. For sore of teeth, and if they wag, take the same wort; it out of some wonderlike virtue will help; its ooze and its dust is to be preserved in winter, since it does not appear at every time; its ooze thou shalt hold in a rams horn; dry also the dust, and keep it. Verily, also, it sharply benefits towards the same use, swallowed with wine.

4. For fast (costive) inwards, to stir them, take the juice of this same wort; give it to drink by the might, which each one may (according to a man's strength), through itself without danger, it purges wonderfully the inwards.
Pi'd ridan ràpe ḫ um hecndi kàppam hàm xàm. 4 namen جرائم 4 man bárum pàxand 5 yánati pàm hàm. 6 mun hecndi ḫ 6 man 7 hecndi. 8 puđ pàxand 9 hecndi. 10 hecndi. 11

Pudu leetcode. 12 xxxi.

Deor pyūt pe man lactucam pîñatîcam y odûm naman 13 pudu leetcode 14 nemnde bid cenned 15 on hezamun stôrum y on pandigum. Pudai eazene dûmûnne yìr ræd ḫ pe earp onnâm he uppleon 16 pîle to ḫ y he ḫ beoptum xereon mæxe 17 ḫ 18 he pîlle mid ḫ am reape ḫ y eazan 19 heppan y pàxtan ḫ he pûrh ḫ onpeh 20 ḫ maæçan beoptum neffe.

Ert pi'd eazene dûmûnne nemnu yûrmû yûre pûrmû reap pe man lactucam pîñatîcam nembon mid ealbon pine y mid hunige zemeneseg 21 y yûr yû buran 22 since xeromnûd 23 y bid selur 24 y man yûrmû pûrtû rea pû ap re rædun y pin y hunig zemeneseg 22 tosomne y on anpe xæreppen 26 ampullan zeloze 27 buçe 28 ponne him reaap y y y of dam pu healcne læsedom onzigf.

---

1 nemnde, H. B. 2 pyūt, O., and alters. 3 xûne, B. 4 man, B.; purûrûman, O. 5 hig, B. O. 6 xerecam, B.; zemeneseg, O. 7 oddir, O. 8 ḫûg, B.; hîhûhû yû, H., with a later attempt to alter; but the penman meant what he wrote. 9 gelûf, B. 10 punûphile, H. B. 11 gumûg, H. 12 In H. a later gloss gives Scaulo, Seairolo, understand Scariola, garden endive, or broad leaf, (Florio); puđ lefere, B., by later hand. 13 namon, B. 14 leetcode, B. 15 cenned, H. B. 16 up pîle yûon, H.; plûon, B. 17 màx, V., the last letter (e) gone. 18 bi, B., but V. H. omit. 19 eazon, B. 20 archð, H. 21 zemeneseg, B.; zemeneseg, H. 22 buron, B. 23 xeromnûd, H. B. 24 selcfe, H.; -leçt, B.
5. For sore of side, which the Greeks name παράλυτις (palsy), take this same wort so green, with (its) roots; pound it; give it to drink in wine, two draughts or three; it is believed that it will wonderfully benefit.

**WOOD or wild LETTUCE.**

1. This wort, which is named lactuca silvatica, and by another name wood lettuce, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy ones.

2. For dimness of eyes, it is said that the earn (eagle), when he will upfly, in order that he may see the more brightly, will touch his eyes with the juice, and wet them, and he through that obtains the greatest brightness.

3. Again, for dimness of eyes, take juice of this same wort, which we named lactuca silvatica, mixed with old wine and with honey, and let this be collected without smoke. It is best that a man mingle together juice of this wort, which we before named, and wine and honey, and lay them up in a glass ampulla (vessel); use when need be; from this you will observe a wondrous cure.

---

a The drawing is nearly gone, but traces of a lettuce remain. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 19 b, has a tall bunch of leaves.
Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.

Piò eæzena ræpe zëmm ïaz pe ñam æçrimomiam 

1. xxxii.
1. For sore of eyes, take this wort, which is named agrimony, and by another name garclive; pound it so green by itself; if then thou have it not green, take it dry and dip it in warm water, so as thou mayest easiliest use it; smear then therewith; hastily it driveth away the fault and the sore from the eyes.

2. For sore of inwards, take roots of this same wort, which we named agrimony; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Against cancer, and against wounds, take this same so green; pound it; lay it to the sore conveniently; it can cure the disorder. If then the wort be dry, dip it in warm water; it is believed that it may profit to the same purpose.

Figure of snake. MS. V., fol. 27 d.

4. Against bite of snake, take this same wort, by weight of two drachms, and two draughts of wine; give this to drink (to the bitten); wonderfully it removes the poison.

5. For warts, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; lay it thereto; it takes away the warts.

6. For sore of spleen, take this same wort, give to swallow in wine; it removes the sore of the spleen.

7. If thou will to cut any things from off the

---

Garclive. a  xxxii.

---

a In the drawing, MS. V., fol. 27 c, no flowers remain, the leaves are ovate serrated. Enough, however, may be seen, especially the long spike, to satisfy the doubter. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 20 a, has made the flowers droop.
Pudu pope. 14 xxxiii.

Pudu pseancena 15 rape ođde pona zenim pyrrpe 16 pyrrpe 17 yap pe 18 man aytula pexia y ođsum naman pudu pope 19 nemned mid amizdalep ele smyhe 20 pre 21 py bëh pybunduphice 22 pyrrpe 23 gehaelb 24 y pybunduphice 25 sëcmaça hët y pel gehaedebo lege hëpert. 26

Pudu lipe rape 27 zenim pyrrpe 28 pylan 29 pyrrpe 30 pyrrpe 31 pybreuncan on zepetton 32 paetep 33 hir y rap 34 bunduphice 35 ofzenim 36

Pudu 37 dooce, 38 xxxiv.

Lýf hylle zëdnej 39 on lechoman 40 become zenim hët pyrrpe pe man lapatium y ođsum naman pudu dooce nemned y eild ppyyen tempu 41 y ñone epuman 42 of openbaecenum 43 lipe cmaça toponne jam zemete ëc ëu clydan pyrrpe lege 44 to ëam rape hët gehaeld bunduphice.

---

body, and it then seem to thee, that thou mayest not, take this same wort pounded; lay it thereto; it openeth and healeth.

8. For blow of iron or of pole, this same wort, pounded and applied, wonderfully healeth.


1. For sore of shanks, or of feet, take juice of this same wort, which is called hastula regia, and by another name woodroffe, with oil of almond; smear where the sore is; it will be wonderfully healed, and if it be a swelling, pound it and lay it made well lithe thereto.

2. For disease of liver, take roots of this same wort; give to drink in sweetened water; it will wonderfully remove the disorder.


1. If any stiffness come upon the body, take this wort, which is called lapatium, and by another name wood dock, and old swine lard, and the crumb of an oven-baked loaf; pound together in the manner in which one makes a poultice, lay it to the sore, it healeth wonderfully.

a The drawings all intend an asphodel; they cannot be meant for an asperula. See art. liii.

b The drawings all intend sorrel: in MS. T. is a gloss "Surdocke."

42 epúman, B. 44 bacenan, H. 41 le, H., corrected to lege.
Codic gealla vel cupmelle. xxxv.

1 Piò lifep ade genim ýar rýpte pe geaca centaupia maiop ÿ angle² cupmelle.³ reo mape nemnad⁴ ÿ eac⁵ sume men eopid geallan hataδ⁶ seoδ on pine syle dpincan. pundolvice heo zeça pamphad. ÿ piδ mitan⁷ rape do pyri syle.

Piδ punda ÿ piδ canepor genim ÿar ican⁸ rýpte enuca hý lege to ÿam rape ne zežarad heo ÿ ÿat ÿap pünhip pexe.⁹

Deos rýle rýnt centaupia ÿr spýfe rceapp numul¹⁰ rype punda ÿ ride to gehaellenne¹¹ rpa ÿ ÿa punda hrapolice tosedepe šañ. ÿ eac¹² rpa pome¹³ hio zedep ÿ plere tosedepe zečipad gýp hýt man on ÿam pætepe gesyged pe heo on bîd.

Lupmelle reeppuge. xxxvi.

Deos rýnt pe man centaupiam ninopem ÿ oðrūm naman cupmelle seo læppem¹⁴ nemned⁵ eac¹⁵ rume men reipuigm hataδ.¹⁶ heo bîd cenned¹⁷ on pes lui⁸ dum ÿ on rypangum. eac¹⁸ ÿr ræð ÿ chyrone¹⁹ cen⁰ tampa pindan pceolde²⁰ þap rýytæ pe pe ÿer centaupiam maipem²¹ ÿ nû centaupiam ninopem nemdun²² danan²³ hý²⁴ eac²⁵ ÿone naman healdad centaupia.

Piδ næðpæn rîte genim pyttye ýlcæn pýnte dufód hý²⁶ rîyle zeccaude²⁷ syle dpincan on cauldum²⁸ pine hýt þemned²⁹ ryphedice.

Piδ eazena rape genim pyttye ýlcæn pýnte reap rnyra³⁰ da eazen³¹ ræp³² mid hir gehaeld þa pyynnýtṛye³³ ræpe³⁴ geyludे. zemeneç eac³⁵ hunyx þæptô³⁶ hýt

---

EARTH GALL, or Curmel. XXXV.

1. For liver disease, take the wort which the Greeks name centaurea maior, and the Engle churmell the greater, and which also some men call earth gall; seethe it in wine, give to drink; wonderfully it strengtheneth; and for sore of spleen do the same.

2. For wounds and for cancer, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the sore; it alloweth not that the sore further wax.

3. This same wort centaurea is very efficacious to heal new and wide wounds, so that the wounds soon come together; and so also similarly it has effect so that flesh shall cleave together if it be soaked in the water in which the wort is.

FEVER FUGE, or the lesser Curmel. XXXVI.

1. This wort, which is named centaurea minor, and by another name the lesser churmel, and which also some men call feverfuge, is produced on solid lands and on strong ones. Also it is said that Chiron the centaur should find (found) these worts which we before named centaurea maior, and now centaurea minor; whence they also obtain the name centaureae.

2. For bite of snake, take dust of this same wort, or itself pounded; administer this to the patient in old wine; it will produce much benefit.

3. For sore of eyes, take this same wort's juice; smear the eyes therewith; it heals the thinness of the sight (the weakness of the vision). Mingle also honey...
Personaca, however, otherwise

**Herbarium**

However, otherwise.

Bete. xxxvii.

Bete, xxxvii.

Bete, xxxvii.
thereto; it benefits similarly dim eyes, so that the brightness (of vision) is restored (to them).

4. If one then fall into this mischief, take a good handful of this same wort, seethe it in wine or in ale, so that of the wine there be an ambur or jug full; have it stand three days; take then every day when there may be occasion, a half sextarius, mix with honey; then let him drink this fasting.

5. For spasm of sinews, take this same wort, seethe in water to a third part; administer (to the patient) to drink as much as he then is able, and as may be needful; he will be healed.

6. For tasting of poison, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar, give to drink; it will soon drive off the poison. Take also roots of the same wort by weight of ten pennies, throw it into wine; give to drink three draughts.

7. In case that worms vex about the navel, do as we before said.

8. For tugging (spasm) of sinews, it is needs then that thou take this same wort, seethe it in water to a third part; it will cast out the worms.

Beet. xxxvii.

1. Against all wounds, and against bites of snake, take juice of this wort, which is called personaca, and

---

a The Latin has Ad auriginem, for jaundice. The translator was ignorant of that word.

b This receipt does not match the Latin text. The translator passed from “Ad auriginem” to “Ad lumbricos et tineas.”

c The drawings, MS. V., fol. 29 b, and MS. A., fol. 22 a, furnish the plant with a small globular tuber, and the leaves are beet leaves. In MS. Bodley, 130, also, Personata is glossed in the margin Beet, and the drawing with the fructification is faithful.
Persolata, is Burdock = clare.

boete\(^1\) nemned syle dunquean on ealdon\(^2\) pine ealle 
naedpan lifar hýt punduplice\(^3\) gehæled.\(^4\)

Píd reepnag ženim þýrre ylcan rýnte leafe beegýrd 
to þam reepnwendan\(^5\) rôna,\(^6\) hýt punduplice done reepn 
afíged.\(^7\)

Píd\(^8\) cancop on punde ræxe\(^9\) ženim þar rýnte pyl\(^10\) 
on fætere ðepe þa\(^11\) pünde ðærpmid sýððan ženim þa 
rýnte ð y rapan ð rœmeru\(^12\) cnucu mid eeede do þonne on 
clað lege to ðæpe\(^13\) punde.

Píd innoðer sape ženim þýrre ylcan rýnte reape ðe 
æne ræcne\(^14\) y hunisg ðrege þen pyle dunquean\(^15\) 
reepnwendum.

Píd réde\(^16\) hunder rîhte ženim þýrre ylcan\(^17\) rýnte 
rýptæpum\(^18\) cnucu mid gæatan ræcel lege to ðam 
rîhte.

Píd nipe punda þe þone raetan serýrceaf\(^19\) ženim 
hille ylcan rýnte rýptæpum\(^20\) y hægðopneil leape 
eæþyþ epon mýcel cnucu rosomne lege to ðam 
undum.\(^21\)

Strœophbejan\(^22\) rîpte. XXXVIII.

Deor rýnte de man rægæ ð oðrimum naman strœap-
bejegean\(^23\) nemned bîd cenneð\(^24\) on dihþlum\(^25\) 
storum ð on clemum ð eac\(^26\) on dunum.

Píd mîltan ræpe ženim þýrre ylcan rýnte reape þe 
þe rægæn nembon ð hunis syle dunquean hýt rœmad\(^27\) 
punduplice.\(^28\)

Þýrre ylcan rýnte reape píd hunis gæmenæged\(^29\) mid

---

\(^1\) bere, H.; bêe, B.  
\(^2\) -ban, B.  
\(^3\) -bun, H.  
\(^4\) gehæled, H.  
\(^5\) -rôna, H. omits.  
\(^6\) afíged, B.  
\(^7\) Read pyl ?? against V. H. B.  
\(^8\) peaxe, B.; peaxað, H.  
\(^9\) pyl, H.  
\(^10\) þap, B.  
\(^11\) þam, B.  
\(^12\) rœmeru, B.  
\(^13\) -ca, O.  
\(^14\) rode, O.  
\(^15\) ylca, H.  
\(^16\) rýptæpum, H.  
\(^17\) rýpeað, B.  
\(^18\) -me, O.  
\(^19\) -nan punda, O.  
\(^20\) -strœap bejege, H.; Strœabere, B., by the later 
hand.  
\(^21\) bejegen, B.  
\(^22\) cenneb, H. B.  
\(^23\) dihþlum, H. B.  
\(^24\) eac. H.  
\(^25\) þræmæð, H.  
\(^26\) pundoplice, H. B.  
\(^27\) gæmenæged, H.; -mænged, B.
by another name beet; give to drink in old wine; it wonderfully heals all bites of snake.

2. Against fevers, take a leaf of this same wort; gird it to the fevered patient; soon it will wonderfully put to flight the fever.

3. In case that a cancer wax upon a wound, take this wort, boil it in water; bathe the wound therewith; afterwards take the wort and soap and grease, pound them with vinegar, place them on a cloth, lay them to the wound.

4. For sore of inwards, take a draught of the juice of this same wort, and of honey two draughts; give (this to the sick) to drink fasting.

5. For bite of mad dog, take a root of this same wort, pound with coarse salt, lay that to the wound.

6. For new wounds which work up the wet or humour, take root of this same wort and hawthorns leaves, of either an equal quantity; pound them together; lay to the wounds.

STRAWBERRY. 

1. This wort, which is named fraga (fragaria), and by another name strawberry, is produced in secret places and in clean ones, and also on downs.

2. For sore of milt (spleen), take juice of this same wort, which we named fragaria, and honey; give to drink; it benefits wonderfully.

3. Juice of this same wort, mingled with honey,

---

a Latin, cum sale marino.

b Named in V., Stpeopbeian pire. Strawberry plant.

c Latin, opacis, shady.

d Latin, penis; splenis was perhaps read.
rhipa hic rhemad\(^1\) myclum\(^2\) zebrunecu pid nypyr\(^3\) y pid innodej rape.

Mefpe mealupe. x\(\times\)x\(\times\)x.

\(\text{Deor pyphe pe man hibircum } \gamma \text{ oorum naman meprj }
\text{mealpe}^4 \text{ nemned bid cenned}^5 \text{ on ruhtum } \varphi \text{orum } \gamma \text{ on }
\text{peldum.}
\
\text{Pid rotjble zemim } \varphi^6 \text{ pyphe } \text{pe } \text{pe hibircum nembi}
\text{doj} \text{ ennca mid ealdum pypyle lege } \text{to } \text{baam pape } \text{py}
\text{bypydan baxe heo hyt zehele.}^8 \text{ Pypye pyphe onfunde}
\text{nypyrme manexa ealdpyr zerebic.}
\
\text{Pip } \text{ezipylyce zezebrunza } \text{pe } \text{on } \text{paam lichoman}^9
\text{ aceaned}^{10} \text{ beod zemim } \varphi^9 \text{ yclean pyphe seod mid pyle}
\text{ cepran}^{11} \text{ y mid lypryde } \gamma \text{ mid melepe}^{12}
\text{ lege } \text{to } \text{baam pape hit } \text{topehed ealle } \text{pa }
ynidypyrma.\text{13}

\text{Horsetail. } \text{xi. } \text{Equisetum.}

\text{Pib } \gamma \text{ mon}^{14} \text{ on pambe poppezen py zemim pyppy}
\text{ pyphe pyarp pe zyncaap yppipum } \gamma \text{ itali ezebipen nem-
\text{nana}^{15} \text{ on zepepetum pyn pyle } \text{duncan } \text{pezen }
\text{peenceap}^\text{16} \text{ pel } \gamma \text{ ygelyped } \gamma \text{ hyt } \gamma \text{ ypel }
yzehele.

---

1. rhemad, H. 2. myclum, B. 3. nypyr, H. B.
4. mealupe, B. 5. cenned, H. B. 6. yparm, H. B.
7. nemdoj, H. 8. zebrunecu, B. 9. yhamon, B.
10. aceaned, B. 11. cepran, B.
15. -neX, B.
16. peenceap, B.

\(\text{a The drawing, MS. V., fol. } \text{29d, is no representation of}
\text{marsh mallow, nor of any English kind of the Malva nor}
\text{Althaea of the botanists. In MS. A. is a figure neither like}
\text{marsh mallow nor like the English drawing. But MS. T.}
\text{draws the wort known to the mediaeval botanists, especially}
along with pepper, benefits much when drunk, for
oppression of the chest and sore of inwards.

**Marsh Mallow.**

1. This wort, which is called hibiscus, and by another
name marsh mallow, is produced in moist places, and in
fields.

2. For gout, take this wort, which we named hibiscus,
pound it with old lard, lay it to the sore; by the
third day it will heal it. Many authorities affirm the
approved worth of this wort.

3. For the several gatherings which are produced on
the body, take this same wort, seethe it with cress, from a spring, and with linseed, and with meal, lay it
to the sore; it removes all the stiffnesses.

**Horsetail.**

1. In case that a man be overwaxed in wamb (belly), take juice of this wort, which the Greeks
name ιππουρίς, and the Italians equisetum, in sweetened
wine; give to drink two draughts. It is confidently
believed that it will heal that ill.

to Fuchsius, as Malva silvestris pumila, our dwarf mallow,

The drawing in MS. V., fol. 30 a, is incorrect; it has a
straight stem and rising branches as in *Equisetum fluviatile,*
*Bot.,* but is furnished with secondary verticillate branchlets
as in *E. silvaticum,* and has no catkin. The drawing in
MS. A., fol. 23 b, is evidently the same tradition: but MSS.
G. T. clearly intend Hippuris, with simple stem.

See the table of contents: ἰππεξεν, however, cannot
mean diarrhoeic. See LXIII. I.
Herbarium

142

Hiā hpane bloā hpane zennīm hyppre ēłcān pyrtē peāp peote on ṣstraße pīne būtān śmīcē ḍ譬nē pēṛteṛtē pōna ḳt 3 .isOn ṣēyeūd.1

Doclear. xli.

Deor pyrtē pe man malaē ēṛpariēcē 2 3 ḍpārēm nānum doclear nemned hūy cennēd 3 ēṛhpēp 4 on bēgānum ṣtōrum.

Pī dī bāyān ṣrā pēṃm yēnīm hyppre pyrtē pe ṣe malaam ēṛpariēcam nēmēdōn mīd hūy pyṛṛptumān 5 ānē pūndēr ḍepāته ṣeōd on ṣrētēpe pēṃpā te ḳeƛlān 6 ṣeēle 7 ḍēr ṣrētēp ɾy ṣrētēp ɾu օō ṣeō re ṣe y ɾy būnān 7 ṣṇm dāsūm ḍeṛyīde ṣpa pe ēp ērēdōn te ḳeƛlān ṣeēle ṣyūle dīṃcān ṣētėendum hūy hūyē ḳeḥeād.8

Pī dī pīnā sāpē yēnīm pār ēłcān pyrtē cnuca mīd eḥbūn pyṭle hūy hēpā 9 pīnā pār pūndoņīcē ḳeḥeād.10

Pī dī pīdān pān 11 yēnīm pār ēłcān pyrtē peōd on ɾy ṣyōdān pū hūy 12 ḍeṛōden 13 ḳēbbe ṣtōeĀpē ḳeδōn 14 yēnīm 15 pōnē pā ēpē cnuca on ṣānum mōrṛtēpe ḳo pōnē ȯn ānē 16 cḷāb lēye ṣrēptō 17 ṣpa ɾy hūy ṣṇm dāsūm nē ṣuṁbīdē ṣpū ɾy ṣēpē ḳebeṭē.

Pī dī pīpā pūndā yēnīm hyppre ēłcān pyrtē pyṛṛptumān bēpēn tō ṣŭṭē ṣo ṣpā pūndā.18

---

1 restringet, MS. 17063
2 ēṛpariēcē, H.
3 cennēd, B.
4 ēṛhpēp, B. ; ēṛhpēp, H.
5 pyṛṛptumān, H. 6 In H. the corrector made to ḍeaper ḳeƛlān, very wrongly.
7 -non, B. 8 gehēdē, B. 9 hē ḳapa, B. 10 gehēdē, H. B.
11 pārē, B. 12 hūy, B. 13 Ḋeṛōden, B. 14 ḝeδōn, B. 15 V. is here much in holes.
16 ṣēnne, H. B. 17 ṭap, B. 18 pūnde, B. Plural as before ?
2. If one break up blood much, let him take juice of this same wort; let him seethe it in strong wine without smoke; let him drink it then fasting; soon it stanches the blood.

HOCKLEAF.

1. This wort, which one nameth malva erratica, and by another name hock leaf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places.

2. For sore of bladder, take this wort which we named malva erratica, with its root, by weight of one pound; seethe in water thoroughly to the half part, and let there be of the water a sextarius (1½ pint) full or more, and let that be boiled within three days, as we before said, to a half part; give it (to the patient) to drink fasting; it will heal him.

3. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it with old lard; it wonderfully healeth the sore of the sinews.

4. For sore of side, take this same wort, seethe it, and after thou hast sodden them put up together; then take the leaves and pound them in a mortar; then put them on a cloth; lay thereto, that is to the sore, so that thou for three days unbind it not; thou shalt amend the sore.

5. For new wounds, take a root of this same wort, burn it to dust; put it on the wounds.

The technical name is from the synonym in Apuleius. The drawings in MS. V. A. are more like Pyrola. MS. T. gives also leaves growing on long footstalks from the root, but cordate. MS. G. only has stems and correct leaves.
Dundee tunze. XLII.

See the glossary.

Deoq yárte pe zpecaq buglyram & pomane lingua bubula nennáβ1 & eac enqe2 glympùc3 y odýum naman3 hundec tunze hata4 heo bido cenned5 on bege núm ftyrum & on panyxum landum.6

Lip hyléum men7 yí bær biddan bærdepe pedep oðde8 peyp peopan genim bonne9 púrtrtumán10 yírre púyrte bonne11 heo hæbbe yí bozar12 bær ræder peod bonne13 púrtrtumán on pætepe sylé dýncan bu hýné zelacan9.14

Seo eac15 de hæfþ bær ræder peopen bozar ppeamak16 bam gelice17 pe pe hær becopan erpeobon.

Bonne18 yí opey yírte yírrpe gelic peo hæfþ19 sume dæle20 hæppan learp21 bonne22 socce23 bærte24 yírte25 púrtrtumán26 on pætepe zeyþs27 ridbad teoom y nuddrum.

Píb níjyrte28 genim bár yléan yírte29 y hunyz y hlap30 pe yí mið smepurpe31 zebacen32 bam gelice je lu eýdan yírte punxuplice hýt ð rúm topúte.

Glædene.33 XLIII.

Píb pætepe peocnýrrpe34 genim bár yírte pe man bulhisçellitæpe y odýum naman glædene35 nemned y

---

1 nénex, B. 2 eac on anglyce, H. 3 nana, O. 4 hácanex, B.
5 cennex, B. 6 O. omits a line. 7 Gym man, O. 8 odde, H.,
by a krapæs; offar, O. 9 bane, O. 10 -me-, O. 11 bane, O.
12 -xex, O. 13 bane, O. 14 -noft, H.; -næft, O. 15 eac, H.
16 ppeamak, H. 17 gelice, B. 18 bæn, O. 19 hæfenex, O.
20 sálan, B.; bale, O. 21 learp, B. 22 bæn, O. 23 socce, H. B.
24 sápe, B.; bæra, O. 25 yírte, O. 26 -man, O. 27 zeyþs, B.
28 nípper, H. B. 29 beof ylea yírte, O. 30 hlap, H. 31 smepurpe, H. B.
32 bæces, O. 33 glædene, O. 34 -neyte, H. 35 glædene, O.
APVLEII.

HOUNDS TONGUE. XLII.

1. This wort, which the Greeks name βούγλωσσον, and the Romans lingua bubula, and also the English call glovewort, and by another name hounds tongue, is produced in cultivated places, and in sandy lands.

2. If any man have a tertian fever, or a quartan, take the root of this wort, when it has three shoots to seed; seethe the root in water; give (it) him to drink; thou shalt cure him.

3. The wort also which has four seed stalks, benefits like that which we have before mentioned.

4. Besides, there is another wort like this, which hath in some degree a less leaf than the dock. A root of that wort swallowed in water, is an antidote against frogs and snakes.

5. Against oppression of the chest,\(^a\) take this same wort and honey, and a loaf which has been baked with lard, in the manner in which thou wouldst make a poultice; wonderfully doth it disperse the disorder.

GLADDEN,\(^b\) falsely. XLIII.

1. For water sickness (dropsy), take this wort, which is named βολβος σκιλλητικος, and by another

---

\(^a\) Latin, Ad suppurationes in corpore. The old interpreter read suspirationes.

\(^b\) The traditional figure may be *Scilla nutans*, *Bot.*, or some other, but the leaves are drawn too broad for the squills. In MS. Add. 17063, a flowerpot has been made out of the bulb. Βόλβος σκιλλητηκος is in so many words the bulb of the squill, and should not have been confused with gladden, gladiolus. But this wort does duty for others.
De par excellence, si nonnulli genium sponne
innepeamde reo on pætepeæ bonne hýt peapm ry
gemenge eac þæcto hunig ð ecde þyle þýr þecencear full
fulle lyde hrapde þacal þeo þecnyt þeon ut acogæn
þunæ midæ.

Ptb lipa ræpe genim þar ylcan rýnt15 ppa þe ëær
cpædan16 innepeamde7 rýlt18 on ele ymýpa10 þþ ræp ðæp20
mib sono hýt þþemad.21

Ptb þa22 aþle þe þþecar þapomichæf nemmad genim
þýrre ylcan rþnte rþþtrumanæn cnucæ mib ecde þ
mib hlæpe lege to þam ræpe23 pundophice hýt hý24
gææled.
Ptb þ man ne maæe þæteræcoæter manæer þþukt
gæcelan genim þýrre þyl25 rþnte leæp lege unær
þa túngæn yona heo þone26 þþukt þþophyt.
name gladden, and next dry a it all about; then take the inward part, seethe it in water, when it be warm; b mix also thereto honey and vinegar; administer three cups full; very quickly shall the sickness be drawn out by urine.

2. For disease of joints, c take this same wort as we before said, the inner part; boil it in oil; smear the sore therewith; soon it benefits.

3. For the disorder the Greeks name πασωνίχας, angnails, take root of this same wort, pound with vinegar and with a loaf, lay it to the sore; wonderfully it healeth the same.

4. In case that the thirst of a dropsical man may not be assuaged, take a leaf of this same wort, lay it under the tongue, soon it abateth the thirst.

Wall penny wort, (Our) Lady's navel. d XLIV. Cotyledon umbilicus.

1. This wort, which the Greeks name κοτυληδόν, and the Romans umbilicus veneris, is produced on roofs and on barrows.

2. Against swellings, e take this wort and swine lard, yet without salt, of either constituent alike much by

---

a The interpreter translates torretur etymologically.

b Latin, madidum; this is tepidum.

c Latin, Ad perniones, that is kibes, heellores, from the old sense of Perna=Πέρνα, a heel.

d The figure in V. represents "Cotyledon umbilicus, stem and flowers alone; the leaves rarely coexist with them." (H.) The drawing in MS. Bodley, 130, is monstrous; in MS. A. valueless; in MS. G. it gives us convolvulus arvensis; in MS. T. the cymbal-shaped leaves of Cot. umb. are given, the stem has been roughened, and gl. peny gres. So "Vmbilicus Veneris, peniwort," MS. Sloane, 5. So Florio, Cotgrave, etc. etc.

e In the word pirum, the interpreter decidedly followed his Latin copy, which read "cum assungia ovilla feminis sine sale equis ponderibus calida imponatur," as does MS. A. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, on the thighs.
enuca topomne lege to pam fylum hyt hy1 torepes · kep rypele pu scealt nman on pinterpide.

Attollade.2 xlv.

Deor rypele man galu emu1 y odrum naman attollade nemned bid cenne6 on pastum stopum y pi6 regay.

Pi6 hunder ylthe zenim þar rypele cnuca mid hryyle4 y mid heorþbacenium5 hilpe lege to ðam hlyte pona hyt bid gehalele · eac6 ryry sylpe emead7 pi6 heard gespell y hit eal torepes.

Dapehune.8 xlvi.

Pi6 zeporu9 y pi6 þ man hepelice hraene zenim þar rypele de zepor hryple10 y pomane mapubium nemnad y eac angle10 hapehune hata11 reod on pastene syle duncan pam þe hepelice hraenec heo hune12 gehalel pandolphice.

Pi6 magan sape zenim hryyhe yleca rypele reap ryly duncan hyc kep magan þar þam aed6 y þir him repen denuze1 · ylyle him þar ðylyce rypele pel duncan on pastene heo hyme alhaep13.

Pi6 penz rype mar abutan14 napolan15 zenim þar yleca rypele mapubium y repmold y elehpian ealpa hyyga rypele gehlece pela ðe zepylce reod on gepereton pastene y mid pine þme16 odde þyupa lege to þam napolan17 hit epell þa rype mar.

1 ley, B.; V. is here gone to pieces. 2 asterlode, B., by the xii, century hand. 3 cenne, H. B. 4 nyple H. B. 5 -nan, H. 6 eac, H. 7 emead, H. 8 hrae, B., by the later hand. 9 Ad tussim gravem. 10 eac on angle, H. 11 hune hazao, B. 12 Is qui graviter tussint. The hune in singular is negligence. O. has mauled this paragraph. 13 eap, H. B. 14 þon, B. 15 nape, H.; napel, B. 16 þypa, B. 17 nape, B.
weight, pound together, lay to the swellings, it removes them. This wort thou shalt take (up) at winter-tide.

**Attoralthe. xlv.**

1. This wort, which is named galli crus, and by another name attoralthe, is produced in solid places, and against ways.

2. For bite of dog, take this wort, pound it with grease, and with a hearth baked loaf, lay to the wound, soon it will be healed; also this same is of benefit for a hard swelling, and removes it all.

**Horehound.**

1. For colds in the head, and in case a man hreaks heavily (makes great efforts to clear his throat of phlegm), take this wort, which the Greeks name πράσιον, and the Romans marrubium, and also the English call it horehound, seethe it in water, give to drink to them that hreak heavily; it will heal them wonderfully.

2. For sore of maw (stomach), take juice of this same wort, give (the sufferer) to drink; it doth away the sore of the maw; and if fever vex him, give him this same wort in water to drink freely, it will raise him up.

3. For tape worms about the navel, take this same wort marrubium, and wormwood, and lupins, of all these worts alike much by weight, seethe in sweetened water and with wine, twice or thrice, lay to the navel; it killeth the worms.

---

*A mistake has occurred in MS. V. in the placing of the figure, which seems intended for Ceterach. Horehound is truly drawn as Prassion in MS. Bodley, 130: glossed horehounde in hand of xii. century. In MS. A., fol. 25 b, the figure has the flowers terminal, which ought to be axillary. The drawings in MSS. T. G. are monstrous.*
Piò līpa rāpe¹  unde zēnum įpare ylēcan pūnīte bērpī to abran² do to {name pāpe rōna hit gehēlīh.}

Piò accūper  digne zēnum pūrīse ylēcan pūnīte por ylē on całbum pīne⁶ drīncan rōna ² attīn tōtānpīh.

Piò yceb⁴  unde tētep zēnum įpare ylēcan pūnīte reōd on pātepe dṛēh⁵ bōne hēchōman⁶ pāp⁷ mid pāp⁷ ² pāp ry· heo orfēnīmō bōne repūf⁸ ² bōne tētep.

Piò lunzen adle zēnum įpare ylēcan pūnīte reōd on lunize ylēle pūxūcan⁹ he biō pūndōphile gehēlēd.

Piò ealle śtiāneya pāp hēchōman¹⁰ zēnum įpare ylēcan pūnīte· cūnca mid pūylle lege to {name pāpe heo hēlīh pūndōphile.

Foxespot. XLVII.

_Iris xifium._

Piò uncūde ippoṃzar ² on hēchōman¹⁰ acennēdē¹¹ beoō zēnum pūrīse pūnīte pūnīmpūman ²e man xīron ² odīrum hāman ippoṃzar ⁶mēnneō ⁵pēeōpa yntēnā zē- phīte ² ymēdīman pīx yntēnā zēphīte· eecēp yppaee.¹²
yppaee.¹² yppaee.¹² yppaee.¹² ³yppaee.¹² yppaee.¹² ³yppaee.¹² ³yppaee.¹² ³yppaee.

Piò heapōd ippoūc.²⁰ zēnum įpare ylēcan pūnīte uqepēpīdē²¹ zēphīze hy ² ycūnca²² zēnum bōonne be zēphīte eepī mêng²³ tōppomē lege to {name pāpe hēt bōonne ²pēbūpūzenan bān ²tē atyhd. ²eac²⁴ tōp hēzt on {name hēchōman²⁵ ²bērēnde byd hēt pel piō ²
4. For sore of joints and for inflation, take this same wort, burn it to ashes, apply it to the sore, soon it healeth.

5. For swallowing of poison, take ooze of this same wort, give (to the sufferer) to drink in old wine, soon the poison passes off.

6. Against scab and against tetter, take this same wort, seethe it in water, wash the body therewith, where the sore may be; it removes the scurf and the tetter.

7. For lungs disease, take this same wort, seethe it in honey, give it to swallow; he will be wonderfully healed.

8. For all stiffnesses of the body, take the same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the sore; it healeth wonderfully.

**Foxes Foot. XLVII.**

1. Against strange pustules which are produced on the body, take a root of this wort, which is named \( \varepsilon \iota \phi \varepsilon \omega \nu \), and by another name foxes foot, by weight of three ounces, and of smede or fine flour, by weight of six ounces, two draughts of vinegar, and of foxes grease by weight of three ounces, pound together in wine, cover then a cloth therewith, lay to the sore, thou wilt wonder at the cure.

2. For head breach (a broken head), take the upper part of this same wort, dry it and pound it; take then by weight as much of wine, mingle together, lay to the sore, it then draweth out the broken bones; also if somewhat on the body be annoying, it is well

confirming the argument in St. Marh., p. 87, § 30.

\( \alpha \) ?\( \omega \eta \epsilon \nu \), B. 18 \( \beta \alpha \), B. 16 \( \beta \alpha \epsilon \alpha \) \( \lambda \epsilon \alpha \mu \alpha \gamma \), B.; \( \lambda \epsilon \alpha \mu \gamma \), H. 19 \( \beta \rho \epsilon \zeta \epsilon \), H. 21 \( \rho \epsilon \rho \beta \epsilon \), H. 23 \( \gamma \beta \rho \beta \alpha \beta \), γ \( \epsilon \nu \alpha \), H.; \( \gamma \beta \rho \beta \alpha \beta \), B. 22 \( \mu \alpha \eta \), H. 24 \( \epsilon \acute {e} \), H. 25 \( \h \) -\( \eta \) \( \alpha \) \( \mu \) \( \alpha \) \( \iota \) \( \nu \), H.
Allium moly.  

*Holiotropium scorpiurus.*  

**Σύνηπενε. XLIX.**  

Deor ῥύτη ἐπεί τοις θεομον ἐνδίνων ἕνεμα, ὡς ῥύτε ἐπεί τοις θεομον ἐνδίνων ἕνεμα.  

Σίγελπεαρα. I.  

18 Deor ῥύτη ἐπεί τοις θεομον ἐνδίνων ἕνεμα, ὡς ῥύτε ἐπεί τοις θεομον ἐνδίνων ἕνεμα.
serviceable against that; or if any one with his foot steppeth on a poisonous deadly snake, or on an adder, this same wort is very efficacious against the poison.

**WATER WORT. XLVIII.**

1. If swellings annoy maids, take this wort, which is called *χαλλίτριφτερας*, and by another name water wort, pound it apart, lay it to the sore; it healeth it.

2. If a man's hair fall off, take this same wort, pound it in oil, smear then the hair therewith, it soon becometh fast.

**SINGREEN, or Houseleek.** a XLIX.

1. This wort, which is called *μαλυ*, and by another name singreen, of which Homeros saith it is of worts the brightest, and that Mercurius should find (found) it, ooze of this wort is very beneficial, and its root is round and swart, also of the size as of a leek.

2. For sore of matrix, take this wort, pound it and lay it thereto; it alleviates the sore.

**SOLWHERF. I.**

1. This wort, which the Greeks named *ηλιοτρόπιον*, *ηλιοτρόφος*, and the Romans vertamnus, and also the English call it solwherf, is produced everywhere in cultivated places, and on clean ones, and in meadows. This wort hath with it some wonderful divine qualities, that is, that its blossoms turn themselves according to the course of the sun, so that the blossoms

---

a The drawing in MS. V., fol. 32 c, represents in a way this wort, but the flowering stem and flower are given as very slender, and solitary, so that one thinks of "Pinguicula vulgaris." (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, under moly, a wort resembling houseleek is drawn. MS. A., fol. 26 b, is like MS. V.; the flowers look like arbute berries.

b The root of singreen is not a bulb: a garlic, *allium moly*, was in the mind of Apuleius.
154 HERBARIVM

runne xepvǎh by1 yỳlpe beclỳrǎd ḻy eft ḹonne hēo upgǎnd by1 yỳlpe2 xępemǎd3 ḻy tòbǎrd y hēo xępemǎd4 ṽo x眐yụm lǎcèdòmum ṽe ṽe ṽe hēp pǐd āΓt kèn apmṭt hábbǎd.

Pǐd ālǐ lǜtòm xē mùn ṽaɾ yỳlpe xประโย x núca tò śpute5 fimǎl6 ṽuṭe  dólaęe hỳrp pɔ>j ˢỳlę ṽपuŋcǎn on ṽođuṃ pǐn ṽuṇḍòp lǐċ ṽe ṽe ṽe hēp pǐd āΓt kèn apmṭt hábbǎd.

Pǐd plępǎn8 xē mùn  MessageBoxButtons xロック x núcǎ ṽaɾ yỳlpe ليب x núca ṽ le xe ṽo ṽaṃ yape hỳt yś9 _GEYPRÉD ṽe hēo ɾeəp心跳 xェhǎelee.

Mǣdepe. LI.

 لدينا pỳnt ṽe ṽaɾ x_mpiyarp ṽ y ṽoḍuṃ nǎmǎn màdẹpem xēnmed hỳdü sënmed10 xępimyp11 in lũxãna hēp hěp hǐrřeʃ mǎpman,12 blee hǐ hēp xेpimywem13 ṽi mǐ ṽeepemm pěbim x mẽłum.14

Pǐd bαn ēc. ṽ yǐd bαn bryçe xēnùm ṽaɾ yỳlca xประโย x núcǎ hỳ15 ṽe xe ṽo ṽaṃ bαn hℯ yỳmịddan xàyɛ hım bǐ sɛl ṽpylim xeep16 sȳpả tògɛlɛd pępłe.17

Eac18 ṽỳmrę xประโย xประโยpumx xępemǎd19 pǐd ālɛ pァ ṽe ṽaɾ hǐx bénéfic ṽepɛd20 ṽy yṯ ṽoṃe ṽe ṽaɾ xeppimypum x núcği21 ṽo ṽo ṽaṃ yape x❡leɕe ṽe Ēaļ ṽ y赔付 hे xェhǎelee.

Dỳmele.22 LI.

 لدينا pỳnt ṽe ṽaɾ pǚtɪpum GetProperty ṽ y ṽoḍuṃ nǎmǎn hỳmęłe xēnmed hỳp sënmed y xac23 ṽo ṽrhuṃ ṽtɔpum.

---

1 hığ, B., twice. 2 V. is here illegible. 3 -naał, B.; -naał, ḹ. 4 xępimyp, H. 5 ṽuňčan, H. 6 xımål, B. 7 pɔ>j, B. 8 Ad luxum, looseness. 9 hỳs, V. 10 sënmed, ḹ. B. 11 -meʃt, B. B. 12 mǎpman, ḹ. ḹ. ḹ. has altered by the same hand to mǎpman, being a later utterance than the penman found in the text. 13 ṽepepimyp, B. 14 xèlepų, B. 15 hığ, B. 16 ṽap, B. 17 tògɛlɛd pępłe, B. 18 Ēaļ, H. 19 -tıpum xępimyp, H. 20 ṽepɛd, B. 21 xncpya hỳ, H., spoiling the sentence. 22 hımıłe, ḹ. ḹ. by later hand; so in index. 23 sënmed, ḹ. ḹ. 24 Ēaļ, ḹ.
when the sun is setting close themselves, and again when he upgoeth they open and spread themselves; and it is beneficial for the leechdoms which we here have after written.

2. For all poisons, take this same wort, pound it to very small dust, or its ooze, administer (this) to drink in good wine; it wonderfully removes the poison.

3. For flux, take leaves of this same wort, pound and lay them to the sore; it is believed that it healeth sharply (efficaciously).

MADDER. a

1. This wort, which is named grias, is produced first in Lucania; it has the complexion of white marble, and it is ornamented with four red stalks.

2. For leg ache b and for leg breach, take this same wort, pound it, lay it to the leg; on the third day comfort will be for him, as if a poultice were laid there.

3. Also a root of this wort is beneficial for each sore which troubles the body, that is, when a man pounds the root and lays it to the sore, it healeth all the sore.

HOP TREFOIL. c

1. This wort, which is named πολύτριχον, and by another name hymele, is produced in old house-steads (tofts) and also in damp places.

---

a For madder, MSS. V. G. T. A. draw a great rhizome, as of Acorus or Iris, with lanceolate leaves growing out at intervals; yet varied by the fantasy of the artists. MS. Bodley, 130, is different.

b Latin, Ad sciaticos sanandos.

c By aid of the figure in MS. G., fol. 17 b, which has trefoil leaves, the interpretation of MS. V., hymele, is rendered consistent with our English tradition of names.
Pīō innoēr pāpe1 genim hūrīe pūrte learp āe pe pe polynicun nemdon2 hūpe tīrh3 beōd spūlce ṣpiun hūrīe · enucu donne avascript learp y mizon rīper corn y colandpān rāede mizon corn4 call to rōmne · sylc ūmpc on zōum5 pine y ṭūt ṣy donne he ṣannge to bēdē · eac6 ṣeop uye pūrīt gēdē y aēhēn ūe pepa ūe pīrā7 pēax8 pexēp9

Pudupore.10 LIII.

Pīō ẓ man on pombe11 pōppexen12 sy genim hūrīe pūrte pūrrtemam be āerac maloehin aegna y rōmne aforcu pezia nemnād · y eac uangle13 pudupore hādād enucu mid pīne ȝyle ūmpc an nīna ẓu ongītē hūrīe gīmpulūrīe.14

Pīō innoēr pleppān genim hūrīe pūrte rēd āe pe aforcu pezia nemduṁ15 zemencēd16 mid stīpum eceēd ȝyle ūmpc an hūt ūeppīd pōne innoē.

Poppīc.17 LIV.

Pīō eāzena pāpe ẓ yē ẓ pe epebaād topnīcē18 genim hūrīe pūrte pūnte pos āe āerac moccupar y rōmne papauep album nemnād y engele19 bīt popīc hādād20 ūdē pōne fecēan mid ẓam peastme lege to ẓam eāzan.

Pīō pūnpōnza21 pāpe odōdē kēr āepe kēr āepe genim hūrīe gīlān pūrte pos enucu mid eceēd lege opēn pōne anplahtan22 hūt gēlīfēgād ẓaet sap.

1 pāpe, B. 2 nembun, H. 3 tēma, H. 4 colantronan, V.; H. omits two words. 5 kōsū, B. 6 eāc, H. 7 poja, B. 8 rex, H. 9 peaxēd, B., but the conjunctive is required. 10 rūrērōne, B., by later hand. 11 pombe, H. B. 12 peaxēn, B. 13 eāc on aegnir, H.; engle, B. 14 tīmam-, H.; -nētē, B. 15 -dun, B. 16 zemencēdē, H. 17 bīt popi, B., by later hand. 18 topnīcē, H. 19 nemnād y on aegnir, H. 20 hādād, B. 21 ẓam, B. 22 plahtan, H. B.
2. For sore of inwards, take leaves of this wort, \textit{Hop trefoil}. which we named \textit{πολύσφιξ}, its twigs are as swine bristles; pound then the leaves and nine pepper corns and nine grains of coriander seed all together; give to drink in good wine, and let this be when he goes to the bath. Also this wort is efficacious to make either mens or womens hair grow.

\textbf{Woodroffe.} \textit{liii.}

1. In case a man be overgrown in the wamb,\textsuperscript{a} take roots of this wort, which the Greeks name \textit{μαλάχη} \textit{ἀγφία}, and the Romans \textit{hastula regia}, and also the Engle call woodroffe, pound with wine, give to drink; soon thou shalt understand the advantage of this.

2. For flux of inwards, take seed of this wort, which we named \textit{hastula regia}, mixed with strong vinegar, administer (\textit{this}) to be drunk; it bindeth the inwards.

\textbf{Poppy.}\textsuperscript{b} \textit{liv.}

1. For sore of eyes, that is what we denominate blearedness, take the ooze of this wort, which the Greeks name \textit{πέξωνα}, and the Romans \textit{papaver album}, and the Engle call white poppy, or the stalk, with the fruit, lay it to the eyes.

2. For sore of temples or of the head, take ooze of this same wort, pound\textsuperscript{c} with vinegar, lay upon the forehead; it alleviates the sore.

\textsuperscript{a} See art. xxxiii. In the table of contents truly translated after the Latin; but poppeexen can be only \textit{wrongly grown}, not troubled with diarrhea. Similarly ii. 4, xl. 1., lxix. 1.

\textsuperscript{b} Poppy would not be recognized either in MS. V., fol. 33 c, or in the dissimilar figure, MS. A., fol. 28 b. In MS. T., gl. "chesbol album," but not like either a garlic or a poppy.

\textsuperscript{c} The notion of pounding an infusion with vinegar is due to our old interpreter.
Piđ 'læpœaræte 1 semim pý̄ye ſý̄can pý̄pte por
fmý̄pe 2 ſone man mid rona pu hum ſone 'lep 3
onpong. 4

LV.

Hý̄f hpa 5 semigan 6 ne mæxe semim pý̄ye pý̄nte 7
pý̄matsuman 8 pe 9 man oenænter γ oů̄rum naman
nemmed to dúste gecnunge 10 ylē druncan on pîne
træcen 11 rencæar 12 pulle hýt prenam 13 healice.

Hý̄f hpa rȳpe hpaye 14 semime pý̄ye ſý̄can pý̄nte 15
pý̄matsuman pieze ſam zemete pe pe nu hēp beropan 16
crædun 17 hýt zelðigad ſone 18 hpaye. 19

Dalý pý̄nte. 20 LVI.

Piđ ſa punda pe on ſam men 21 beod acenned 22
semim pý̄ye pý̄nte pý̄matsuman 23 de man napegrum 24
γ oů̄rum naman 25 halgrý̄nt nemmed mid ele γ mid
cemue gecnunge 26 ſam zelice pe pu to 27 elipan
pý̄nte lege to haepe 28 punde hýt helð pundophie. 29

Bjune pý̄nte. LVII.

Piđ milcan ſape semim pý̄ye pý̄nte pý̄matsuman pe
ʒecca prplemon γ romane teucnum 30 nemmed γ eac
emgle 31 bjune pý̄nte hatað esuca to sprêe fmalan dufte

---

1 slæp-, B.
2 smepa, B.
3 slæp, B.
4 onyenft, H. B.
5 man, O. 6 xe, B. O. omit.
7 pý̄nte, O.
8 pý̄matsume, O.
9 ģa, O.
10 gecnunge, B.; esuca to b., H.
11 trecean, H. B.
12 rencæar, B. O.
13 með, O.; prepæ, H.
14 piece, B.
15 pý̄nte, O.
16 -reun, O.
17 -bon, B. O.
18 hane, O.
19 hpaye, B.
20 See cxxvii. HAILS/FYRT, H.
21 on ģa mana, O.,
fol. 15 = 57.
22 acenned, H. B.
23 -me ģ, O.
24 napegrū, V. B.
25 namæ, O.
26 gecnunge, H.
27 to, B. omits.
28 hape, B. O.
29 -slæp-, O.
30 verde, O.
31 eac on smðple, H.
3. For sleeplessness, take ooze of this same wort, smear the man with it; and soon thou sendest the sleep on him.

**Dropwort.**

1. If one may not pass water, take roots of this wort, which is named διανέφη, and by another name, **Ænanthe pimpinelli-folia.** pounded to dust, administer in wine, two cups full; it is of high benefit.

2. If one break much, let him take roots of this same wort, let him swallow them in the manner which we now here before quoth; it allays the breaking.

**Halswort.**

1. For the wounds which are produced on a man, take roots of this wort, which one nameth νάρκισσος, and by another name halswort, pounded with oil and with meal, as if thou wert working it to a poultice; lay to the wound; it healeth wonderfully.

**Brownwort.**

1. For disease of spleen, take roots of this same wort, which the Greeks name ἀπαλήμνον, and the Romans teucrium, and also the Engle call brownwort;

---

*a* Drawn in MS. V., fol. 33 d, as a naked stalk, with opposite branches furnished with tufts of leaves, and so in the Latin MS. A., fol. 29 a, and in MS. G.; in MS. Bodley, 130, as a trailing plant with compound leaves on peduncles and spiked flowers; in MS. T., as bryony, and gl. "Vitis nigra." None of these have any resemblance to the dropworts.

*b* Falsely interpreted, perhaps; see the glossary. In MS. Bodley, 130, at this place, narcissus is glossed "Oxgen launge. i. hundestunga."
sylē diuēcan on hīnum pīne heahē\(^1\) rūnge bū pēp\(^6\) mīd ongēt\(^3\) yr saēd \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) heo būr rūmēn\(^4\) pēpe \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) yr sōnne \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) hūt gēlamp hōplōn \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) man pērapnār mīd bāpe\(^5\)
mīlēn ēppān bā pūrtē ērēcēpp bā rōna gēclyūbē\(^6\)
prō mīlē to pūrtē pūrtē \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) heo ēpādēcē bā mīlēn
pōnām pōn \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) heo ēac\(^7\) pām rūmēn mānnūm\(^8\)
spēlon gēcēd \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) yr \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) yr. on ēne gēdeōde mīlē
nēmēd pōn pām\(^9\) bēp bē pē man pāēd\(^10\) bā gēpē
bī hūptē pūrtēmūn\(^12\) ētād \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) hūt bēon būtān\(^13\) mīlēn\(^14\)
gēmētē.\(^15\)

Sume ēac gēcēdā\(^16\) \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) heo stēlan mīd trītūn\(^17\)
hūsōpān gēlēcē\(^18\) hēbēbē \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) leaft\(^19\) bēanum gēlēcē pānōn\(^20\)
hū\(^21\) rūme mēn pām gūltūm ēmān mēmnād hūgōpān
pā pūrtē mān nīmēd \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) sōnne heo bēlej\(^22\) pūdūtē\(^23\) heo
yr gēhpēd\(^24\) on pām mūntlāndūm bē man cīcēa \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) pūpīdtā mēnmēd.

LVIII.

Dēo pūrtē bē man pōlōn \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) odrūm ēmān
nēmēd bīd cēnēd\(^25\) on unūmpēn\(^20\) trūpūm.

Pīd mōnō\(^27\) reoce gēmīm pūrīe pūrtē reaup bē pē
pōlōn nēmbūn gēmēnē\(^28\) pīd eēcē fūnūpa\(^29\) pēp\(^30\) mīd
pā bē \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) yēp pōlīzēn trūpūm pām bē hūt hūm to pūlle
yr bēh\(^31\) bū hūpē leaft \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) hūpē pūrtēmūn bō on\(^32\)
ēnē\(^33\) cēnēe cīdā \(\ddot{\acute{\i}}\) gēpūdē onbūtān\(^34\) pēp mānnēf

---

\(^1\) -lice, O.  \(^2\) āpū, B.  \(^3\) cāc, H.  \(^4\) -be, O.  \(^5\) bāpe, B.  \\
\(^6\) -roēcē, H.  \(^7\) cāc, H.  \(^8\) mānnūm, H. omits.  \(^9\) bāmē, H.  \\
\(^10\) gēcēdā, B.  \(^11\) spīn, B.  \(^12\) -trūmūn, B., dropping ē.  \\
\(^13\) būtūn, B.  \(^14\) mētūn, B.  \(^15\) gēmētē, H.  \(^16\) cēcēgēdā, H.;  \\
\(^17\) trūmūn, H.  \(^18\) gēlēcē, B.  \(^19\) leaft, B.  \\
\(^20\) mōnō, B.  \(^21\) hūt, B.  \(^22\) bēlejō, B.  \(^23\) -fōtē, B.  \(^24\) pēp, B.  \\
\(^25\) cēnēdē, B. H.  \(^26\) unūmpēn, H.  \(^27\) Ad humaticos, Latin;  \\
\(^28\) mōnō, V., but mōnō, V. in index, and H. B.  \(^29\) gēmēnē, B.;  \\
\(^30\) gēmēnē, H.  \(^31\) bēpū, H.; fūnūpa, B.  \(^32\) āpū, B.  \\
\(^33\) bēp, B.  \(^34\) -be, O.  \(^35\) bēdē, H.  \(^36\) gēmēnē, B.  \(^37\) abūtān, H.; onbūtān, B.
pound it to small dust; give it to drink in lithe (soft) Brownworr. wine, therewith thou wilt observe a remarkable thing. Also it is said, that the wort was thus found, that is, it whilome happened that a man scraped intestines with the spleen upon this wort, then soon the spleen clave to this wort, and it quickly consumed the spleen, for which reason it is also designated as splenium by some men, which (spleen) in our language is called the milt. Hence it is said of the swine, which eat its roots, that they are found to be without spleen.

2. Some also say that it has a stalk with twigs like hyssop, and leaves like beans; hence some men name it by the same name hyssop. The wort must be collected when it is in full blossom. It is of a famed sort in the mountain lands which are named Cilicia and Pisidia.

1. This wort which is called πόλειον, and by another name, is produced in unsmooth places.

2. For a lunatic, take juice of this wort which we named polion, mix with vinegar, smear therewith them that suffer that evil, before it will to him (before the access), and shouldest thou put the leaves of it and the roots of it on a clean cloth, and bind about

---

a In MS. Bodley, 130, the drawing represents Plantago lanceolata. See further on, art. cl. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 34 b, might do for teucrium (H.), it is pretty much like. MSS. A. G. have the same figure as MS. V. MS. T. gives composite discs terminal.
Eneopholen. LIX.

Priò bone ṭropan y prì bone mañan² zënim tæqen rænæcæ³ rulæ pøre² ðyyte pe man uctopiolæ y oðrum naman eneopholen nemnæd yôle ḏûncæn pæçten-
dum⁴ pri hunyz zëmæng⁵ rona hyt bone ṭropan pææceæd.

Halluc. LX.

Deøy ḏyrte pe man cønqipman y oðrum naman galluc nemnæd brî cennæ⁶ on mœrum y on peldum y eac⁷ on maðum.  
PRIò pîfa pëppan zënim brî pûrte cønqipman enuca to ḏûræ⁸ rmalan⁹ dufte yôle ḏûncæn on píne rona pe ðëppa ææstændeæ.¹⁰

Lyf hpa innan tobopestæ¹¹ ry zëmmæ¹² ðûræ ylcæn pûrte pûrte pûrte cønqimæn æbræædæ¹³ on hatæn¹⁴ axæn¹⁵ þuces þonne on hunide pæçteæde he brî zæhæded y eac hyt bone mañan ealmæ apæormæd.

PRIò mañan ræpe zënim brî ylcæn pûrte y zëmæng¹⁶ pri hunyz y priæ ecæd pû onqææt mœcle¹⁷ ææmæł-
nyye.¹⁸

the mans swere (neck), who suffers the evil, it will give an experimental proof of that same thing (its virtue).

**KNEE HOLLY,** or *Butchers broom.* LIX.

For the wrist drop, and for the maw or belly, take two cups full of the ooze of this wort, which is named victoriola, and by another name knee holly; administer it (to the patient) to drink fasting mixed with honey; soon it diminishes the wrist drop.

**YALLUC,** or *Comfrey.* IX.

1. This wort, which is called confirmà (comfrey), and by another name yalluc, is produced on moors and on fields, and also on meadows.

2. For wives (womens) flux, take this wort confirmà, pound it to very small dust, administer it in wine to drink; soon the flux stancheth.

3. If one be bursten within, let him take roots of this wort, let him roast them in hot ashes, then swallow them in honey fasting, he will be healed; and it also purges the whole stomach.

4. For sore of maw (stomach), take this same wort, and mingle with honey and with vinegar; thou shalt perceive much advantage.

---

*a* MS. V., fol. 34 c, draws leaves, some serrated, some cre- nate, blue with a round red spot in the middle, root bulbed. MS. Add. 17063, fol. 30 a, similarly, but leaves green, entire, red spot has a yellow circle round it. MS. G. has the spots; they are the nectaries, and characteristic.

*b* The drawing in MS. V, fol. 34 d, has comfrey leaves and no more. MS. A., fol. 30 b, has leaves not quite so distinct, and the root has become bulbous. In MS. Bodley, 130, one of the mint tribe is drawn.
O. condenses, Fuchsius, p. 479, figures

Trifolium arvense not Geum urbanum,

Deos pýrte pe man aftermon ÿ oðrum naman nemned hyþ cenned2 betreoh ÿtanum ÿ on unndem3 stopum.

Deor pýrte4 pamned on mihte排污 ÿepom5 on heopon6 7 ÿ pe ÿa7 hyþ ÿætenet8 þepom he rægð10 11 ÿ he penlac þego 12 ÿ þa aþepe13 he bid vœled þam hýrðum14 ÿ þam spýlce mannum spýlce15 þepem pýrte14 mihta15 cumnum.16

Pêð jylle reoðnýrre þenim pýrte pýrte berþgeo17 ÿe aftermon nemdon þyle etan on þamregendum18 monan19 19 ÿ 3 þonne20 þepem21 runan22 þyne beo on þam taene þe man uþgo nemmed ÿ bid on þam monde þe man auþufyþ hateð23 ÿ hæbbe þær þylle pýrte on hy þýran24 aþangeþ25 he bid gelæcnud.26

Hapam hýge.27 LXII.

Pêð innopoþ þæþnýrre28 þenim ðær pýrte þe man leþomp pe þu oðrum naman hapan hýge nemned geþþýge hy enuca þonne to duþfe syle þumcan on þine þy he unþepam þy þyr þe þonne on þepame þy sý þyle þumcan29 him on þæþe seona þeo þæþnýþ to þyþgæ.30

LXIII.

Deor pýrte þe man dictamnum þu oðrum naman nemned hyþ cenned31 on þam þylande32 þe

1. This wort, which is named ἀστέριον, and by another name, is produced between stones and in unsmooth places.

2. This wort shineth at night as a star in heaven, and he who seeth it, not witting what it is, he supposes that he seeth an apparition, and so afeard (as he is), he is ridiculed by herdsmen and by such men as know the virtues of the wort.

3. For the falling sickness, take berries of this wort, which we name asterion, administer it to be eaten when the moon is on the wane, and let that be when the course of the sun is in the constellation named Virgo; that is, in the month which is called August; and let him have the same wort hung on his swere (neck); he will be cured.

**Haresfoot. LXII.**

For costiveness of inwards, take this wort, which is named leporis pes, and by another name haresfoot; dry it, then pound it to dust, administer it in wine to drink, if he (the patient) be unfeverish; if however, he be in a fever, give it him to drink in water; soon the costiveness will pass away.

**Dittany. LXIII.**

1. This wort, which is named dittany, and by another name, is produced in the island

---

*a* The drawing in MS. V. is beyond interpretation; so MSS. A. G. In MS. B. 130, the drawing reminds us of *Stellaria media, Bot., Chickweed.*

*b* The figure in MS. V., fol. 35 c, has eaten itself away.
man epete1 haece2 et on pam munte pe man iia
nemned.

Hyp. hypyle pyr. haebbe on hype innode dead bopen
tuddhun zemim hypyre pyrte pyr5 pe pe dictaminum nem-
dum4 pyr heo butan reere py yle dunican on pine.
yp hype yonne reere depurse yle dunican on peamnum
reere rona hit 't tuddhun ut arendebe5 butan grec-
pyytte.6

Ept pyd punda rom hy yyn or renne rom hy yyn
or renence7 oide rram naedpan zemim hypyre ilean
pyrte por do on ra8 punda py yle dunican rona he
hyd hal.

Ept rodivce pyd naedpan rrhe zemim hypyre ylcan
pyrte repe pyle dunican on pine rona hit 't attor
reved.

Hyp. hya9 attor piege zemme hypyre ylcan pyrte pyr
dunican on pine rrodice gpa mycel yt hypyre pyrte
renenx10 gpa na y ain y heo mid hype andred
pyytte11 naedpan omlynd gpa hrape gpa hy12 hype
gemen13 beod ac ropzon or hype renence14 yonne he
mid punde ahapen bid lpa hrape15 gpa hy16 beod ty hy16
yone grec gertinacd hy yealon17 speletan18

Eac19 yt saed be hypyre pylypan20 pyrte yf man on
huntupe man21 oide rregean22 mid plane oide odrum
renne sepaccep3 hy23 pyllon rap pyrte etan24 gpa hy25
hrafpte to cuaman megen y heo rona26 rap plane ut
abe3 y da punde ghelmerep.27

Pyd muy punda zemim rap ylcan pyrte y apelfep-
sine28 pyrte y hunde haedpan29 cuaca mid butevenan30

1 grecce, V. 2 hatad, B. 3 pyr, also B. 4 bon, B.
5 arrende, B. H. 6 pyreynyte, B. H. 7 rence, H.; rence, B.
8 mta, corrected to om rap, H. This correction is frequent and needless;
see St. Marh., p. 96, § 57. 9 hy, H. 10 renent, V.; renen, H.
11 nempe, B. 12 hy, B., omitting hype. 13 gemenbe, H.
14 rence, H. 15 hyap, B. 16 hy, B., twice. 17 yealon, B.
which is called Crete, and on the mountain which is called Ida.

2. If any wife (woman) have in her inwards a dead-borne offspring, take wash of this wort, which we named dittany; if she be without fever, give (it her) to drink in wine; if fever then trouble her, give (it her) to drink in warm water; soon it outsendeth the offspring without mischief.

3. Again, for wounds, whether they be from iron, whether they be from pole, or from snake, take wash of this ilk wort, apply to the wounds, and give to drink; soon he will be hole.

4. Again, verily, for bite of snake, take juice of this same wort; administer it to drink in wine; soon it will remove the poison.

5. If any one swallow poison, let him take ooze of this same wort; let him drink it in wine. So mickle, in fact, is the strength of this wort, so that not only it by its presence stayeth snakes wheresoever they be handy to it, but by reason of its smell, when it is carried by the wind, wheresoever it is, and they smell the stench, that is odour, they shall die, or they die, it is said.

6. Also, it is said of this same wort, if a man in hunting with arrow or other weapon weaken a roebuck or a roe, that they will eat this wort as quickly as they may come to it; and it soon puts out the arrow and healeth the wound.

7. For new wounds, take this same wort and stichwort and water agrimony, pound with butter, lay to
lege to pæpe¹ punde ὑπ ρυπαρτ on eallum þingum δύγγε ῥυπε γεσωμίνεζε.²

LXIV.

Pǐd nǣḍðpan ῥίτε ὑ pǐd þroþɔριþɔρ ɛftinę³ þenim þar ῥυπε ὑp man þoláþo máþɔn ὑ þeleþɔριþɔρ ὑm¬nɛd ὑŋγε⁴ ὑ̃⁵ þonne ὑ cnucn ὑ rrύ̅ε⁶ ῥmlaþn ʔ duþte syl e ῥynncan on þine ὑ þenim þa ῥυπε ʒęcnucnude⁸ lege to pæpe⁹ punde.

Hyæðpan.¹⁰

LXV.

Pǐf ñeæt ʃænşe¹¹ ῥύ̅m̅aþ¹² ñepzẽn¹³ ῥ΢ mb napolis þenim þar ῥυπε ὑp man þoláþo máþɔn ὑ oþɔþiım nαnαmæn ælhtɔριþɔρiı⁴ þenmɛd ʃεdʒλɛdɛdɛ cnucn ὑ duþte ῥyλे ῥynncan on þeαμμuμm ʃænþe heo þa ῥύ̅m̅aþ ʃɔψliḥd.

Pẹɔniα. LXVI.

Deɔŋ ῥυπε ὑp man þeɔniαn þεmmɛd þar pundẽn ῥpam peοniα þam ealδphe ὑ heo þonε naman of him ʃεrpδ• he祐 cennɛd¹⁵ ῥύ̅mεʃτ in şreeα.¹⁶ þa eac pe ʃmɛpα¹⁷ ealδpø homeþp ur on¹⁸ ῥỹ hɔcnum amɛapuʃode heo祐 pundẽn¹⁹ ῥỹboʃt ῥpam hύrdum²⁰ ὑ heo ʃεrδ coup þæpε myçelνyʃe²¹ þe mali şmɛnατα· ὑ heøn²²

¹ ʃæpε, B. ² ʃɛʃpɔmɪnʃe, H.; -ʃpɔmmɪnʃe, B. ⁹ ʃɛɪnɛz, B. ⁴ ʃɔnɡɛ, B. ⁵ ʃiŋ, B. ⁶ ʃʃɡan, H. ⁷ ʃmlaþn, B. H. ⁸ ʃɛʃmɔdɛz, B. ⁹ ʃæpε, B. ¹⁰ A snake and scorpion are drawn.
the wound; thou shalt wonder on all accounts at the

efficacy of this wort.

a LXIV.

For bite of snake and for sting of scorpion, take
the wort which is named solago maior and ἡλιοτρόφιος,
then dry it and pound it to very small dust; ad-
minister it in wine to drink, and take the wort
pounded, lay it to the wound.

Painting of a fight between a scorpion and a snake.

MS. V., fol. 36 a.

b LXV.

In case that round worms annoy about the navel,
take this wort, which is called solago minor, and by
another name ἡλιοτρόφιον, dried, pound it to dust; give
it in warm water to be drunk; it slayeth the worms.

Peony. c LXVI.

1. This wort, which is named peony, was found by
Παίων, the chieftain, and it has the name from him.
It is produced principally in Græcia. Also, as the
illustrious author Homeros, in his books remarked, it
is found chiefly by herdsmen; and it has grains of
the magnitude (of those) of the malum granatum,

---

a The figure in MS. V., fol. 36 a, was once nearly a duplic-
cate of the next.

b The drawing in MS. V., fol. 36 a, when compared with
the figure in the Flora Graeca, has points of resemblance.

c The painting in MS. V., fol. 36 b, is eaten away, but it was
not much like peony.
nihtce rerued ypa leoht ræct - y eac hîne corm beoð gethe coccele - y heo1 byð ypa pe æþr craedon orptc2 grame hynbûm on nihtce zemet y getadepod.3

Píd monod ræconytre4 zyr man þær rýtte peonam ðam monod ðeocan hæcændon5 open alec6 yona he hyne rylne halne7 upæær7 y zyr he hy8 mid him hafað næ prepæ peo æþr him æft ne9 genealæced.

Pîp hyne ban ece zeniim rytte ylcan rytte summe deel rýtturumân y mid líneman10 claede zemuid to þam ræpe - hyt zehæld.

Bepbena.11 LXVII.


Lýt hpra þar rýttæ17 mid him hafað þe pe þeptærpeon nemdon ne mæg he þram hungum12 beon hopen.10

Píd ealle æ حر19 zeniim rytte sylfan21 rytte dufc ylle ðruncan ealle æ حر22 heo todþrð eac mon raeg23 j ðrýgas24 to heopa cærsum hyne þruncan.25

1 he, B. 2 -toft, H. 3 -pab, H. 4 -nerre, B. H.
5 lecg-, B.; -can, H. 6 alecð, H. 7 halne, B. 8 hig, B.
9 ne, V. omits. 10 -nû, B.; V. has here lost many letters.
11 bepbene, H. 12 uel ucruenam, O., fol. 37 = 8. The drawing may be meant for vervain, not for aquilegia. 13 hýp-, B.
14 bànon, B. 15 hig, B. 16 các, H. 17 þyr, O. 18 hundef, O.
19 þrúcen, H. 20 æcre, O. 21 O. omits. 22 ætara, O. 23 ségrs, B. 24 ðyrâr, B.; þraf, O., fol. 20. 25 þrúcen, B.; þrunc, H., with loss of n, on which see St. Marh., p. 80, § 13; -con, O.
or pomegranate; and it shineth at night as a light fat or lamp, and also its grains are like cockle; and it is, as we before said, most often met with and gathered by herdsmen at night.

2. For lunacy, if a man layeth this wort peony over the lunatic, as he lies, soon he upheaveth himself whole; and if he hath this wort with him, the disease never again approaches him.

3. For hip bone ache or sciatica, take some portion of a root of this ilk wort, and with a linen cloth bind it to the sore; it healeth.

Vervain. b  lxvii.

1. This wort, which is named περιστερεύων, and by another name verbena, is very near akin in colour to culvers or doves. Whence also some people call it columbina.

2. If any one have with him this wort, which we named peristereon, he may not be barked at by dogs.

3. Against all poisons, take dust of this same wort, administer it to drink; it driveth away all poisons; also it is said that sorcerers use it for their crafts.

---

a Latin, "coeci simile," a cochineal grain or insect: our Saxon gives a wrong interpretation.

b Verbena officinalis is intended by the drawing in MS. V., and by περιστερεύω in Dioscorides. Columbina, culverwort, is a bad translation; περιστερεύω means dovecot.

c This clause is not in the Latin of 1528. The author of our text evidently, by the expression about the colour, meant the columbine, aquilegia vulgaris.
Bryonia dioica.

Πιδ μίλταν πάπε γενν' παρ' πῦρτε ό μεν άπρύονια ύ οξπρον σαμ γάμηλελε τεμνευ τίτα τιν' λιπέλεν λυμυ ποκή μεθαμά

ποτις γαν. 4 δεορ πῦρτ 11 το σαμ άξμυμηδήδ 5 ή δύ μαν πιδ σεπουν δπενεγαϊ 6 γεμενηδεάδ.

LXXX.

Πιδ το μαν σαμ παμε ποπεξεν ςα γενν' πυγρέ

πυρτε σαεδ τε μαν νύμπτε ςα οξπρον σαμ

τεμνευ αμαμ ευ μαν

ποντσ δαο σελιαλ ςα λεμπεν " ςα μαν

τεμνευ αμαμ αμαμ.

Εφτγ το κελε η δαμ πυκταμιμαν 10 συλε γύνε σαμ

πεοκαν ςεσεαν . Χ. 11 δαγα.

Εφτ γυρ το παρ' πυγρτ 11 πυγρτ ςεσεαν 12 ον δπαντον 18

περ' ή δαμ μπερ' μπυνέ γερμόδ.

Δλερπε, 14 LXX.

Πιδ βαραρα γομενα πάπε γυρ το πυγρτε πυγρ-

ταμιμαν τε μαν ομπιον ςα οξπρον σαμ δλερπε

τεμνευ αμαμ αμαμ άμβην καν εταμαν 18

δαμ νοσε δαπε καθα.

1 άπρυονια πλαδεμεπ, Β., by later hand. 2 ςεσεαν, Β. 3 μιεγαν, Β.;

μιεγαν, by correction from μιεγαν, Η. 4 τοπις γαν, Β. omits.

5 άξμυμηδήδ, Η.; so Β., without accent. 6 δπενεγαϊ, Β.

7 -μανη-, Β. 8 for, Ο. adds. 9 δαμ γιλεν, Η.; ταν σύλεν, Ο.

10 άμμαν άμην ερμαμε, Ο. 11 βιγκαν -τύ, Β. Ο. 12 ςεσεαν, Β.

13 -σομ, Β.; λάγε, Ο. 14 δλερπε, Η., so.

---

a In the painting, MS. V., fol. 36 d, I trace no likeness whatever to the hop "root," as the hoppers call it, whether
HYMELE.\^ a  lxviii.

1. For sore of spleen, take this wort, which is named βουνιξ, and by another name hymele; give it (to the sick) to swallow among (his) meat; then shall the disease gently go forth through the urine. This wort is to that degree laudable that men mix it with their usual drinks.\^ b

The water lily.\^ c  lxix.

1. In case a man be overwaxen in wamb,\^ d take seed of this wort, which is named νυμφαία, and by another name , pound it with wine, and give it to drink.

2. Again for the same, of the root, give it to the sick to eat for ten days.

3. Again, if thou givest this wort in strong wine to be swallowed; it restrains ill running (diarrhoea) of the inwards.


For sore of the jaws\^ e or back of the mouth, if one hath with him a root of this wort, which is named κιβοῖοι, and by another name clover, and beareth it on his neck, his fauces will never give him trouble.

\^ a In this clause hymele is humulus, the hop plant. It was not said of bryony in the Latin text.

\^ b In this clause hymele is humulus, the hop plant. It was not said of bryony in the Latin text.

\^ c In MS. V., fol. 37 a, drooping leaves, like conservæ lifted from the water, on erect stalks remain.

\^ d Latin, Ad dysentericos. The interpreter misunderstood the word. See LIII. 1.

\^ e Latin, Ad faucium dolorem, and below, fauces.
LXXI.

Day rypite specer irat1 y pomane autam nemnab1 y eac angle2 hate3 ad reppentir moppum.4

Pit neddpan fitte zenim rytte rypite leag pe specer irat1 nemnab cnuca on paepe lege to paepe6 punde heo gnema7 y p rapan ofzenim.

LXXII.

Pit neddpan rytte zenim par rypite pe man reopdean y ophum naman nemned reod on paepe yyle dnpncan cnuca bonne pa rypite y lege8 to paepe9 punde.

Pit ryna pape zenim par rylcan rypite cnuca hy y zepylb mid dam ele de sy or lapen theope ge-muugan10 hyt p rapan or animid.

Pit jam rypone pe daepramlcice oppe hy emdan dege11 on man beemod zenim par ylace rypite y zepyub hy12 oonru13 par manney lehoman14 heo ofanaim bonne daepramlcice y hy emdan dege15 rypone.

Felt16 rypite. LXXIII.

Deos rypite pe man uenbarcum y ophum naman felt rypite17 nemned bid cenned18 on randigum ytopum y on myxenu m par19 rypite yr yed y mepcumian pecolbe20

---

1 nemned, B. 2 eac on anuere, H. 3 haza, B. 4 ad serpentis morum, H. also; it should be ran, wood, which in B. has been forced in. In B., the later hand which put in the numbering after xxvili., seeing a space left for the drawing of a snake, has made it a new wort. 5 iratir, V. 6 pape, B. 7 ramaes, H. 8 lego boii, H. 9 pape, B. 10 xepuugen, B. 11 dege, H. ; V. B. omit. 12 hy, B. 13 buron, B. 14 lic-, H. ; -hamon, B. 15 dege, V. ; dege, with the next word erased, H. 16 pape, B. ; here and in contents, but not in text. 17 pelo pypne, V. 18 cenned, H. B. 19 beor, H. 20 peolbe, B.
Woad. LXXI.

1. This wort the Greeks name ἰσάτις, and the Romans aluta, and also the Engle ad serpentinis morsum.²

*Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 37 b.*

2. For bite of snake, take leaves of this wort, which the Greeks name isatis; pound it in water, lay it to the wound; it benefits and removes the sore.

LXXII.

1. For bite of snake, take this wort, which is named σκόρδιον, and by another name b, seethe it in wine, give it (the sick) to drink. Pound then the wort and lay it to the wound.

2. For sore of sinews, take this same wort, pound it, and boil it with the oil which is wrung out of laurel tree; it removes the sore.

3. For a quotidian fever or a tertian, take the same wort, and tie it about the mans body; it removes the quotidian and the tertian fever.

Felt wort, or Mullein. LXXIII.

1. This wort, which is named verbascum, and by another name feltwort, is produced in sandy places and on mixens. It is said that Mercurius should give

---

² Our interpreter was dozing when he transferred the heading of the next paragraph ad serpentinis morsum to this place, and called it English. The plant is woad, pa. The drawings are worthless.

b The Latin has Scordion, id est, sorbus: the σκόρδιον of Dioscorides was herbaceous, πῖα, not a service tree. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 37 c, may, with large allowance, be T. Scorodonia, it cannot be T. Scordion.
ihixe þam ealdormen þyllan þa he com to cytocean þi he na þyllan æmige hýne þpelan þeone ondræd.¹

Lyf hpa mid hým þýrre þýnte æne tealgne hýrð ne bid he þręgæd mid æmigmum oðgan ne him pibæop ne depe² ne æmig þýpel þeancýme.³

Pip ręc æde þenim þær ylcæan þýnte uenþærcum þecnucude⁴ lege to þam ræpe binnan⁵ reapum t焗um heo gehælp þi þan to þam þecæplcer þi he eac⁶ þan þýrre þy maæc— eac⁷ yne ealdþær eædeon þi þædu² þi þeæs þeætednýl healícort þemæde.⁸

LXXIV.

Se þe þylle orep længne þeg þenæan hæbbe mid him on þam þegæ þær þýnte þe man hæpacean þi oðrum naman nemneþ þonne ne ondrædep he hým æmige sceafan⁹ ac heo hý ælygyge.¹⁰

Cylefænec. LXXV.

Pip eægæna ðyntnyrre¹¹ þ þænnyrre¹² þ orepþænnyrre⁹ þenim þyrrre þýnte reap þe þæn¹³ cælðomam¹⁴ þ oðrum naman þam gehæc cylefænec¹⁵ nemneþ snucud¹⁶ of þam þyntþæuman mid ealum þine þuþge þi þipœne þy þi þel toþomne þepunud¹⁷ þi smýrne¹⁸ þonne þa eægan innan.¹⁹

(gave) this wort to Ulixes, the chieftain, when he came to Circe, and he after that dreaded none of her evil works.

2. If one beareth with him one twig of this wort, he will not be terrified with any awe, nor will a wild beast hurt him, or any evil coming near.

3. For gout, take this same wort verbascum pounded, lay it to the sore; within a few hours it will heal the sore so effectively that (the gouty man) can even dare and be able to walk. Also our authorities declared and said that this application was in the highest degree beneficial.

a LXXIV.

He who will travel an over long way, let him have with him on the journey, the wort which one nameth ἦρακλεία, and by another name , then he dreadeth not any robber, but the wort puts them (all) to flight.

Celandine. b LXXV.

1. For dimness of eyes and soreness and obstruction, take juice of this wort, which is named χελιδονία, and by another name like that celandine, beaten out of the roots, let that be well pounded with old wine and honey and pepper together, then smear the eyes inwardly.

a The figures are fantastic. In MS. Bodley, 130, is a gloss calcetreppe; but MS. V. does not represent centaurea calcitrappa. In MS. G. is a gloss “hannichamp,” that is, elavaria coralloides, but neither G. nor V. draw a fungus, nor yet Heraclea sphondylium.

b MS. V. aims at drawing chelidonium maius. (H.)

c Οπερτογγενής, overtuggenness, is a drawing over, obductio; the Latin has, Ad caliginem oculorum, et qui ulcerat in oculis et sebriritudinem habent, et ad albuginem oculorum. See the, in glossary.
Solanum nigrum and dulcamara.
2. Also, we have found that some men have smeared their eyes with the milk of this same wort, and it was thereby better with them.

3. Again, for eyes getting dim, take ooze of this same wort, or the blossoms wrung out, and mixed with honey; mingle then gently* hot ashes thereto, and seethe together in a brazen vessel; this is a special leechdom for dimness of eyes.

4. Also, it is certain that some men, as we before said, use this ooze separately.

5. Against kernels (hard glandular swellings), b take this same wort, pound with lard; lay to the kernels, so that they be first bathed with water.

6. For head ache, take this same wort, pound it with vinegar; smear the forehead and head.

7. In case a man be badly burned, take this same wort, pound it with goats grease, and lay thereto.

SOLSEQUIUM. c LXXVI.

1. For a swelling, take this wort which is named solatrum, and by another name solsequa, pounded and mingled with oil, lay it thereto; it will do good.

2. For sore of ears, take ooze of this same wort, mingle with oil of privet, d and warm it, and so when lukewarm, drip it in the ear.

3. For tooth ache, give to eat the flower heads of this same wort.

a The interpreter read leniter for leuiter, leviter.

b Latin, Ad parotidas; παρωτίδαις, swellings of the glands behind the ears. Small hard swellings are still called kernels.

c MS. V. has drawn Solanum dulcamara (H.), instead of solatrum.

d Latin, Oleo cyprino. The oil of privet obtained from the flowers by infusion was "not often used" in 1695. (Salmons Druggist's Shop Opened, p. 1129 a). Cyprus was the mediaeval name for privet. (G. J. Voss, de Vitiis Sermonis, p. 122).
MS. V. is here imperfect.

Πιθ blōd pýne or nopum zenim ἰγγε ρýmε ylecan pýrrε par γ mould anne\(^1\) lienne\(^2\) clad γ pofite pa nεpθυμυ βερ\(^3\) mid - rona cæt blōd obdfaten.\(^4\)

Grunde pyylize. lxxvii.

Deor pýyr de man renecio γ oδρυm naman grunde pyylize\(^5\) nemned bý p cenned\(^6\) on hρρυm γ onbutan\(^7\) pažum.

Πιθ punda peah hú γyn ppyre ealde zenim hár pýrte pe pe renecio nemdun\(^8\) cnuc mid ealdum pýrle lege to pam\(^9\) pundum\(^10\) hýt haele\(^11\) sona.

Υγ pýr hpa\(^12\) mid ἱρεπnε\(^13\) zeylection sy zenim hár ylecan pýrte on aepne mepzen odde to middan daeg cnuc hú\(^14\) hpa pe ep epepdon mid ealdum pýrle lege to ἱρεpε\(^15\) pundu sona heo pa pande geopenad γ aeope-

Πιθ rot adle zenim hár ylecan pýrte cnuc mid pýrle lege to pam rotum hýt zelepnaδ γ ἱρα.\(^17\) eac hýt ἱμεδαδ\(^18\) mycelum\(^19\) πιθ βερα\(^20\) ρινα γάτε.

Πιθ lendena\(^21\) ἱρε pzenm hár ylecan pýrte cnuc mid realte pam\(^22\) gemete de ἵω epyan pýrce lege to the lendenum.\(^23\) thel gelice hýt ἱμεδαδ\(^24\) eac πιθ βερα\(^25\) pota sape.

Femn.\(^26\) lxxviii.

Πιθ punda\(^27\) zenim ἰγγε pýrte pýrtepman pe man plicem γ oδρυm naman peam nemnep zeenucdudle lege to ἱρε\(^28\) pundu γ æpλερpεpinc\(^29\) pýrte ἰμεpδα \(^30\) ἵμεpδα τεpεaδ γεpεp γyłe pynca on pīne.

\(^1\) sene, B. \(^2\) liene, B., suppressing a consonant without sound. \(^3\) hår, B. \(^4\) æn-, B. \(^5\) pylce, H. \(^6\) cenned, H. B. \(^7\) -con, B. \(^8\) purn, B. \(^9\) purnad, H. \(^10\) pundum, H. \(^11\) haele, H. \(^12\) hpa, H. \(^13\) ἱρεpε, H. \(^14\) huc, B. \(^15\) βερε, B. \(^16\) ἱ, H. \(^17\) hpa, H. \(^18\) ἱμεδαδ, B. \(^19\) mycelum, H. \(^20\) βεια, B. \(^21\) lend, B. \(^22\) hæm, H. \(^23\) lend, B. \(^24\) myelem, H. \(^25\) βεια, B. \(^26\) sene, B. \(^27\) senned, B., later hand. \(^28\) A plural. \(^29\) hære, B. \(^30\) pyple, V.
4. For blood-running from the nose, take ooze of this same wort, and dip a linen cloth in it, and stop the nostrils with it; soon the blood stancheth.

**GROUNDSEL. Art. LXXVI.**

1. This wort, which is named senecio, and by another name groundsel, is produced on roofs and about walls.

2. For wounds, though they be very old, take this wort, which we named senecio; pound it with old lard, lay it to the wounds; it healeth them soon.

3. If any one be struck with iron, take this same wort at early morning, or at midday; pound it, as we before said, with old lard; lay it to the wound; soon it openeth and purges the wound.

4. For gout, take this same wort, pound it with lard, lay it to the feet; it alleviates the disorder; also it benefits much for sore of the sinews.

5. For sore of loins, take this same wort, pound it with salt, in the manner in which thou wouldest work a poultice; lay it to the loins, like that; it also is of advantage against sore of the feet.

**FERN. Art. LXXVIII.**

1. For wounds, take a root of this wort, which is named filix, and by another name fern, pounded, lay it to the wound; and stichwort, by weight of two drachms, administer to drink in wine.

---

*a* The drawing in MS. V., fol. 38 d, intends groundsel, without being like.

*b* There is a later gloss in MS. V. on the drawing, "Feuger," which is French for *fern*. The drawing, fol. 39 a, is apparently unfinished; as it stands it is like *fucus purpurascens*. 
Piò ĭac geonz man healýde¹ sý żenim ńaį yłcan pynte ḫap² heo on bęcenan treoper pyręțtrumam ħepexeņ³ gęcun maď pyltre ḫ şecęc⁴ annę⁶ clad bępmeđ.⁶ ḫ ĥepebd tō șaam⁷ sape ipa ḫį he ḫa hpyłe⁸ uppreąd sý ĥepebd.⁹ ḫ pyņtan bęge he biò gehałed.

Lipc. lxxix.

Piò miltan sape żenım pỳţre pynte leaf ḫe man ẑramen ḫ oępum naman ěpcie nemnėd ḫ ĥepebd hỳ¹⁰ šmyne¹¹ ʒonne annę¹² clad bępmeđ¹³ læĝe tō ʂępe¹⁴ miltan. ḫu ongỳteśt ḫnempuńnyssé¹⁵ ḫępèp.¹⁶

Glædene. lxxx.

Piò błaęਢam rape ḫ piò ḫ man żemızgan ne mæxe ẑenim¹⁷ pỳţre pynte pyręțtrumam utępeaŋđe ḫe man ʂłađiolum ḫ oępum naman glædene nemeפ bỳxe hỳne¹⁸ ẑonne ḫ enuca ḫ żemęńge.¹⁹ ḫępɛto²⁰ ʂępexe²¹ ʂcęncęf²² ʂınep ḫ ḫmy²³ ręcępeŋ sỳłe ʂ cümcan.

Piò miltan rape ʐenim ńaį ćlęcan²⁴ pynte ʂłađiolum ʒonne heo ʂęnx²⁵ gỳ ḫṳže²⁶ hỳ²⁷ ḫ enuca tō pyฤe ompiler dũste sỳłe ʂępexe²⁸ on lipum ʂıne. hỳt ʂị ʂęlępeĎ ḫ hịt punđoźłe ḫa miltan gehałeď.

Piò mınọpeį rape ḫ ʂępə²⁹ bıeоста ʐenım³⁰ pỳţre ʂỳľan pynte bezęęan³¹ ʐęcęucębd³² ḫ on ʂętępe³³

2. In case a young man be ruptured, take this same wort, where it is grown on the root of a beech tree; pound it with lard, and cover a cloth therewith, and tie to the sore so that it, the cloth, the while be turned upward; on the fifth day he will be healed.

Quick or Quitch Grass.\textsuperscript{a} Quickens, Couch. LXXIX. Triticum repens. Bot.

For sore of spleen, take leaves of this wort, which is named gramen, and by another name quitch,\textsuperscript{b} and seethe them, then smear a cloth therewith, lay it to the spleen; thou shalt understand the advantage thereof.

Gladden.\textsuperscript{c} LXXX. Iris pseudo-corpus. Bot.

1. For sore of bladder, and in case that a man may not pass water, take the outer part of the root of this wort, which is named gladiolus, and by another name gladden; dry it then, and pound it and mix thereto two draughts of wine and three of water; give this (to the patient) to drink.

2. For sore of spleen, take the same wort gladiolus, when it is young,\textsuperscript{d} dry it, and pound it to very small dust; give it (to the sufferer) to swallow in lithe (soft) wine. It is believed that it wonderfully healeth the spleen.

3. For sore of inwards and of the breasts, take berries\textsuperscript{e} of this same wort, pounded, and rendered

\textsuperscript{a} Quick grass is most fantastically disguised in the drawing, MS. V., fol. 39 b.

\textsuperscript{b} Still so called by country folk, better known to gentlemen and ladies as couch-grass.

\textsuperscript{c} Gladden is drawn in MS. V., fol. 39 c.

\textsuperscript{d} Maturissimam, Lat. 1528.

\textsuperscript{e} Lat. baccam, as a hip is a berry: the seed is contained in a trilocular capsule.
meolce oðde ěync yelpe on pine zeplehtce syle Ḫpine ẏarp Ḫzepnicẹp.

Boðen. lxxxi.

Deor pỳnt pe man nọrmanum y oðrum naman boh tên nennẹ Ƅỳp cennẹ hỳp cenned° on sandizum landum 4 on pỳnt beddom. 4

Píd tọp ece Ḫzemim pỳye pỳnte pỳntpalan 5 pe pe nọrmanum nembun 6 ỳyle etan butan ỳldineg 7 he Ḫzemim 8 Ḫpepa 9 ({...cna ỳp por on hịp mịpe rona hỳt zehẹlp 5a tẹb.}

Píd adlizende 10 Ḫzemim pǎp pỳnte nọrmanunum ṣunca mid ele Ḫmuıyne 11 doğan 12 adlizende 13 pundońłeć 5u hīne zehẹlęt. 14

Píd Ḫzemim pàp yřcan pỳnte Ḫzemica hỳ 15 y Ḫzemence 16 hỳpe por píd eali 5p 4 píd peapun paẹp ỳyle Ḫpinecan 17 pỳy 18 ṣațay.

Píd ṣẹẹẹ pẹọẹnụțye 19 Ḫpàp inmọdẹf Ḫzemim pỳye sỳlra 20 pỳnte ṣunne 21 ụqụn ụcọọpla on paẹp 4 Ḫzemence 22 paẹpọ 23 nπdụŋ ụpà hańd ṣułla 24 4 ṣunna ṣunne ụcọọ ụẹhẹ ọọd ọọ nembu hegu ṣẹẹẹ pìnụ 5a hịb hịl.

Píd npe pünde Ḫzemim pàp yłcan pỳnte pe pe nọrmanunum nembun 25 enuca mid pỳsle lege 5a zam pünde.
lukewarm in goats milk, or yet better, in wine<sup>a</sup> administer this; the sore will cease.

**Bothen. LXXXI.**

1. This wort, which is named rosemary, and by another name bothen, is produced on sandy lands and on wort beds.

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named rosemary, give it (the sufferer) to eat, without delay it removes the sore of the teeth; and let him hold the ooze in his mouth; soon it healeth the teeth.

3. For the sickly,<sup>b</sup> take this wort rosemary, pound it with oil, smear the sickly one; wonderfully thou healest him.

4. Against itch, take this same wort, pound it, and mingle its ooze with old wine and with warm water; administer this for three days.

5. For liver sickness, and that of the inwards, take of this same wort one<sup>c</sup> handful, scrape it into water, and mingle thereto of nard two hands full and a stalk of rue, seethe together in water, give it to the patient to drink; he will be whole.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort, which we named rosemary, pound it with lard; lay it to the wound.

---

<sup>a</sup> Lat. asinino, which the translator made out as uino.

<sup>b</sup> Lat. Ad languentes.

<sup>c</sup> This sense has been discussed in Spoon and Sparrow, art. 199.
Feld moju. 1 lxxxii.

Deor 2 pyrt pe man partinacæ 3 piluaticæ 4 odpum naman feld moju nemneb bid cenned 4 on randigum stotum 5 on beozgum.

Pidi 6 pyptmen eappudice 5 cennen 6 zenim jap pyrte pe pe partinacam piluaticam nemduñ 7 reod on pætepe ylæ ponne 8 pe man hynè anpe 5 mid beøtige 9 he bid geheæled.

Pidi ræp æreopmænæ 10 zenim jap ylcan pyrte partinacam reod on pætepe 11 ponne heo zeædæn beo mënæc 12 hyl pel 8 ylæ ðumcan hyl 13 beod æreopmade.

Dolhpune. lxxxiii.

Deor pyrte pe man pepdiocali 3 y odpum naman dolh pune nemneb hyb cened 14 pidi pezar 8 y pidi peallar 14 on beozgum.

Pidi ræt aðle y pidi cancop 15 zenim jap pyrte pe pe pepdiocali 16 nemduñ 17 reod on pætepe bele 16 ponne ræt 8 pæ cæpæ 19 sìna gyldan 16 pyrte mid pyrle do on sennæ claad 8 læte to þæm 20 rotum 8 to þæm 20 cœopum þu hyl 21 pel gezelæt.

Ledælc. 22 lxxxiv.

Pidi jap innødæ heæþnyyre 23 zenim jap pyrte pe man mærcupialæ 8 y odpum naman cædælc 24 nemneb on

1 Heldæmœcæ, B., later hand. 2 Deo, H. 3 partinacæ, H. 4 cænæcæ, H. B. 5 —peæ, B., —piæ, H. 6 cænnen, H. B. 7 —bon, B.; nemæ, H. 8 —te, B. 9 beøtige, H. 10 Sing., purgationem, Lat. 11 y, H. omits. 12 mæncæ, H. B. 13 ylæ hyl, H. 14 cænæcæ, H. B. 15 In H., the corrector and glossator has written on his erasure, cœopu, knees. 16 In H., pepdiocalis is glossed halmerwen. 17 —bon, B.; nemæ, H. 18 beønæ, B. 19 cœopu, B.; cœopu, H. 20 Sæmæ, H., bis. 21 hyæ, B. 22 In B. appears, in faded ink, over-written by the later xii. century hand, Smeqepærz. 23 —neæ, B.; neapunæyre, H. 24 cædælcæ, B., also in heading.
FIELD more, or Parsnip. LXXXII.

1. This wort which is named pastinaca silvatica, and by another name field more, is produced on sandy places and on hills.

2. In case that women kindle (bear children) with difficulty, take this wort, which we named pastinaca silvatica, seethe in water; give it then that the man may bathe himself (woman—herself) therewith; he (she) will be healed.

3. For wives purifying, take this same wort pastinaca, seethe it in water, and when it be sodden, mingle it well, and administer it; they will be purged.

DOLHRUNE, Pellitory. LXXXIII.

1. This wort, which is named perdicalis, and by another name dolhrune, is produced against ways and against walls, and on barrows.

2. For gout and for cancer, take this wort, which we named perdicalis, seethe it in water, then bathe the feet and the knees; pound afterwards the wort with lard, put into a cloth, and lay it to the feet and to the knees; thou healest them well.

CHEADLE. LXXXIV. Mercurialis

1. For hardness of the inwards, take this wort, which is named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle,

---

a Woman was in old times a masculine word, as it followed the gender of the second part of the compound. The plural had preceded in the Latin also.

b Parietaria, MS. Bodley, 130, and other accounts support Somner. MS. V., fol. 40 b, and MS. A., fol. 38 a, may have intended this herb. So MS. T., Plinius, xxi. 104.

c Gonagram, Lat., gout in the knee.

d Perennis seems ascertained by the drawings in MS. V., fol. 40 c, MS. A., fol. 38 b, MS. T.
HERBARIVM

paetene geznidene yyle pam bolegendum yona heo sa
hearaonyyre1 us2 axhδ y δone magan aereopmaδ pam
gelce 3 pead epeamad.

Πίδ eaezena ūp y zeppele genim ẓyyre sylpan pīptte
leaf geznucaude3 on ealdbum pine lege το pam4 yape.

Liz paetep on eapaen spīde zepezegn sy genim bīyyre
ylcan pīptt peap plae δnype on 3 eape yona ṣynt
torlyδ.5

Εροπ peapm.6 lxxv.

Deo pīpt pe man padiolum ẓ odbum naman erop
peapm7 nemned8 yl gelic peapn y heo byδ cenned9 on
fтанgum ẓtorum10 y on ealdbum ṣy heo
hearδ on aṣhpyleum leae tpa endebypynyya11 paetepa
pucena y pa peinad ẓra zold.

Πίδ hearδ ece genim ṣarp pīptt pe pe padiolum
nemδun12 spide clane aereopmaude13 peod on ecece
peaple śmyye14 bonne ṣ hearδ15 ṣarp16 ṣynt zeiδezaδ ẓ
yap.17

Πuδu cepuille.18 lxxxvi.

Πίδ blædpan ūape oδδe zepepole genim bīyyre pīptt
pīptpeumman pe man śparag zi gezefti y odbum naman
putu cepuille19 nemned peod on paetepo to peopδan
dale δnine bonne pezende peopan20 δazap ẓ he

1 -nerp, B. 2 --e, B. 3 --ece, H.; geznucoebe, B. 4 δeem, H.
5 ylhd, H. B. 6 De radiolo, id est, pollipodio, O.; euofsear and
ceuofearn, B.; later hands.
7 euop--, B. H.; eaferrin, O.
8 nemned, H. 9 cenned, B. 10 lande, H. 11 --erpe, B.;
endebypynyye, H. 12 --den, B.; nemδun, H, 13 --mode, B.;
afermebe, O.
14 śmpa, B. 15 --p̅e, B. 16 bap, B.
17 In B., one of the intermeddlers has erased ṣap, thinking perhaps, it was
not a good answer to ece. The vacant space left for a painting is
rubbed in water;轧 give to the sufferer; soon it
draweth out the hardness and purges the maw (or
stomach). In the same way the seed is beneficial.

2. For sore of eyes and swelling, take leaves of this
same wort, pounded in old wine; lay that to the
sore.

3. If water be sunk far into the ears, take juice of
this same wort lukewarm, drip it in the ear; soon it
fleeth away.

**EVERFERN. LXXXV.**

1. This wort, which is named radiolus, and by
another name everfern, is like fern; and it is pro-
duced in stony places, and in old house steads; and
it has on each leaf two rows of fair spots, and they
shine like gold.

2. Against head ache, take this wort, which we
named radiolus, purged very clean, seethe it in vinegar
thoroughly, smear then the head therewith百花; it alle-
viates the sore.

**[Red] Wood Chervil. LXXXVI.**

1. For sore of bladder, or for swelling, take a root
of this wort, which is named asparagus agrestis, and
by another name wood chervil, seethe it in water to a
fourth part; let him drink it then fasting for seven

---

*a Lat., ex passo, wine made of raisins, Frontignac.

*b I read ἀρπαμψ, against V. B. H.

filled in B., by the letters of the alphabet, and atque យ est, amen aue
maria gracia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in munere atque
benedictus fructus uentris tui amen. in manus tuas commando spiritum
meum redemisti me domine deus. ἱ pude cearuilla, B. ἱ cypillum, H.;
cearpilla, B. ἱ -ron, B.
mane{gum datum baebel1 bruce y na on caldum pae{ep2 cume ne he celbne pae{an ne piec{e pundo{hice he ha{e ongut.

Pi{d to{d ece genim py{gge sy{l{an py{p{e seap pe pe py{p{azi nembun3 py{le supan y healhe yyt pra on hyt mude.

Pi{d aed{p{ena yae genim py{gge y{lan py{p{e py{r{p{alan gecnucode4 on pie py{le g{p{can hyt pme{ad.5

Ity{ hy{y{c yypel aede man ypp{h aen{y{a aep{wan oepyne begelep genim py{gge sy{l{an py{p{e py{r{p{uman gecnucode6 syl{e piecen7 mid py{lle8 pae{ep y be-
y{ppen{g9 hyne mid pam pae{ep he bid un{buden.

Sauine. LXXXVII.

Pi{d pa cyn{hcan abde pe man auu{g{inem10 nemne{d y{ yt on upe gecnecode11 py{pa12 py{na {g{toh y rota g{p{pel.

genim yar py{p{e pe man gabinam y opu{m naman pel pam y{hne y{numa ha{pe13 syl{e g{p{can14 mid hunige heo tope{ep15 y y{p{ y syl{e heo yep mid pime

gecnucud.16

Pi{p hear{ob17 ece genim yar y{lan py{p{e gabinam eup{n{hce18 gecnucode19 mid eede y mid ele gemenyc-
ed{e20 sy{p{a21 pon{e y hear{ob22 y pa punponza23 healhe hyt pme{ad.24

Pi{p dea{pp{ngzas genim yar py{p{e gabinam mid hunige gecnucude25 sy{p{e26 pon{e y y{p{.

---

1 bebae, H. 2 The corrector inserts ne, H. 3 -on, B.
4 gecnucode, B. 5 pamae, H. 6 Faintly distinguishable from
5 gecnuncode, in V. 7 sitcan, B. H. 8 pyll, H. 9 -ppen{ge, B.
10 auu{g{inem, H. 11 {ce{e, H. 12 yapa, B. 13 hae{e, B.
11 g{p{can, H. 13 -ma{, B. 14 gecnocod, B. 15 h{yob, B.
15 eup{n{hce, H. 16 gecnucode, B. 17 gemenyced, H.; gemenyced, B.
18 sy{p{a, H.; {mepa, B. 19 gecnucode, B. 20 gemenyced, H.; gemenyced, B.
21 sy{p{a, H.; {mepa, B. 22 hear{ob, H. B. 23 punponza, H.
24 pamae, H. 25 gecnucode, B. 26 {mepa, H.; {mepa, B.
days; and for many days let him use the bath, and let him come not into cold water; and let him not take any cold liquid; wonderfully he obtains a cure.

2. For tooth ache, take juice of this same wort, which we named asparagus; give this to sup to the sufferer, and let him hold it so in his mouth.

3. For sore of kidneys, take roots of this same wort, pounded in wine, give to drink; it is of benefit.

4. If any ill-doing man enchants another through any spite, take roots of this same wort dried; administer (this) with spring water, and sprinkle him with the water; he will be released (from the charm).

SAVINE. 

1. For the morbus regius, which is named aurigo, aurugo, which is in our language spasm of the sinews and swelling of the feet; take this wort, which is called sabine, and by another name pretty much like that, savine, administer it with honey; it removes the sore. The same effect it hath when pounded with wine.

2. Against head ache, take this same wort sabina, diligently pounded with vinegar, and mixed with oil; smear then the head therewith, and the temples; highly it is beneficial.

3. For carbuncles, take this wort sabina, pounded with honey; then smear the sore.

---

a Savine is not a native of England; it is drawn somewhat like in MS. V.

b Ad morbum regium, hoc est, auriginem, Lat. See Gloss.
Hunder heapod. LXXXVIII.

Pidi aegena ran 4 gespel gezim pyrrre pyrte pyrrppalran pe man canif caput 4 on upe gepeode hunder heapod 1 hatad 2 reod on pettepe 4 lyppan mid pam pettepe ba eagan 3 gebepe hpaedlice hyt 4 raps ge-liyfhad. 4

Bnemel. LXXXIX.

Pidi aepena ran gezim bers pyrte pe man eurerti 5 4 opium naman bremel 6 nemned spa meapre geeneucua nim bonne 6 raps gepleht dupre on 6 eape hyt 6 geana 8 4 zepyllice gehealad. 7

Pidi piper plepsan gezim pyrrre ylichen pyrte erppap rap meapre 4 aepa 8 syn rapa eoreone 9 reod on pettepe to muddan daele syle dpecifica petende py 4 dageg 4 ra 6 ou peah aehpylyce daz 10 bonne dience nipe. 11

Pidi heopty ece gezim pyrrre ylichen pyrte leat ge- enucude 12 prinp hys ylpe lege open bonne pyrycmuan tic 6 ran topare4.

Pidi nipe punda gezim pyrrre ylichen pyrte blosct- man 13 lege to dam pundum butan aelepe 14 ylinceg 14 beneqylyre 15 hy 4 pada gehealad. 16

Pih iha sape gezim pyrrre ylichen pyrte summe dael reod on pine to muddan daele 4 or pam pine syn 17 bonne 4 pada elphede ealle aepa 18 lapa untrummynesse 19 hyt zelhydijad.20

---

HOUNDS HEAD. lxxxviii.

For sore of eyes and swelling, take roots of this wort, which is called canis caput, and in our language hounds head; seethe them in water, and then bathe the eyes with the water; soon it (namely, the application) relieves the sore.

BRAMBLE. a lxxxix.

1. For sore of ears, take this wort, which is named eruscus, and by another name bramble, so tender, pound it; then take the wash made lukewarm, drip it in the ear; it diminishes the sore, and surely healeth.

2. For flux of wife (woman), take heads of this same wort, so tender, and of them let there be thrice seven; seethe in water to a third part; administer (this) to be drunk fasting for three days, so however, that thou every day renew the drink.

3. For heart ache, take leaves of this same wort, pounded by themselves; lay them over the left teat; the sore passes off.

4. For new wounds, take blossoms of this same wort, lay them to the wounds; without any delay and mischief, they will heal the wounds.

5. For sore of joints, take some part of this same wort, seethe in wine to the third part, and with the wine let then the joints be bathed; (the application) relieves all the infirmity of the joints.

a The drawings in MS. V. and MS. Add. 17063 intend this.

b Ad cardiacos. Lat. In classical Latin hardly so much spoken of the heart as of the stomach.

c Aut flos aut mora (Lat. MS. Addit. 17063), blossom or berries. The interpreter blundered.

d Ad condylomata. Lat.
Pidi neddmon plite genim pyrette ilean pyrette leaf be pe epusti nemdun1 spa nipe geecnucude2 lege to dam sape.

Geapppe.3 xc.

Dap pyvette4 pe man millepolu[m] y on ure gepeode geapppe nemme5 py yae6 y achilleer pe ealbomman hy7 pindan ycolo8. he mid pyvette sylpan pyvette geheale9 pa pe mid yepme8 yeplegene y geernude9 papan.10 Eac11 heo of sumum mannum ron py12 zeinemne13 y py -achilleor mid yape14 pyvette yu yae5 y he eac15 summe16 man gehealan yecolde17 pam18 peyp thelephon nama.

Pidi tood ece genim pyvette pyvette pyvdralan de pe millepolium nemdun10 yyle etan peftendum.

Pidi punda pe mid yepme yyn yepouhite genim bar ylcan pyvette mid pyvette yecnucude,20 lege to pam pundum heo pa punda areopmap y geheale.21
Pidi yepell genim bar ylcan pyvette myllepolum mid butepan yecnucude.22 lege to pam23 yepelle.

Pidi bei yyle man earpodlice yemigan24 maege genim pyvette ylcan pyvette pos mid eede yyle dumpcan punduplize25 heo healep,26

Lifi pund on men acolod sì y genim bonne da27 sylpan pyvette millepolium y gnib frpye ymale y menge28 pidi butepan lege bonne on da punda29 heo ercap yona y peapmda,30

Lifi men y hearpod bepyte oode uncaub ypyle onge-

1 nemdan, H.; nemdon, B.
2 geneocode, B.
3 karupe, B., by later hand.
4 pyrette, B.
5 hyg, B.
6 yecolde, H.; ycolo, V. B.
7 gehealeb, H.
8 yepme, H.
9 -bode, B.
10 peapn, H.; peapon, B.
11 eac, H.
12 ropdirig, B.
13 geneocede, H.
14 fapje, B.
15 eac, H.
16 summe, H.
17 ycolo, B.
18 jam, H.
19 -bon, B.
20 geneocode, B.
21 -hel-, B.
22 geneocode, B.
23 peam, H.
24 -miy-, B.
25 -bon-, B.
26 -hel-, B.
27 jap, H.
28 menecy, H. B.
29 pundue, B.
30 heo gepearpmda, H., omitting three words; pearpdm-, B.
6. For rend by a snake, take leaves of this same wort, which we named eruscus, so fresh, pounded, lay them to the sore.

**BRAMBLE.**
Art. lxxix.

**YARROW.**

1. Of this wort, which is named millefolium, and in our language yarrow, it is said that Achilles, the chieftain, should find (found) it; and he with this same wort healed them who with iron were stricken and wounded. Also for that reason, it is named of some men, Achillea. With this wort it is said that he also should heal (healed) a man whose name was Telephos.

2. For tooth ache, take a root of this wort, which we named millefoil, give it (to the patient) to eat fasting.

3. For wounds which are made with iron, take this same wort, pounded with grease; lay it to the wounds; it purgeth and healeth the wounds.

4. For a swelling, take this same wort millefoil, pounded into butter; lay it to the swelling.

5. In case that any man with difficulty can pass water, take ooze of this same wort with vinegar, give it him to drink; wondrously it healeth.

6. If a wound on a man be chilled, take then the same wort millefoil, and rub it very small, and mingle it with butter, lay it then on the wound; it soon quickeneth and warmeth it.

7. If a mans head burst, or a strange swelling

---

a The drawing in MS. V., fol. 42 a, intends yarrow.
b Hyginus, fab. ci., and the poets.
c The rest of yarrows leechdoms are not in the printed Latin, 1528, nor in MS. A., nor G. T.
196

HERBARIVM

ficce mime pyyye ylcan pypce pypcpalan binde on pone
fpynan' donne cymed* hym
to zodpe ypeme.
€rc pis pam

ylean zenim

pay ylean pypte pype to

dulce 50 on Sa punde ponne byp heo yona havizende.*

O. condenses.

Iryy hpylcum men ebdpan aheapdode syn* odde°
hiy mete zemylcan® nelle nym’ pyyye ylcan pypte*
yeap mengc® Sonne pin 41° peten 4 humz 4 fp seap
eall tosomne™ yyle hyc him Sonne” peapm dpincan
Sonne!® byp him sona bet.
€yc pid peepa’* Seapma ece 4 pid ealley’® pay
mnodey’” nim pay ylean pypce’® opyz hy ponne 4
sezmid to duycte spype pmale do Sonne’? py duytef pir
cuculenay*® sulle y Speo full zoder pmeyr syle hym
Sonne dmincan*
- Sonne deah hyc him pid fpa
hpylcum eappodum spa him on mnan bis.
Iryy Sonne eptep Sam men yy yozopa zecenze™
odde* hpyle imnan zund™ bnyne- zenim Sonne” pyyye
pypce pypctpalan y zecnuca fpype pel 50 Sonne*® on
fpype x0d beon®’ yyle hyc him ponne* placu supanSonne*? pene ic p hyc him pel ypemie*? ze pid pozoSan ze pid eezhpylcum incundum* eapyodnyypum.”*
Pid heapod*? ece zenim pay ylean pypte pyne
clypan** peepor*’ leze Sonne*’ on
hearod Sonne*’

senimd** hyc sona p san onpes.*”
Pip pan*? nedden cynne Se man ypalangiuy hated*’
senim pyyye ylean pypte cpizo 4 pa leay yeod on pine -

1 ypeopan, HH.
5 oSS, B.

2 cyms, B.

3 haz-, B.

6 _zen, O., fol. 1] =34,

7 mme, O.

4 yyn, B.
8 pb. pyrz, O.

° menes, H. B.; mens co, O.
10 5, B. omits.
1 so gadere, O.
'2 bane, O. (for panne.)
13 bane, O.
4 bapa, B. O.
1S ea,
16 ealle, O.
17 A modern hand in H. proposes to add fare.
18 pyrc, O.
19 bane, O.
20 _cel-, B.
*! srican, O., and so often.
22 eecense, H.; secencse, B.

*obper,O.

26 Sane, O.

27 héop, B.

* panne, O.

0 mize, B.; —mia, O.

* cund, B.O.

* bane, O.

*8 After bon, H. adds ypa;

pan, O.

31 meunda, O.; in margin,


appear on it, let him take roots of this same wort, and bind them on his neck; that will come to be of good service to him.

8. Again for the same, take this same wort, work it to a dust; apply it to the wound, then it will soon be heating.

9. If any man's veins be hardened, or his meat will not digest, take juice of this same wort, then mingle wine and water and honey and the juice all together, then give it him warm to drink; then it will soon be well with him.

10. Again, for ache of the bowels and of all the inwards, take this same wort, dry it then, and rub it to dust, very small; then put up five spoons full of the dust, and three cups of good wine; then give him that to drink. Then it is good for him for whatsoever annoyances he hath within.

11. If then, after that, there befall the man hiccuping, or any ratten-burn within (him), take then roots of this wort, pound them very well; put them into good beer; give it him then lukewarm to sup. Then I ween that it may be of good benefit to him either for hiccup or for any internal difficulty.

12. For head ache, take this same wort, work a plaster thereof, then lay it on the head; then it soon removes the sore away.

13. Against the serpent kind, which are called φαλάγγια, tarantulas, take twigs of this same wort

---

*Ratten is pus, matter, in Devonshire: understand purulent inflammation.*
Heredivm

Prid naedran lirce Gyf hyyle man hyne begynde
mid Gyfle Gyrtte6 y hy7 on peze mid hun bepe
he bid zerofylbed pnam5 ægryylecum9 naeddeh cynne.10
Prid pede11 hunder lirte zenim daer ylecan Gyrtte
ynid y hyraen corp leze on pa punde donne halad
heo yona.

Eft prid naedran12 lirte Gyf yeo pond13 roppunben14
sy zenim Gyrtte sylfan15 Gyrtte telgjan16 rood on
paepele yinid hone17 Gyfle ymale zerodene lege
ponne on sa punde18 donne19 bid dolh open ry zenim
ja ylecan Gyrtte unroden20 yinid Gyfle ymale ymenge21
pid hunix lacena22 donne pa punde23 yasymid donne24
byd heo sona hal.

Rude. xci.

Ifr blod of nosum flope zenim dar Gyrtte he man
putam y pam zelice dyrum naman padan nemnep
. do zelomlace on pa naefyylu25 pundolphice heo
bid of dam naefyylun26 zerbib.

Prid toundennysse27 zenim dar ylecan Gyrtte putam
syle hy28 dæmelum ppa zyene etan29 obde on dünce30
piecean.31

1 boñ, H. omits. 2 Sa, V. B. omit. 3 menex, H. B.
4 sinula, B. 5 bar, B. 6 pyræ, O. 7 hiz, B. 8 pid for
ry, B. 9 -cen, O. 10 naedre cumne, O. 11 podef, O.; See
St. John, x, 21, Marsh. O. condenses. 12 naedra, O.
13 fe punde, O. 14 -son, O. 15 ikan, B. 16 telgan, B.; tsfæn pyræ
telgjan, O. 17 pane, O. 18 punda, O. 19 bæn, O.
meng, O. 22 lacena, B. 23 punda, O. 24 bar, B. O. 25 B. H.
and the leaves, seethe them in wine; then rub them very small, and lay them on the wound, if it be willing to unite; and after that, take the wort and honey, mingle together, smear the wound therewith; then it soon heateth.a

14. For bite of snake, if any man girdeth himself with this wort, and beareth it on the way with him, he is shielded from every serpent kind.

15. For tearing of mad dog, take this same wort, rub it and wheat grains; lay them on the wound; then it soon healeth.

16. For a rent by a snake, if the wound is swollen, take twigs of this same wort, seethe in water, rub them then very small; when sodden, lay them on the wound. When the incision is open take the same wort unsodden, rub very small, mingle with honey, then dress the wound therewith; then it will be soon whole.

RUE.b xci.

1. If blood flow from the nose, take this wort, which is named ruta, and by another name like that, rue; apply it frequently to the nostrils; it wonderfully stanches the blood from the nostrils.

2. For bloatedness, take this same wort rue, give it so green, in pieces, to be eaten or swallowed in drink.

a All the MS S. hazað; but halað would be better.
b The figure in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 41 b, intends rue. MS. V., fol. 43 a, cannot, but rather Vlex Europæus (H.), furze.
HORSEMINT. 23  XCII.

Pide eapena24 sápe zemim þýrra þyrte pos þe25 man mentaþrum þe oþrum naman26 hateþ mid þrænto27 pine zemeneced28 dó on þe eape þeah þeal29 beon þýrmær on æcennede30 hi31 þuþ32 biþ reecolæ33 beon æcealde.

3. For sore of the maw, take seed of this same wort and sulphur and vinegar; administer (to the patient) to eat, fasting.

4. For sore of eyes and swelling, take this same wort rue, well pounded, lay it to the sore, also the root poured, and smear therewith; it well amendeth the sore.\(^a\)

5. For the disease which is called lethargy, and in our language is denominated forgetfulness or unconsciousness, take this same wort rue, washed, that is, macerated in vinegar, souse then the forehead therewith.

6. For dimness of eyes, take leaves of this same wort, give them (to the sufferer) to eat fasting, and give (them him) to drink in wine.

7. For head ache, take this same wort, give it to be drunk in wine; again, pound the same wort, and wring (out) the ooze into vinegar; then smear the head therewith. This wort also is beneficial for carbuncles.

**Horsemint.**\(^b\) **XCI.**

For sore of ears, take ooze of this wort, which is called mentastrum, and by another name horsemint, mixed with strong wine, apply it to the ear; though worms be therein existing, they through this (application) shall be killed.

\(^a\) The idiom of the Saxon is not uncommon.

\(^b\) The painting, MS. V., fol. 43 b, is intended probably for horsemint. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed “horseminte,” but drawn wrong.
Pio hœc opus genim pyrrhe ylcan pyrrte leaf dryle etan ẓepir'hece 1 he bid ẓehæles. 2

Pael pyrr 3 vel ellen pyrr. 3cii.

Pio ḟi ṣtanæq on blææpan pezen 4 genim ḟar pyrrte  fel man ebulum ȳ ẓophum naman ellen pyrrte 5 nemnep y  eac sume 6 men peal pyrr heâded 7 ẓecnuca hý 8 bonne ḟra meæppæ mid hýre leapum pȳle ḟpincæn on pine heo 9 ṣt anýdebi 10 da ẓummuñȳwe. 11

Pio nœdææpan ḟlœte ẓenim ḟar ylcan pyrrte  pe pe ebulum nembu 12 ṣ  ṣe ḩam ḟe ṣu hý 13 Ṽoporopo pyre heæl hý 18 on Ṽıppœ handa 14 ṣ Ṽpeb Ṽıppa 15 ẓìqon ᶇulan 16 omnef malæf beftæf canco  7 ḟ̄ ḟ̄e bonne on ẓu 17 ẓe̲ pœde  be̲bæng ṣ ñe̲pœcem ealle Ṽy̲e ẓe̲lde̲ep  Ṽopo̲poe̲pp.18 hý 19 Ṽonne Ṽid Ṽy̲pe ẓeccaq̄on Ṽex̄e 20 on Ṽȳ 21 Ṽæla̲r  ṣ  Ṽa Ṽpilœ Ṽe Ṽu Ṽȳ Ṽo̲ 22 Ṽep̄c 23 Ṽe  ḩam Ṽen Ṽe Ṽu ẓæ̲p̄mib 24 Ṽep̄c 25 Ṽo ẓelac̄n̄en̄e 26 Ṽ Ṽonne Ṽu ẓan̄on  Ṽende 27 Ṽe be̲pœ̲c̄i  Ṽu Ṽe ẓa  .randomUUID̲  Ṽi̲n̄  Ṽonna Ṽa̲ ẓy̲r̄e  Ṽe̲nu̲ca hý 28 Ṽe̲ge  Ṽe Ṽam Ṽlœte Ṽöna he  bid  Ṽal.

Pio ẓæ̲ep̄e̲n̄ e̲opo̲n̄ȳwe ẓenim Ṽy̲rr̄e ȳlcan pyrrte Ṽyr̄̄p̄e̲ ẓec̄u̲de  20 Ṽμ̄ï̲n̄e̲ ẓonne ẓe̲n̄o̲ 29 Ṽra  Ṽæ̲t̄ Ṽu ẓe̲b̄e̲be ẓe̲n̄o̲ 20 Ṽe̲o̲p̄e̲n̄ ᳉̲e̲nc̄a̲ 30 Ṽ  Ṽi̲n̄̄e̲j̄  ẓe̲l̄̄p̄e̲n̄e̲ 31

1  ẓe̲p̄-,  B.  oœ̲m̄i̲t̄s. 2 -  Ṽalœ̲-,  O.  3  ẓa̲p̄p̄o̲r̄c̄,  B.,  b̄y  Ṽa̲t̄e̲r̄  h̄a̲nd̄. 4  ẓe̲p̄a̲x̄a̲b̄,  H.  5  pȳrr̄,  H.  6  ẓu̲m̄m̄en̄,  H.  7  ḕ̄e̲c̄-,  B.;  Ṽa̲r̄e̲e̲,  H.  8  Ṽu̲x̄,  B.  9  Ṽe̲o̲,  B.  10  Ṽa̲n̄ȳb̄-,  B. 11  Ṽe̲p̄e̲,  B.  12  Ṽe̲o̲n̄,  B. 13  Ṽu̲x̄,  B.,  t̄w̄i̲c̄e. 14  Ṽa̲n̄d̄a̲,  B.  15  Ṽı̲p̄a̲,  B.  16  Ṽa̲d̄o̲n̄,  B. 17  Ṽu̲e̲,  B.  18  Ṽopo̲p̄o̲p̄o̲p̄,  H. 19  Ṽu̲x̄,  B.  20  ẓe̲a̲x̄e,  H.  21  Ṽȳȳḡ,  B. 22  Ṽo̲,  B.  a̲l̄s̄o. 23  Ṽe̲n̄e̲,  H.  24  Ṽa̲p̄,  B.  25  Ṽe̲n̄e̲f̄,  H.  26  Ṽe̲l̄a̲c̄n̄e̲n̄e,  B. 27  Ṽa̲n̄d̄e̲,  H.;  ẓe̲n̄e̲d̄e,  B.  28  Ṽi̲,  B.  29  Ṽe̲n̄o̲c̄o̲o̲d̄e,  B. 20  Ṽa̲p̄,  B.,  t̄w̄i̲c̄e. 31  Ṽe̲n̄e̲n̄e̲a̲,  B.

The old interpreter has omitted this. Vt seias in cuius stellæ tutela natus sis. Herbam mentastrum tolles mundus et in lintæolo mundo habeto, et quando in pane cocto gra-
2. For leprosy, take leaves of this same wort, administer to be eaten; surely (the patient) shall be healed.\(^a\)

**WALL WORT, or ELDER WORT**\(^b\) \(^{\text{xciii}}\)

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which is named ebulum, and by another name elder wort, or dwarf elder, and (which) also some men call wall wort; pound it then so tender, with its leaves, administer it to drink in wine; it forces out the infirmity.

2. For rent by snake, take this same wort, which we named ebulum, and ere thou carve it off, hold it in thine hand, and say thrice nine times, Omnes malas bestias canto,\(^a\) that is, in our language, Enchant and overcome all evil wild deer; then carve it off with a very sharp knife, into three parts; and the while that thou be doing this, think of the man whom thou thinkest therewith to leech, and when thou wend thence, look not about thee; then take the wort and pound it, lay it to the cut; soon it will be whole.

3. For water sickness, that is, dropsy, take roots of this same wort pounded; wring then thereof, so that thou have of the ooze four draughts, and (add) a num frumenti integrum inveneris, simul cum herba ponito, et preceris septem stellas, hoc est Solem, Lunam, Martem, Mercurium, Iovem, Venerem, Saturnum, et sub puluino pone, atque roga ut tibi per quietem ostendant, in cuius stella tutela sis.

\(^a\) The drawing in MS. V., fol. 43 c, is apparently meant for dwarf elder, as so MS. Add. 17063. In MS. Bodley, 130, is also a rough likeness, with the glosses "walwort, danewort, " wylde elder." Classical Latinity authorizes only ebulum, but ebulus is favoured by the analogies.

\(^b\) Canto, Lat. 1528, but the English text has the verbs in the imperative.
Dreopze dpeole. xcv.

Deo yfnt pe man pollegium y ophthalm naman dreopze dpeole nemnef haeFederal mid hynpe manega lase-present peah hy? pela manna ne cunne .ponne yr peose yfnt treges6 cynna yi pep10 yi pei . Se pep10 hafap horte blofemman11 y yi pep hafap peade ospe brune ahlrnpef yr nytiek12 y punbohpie y hi13 on hum habd- baqp punbohpie mhote mid pam maestan bleo14 hy bloopap15 donne nealice ospe yfnta rynicaef y peop-nnad.

Pif dea rinnuer yapesten pany yenun pary ylean yfnta pollegium y cymen synee toponne mid paepe y lege to pam napolane16 rona he bid geheled.17

Eft pif baeq manzep yape ystein pary ylpian yfnta pollegium synee huy18 y mid paepe zerpe19 seyle duncanan on ecede hyn bone paeftan baeq manzan pel zelpizap.20

Pif depan ypepa21 zepceapa22 yuunam pary ylean yfnta seob on pellendoon paepe lete23 ponne colan yra odhe hyn24 man duncan maeg y hyn bone duncan hyn ye- lpezap bone zepian.

Eft pif baeq rinnuer yape paeq ylpine yfnta rmenap25 pel zecean26 y to pam napolane27 zerpepen yra h28 pam pam napolon reallan ne maeg29 rona heo h28 rapi torepef.

Pif pam30 repope pe by drupdan dexe on man

---

1 aene, H. B. 2 rpmamaθ, H. 3 miscou, B. 4 Cac, H. 5 non, B. 6 healman, H. 7 hyn, B. 8 na, O. 9 tregespa, B. O. 10 pep, H., twice. 11 blossman, H. B. 12 netiek, H. 13 hiq, B. 14 bloé, B. 15 bloopaθ, B. 16 -rel-, B. 17 -haél-, B. 18 hyn, B. 19 zepes,
half sextarius of wine; administer one a day to drink; it benefiteth much the watersick or dropsical.

4. Also, within half a year it draweth out all the dropsical humour.

**DWARF DWOSLE, Pennyroyal. xciv.**

1. This wort, which is named pulegium, and by another name dwarf dwosle, hath with it many leechdoms; though many of men ken them not. Further is this wort of two kinds, wer and wife, or male and female. The wer, or male, hath white blossoms, and the wife, or female, hath red or brown; either is beneficial and wonderlike, and they have on them wondrous virtue. They blow with the greatest beauty when nearly other worts shrink and languish.

2. For sore of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, and cummin, pound together along with water, and lay to the navel; soon he, the patient, will be healed.

8. Again, for sore of the maw, or stomach, take this same wort pulegium, pound and wash it with water, give to drink in vinegar; it well relieves the nausea of the maw, or stomach.

4. Against itch of the shape, or sexual parts, take this same wort, seethe it in boiling water, then let (this) cool, so far as till a man may drink it, and let him then drink it; it relieves the itch.

5. Again, for sore of the inwards, this same wort profits well, eaten and tied down to the navel, so that it may not fall from the navel; soon it removes the sore.

6. For a tertian, or the fever which cometh on a
beecyme pegin pyrire ylcan pyrite trigu bepeald on pulle scepn hynpe pehumis topopan pam timan pe pe pepop hym to pylle i gyf hpe hyn pyrop mid pyritte onbutan bepindey heo jo yap pepr heatodey gelindaf.

Igyf deadbofen cild sy on pyre innode pegin pyrire ylcan pyrite pyry cypar ja pa cyn mpe gpe hyn pyroty scincen cuca on ealdon pyn sylde dynuncan.

Gyf hpe on piyne plassen polige11 peginm12 peg ylcan pyrite polleian i pepimob13 cucon14 tosonne mid ele ja mid ecede mymyrte15 hynpe pehymid zelomhice.

Pig blaedpan sape ja pig jo tanar pepeon16 peksen17 pegin peg ylcan pyrite polleian pel zeenuce18 jo trezen pceenceaf10 piny pezemen20 tosonne pyile dynuncan rona peo blaedep to pelpan zehpyme21 ja hinnan peapum datum heo ja untrumynyrre22 zehelyp ja ja tanar pe peep23 on pexep ut24 anydeb.

Gyf hpe onbutan25 hyn heopatan offe on hyn bpeoston peg polhe26 ponne ete he peg ylcan pyrite polleium ja dynuce hyn27 pexende.

Gyf hpylciun men hpanma deupz pegin peg ylcan pyrite jo28 trezen pceenceaf29 eceeder dynuce pexende;30
Piig beeg mazan tofjundennyrre31 ja pepe32 innope pegin peg ylcan pyrite polleium zeenuce33 ja on pexete odde on pine zepyllebe offe punh hyn34 pyyle sylde biecian35 rona byp peo untrumynyr poplacem.36

1 trixa, H. 2 fryp, B. 3 -pap, B. 4 -pou, B.
5 onbirtun, B. 6 heatdes, H. 7 -eag, B. 8 hig, B.
9 cuca, H. 10 -ban, B. 11 bolce, H. 12 -num, H. 13 pepimo, V.
14 pepimod, H. 15 cuca, H.; cnoicye, B. 15 mema, B. 16 -pap, B.
17 peaxia, H. 18 zecnocobe, B. 19 sceneas, H.; sceneas, B.
20 -seemcy, H.; -seemne, B. 21 gehreperfes, H.; gehyrefe, O.
22 -seyre, B. 23 -pap, B. 24 -yr, B. 25 -ten, B. 26 polige,
man on the third day, take twigs of this same wort; fold them up in wool; incense as with a censer, the patient, before the time when the fever will be upon him; and if one windeth his head about with this wort, it alleviates the sore of the head.

7. If a dead-borne child be in a wife's or woman's inwards, take three sprouts of this same wort, and let them be new, so do they strongest scent, pound in old wine; give to drink.

8. If any thole or endure nausea on shipboard, let him take the same wort pulegium, and wormwood, let him pound them together with oil and with vinegar; let him smear himself therewith frequently.

9. For sore of bladder, and in case that stones therein wax, take the same wort pulegium, well pounded, and two draughts of wine; mingle together; give to drink; soon the bladder shall turn to a better state, and within a few days the wort shall heal the infirmity, and shall force out the stones which therein are waxing.

10. If any one about his heart or in his breast, thole, that is, suffer sore, then let him eat this same wort pulegium, and drink it fasting.

11. If cramp annoy any man, take the same wort and two cups of vinegar; let him drink fasting.

12. For swelling of the maw and of the inwards, take this same wort pulegium, pounded, and boiled in water or in wine, or give it to be swallowed by itself; soon shall the infirmity be removed.

a Only glutiat. Lat., 1528.
Vip multan rape semen par ylcan pyrte polleum yeod on ecede pyile dupican sra peamun.

Vip lendena1 ece y rido vapa2 viona rape semen par ylcan pyrte polleum y ripon axiepe glehe micel be xephte cnua tosomne y bonne yu on baehe sy pmyn4 peamuid4 vep4 hyt ryboe depute.

Nepte. xcv.

Dar5 pyrte6 man nepitamon y obpin7 naman nepte nemnep y eac zpecahy8 mente opinon hatap.

neddepe.

Vip naebpan plite semen par pyrte9 de pe nepi-
tamon nemdun10 cnua mid pine pying bonne y ror.
y11 syle12 dupican on pine13 y semen eac pa leaf14
pyrte sylpan pyrte zecnucude15 lege to baepe16 punde.

Cammoc. xcvi.

Dar pyrte17 man peucedanum y obpin naman cam-

moc18 nemnep.

Neddepe.

Deor pyrte pe pe peucedanum nemdun19 macx naebpan
mid hyre spece20 aplian.21

Rid naebpan ilite semen par ylcan pyrte peucedanum
y hetoniam y heopier meneup22 obde23 y meagh y
ceed do tosomne lege bonne to baepe24 punde he bid
xealede.25

Rid pa abde pe zneceapr meneyir nemaba y1 y on yne

The fig., V.,
fol. 45 a, I
hold to be
peucedanum
officinalis.

1 lanae-, B. 2 vapa, V.; vapa, B. 3 mema, B. 4 vep, B., twice. V. is here defective. 5 Deor, H. 6 pyrce; altered later to
pyrte pe, B. 7 on upum, H. 8 hy, B. 9 pyre, O;
10 nemdun, V.; nemdun, H.; -bon, B. 11 y, B. omits. 12 stute, O.
13 mid ban pine, O. 14 lefy, B.; O. alters a little. 15 zecnucu, V.;
zeccucye, B. 16 vapa, B. O. 17 A meddling hand has
inserted b into pyrce, in B. 18 cammuc, H. 19 -bon, B.; nemdban, H.
13. For sore of milt, or spleen, take this same wort pulegium, seethe in vinegar, give it so warm to drink.

14. For ache of loins and sore of the thighs, take this same wort pulegium, and pepper, of either alike much by weight; pound together, and when thou be in the bath, smear therewith, where it most troubleth.

**Nepte.**<sup>b</sup> Catsmint. xcv.

This wort is named nepeta, and by another name nepte, and also the Greeks call it ἀλαζμίνθη ὑζεινή.

*Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 44 d.*

For bite of snake, take this wort, which we named nepeta; pound it with wine, wring (out) then the ooze, and give it to drink in wine; and take also the leaves of this same wort pounded, lay them to the wound.

**Cammock.** xcvii.

1. This wort is named πνυκίδους, and by another name cammock.

*Drawing of a snake, fol. 45 a.*

2. This wort, which we named peucedanus, has the power to put to flight snakes by its smell.

3. For bite of snake, take this same wort peucedanus, and betony, and grease or the marrow of a hart, and vinegar; put them together, then lay them to the wound; the patient will be healed.

4. For the disease which the Greeks name φρένησις, c

---

<sup>a</sup> Ad sciam (so) vel coxarum dolorem. Lat., 1528. So that *thigh* must include *hip.*

<sup>b</sup> Drawn fairly well in MS. V., fol. 44 d.

<sup>c</sup> As Celsus, lib. iii. c. 18.
MSS. V. G.

draw spears

Ascarides

lumbricoideae.

Cynoglossum officinale.

Spepe pųpt. XCVIII.

Piō blōdpan pape γενίμ phar pųptę pe man⁵ hinnula campana y ὀφθημ naman spepe pųptę nennep y mpēcep sēd y eord naeplan⁶ y μενuley⁷ ῥυτράλαν snuca tosomne syle ponne plae ὅπικαν ῥεαπλῆς hyt ῥημαῖδ.⁸

Piō tōfa pape y ῥαζυζή⁹ γενίμ phar ylcān pųptę syle etan ῥατενδυμ heo ῥα τεφ ῥεθύμεδ.

Piō ῥυμ bæne naerol宛¹⁰ syn pex pųpmár γενίμ phar ylcān pųptę hinnulan snuca on pīne lege to pām mnođe.

Ribbe. XCVIII.

Daŋ pųptę pe man¹¹ κγνογλωράm y ῥαφτ naman ribbe nennep y hý¹² eac¹³ yume men lingwam cany ῥατεβ.

Naēbe.

Piō naēdpan ῥίτε ῥεο pųptę pe pe κγνογλωράm nɛm-
dun¹⁴ pel ῥημαῖδ¹⁵ γεκνυὺδ¹⁶ y on pīne γεθύδεδ.

Piō pām¹⁷ pẹpọ pe ῥy¹⁸ pẹppan ụghę on man bεcymęf¹⁰ γενίμ phar ylcān pųptę κγνογλωράm đa pe
that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind, which is when the head is on fire; then take this same wort peucedanum, pound it in vinegar, then souse the head with it; it benefits highly.

**SPEARWORT. xcvii.**

1. For sore of bladder, take this wort, which is named inula campana, and by another name spearwort, and seed of marche, and roots of earth navel or asparagus, and of fennel, pound together, then give it to drink lukewarm; it benefits sharply.

2. For sore and looseness of teeth, take this same wort, give it (to the sufferer) to eat fasting; it steadeth the teeth.

3. In case that about the navel there be round worms, take this same wort elecampane, pound it in wine, lay it to the inwards.

**RIBWORT. xcviii.**

1. This wort, which is named κυνόγλασσον, and by another name rib, and also some men call it linguam canis. (Sentence incomplete.) Snake.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of snake, this wort, which we named cynoglossum, is of good advantage, pounded and swallowed in wine.

3. For a quartan ague, or the fever which cometh on a man on the fourth day, take this same wort

---

a The Latin, ed. 1528, uses throughout the feminine form πνεκάδανος; the English interpreter had a different text.

b Cynoglossa, Lat., ed. 1528. But Ribwort is Arnoglossum. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "Hundestonge," and faithfully drawn. What remains of the outline in MS. V., and the neat figure in MS. A., fol. 45 a, might have been from nature, for Arnoglossum.

c Intended as a direction to the ornamentator.
For the figure, see the facsimile.

**Hedera helix.**

Piø ḫepa² earpena unnýtthenyffe ᵃ piov ᵇ man pel ẓehýpan⁸ ne maæe ẓenim ẓar ẓyłcan pýrte ɛýmɔɣlɔyram ẓeenucode⁴ ᵃ on ele ẓeplæhte⁵ ḫÿp on ᵇ⁶ eape pûndɔplɪsɛ ʰÿt hælep.

**Sundecorn. xcix.**

Deos ṛÿt ᵇe ẓe man ẓaxἴpʒagam ᵃ ẓɔpɔm ẓanam pûndecorn nemneb ʰÿp ɔnned⁷ ᵃ on ʃeɛn- ʰɪtʊm⁸ ᵇtorum. Piø ᵇ ᵇtanaɾ ᶂ on blædɔpän pexeŋ ẓenim ẓar pýrte ᵇe ᵇe ẓaxἴpʒagam nemdun⁹ crucu on ｐine ʰÿl ẓyłcan ẓanam pozizendan¹⁰ ᵃ ᵇam ẓerepoʒendan ᵃ on pɔpɔrmum ẓætea ʂpa ʃpæpeap²² ʰeɔ ʰÿ ʰæรก ᵇe ʰÿ ˢeɛd ᵃ ϵ ẓam ᵇe ʰÿ apɔndedon¹³ ʰÿ ʰeɔ ᵇÿ ẓyłcan ẓæeŋ ʰa ᵇtanaɾ pozoŋ- ʰɪpʃe ʰÿ ¹⁴ ut¹⁵ ʰaɪ̈l ʰÿ ʰa ẓone ẓan ʰo ʰÿt hæle ẓelaʃebl.¹⁶

**Eorð ʰÿz.¹⁷ c.**

Piø ᵇ ᵇtanas ᵇ on blædɔpän¹⁸ pexeŋ ẓenim ʰÿÿe pýrte ᵇe ᵇe man ʰedɛpæn mizpæn ᵇ ẓɔpɔm ẓanam eorð ʰiwhite nemneb ẓeprɔn bɛpɛn )object ᵇuuloŋ¹⁹ ᵇ on ẓætea ẓegmebene ʰÿl ẓyłcan pûndɔplɪsɛ ʰeɔ²² ᵇtanaɾ ᶂ on ẓæeŋ²¹ blædɔpän ẓegædepaŋ ᵃ ᵇÿ ᵇo ʰbɪʊd²² ᵃ ᵇunh mizpæn ut ʰaɪ̈l.²³

Piø ʰeapɔd ᵃzai²³ ẓenim ẓar ᵇÿłcan pýrte ʰedɛpæm ᵃ
cynoglossum, that one (namely) which may have four leaves, pound it, give it to drink in water; it releases the man.

4. For uselessness of the ears, and in case that a man may not hear well, take this same wort cynoglossum, pounded, and in oil made lukewarm, drip it on the ear; wonderfully it healeth.

**SUNDCORN. xcix.**

1. This wort, which is named saxifrage, and by another name sundcorn, is produced on downs and in stony places.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, which we named saxifrage, pound it in wine; give it to the sufferer to drink, and to the feverish in warm water, so present, that is, in the *Latin sense, effective*, it is, that of it, it is said, by those who have tried it, *namely the experiment*, that it, *namely the wort*, breaketh to pieces the calculi the same day, and tuggeth them out, and leadeth the man to his health.

**EARTH IVY.**

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seven or eleven berries rubbed *small* in water of this wort, which is named hedera nigra, and by another name earth ivy, give them to drink; wonderfully it, *namely the wort*, gathereth the calculi in the bladder, and breaketh them to pieces, and tuggeth them out by means of the urine.

2. For head sore, take this same wort hedera, and

---

1. The figure in MS. V. is *Hedera helix*. 

18 –**bpán, H.** 19 **xenlýyan, H.; enblýrene, B.** 20 **heo ła, B.** 21 **nape, B.** 22 **bpuncë, V. and H. before correction; to bpnucë, B.** 23 **ée, H. B.**
ooze of rose extracted in wine, then smear the temples and the forehead; it relieves the sore.

3. For sore of milt, or spleen, take heads of this same wort, at first, three; the second time, five; the third time, seven; the fourth time, nine; the fifth turn, or time, eleven; the sixth time, thirteen; the seventh time, fifteen; the eighth time, seventeen; the ninth time, nineteen; the tenth time, one and twenty; give to drink daily in wine, then, if he, the patient, be in a fever, give it him to drink in warm water; much he is amended and strengthened.

*Drawings like horned locusts; legs, eight; wings, two.*

4. For bite of the worms, or creeping things, which are named ἑράγγια, tarantulas, take juice of the root of this same wort, which we named hedera; give to drink.

5. Again, for healing of the wounds, take this same wort, seethe it in wine, lay it to the wounds.

6. In case that the nostrils smell ill, take juice of this same wort, pour it well refined into the nostrils.

7. For unprofitableness of the ears, and in case that a man may not well hear, take juice of this same wort, very clean, with wine, drip it on the ears; he, the sufferer, will be cured.

8. That the head may not ache for heat of sun, take leaves of this same wort, very fresh, or tender, pound them in vinegar, then smear the forehead therewith. It also is of benefit against every sore that vexeth the head.

---

a Grana, Latin text.

b Some pretend ἑράγγια are not tarantulas.
Opzane.  

Pīd āer hearofet1 sāpe ĝenim pūrye pūnte esseap pe man rēppillum ʿi ofpum naman opzane nemnep ʿi ele ʿi zebæpned2 realt ʿi pūrye3 fmalan dulfte zebnūzt zementego4 ealle ʿi somme fimyere5 ʿi hearof ʿpepmod6 hūt bēy hal.

Ept pīd hearof ece ĝenim ʿbār ylɛan pūyte rēppillum žerodene emuca on eceede fimyere7 ʿpepmod8 pa dūnponza ʿi bōne andplata.n.

Gīp h̄a poribɛenpeds ʿy ĝenim ʿbār ylɛan pūyte rēppillum ʿi æeʃpote æane9 pūd ʿi anpe yntfan10 æeʃhte zepnūye fpe seolpje ʿi poran11 ˊpeopna ˈytnēna12 æeʃhte zepnua ponne eall tosomme on anum mōhtepe do13 ponne dōpnto14 pex ʿi hearof punder æeʃhte bēpans æempepe15 ʿi heoptēnep16 peōd ealle17 tosomme peopna hūt ʿi lege ʿi pām bāepnētte.18

Pepepmod. cii.

Deos pūyte pe man abʒrithium ʿi ofpum naman pepepmod nemnep19 bēy cenned20 on beganum ftopum ʿi on dunum21 ʿi on fɛmēhćum22 ftopum.

Pīd ʿi man laela ʿi obpe sāp or lichamans ʒēdo23 ĝenim ʿbār pūyte abʒrithium peōd on pætepe do ponne on ænne24 clād lege ʿi pām sāpe ʒyr ponne se lichoma25 meanu26 ʒyr peōd on hunje27 lege ʿi pām rape.28

---

ORGANY.a Wild marjoram. Cl.

1. For sore of the head, take juice of this wort which is named serpyllum, and by another name ἔσειρανον, and oil, and burnt salt, bruise it to very small dust, mix all together, smear the head therewith; it shall be whole.

2. Again, for the head ache, take this same wort serpyllum, sodden, pound it in vinegar, smear therewith the temples and the forehead.

3. If one be badly burnt, take this same wort serpyllum, and ashthroat, or vervain, one bundle, and by weight of one ounce of the filings of silver, or litharge, and roses by weight of three ounces, then pound all together in a mortar, than add thereto wax and of grease of bear and of hart, by weight of half a pound, seethe all together; purify it, and lay it to the burn.

WORMWOOD.b Cl.

1. This wort, which is named absinthium, and by another name ware-moth, or wormwood, is produced in cultivated places, and on downs, and in stony places.

2. In order that a man may remove from the body weals and other sores, take this wort absinthium, seethe it in water, then put it on a cloth, lay it to the sore; if then the body be tender, seethe it in honey; lay it to the sore.

---

a The figure in MS. V., fol. 46 c., has root, stems and buds with swelling calyces, but no leaves. It is quite unlike the herb. MS. A., fol. 46 b, has the same as V.

b The distinctive features of wormwood may be recognized in MS. T. and MS. A., fol. 46 b: not so well in MS. V., fol. 45 d.
Ascarides lumbricoideae

\[\text{Picë by penx pýmrmar ýmb}^1\ \text{pone napolæ}^2\ \text{bepígen}^3\ \text{zenim þar ylcan pýrte}^4\ \text{abrinthum} \& \text{hæpe huna}^5\ \text{þ elechþrum}^6\ \text{ealpa gelice mycel seod on gezéctum rætæp}^7\ \text{ofpe}^8\ \text{on pune lege tupa òddò}^9\ \text{þhapa to ūam napolæ hýt çelpe} \& \text{þar pýrmwar.}

Saluie. cni.

\[\text{Picë zicépan bæpa}^10\ \text{zéceapena}^11\ \text{zenim þar pýrte} \& \text{man yáluan nemned seod on rætæpe} \& \text{miD ëam rætæpæ fimyræ}^12\ \text{þar zéceapun.}^13

\[\text{Eft picë zicépan þar scæcer zéntim þar ylécan pýrte ralpæn}^14\ \text{reoD on rætæpe}^15\ \& \text{miD ëam rætæpe beha þ retl hýt zélidzæD ðone zicépan healice.}

Celendpæ. civ.

\[\text{Picë þ pif hædélicæ cennæ}^16\ \text{bone napolæ pexen zéntim þar pýrte þe man colandþrum} \& \text{odðum naman ðam gelice celendpæ nemned reoD on elee to prýÞdan dæle do} \& \text{ëam ræpe} \& \text{eac}^17\ \text{to ëam hæfode.}^18

\[\text{Picë þ pif hædélicæ cennæ}^16\ \text{mæxe}^20\ \text{zenim pýrre}^21\ \text{ylcan colandþram} pæð endþupæn^22\ \text{cope òddò þèoctynæ}^23
\text{canxe miD anum ðraæe}^24\ \text{on anum cænæn}^25\ \text{lënnenæ}^26\ \text{clæpe nime donæ an}^27\ \text{man þe sý}^28\ \text{maeghædæ}^29\ \text{manþa pæpe mægæn} \& \text{healææ ææ þam pýrtræpæ pæo neah þam æpææææ æ yona fæa eall seø}^30\ \text{zæacnung}^31
3. In case that round worms are troublesome about the navel, take this same wort absinthium, and horehound, and electre, that is, lupins, alike much of all, seethe in sweetened water or in wine, lay it twice or thrice to the navel; it killeth the worms.

Salvia, Sage.\textsuperscript{a} ciii.

1. For itching of the shapes, or the verenda, take this wort, which is named salvia, or sage, seethe it in water, and with the water smear the shapes.

2. Again, for itching of the settle, or seat, take this same wort salvia, seethe it in water, bathe the settle; it will relieve the itching in a high degree.\textsuperscript{b}

Coriander.\textsuperscript{c} civ.

1. In case that round\textsuperscript{d} worms wax or grow about the navel, take this wort, which is named coriander, and by another name like that, cellender, seethe in oil to the third part; apply it to the sore, and also to the head.

2. In order that a wife, that is, a woman, may quickly bring forth, take seed of this same coriander, eleven grains or thirteen, knit them with a thread on a clean linen cloth; let then a person take them who is a person of maidenhood, a boy or a maiden, and hold this at the left thigh, near the natura, and so soon as all the parturition be done, remove away.

\textsuperscript{a} Salvia, Bot. is figured in MS. V., fol. 47 a. Nearly the same figure is in MS. A., MS. G.

\textsuperscript{b} Wanting in Latin text.

\textsuperscript{c} The figure is wholly decayed in MS. V. No distinguishing mark of coriander can be seen in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 47 a.

\textsuperscript{d} Round worms are akin to tape worms.
zedon beo do1 sona pone leceodom arex2 py laer pae
innoder dèl pæp3 æcæp rilge.

cv.

Pıdı rıdhicne rplesan4 pæp ræder rpeema5 pel pëos
pyıtı pë man popelaca ı oppum naman
nemnep6 æcæp ıe pudh hy7 rylpe zepızed8 ıe eac9
nid oppum drpecone10

Leapille.11 cvi.

Pıdı pæp magan pape zënim pyırière pyıtı pë man12
cerpolomum ı oppum naman päm zelice cępille nem-
nep13 ðy14 cırporar pya zıene ı szeptzıe drplam
cnua on anum trıypenan15 mọrtpe ı anne16 cuceilpe
pulne amepeder hunigė ı zıene popık pyll tısomnne
pyłe dıczıan ı7 hıtı pone magan hраedlice zeıtrangap.

Broeminte. cvii.

Pıdı pæne18 blæddıpam pape y pıdı ı pë man zemızan10
ne mëge zënim pyıṝye pyıtı pös pë man rımımpıum
ı oppum naman broeminte nennep pıle pë man pólıge-
dan on peamiıum pætepe dıczıan20 ỳyf he reıporzıende21
ỳ ỳyf he pone ne ỳy pylıe hım on pıne drıncan ıs
hıne zelacıızę22 mundızıılce.

---

1 after do, man inserted, H. 2 arex, H. 3 pæp, B.
1 ylepna, H. 4 pyama, H. 5 nemnep, H. 6 bıg, B.
5 –bıg–, B. 6 eac, H., omitting ge. 10 –çon, B.; drpecone, H.
8 cerfille, B. by later hand. 11 mān, H. 12 naed, B. 14 bıg, B.
13 trıypenum, H. 15 –anne, B. 17 dıczan, H. B. 18 pæpe, B.
19 ge, B. omits. 20 dıczan, H. B. 21 reıporzıende, B. 22 –nae, B.;
gelacıızę, H.
the leechdom, lest part of the inwards follow there-

\[\textit{Purslane},^a \text{ cv.}\]

For violent gonorrhoea, this wort is of good
advantage, which is named porcilaca, or \textit{purslane},
and by another name , either swallowed by
itself, or also with other drinks.

\[\textit{Chervil},^b \text{ cvi.}\]

For sore of the maw or \textit{stomach}, take three heads
of this wort, which is named cerefolium, and by
another name like that, chervil, so green, and dwarf
dwosle, or \textit{pennyroyal}, pound \textit{them} in a treen or
\textit{wooden} mortar, and a spoon full of spoilt honey, and
a green poppy, boil \textit{them} together; give them to be
swallowed, it then quickly strengtheneth the maw.

\[\textit{Brookmint},^c \text{ cvii.}\]

For sore of the bladder, and in case that a man
may not mie, \textit{that is, pass water}, take ooze of this
wort, which is named \textit{sicfoβion}, and by another name
brookmint, give it to the sufferer to swallow in warm
water, if he be feverish; if however, he be not, give
it him to drink in wine; thou wonderously dost cure
him.

\[\text{This article is wholly wanting in the Latin texts. The}
\text{figure in MS. V. has perished.}\]
\[\text{See art. lxxxvi. The drawings belonging to the two}
\text{articles are totally unlike. The figure in MS. A., fol. 47 b,}
\text{has traces of long seed pods; MS. V., fol. 47 c, has lozenge}
\text{leaves only.}\]
\[\text{The figure in MS. V., fol. 47 d, was probably intended for}
\text{this plant.}\]
CXXII.

Erat piū pāpe¹ blādītan pāpe 2 piū n man² zemizan ne māge zemīm 3 piū pūnte 4 pe man olīrātum 5 et opīrum naman 6 nemneb cnuca on įepyllebān 7 pine 8 pyle 9 dmuncan heo 10 ὀνε 11 mīgōn mihtēlāe ḝēbet.

Lahæ. cix.

Dār pūnte man lihe 12 et opīrum naman hilum nemneb. 6

Piū nādītan plīte zemīm 13 di pūnte 14 pe pe hilum nembu 7 et bulbum 8 pūnte 9 sa man eac 9 opīrum naman halppūnte 15 hātēf 10 cnuca tōsomne sūle 16 dmuncan 11 nīm ponne bulbum 15 pūnte geecnucūde 11 lege to 15 pām plīte he 15 byd 15 gehebēt. 12

Piū 15 žeppēl 15 zemīm hilam lea geecnucūde 14 lege to 15 pām žeppēle 15 pceapplice hūt ḝēleb 15 et ḝēppel ge- 15 lihāb. 15

Lactepida. cx.

Deos pūnte 15 pe man 15 tītymbalos 15 calatīsēf 16 et opīrum naman lactepibān nemneb 15 bis cenned 16 on patum 17 17 tōrum 17 on opīrum.

¹ pāpe, B.; bāra, O., fol. 16. ² mān, H. ³ 15 pūnte 3 man 4 15 olastrū, O. ⁵ etūb, H. O. ⁶ bāne, O. ⁷ V. is illegible, but the space requires so many letters; 15 pūnte 3 pe man epimion, B. (ἐπίσω); 15 Deos pūnte (she inserted) man 15 ophū naman hilum nemneb, H. ⁷ 15 -bōn, B. ⁸ pe, B. ⁹ eac, H. ⁴ nemneb, B. ¹¹ geecnucē, H., which may be a contraction; geecnucēbe, B. ¹² hēlē, B. ¹³ Ad luxum, Lat. understand luxation : not so our interpreter. ³ geecnucēbe, B. ¹⁵ -egāb, B. ¹⁶ cenned, H. B. ¹⁷ patum, H.; pētē, B.

The printed Oleastrum, Lat. 1528, is an error, Plinius, xx. 46. I see no resemblance in the figures MS. V., fol. 18 a., MS. A., fol. 48 a. In MS. T., it is well meant.
Alexanders.\textsuperscript{a} CVIII.

Again, for sore of the bladder, and in case that a man is not able to mie, or pass water, take this wort, which is named olusatrum, and by another name horse parsley, pound it in boiled wine, administer to drink; then it mightily amends the urine.

LILY.\textsuperscript{b} CIX.

1. This wort is named \textit{λειψιον}, and by another name lily.

\textit{Drawing of a snake.}

2. For bite of adder, take this wort, which we named lily, and the wort bulbus,\textsuperscript{c} which is also called by another name hals wort, pound together, give to drink; then take the wort bulbus, lay it to the bite, it will be healed.

3. Against swelling, take pounded leaves of lily, lay them to the swelling; it healeth sharply, effectually, and relieves the swelling.

LACTERIDA. CX.

1. This wort, which is named \textit{τιθυμαλλος γαλαξις} Euphorbia lathyris, and by another name lacterida, is produced (Sprengel,) in wet places and on shores.\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{b} The lily in MS. V., fol. 48 a, is good; flowers blue; they are blue also in the Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

\textsuperscript{c} Herbae liliii bulbum conterito et in potu dabis; aut ipsum bulbum tritum morsui apponas. Lat.

\textsuperscript{d} Of the sorts Dioskorides and Plinius, xxvi. 40, \textit{seqq.}, do not mention Calatites. The printed Latin text has only Tithymalus. For the identification see Dorsten, fol. 286, Cooper in Tithymalus, Flora Britannica. MS. V., fol. 48 b, nearly coincides with MS. Bodley, 130, in the figure, quite unlike Spurge. The latter MS. has a gloss Pintelwort; the figure is nowise like Arum maculatum.

\textsuperscript{e} Tithymalum nostri herbam lactariam vocant . . . . . . Nascitur in asperis maritimis. Plin., xxvi. 40.
Πηδ ρεπανα1 καπεντγ γεενμ πηγγα μποτε πηθ τετυμαλλης καυαν ον πιπον σα ισ ιαγ ρεγεν ησενεα2 δο μπονα τρεμπα3 πηγγα μποτγ βαστο4 τρεγεν καλενκαραρ πολλε βρινε μπονα παεσκενδε ιε βηγ υεεσκεν.
Πηδ πεαρταν γεενμ πηγγα ιλεκαν πηγγα μποτε μεολε5 ι καλενκαραρ6 ποσ νο τρεμπα7 πεαρταν ιπ θυππαν8 δαγε ητ πα πεαρταν υεεσκεν.
Πηδ ιεορθαν γεενμ ογγα ιλεκαν πηγγα κροππας μιδ τηππαν γεεοδενε σμψηη9 ναεπ10 μιδ.

Ρουδυ πηκτελ. cxii.

13 Θεορ πηγγα δε μαν καπδουμ πηλιατικαμ ν οβμμ

μακαν πουδυ πηκτελ εεερνεδ βιδ καενεδ ον μαεδημ γ

πηδ πεαργ.

Πηδ μαζαν καπεντγ γεενμ παρ ιλεκαν12 πηγγα πε τρεμπι

ουδου καπδουμ πηλιατικαμ ηνμδου13 δον εεορ καπδαρπνε

γρα μεαπηνε14 ι γρα μπεηνη15 καλη πεζεαν16 ον ζε-

ζεταν17 εεεδε ητ ζεειδαδ18 πα ραπμψηη.19

Πηδ που νανε ιρελε γεενηψμαρ δε νε ηνδραδε

γεενμ παρ ιλεκαν πηγγα καπδουμ πηλιατικαμ ον οβμμ

μεζγεν μπονε ιε οκκε ηεεεη υπρανζε20 ι που ηε21

μπονε ιε μονα σγ22 ιν καππεοπνη ι ηεαλδ ηη22 μιδ ον

μαν ιξγαμ ιε παπ ηηελεμ

ςε ανζεαν καμεδ.23

2. For sore of the inwards, take a shrub of this wort tithymallus, pound it in wine, so that of the wine there be two draughts, add then thereto two spoons full of the ooze of the wort, let him then drink this fasting; he will be healed.

3. Against warts, take milk of this same wort and ooze of clopping, apply to the wart; the third day it healeth the warts.

4. Against leprosy, take heads of this same wort, sodden with tar, smear therewith.

**WOOD THISTLE.**

1. This wort, which is called carduus silvaticus, and by another name wood or *wild* thistle, is gotten in meadows and along ways.

2. For sore of the maw or stomach, take so tender and so green, the upward part of the head of this same wort which we named carduus silvaticus, administer it in sweetened vinegar; it relieves the soreness.

3. In order that thou may dread no ill gaincomers, take this same wort carduus silvaticus, in early morning, when first the sun upgoeth; and let that be when the moon is in Capricorn, and retain it. As long as thou bearest it with thee, naught of evil cometh against thee.

---

*a* Formerly *Carduus l.* The figure in MS. V., fol. 48 c, is sufficiently like. So MS. Bodley, 130, where is a gloss "wylde thiftell." MS. G. draws the upper face of a single head and glosses "Ducll.”

*b* Quod habet in capite summo, medullam viridem. Latin text.
HERBARIVM

Deos pūnt pe man lupinum montanum s oppum naman nemnēp bīy cennēd pīd hegār y on rantūrum stupum.

Pīd pūymār ymb dōne napōlan depūgen sēnum bār pūythe lupinum montanum sēnucūde pūle ṭūncan on eede annē sēnē pūlne būtan yīlīngē heo bā pūymār ut arūme.

Ęy pōne cilban pūy sūlye depūge sēnum bār ylecan pūythe lupinum s repīnym cnuca tosone leje to dam napōlan.

p. Lyō cōrn. cxiii.

Peos pūnt pe man lactūμdēm s oppum naman gid cōrn nemnēp bīy cennēd on bēzanum tōropum s on rantūrum.

Pīd kēr innōfēl hearpōnge sēnum ṭūythe pūythe rēd pūy don da cōrn pēl ariopmuđ e pūle ṭūncan on pēapīnum pētepe pōna hūt jōne innōb ărūme.

p. Lactuca. cxiv.

Deos pūnt pe man lactucalem pōpīnām s oppum naman sēnem bīy cennēd on bēzanum tōropum s on rantūrum be ṭūythe pūythe yī sēed pūy heaṇa dōne he on sumūpā pōp śiđīcke bēzan țeņopūd bīy mēd pūythe hūye sūlye żelaćnaś pōp pūy heo yī lacuca lactucalem pōpīnām že

nemnēd.

Pīd repōyūndē sēnum bār ṭūythe lactucalem pōpīnām pōpīnām.
1. This wort, which is named lupinus montanus, and by another name, is produced against hedges and in sandy places.

2. In case that tape worms annoy about the navel, take this wort lupinus montanus, pounded, give to drink in vinegar, one full draught; it will cast out the worms.

3. If then the same thing annoy a child, take this same wort lupinus, and wormwood, pound them together; lay them to the navel.

**GITH CORN. CXIII.**

1. This wort, which is named lacterida, and by another name gith corn, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones.

2. For hardness of the inwards, take seed of this wort, that is, the grains, well purified, administer to drink in warm water; soon it stirreth the inwards.

**LETTUCE.**

1. This wort, which is named lactuca leporina, and by another name like that, lettuce, is produced in cultivated places and in sandy ones. Of this wort it is said that the hare, when in summer for vehement heat he is tired, doctors himself with this wort, whence it is named lactuca leporina, hares lettuce.

2. For the feverish, take this wort lactuca leporina,
nam legi illum nütendum 1 under hui pûle 2 he byp gehæled.

p'. Hæphætte. cxv.

Deos pûnt pe man cucumepem pilatium 3 oppium naman hæphætte nennæp byp cennæd 3 neah rie 4 on hatum stopum.

Pîd pæpa 4 pîn 5 sape 6 pîd rotæde génim 6 pûntpælan pûre pûnte pe pe cucumepem pilatium nentum 7 reoð on ele to pûnddan daele fûnyp 8 pæp mid. 9

Gîc eîd miþbônem pû zênim ôlcan pûnte pûntpæman to pûnddan 10 daele zêpôdenne 11 pæað deonne pî cîd bàpeð 12 13 hût him becymd to pêneanýrre 14 rûg ôy 15 zêhpâ limi pophæbba pû he hi 16 na pæstendæ ete.

p'. Ænep 17 J. Čanuctæ. cxvi.

Deos pûnt pe man cananæ 18 pilatia 3 oppium naman hænep 19 nennæp byp cennæd 20 on pîpeppædæm stopum pîd pægâp 4 hægas. 21

Pîd pæpa 22 breaøcâ raþe žênim bà pûnte canna-ræm 23 pilatium zecnucâde 24 mid pûyle lege to pam breaðtan 25 heo toþeræp pû ùpel 4 ðyf pàep 26 bypyle zegædæng hûp heo þa ærhoðæp.

Pîd cîl bæpnetæp zênim pûye ôlcan pûnte pàætæm 27 mid netælan raþe zecnucudæne 28 ð mid ecede ðeræped 29 lege to pam sape. 30

---

lay it for him, without his knowing it, under his pillow; he will be healed.

**WHERWHET. cxv. Cucumber.**

1. This wort, which is named cucumis silvaticus, and by another name wherwhet, is produced nigh the sea, and in hot places.

2. For sore of the sinews and for gout, take roots of this wort, which we named cucumis silvaticus, seethe in oil to a third part; smear therewith.

3. If a child be misborn, *a partus abortivus*, take roots of this same wort, sodden to a third part, then wash the child therewith; and if any one eateth fruit of this wort, fasting, it cometh to mischief to him, therefore let every one withhold himself so that he eat it not fasting.

**Hemp, or Cannabis. b cxvi.**

1. This wort, which is named cannabis silvatica, and by another name hemp, is produced in rough places and against ways and hedges.

2. For sore of the breasts, take this wort cannabis silvatica, pounded with grease, lay it to the breasts; it removes the swelling; and if any gathering be there, it purges it away.

3. For a chill of burning, *that is, a blistering or inflaming by cold*, take fruit of this same wort, pounded with seed of a nettle, and soaked with vinegar; lay it to the sore.

---

*a A mistaken interpretation; “et inde se sublavet,” Lat., that is, of course, the puerpera.

*b MS. V. draws Eupatorium cannabinum (H.), known as hemp agrimony: that may therefore be the herb meant, but MS. T. draws hemp (fol. 40 a).

*c Frigore exustis. Lat.*
P. Rude. cxvii.

Deos pyrte pe man putam montanam *y oppium naman1 *am gelice pudan nemneb byb cenned2 on dunum y on unbegynam scopum.

Pib eazema blymmyyre3 y pib ýrele dolh zenim pyrrye pyrte leaf pe pe putam montanam nemdun4 on ealdum pine zerodene do ponne on an gleyn ræt lymyre5 fyppypan ræp mid:6

Pib dépa7 hæoqta sake zenim þæg ylcan pyrte putam piluaticam cnuca on þyrpenan8 ræte * nim ponne spa mycel yra ðu mid ðy ðynun ynympan mæge do on10 an ræt y ræp11 to anne12 rænc13 pinef y trezen ræteræ syl gleynca ðepe ræte hyne ponne rume hpile sona he byð hæl.14

Pib lícen sake zenim þyrrye ylcan pyrte anne15 cypun y ofenun healpne sestep ræteræ y ealýpa mycel hunýge ryll16 tosomne ryle dýncan þy¼17 dazap * ma þyr him ræpp sý * þu hine mifeg hælælan.

Pib þ man zemugan18 ne mæge zenim þyrrye ylcan pyrte pute piluaticæ nixon ðælan19 y ræteræ ðyr ræncæap20 cnuca toromme21 y ecedes healpne ræteræ ryll eal toromme syl gleynca singalllice nixon dazap he byð hælæled.22

Pib ræpe23 naepna24 ðite de man ycoorrie hætep zenim þyrrye ylcan pyrte sæd pute piluaticæ cnuca on pine syl gleynca hýt gelétizaf25 þ sap.

---

1 namon, B. 2 cenned, H. B. 3 -negre, B. 4 nemdun, V.; nemdeon, B. 5 smýra, B. 6 bap, B. 7 bapa, B. 8 -num, H. 9 cypun, H. 10 ðón, H. 11 bap, B. 12 ænne, H. B. 13 fænc, B. 14 hal, B. 15 ænne, B. 16 ryll, H. 17 þuþ, B. 18 xe, B. omits. 19 ðælan, H. 20 fæncæar, B. 21 The penman in V. omitted seven words, and in supplying them put the usual caret dots before ryll. 22 gehæled, B. 23 ræpe, B. 24 naepna, H. 25 -exæd, B.
1. This wort, which is named ruta montana, and by another name like that, rue, is produced on downs and in uncultivated places.

2. For dimness of the eyes and for an evil cut, take leaves of this wort, which we named ruta montana, sodden in old wine, then put the extract into a glass vessel; afterwards anoint with the fluid.

3. For sore of the breasts, take the same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in a wooden vat; then take as much as thou may grip with three fingers, put it into a vessel, and thereto one draught of wine and two of water, administer to drink; let him rest himself then for some while; soon he will be whole.

4. For liver sore, take one grip of this same wort and one sextarius and a half of water, and just as much of honey, boil together, give to drink for three days, more if to him need be; thou mayest heal him.

5. In case that a man may not mie, or pass water, take nine stiels or stalks of this same wort ruta silvatica, and of water three draughts, pound together, and add a half sextarius of vinegar, boil all together, administer to drink constantly for nine days; he will be healed.

6. For wound by the venomous creature which is called a scorpion, take seed of this same wort ruta silvatica, pound it in wine, give it to drink; it relieves the sore.

---

*a I see no likeness between the herb and the drawings. See art. xci.
Scopen leape. cxviii.

Deos pýrte pe man eptapilon y odpum naman reptipolum nemned y eac² rume men seopenleafe³ hatad byp cenned⁴ on⁵ becanum rtopum y on pandigum landum.

Pið pot abde zenim þar pýrte retpipulum zecnu-cude⁶ y pið cpoh zemengzede⁷ ȝmyne⁸ donne þa þet mid þam pose þy þynysdan þæte hýt þ sāp zemnep.

Wīfel. cxix.

Pið heapor ece zemim þar pýrte pe man ocnum y odpum naman⁹ wīfel nemnep snauc mid posan¹⁰ pose odde¹¹ pýrtpipere¹² odde¹¹ mid eseede lege to þam and-platan.¹³

Eft¹⁴ pið eagena sape¹⁵ y gespel snauc þar pýlpan pýrte¹⁶ on zodum¹⁷ pine ȝmyne¹⁸ þa eagan¹⁹ þæp mid²⁰ þu hý²¹ zehælt.

Pið ædpena þæpe²² do þ sýlte sylce ðuincan on pinde ðæs æples þe man malum ðanatun nemnep.

Wepece.²³ cxx.

Pið eagena²⁴ sape²⁵ y pið gespel num þar pýrte þe man apprum y odpum naman mepec nemnep pel zecnu-cude²⁶ mid ilape lege to þam eazon.

---

SEVENLEAF. a cxviii. Setfoil. 

1. This wort, which is named ἵππαξυλλον, and by another name septifolium, and which also some men call sevenleaf, is produced in cultivated places, and on sandy lands.

2. For gout, take this wort septifolium, pounded and mingled with saffron, smear then the feet with the ooze; by the third day it taketh away the sore.

MISTLE, now Basil. b cxix. 


1. For head ache, take this wort, which is named ὄξιμον, and by another name mistle, pound it with ooze of rose or of myrtle, or with vinegar; lay it to the forehead.

2. Again for sore and swelling of eyes, pound this same wort in good wine, smear the eyes therewith; thou shalt heal them.

3. For sore of kidneys, do the same; give to drink with rind of the apple which is called malum granatum or pomegranate.

MARCHE. c cx. 

Apium petro- selinon? graveolens?

For sore and for swelling of eyes, take this wort, which is called apium, and by another name marche, well pounded with bread; lay this to the eyes.

---

a The drawings put the herb in an unnatural stiff attitude.

b The drawings seem to intend that wort. MS. Bodley, 130, has “mistil Spect (? brunt (dicunt) basilice.” The plant drawn is clearly not mistletoe; more like “veronica becaba-bunga.” (H.)

c In MS. Bodley, 130, the gloss is “Stanmarch, Stanmerche.” The drawings in MS. V., fol. 50 d, MSS. G. T. A., are little like.
Herbarium

Deos pърт pe man hebenain crъyocantey y oрrum naman mъn nemnep y gecebeden crъyocantey pъrъdy.1 pe heo bъrд copna2 golde zelhe.

Pъd rъtet reonynge zenim pъrъte trentix copna2 zъnd on anne3 rъtet ruiner y of pam pinte sъle dpuncan rъny4 reencear5 yeronon dazas yeo un- trumnyy6 duyp pone migdan bъd aslub.7

Ointe. CXXII.

8Pъd rъtet y pъrylgende9 lie10 zenim dyrrge pъrъte11 reap pe man mentam y pam zelhe oрrum naman mintan nemned do ponne bъrъto12 repel13 y eec enuca eal14 tosomin15 smъyge16 mid nie rebepe17 rona y pъr zeltidzad.18

Lъf rъtele dohl ods e punda on hearp19 yъn zenim bъr ylden pъrъte mentam zecnucude20 lege to pam pundum21 heo bъ22 zelhelep.

Dile. CXXIII.

Pъd zieldan y pъd rъr bъmpa23 ырceapa24 zenim bъp rъrъte be25 man anetum y oрrum naman dъle nemnep bъmp to duyte nim ponne y duyz y hunz menze26 tosomin bepa rъpet y pъp mid pъxetep27 ppeah rъybyan28

1 pъrъdy, B. 2 H. omits from copna to copna. 3 zъnne, B. 4 bъmp, B. 5 yreencear, B. 6 ney, B. 7 lab, B. 8 O. alters a little, fol. 11=54 b. 9 pъrъlyge, B. 10 lie, H. 11 ryrt, O. 12 bъmp, B. 13 repel, O. 14 cell, H. omits. 15 to gadera, O. 16 ymera, B.; -e, O. 17 mid anie yъderpe, B.; ane, O. 18 -eka, B. 19 on heafdon, O. 20 ycecanade, B., so ; -cada, O. 21 pъda, O. 22 hъg, B. 23 bъmpa, B. 24 -pa, H., glossed pintel, a French word, penis; V. has the termination illegible ; without ge, O. 25 ryrt, sa, O. 26 menze, H. B. 27 paccere, O. 28 rybyan, H.; hearp zelzdan, O.
IVY.\(^a\) cxxi.

1. This wort, which is named hedera \(\chiρυσοκαρπος\), \(H. helix\). Bot. and by another name ivy, is called chrysocarpus, because it beareth grains like to gold.\(^b\)

2. For water sickness \textit{or} dropsy, take twenty grains of this wort, rub \textit{them} in a sextarius of wine, and of the wine administer to drink three draughts for seven days. The infirmity will be annulled by means of the urine.

MINT.\(^c\) cxxii.

1. Against tetter and a pimply body, take juice of this wort, which is named mentha, and by another name like that, mint, add thereto sulphur and vinegar, pound all together, smear with a new feather; soon it relieves the sore.

2. If ill cuts or wounds be on the head, take this same wort menta, pounded, lay to the wounds; it healeth them.

DILL.\(^d\) cxxiii.

1. For itch, and for sore of the shapes, \textit{or} the verenda, take this wort, with is named \(\acute{Α}ντον\), and by another name dill, burn to dust, then take the dust and honey, mingle together; first bathe the sore with

\(^a\) From the drawings, which are unlike one another, no conclusion arises.

\(^b\) Grana. Lat. The ivy which adorned the staff and temples of Bacchus had golden berries; Plin. (xvi. 62.) Dioskorides (ii. 210.) Theokritos (Epigr. iii. \(δ\) τον κροκιεντα Πρίγνος κισσάν \(δ\)φ' \(ι\)μερτι\(κ\) ρατι καθαππόμενος.)

\(^c\) The drawings may do for some of the mints, as \textit{M. arvensis}, before the appearance of the flowers.

\(^d\) The drawings intend such a plant. That in MS. V. “will do very well for Dill.” (H.)
Opzane. CXXIV.

16 Deo pýpte pe man opizanum y oðrum naman þam gelice opzanan nemnep y hattre zeyznde17 y spyðlicep y heo zebpaecceo ut atyhd y heo azel ypel blod y þæne18 ðropan zeypýlæp y heo þýþ nýþret10 y hep reocum pel þæmað.20

Píð zeþpaecceo zenum þar ylcan pýpte21 opzanan ylde etan þu þunþøafte hýþe þæmpulþýþe.22

Simpulle.23 CXXV.

Píð ealle zeþaþenunga24 þar ýþelane þætan or þamÞchoman25 zenum þar pýnte þe man þempþeþuum y oðrum naman þimpulle nemnep y pýþle y hlaf y colþaþpan cnua eal þorþonne þam gelice þe ði clýþan pýnte leze þo þam þæne.

Finol. CXXVI.

Píð zeþpaecceo y þyþ nýþret zenum pýþte pýþte þuþþeþuman þe þam þeniculum y oðrum naman

---

with water, subsequently wash with warm myrtle tree wash, then lay the sanative preparation thereto.

2. If, next, any thing of the sort annoy a woman, let the same leechdom of the wort be applied to her by her midwife, as we here before said.

3. For head ache, take blossoms of this same wort, seethe with oil, smear the temples, and wreathe the head.

**Organy,** \textit{Marjoram.} CXXXIV.

1. This wort, which is named ὀπείγανος, and by another name like that, organy, is of a hot and vehement nature, and it draweth out cough, and it overmastereth all evil blood and wrist drop, and it is very beneficial against oppression of the chest, and for the liver sick.

2. For cough, take this same wort origanum, give to eat; thou wilt wonder at its beneficial effect.

**Sinfill,** \textit{Houseleek.} CXXV.

For all gatherings of the ill humour from the body, take this wort, which is named semper vivum, and by another name sinfull, and lard, and bread, and coriander, pound all together in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay it to the sore.

**Fennel,** CXXXVI.

1. For cough and for oppression of the breast, take roots of this wort, which is named feniculum, and by

---

\( ^a \) The drawings make the herb umbellate.

\( ^b \) See glossary and art. XLIX.

\( ^c \) \textit{Anethum foniculum} is intended by the drawings.

---

\( ^23 \) Sempervina, sinfulle \'t fingrene. Jouul’ barba, O.

\( ^24 \) -unge, H.

\( ^25 \) -haman, B.
Pith blæðpan rane żenim pỳrrhe ylcan pỳrce pe pe pemiculum nemdu n anne₂ żmpan sfa żpene₃ j mercep pỳrrhum an żpene j eord napolan pỳrrhum an żpene₄ dò on anne₅ nipne₆ cmoccan j pàteper anne₅ pỳtep pìl toromne to peordan dàele. Ďpunte pònne pëytende peoron dàzar oppe ma₇ j he bàpep₈ bluiec na ypra pìah colep. ne he colne pëxtan pìeze butan₉ yldince ḵane₁₀ blæðpan ran bỳd żeldigod.₁₁

Łid pỳrte. cxxvii.

Deor pỳrte pe man epìtjon y opìm naman lið pỳrte nennep bỳp cenned₁² pỳmert in żalla j ūj on pìane-
lande on pìam muntse pe man pòpacetl hætep. heo hærbd mercep żelencỳrrhe j heo hârad blîotman pëadne pỳllec ceppë₁₃ j heo hârad peoron pỳrrhum an sfa pela stelena j heo hỳ₁₄ pỳlpe toohàed on unbesanum përom j na on pëxtum₁₅ heo bỳp ælcon tìman blîopendë₁₆ j heo hârad pæd pỳllec beana.

Pìp lungeu able żenim ḵar pỳrte epìtjon żemmucude₁₇ pìam żelicne pe pu cływàn pỳrce. lege to pìam rape heo hit żehæepl.₁₈ nim pònne jì pos pỳrrhe ylìn pỳrte pỳl ylincan pu pundpàst ḵar mægenep₁₉ pỳrrhe pỳrte.

another name fennel, pound in wine; let him drink fasting for nine days.

2. For sore of bladder, take a handful so green of this same wort, which we named fœniculum, and a green root of marche, and a green root of earth navel, or asparagus, put them into a new crock, or earthen pot, and a sextarius full of water, boil them together to the fourth part. Let him drink then, fasting, for seven days or more, and let him use the bath; not however, the cold bath, nor let him taste cold liquid; without delay the sore of the bladder will be mitigated.

LITHEWORT. CXXVII.

1. This wort, which is named eriphia, and by another name lithewort, is produced principally in Gaul, that is, in the land of the Franks, on the mountain which is called Soracte. It hath the likeness of marche, and it hath a red blossom as cress, and it hath seven roots, and as many stalks; and it spreadeth itself in uncultivated places, and not on wet ones, and it is blossoming at every time, and it hath seed like beans.

2. For lung disease, take this wort eriphia, pounded in the manner in which thou mightest work a poultice, lay it to the sore, it will heal it; take then the wash of this same wort, administer it to drink; thou wilt wonder at the virtue of this wort.

---

a Plin., xxiv. 103.
b Soracte is near Rome. Syra, ed. 1528, Lat.
c Understand, blossom like cress, but red.
Πίδ μίκης πλεπταν γενίμ παρ πῦρτε ἰε Μαν πυρίτον
album ἵ εώριμ ναμαν ἁλη πῦρτε νεμνεψ 
ζηδύγε ἦ 
πυρε κατηπερ σιμαν 
δύρτε 
ἐπικέαν ὁν 
πινε ῥονα ἴεο 
πα 
πλεπταν 
ζηδύβω.

π’. Ρετερ ρήλε. cxxix.

Δαρ πῦρτε 
μαν τριαννεμ ἵ εώριμ ναμαν 
πετρο-
πελτο

ζηδύβω 
ε ἦ 
ναμα 
πετρο-
πελτο

ζηδύβω 
ἐπικέαν ὁν 
πινε ῥονα ἴεο 
πα 
πλεπταν 
ζηδύβω.

π’. Capel. cxxx.

Πίδ εάλε τε γεξίνα γενίμ ἄγγε 
πῦρτε 
πετρο-
πελτο

ζηδύβω 
ἐπικέαν ὁν 
πινε ῥονα ἴεο 
πα 
πλεπταν 
ζηδύβω.
HALSWORT.\textsuperscript{a} cxxviii.

For a womans flux, take this wort, which is named \textit{σύμφυτον}, symphytum album, \textit{which is common comfrey}, and by another name halswort; dry and pound it to very small dust, administer it to drink in wine; soon it stops the flux.

PARSLEY.\textsuperscript{b} cxxix.

1. This wort is named triennis,\textsuperscript{c} and by another name \textit{περοσάλλων}, and also some men call it \textit{by a name} like that, parsley.

\textit{Drawing of a snake.}

2. For bite of adder, take some very small dust of this wort parsley, by weight of a shilling, give it to drink in wine; then take and lay to the wound the wort pounded.

3. For sore of the sinews, take this same wort parsley, pounded, lay it to the sore; it will relieve the sore of the sinews.

COLE.\textsuperscript{d} cxxx.

1. For all swellings, take heads of this wort, which is named brassica silvatica, and by another name cole, pound it with old fat, then mingle, as thou wouldst work a poultice, put it on a thick linen cloth; lay it to the sore.

2. For sore of side, take this same wort brassica

\textsuperscript{a} Symphytum officinale is not what the figure means, MS. V., fol. 52 b, which shows fraxinus excelsior (H.) Was it Dietamnus alba? but that occurs art. lxiii.

\textsuperscript{b} Parsley is drawn in MS. A., fol. 53 a; but caricatured in MS. V., fol. 52 a.

\textsuperscript{c} Sir Wm. Hooker, British Flora, p. 136, marks \textit{Petroselinum sativum} as biennial; and \textit{P. segetum} as annual or biennial.

\textsuperscript{d} Brassica napus is drawn.
The figure in MS. V., fol. 53a, shows a *Matricaria*, a *Tanacetum*, or a *Pyrethrum Parthenium* (H.), with three snakes twined about the root.

silvatica, lay it to the sore so mixed, as we here before said.

3. For gout, take this same wort brassica, in the same manner as we before said, and the older the leechdom is, the more efficacious and healing it is.

**ADDER WORT. CXXXI.**

1. This wort, which is named ἄσβεστος, and by another name adderwort, is produced in the places where the adder is, which is named by the same name ἄσβεστος. Verily of them, there is not one sort, but they are of three kinds; one is ὀλόξυσος, that is, said in our language, that it shineth all with gold; then there is another sort stellatus, that is in our tongue, spotted; it is as if it had a golden head. The third sort is sanguineus, that is, blood red; it also may be golden on the head. All these kinds this wort basilisca hath. If then, one hath this wort with him, none of these kinds of snakes may do him harm. The first snake ὀλόξυσος, is named χρύσεος; it bloweth upon and setteth on fire, whatsoever it seeth. Next the other, stellatus, is truly denominated χρυσόκεφαλος ἀστερόεις; as to this one, whatsoever it seeth, shrinketh up and perishes. Next, the third is named ἄμμοτιγες and χρυσόκεφαλος; whatsoever this one seeth or toucheth, it floweth away, so that nought there remains but the bones. This wort basilisca then hath the all powers of them.

\*A nominative thus put absolute is not uncommon at the beginning of a sentence.\*
púrti barthaca calle heopa Sperna. 1 ćyr hýlce man rá púrti 2 mid him 3 hāpád píd eall neaddén cyn 4 he hýl crum.

peos púrti žr pupan želic y heo hær pælc palde spýlce celidone · y heo hær polcen 5 peade 6 blorp-man 7 žr Že he 8 hý 9 niman 10 pýlhe he hýnne spýlne cleampe 11 y hý 12 bepmí 13 mid gólde y mid peolfe y mid heoptef hopne 14 y mid yrpen 15 bane 16 y mid báep 17 tuxe 18 y mid reppere 19 hopne y mid hunige zepette 20 pærtman báep 21 onbutan 22 gelecce.

Ωandpazopa. cxxxi.

23 Deor púrt bá man 24 mandiapazopam nemnep žr mycel y maèpe on 25 zephhe y heo žr symplul 26 sa pu yceall hýnmum zemete niman ñonne pu to hýne cyme žonne ongíte 27 pu hý 28 be þam þe heo on nihte 29 yceall eal pu 30 leohad pu 31 ñonne ñu hýne 32 heop zepette 33 ñonne 34 bepmí pu hý 35 pel hýpafe mid iepne 36 hý læp heo þe ætgleo hýne maègen žr þa mycel y pra maèpe þy heo unclænne man þonne 37 he to hýne cymež 38 pel hýpafe 39 porphleon 40 þyle þodey 41 pu hý 42 bepmí 43 þa þe æp ðrapul 44 mid iepne 45 þa þu 46 ñeall onbutan 47 hý 48 ñelpan þa ñu hýne mid þam iepne 49 ná æthhine 50 æc þu zephulce yceall mid yrpenbanenon 51 scæfe þa 52 ñofdæn ñelpan · þonne 53 þu hýne handa 54 þu hýne þet zepetto 55 þonne zepette 56.

The man-shaped figure is true enough. See Flora Graeca, plate 232.
If any man hath this wort with him, he is secure against all kinds of snakes.

2. This wort is like rue, and it hath red milk like celandine, and it hath purple blossoms; and let him who will take it cleanse himself, and let him inscribe it with gold, and with silver, and with harts horn, and with ivory, and with bears tusk, and with bulls horn, and let him lay there about fruits sweetened with honey.

Mandrake. a CXXXII.

1. This wort, which is named μανδράγορας, is mickle and illustrious of aspect, and it is beneficial. Thou shalt in this manner take it, when thou comest to it, then thou understandest it by this, that it shineth at night altogether like a lamp. When first thou seest its head, then inscribe thou it instantly with iron, lest it fly from thee; its virtue is so mickle and so famous, that it will immediately flee from an unclean man, when he cometh to it; hence, as we before said, do thou inscribe it with iron, and so shalt thou delve about it, as that thou touch it not with the iron, but thou shalt earnestly with an ivory staff delve the earth. And when thou seest its hands and its feet, then tie thou it up. Then take the

a This it in the Latin text the last article. In the drawings the root is a man in shape; MS. V. adds a dog: from the mans shoulders grow some leaves. In MS. G. is more clearly represented, the pulling of the dog at the root, to which it is attached by a chain.
Pu hy. 1 nim bonne 2 pene ofepene ende. 3 y zeppa 4 to ane hunde pyrran 5 yra yə pe 6 hund hungh. 7 yə püpp him 8 yūfian 9 mete toropan yra yə 10 he hyne ahpæcan 11 ne maexe buton 12 he mud him əa ryrte 13 upabred. 14 be ryrte ryrte 15 yə saē 16 yə heo yra mycelë mihtë hæbbe yə yra hyyl 17 pūcē 18 yra hy. 19 upatūhō yō hūt 20 rona ryle əam yūfian gemete beon beryçen. ronpy 21 rona əap əu zepeo ə heo upabreden yə ə pu hyne zepealb hæbbe zennim hy. 22 rona on hand 23 rpa and pealce 24 ḫa 25 y zeppa ə yə or hyne leopan 26 on ane 27 ḫepeene ampullan. 28 y bonne 29 əe neod becomm yə pu hylycon men zeppa 30 helpen 31 ryyle 32 bonne 33 helpy əu him ḫymrum 34 gemete. ḫid hearob ece ə rīd ə man plapan 35 ne 36 maexe gemim ə por ə ḫmyye 37 ḫone anplatan. 38 y peo ryrt əra rone 39 əam yūfian gemete rone 41 hearob ece ḫeppa 42 ḫa eac 43 əu pundoart ḫu hrœ绝佳 ḫe 44 əaer barymp. ḫid ḫepa 45 əaepëna əpënæ zennim ḫyyl əyłcan ryrtə ḫor zemençyge 46 mud əe əe yə or əapdo əeot on əa əaep əu pundoart ḫu hrœ绝佳 ḫe bōy zehealed. ḫid roə aðle əeah əe heo heryqul 47 ry zennim ər pene 48 pyrrian əamda 49 pyrrye ryrte 50 y or ḫepæ 51 pyntian or 52 æzeptane 53 ḫamda ənepa nenege 54 zeppa 55 ryne to ḫyrte 56 ḫyle əmcan on əe əepo əagap 57 he bōy zehealed 58 na 59 y ən ə əaer zepeel əeet əe.
other end and tie it to a dog's neck, so that the hound be hungry; next cast meat before him, so that he may not reach it, except he jerk up the wort with him. Of this wort it is said, that it hath so mickle might, that what thing soever tuggeth it up, that it shall soon in the same manner be deceived. Therefore, as soon as thou see that it be jerked up, and have possession of it, take it immediately in hand, and twist it, and wring the ooze out of its leaves into a glass ampulla, or pitcher, and when need come upon thee, that thou shouldst therewith help any man, then help thou him in this manner.

2. For head ache, and in case that a man may not sleep, take the ooze, smear the forehead; and the wort also in the same manner relieveth the head ache; and also thou wondrest how quickly the sleep cometh.

3. For sore of the ears, take wash of this same wort mingled with oil, which is extracted from nard, pour it on the ears; thou wondrest how quickly the patient is healed.

4. For gout, though it be very heavy, take of the right hand of this wort, and also of the left, of either hand by three pennies weight, reduce to dust; give to drink in wine for seven days, the patient will be healed not only so that the remedy allayeth

---

The root of the mandrake is drawn in the shape of a man.
Læcæ púrte.\textsuperscript{21} cxxxiii.

Deor púrte òc man lichamī rēparame i̱ o̱ ḍrûm naman læcēpūrte nēmmē̱ ha̱ rād lān̄e̱ le̱ a̱ f̱ ēḻ f̱ ḍ̱ e̱ p̱ e̱ ṉ e̱ 22 i̱ ẖ y̱ ṟ e̱ f̱ ō̱ ḻ a̱ ści̱ ę̱ by̱ ḏ mi̱ ḏ ẕ ě̱ ṟ ŋ̱ ū̱ m̱ ū̱ baud 23 bo̱ g̱ ūm 24 he̱ o̱ ẖ a̱ ṟ āḏ 25 òṉ u̱ ṟ e̱ p̱ e̱ a̱ ṉ ḏ ūm̱ ū 26 g̱ e̱ ō̱ lu̱ p̱ e̱ ḇ ḻ o̱ 27 ṟ e̱ p̱ e̱ ṉ e̱ 28 ẖ y̱ ṟ e̱ f̱ ō̱ ḻ a̱ 29 ḇ ḻ o̱ m̱ y̱ m̱ a̱ 30 p̱ e̱ ḻ 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[cac] H.
\item[2] ḫara, B.; fara, O.
\item[3] buca, H. B.; ḫ far ḫara
\item[4] abura, O.
\item[5] òc, O.; -ber-, O.
\item[6] liic, II.; -haman, B.; -ma, O.
\item[7] ṭu̱ ṟ e̱ , O.
\item[8] pāneza, B.
\item[9] spotifyan, H.
\item[10] pyrme, O.
\item[11] xen̄i̱ m̄, H.
\item[12] liic̱ , H.; -haman, B.
\item[13] ūn̄ ṟ a̱ n̄ , V.
\item[14] en̄ u̱ ca, H.
\item[15] ūn̄ a̱ n̄ a̱ n̄ , H.
\item[16] xen̄ n̄ e̱ x̱ e̱ , H.; unaccented, B.
\item[17] s̱ m̱ ū̱ y̱ m̱ , B.
\item[18] ẖ p̱ o̱ y̱ e̱ , H.
\item[19] xe̱ ṟ ē̱ o̱ , B.
\item[20] ẖ e̱ o̱ ūś̱ a̱ 2̱ ḏ e̱ , B.
\item[21] le̱ c̱ e̱ p̱ u̱ ṟ e̱ , B.
\item[22] ḇ ḻ o̱ m̱ y̱ m̱ a̱ , B.
\item[23] ẖ e̱ p̱ e̱ n̄ e̱ , B.
\item[24] ē̱ ḇ ē̱ ū̱ ṟ ē̱ , B.
\item[25] ḇ ḻ o̱ m̱ y̱ m̱ a̱ , B.
\item[26] m̱ án, H.
\item[27] ṟ e̱ c̱ ē̱ a̱ ḏ, H. B.
\item[28] ḻ u̱ g̱ , B.
\item[29] un̄ p̱ ū̱ m̱ -, H.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
the swelling, but also leadeth to healing the tugging of the sinews, and wonderfully healeth both the disorders.

5. For witlessness, that is, for devil sickness, or demoniacal possession, take from the body of this same wort mandrake, by weight of three pennies, administer to drink in warm water, as he may find most convenient; soon he will be healed.

6. Again, for spasmodic action of the sinews, take from the body of this wort, by weight of one ounce pound to very small dust, mingle with oil, then smear them that have this aforesaid infirmity.

7. If any see some heavy mischief in his home, let him take this wort mandragoras, into the middle of the house, as much of it as he then may have by him, he compelleth all evils out of the house.

Leechwort. CXXXIII. Questionably.

1. This wort, which is named λόχυς στεφανίκη, and by another name leechwort, hath long leaves and tufty and purple, and its stalk is with tufty branches, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk yellow blossoms. The seed of this wort administered in wine, is of much benefit against any sort of snake, and against sting of scorpion, to that degree, as some men say, that if it be laid upon the scorpions, it bringeth upon them unmightiness or impotence and infirmity.

---

*στεφανική. Dioskorides, iii. 114. ἀνθος ἐπιπερφυς, not leaves. The Dioskoridean plant is Agrostemma coronarium (Sprengel), but not that is figured. In the drawing, MS. V. fol. 54b, some eyes discover Campions, Lychnis dioica, some Agrostemma githago.
Deos pūnīt ē de man action 喱 oōrum namān
nemneō harapō 5 gelēce leap cūpīrētān 10 ac 15 hūcō
māpān 20 heapōpan 25 16 hēo harapō 7 piō ponē
pūnī-20 trumān 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
250 HERBARIVM

CXXXIV.

Deos pūnīt ē de man action 喱 oōrum namān 1
nemneō harapō 5 gelēce leap cūpīrētān 10 ac 15 hūcō
māpān 20 heapōpan 25 16 hēo harapō 7 piō ponē
pūnī-20 trumān 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

250 HERBARIVM

CXXXIV.

Deos pūnīt ē de man action 喱 oōrum namān 1
nemneō harapō 5 gelēce leap cūpīrētān 10 ac 15 hūcō
māpān 20 heapōpan 25 16 hēo harapō 7 piō ponē
pūnī-20 trumān 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

250 HERBARIVM

CXXXIV.

Deos pūnīt ē de man action 喱 oōrum namān 1
nemneō harapō 5 gelēce leap cūpīrētān 10 ac 15 hūcō
māpān 20 heapōpan 25 16 hēo harapō 7 piō ponē
pūnī-20 trumān 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

250 HERBARIVM

CXXXIV.

Deos pūnīt ē de man action 喱 oōrum namān 1
nemneō harapō 5 gelēce leap cūpīrētān 10 ac 15 hūcō
māpān 20 heapōpan 25 16 hēo harapō 7 piō ponē
pūnī-20 trumān 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

Suōpēne pūda. 33

CXXXV.

Deos pūnīt ē de man abpocanum 喱 oōrum namān 34
suōpēne pūda nemneō 喱 tregea 35 cūnma 36 bonne 37 14
iyor cūn tregea 38 bozytīn 喱 skūpē smeālon 39 leapon
ppūle hēo mā trexedē 40 38 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

1 namān, H. 2 hafeō, O. 3 cēytrētā, B.; lange leaφ gelēc
cūpīrētān . 4 ak, H. 5 hūc, B. 6 heapōpan, H.;
herstrān, O. 7 hafeō, O. 8 panē, O. 9 tregea, B.;
tregea, H. 10 radēma, B. 11 lāgne, O. 12 hafeō, O. 13 -cōn, H.
14 gelēc, H.; gelēce, O. 15 ak, H.; 16 hēapō, B.
17 pūmīr, H. B.; pūmīr, O., altered by a later hand. 18 hūcō, B.;
hēapō . 19 pūm-, B. 20 cēphēc, H. B. O. 21 cēphēc, O.
22 pūm-, V.; -cēp-, O. 23 anē, B. 24 pūgean, B.; pūgean, H.,
altered to pūgean; 25 hēapō, B. 26 hēap, B.
27 ōcūnācōcō, B. 28 rāpe, H. 29 -cō, B. 30 cēc, H.
31 pūda, H. 32 -cū, B. 33 ōcī, B. 34 ōcī, B., in later hand;
pūdā, O. 31 namān, H.; B. omits the English name; on englīsh, O:
1. This wort, which is named actium, and by another name, hath leaves like a gourd, but they are larger and harder; and it hath at the root a great stalk and of two fathoms length, and it hath on the upper part of the stalk seed like a thistle, but it is smaller, and red in colour.

2. In case a man break up blood and ratten or pus together, take four penny weight of the seed of this wort and kernels out of pine tree nuts, pound together as thou wouldst work a dumpling, give it to the infirm to swallow; it healeth him.

3. For sore of the joints, take this same wort pounded and wrought to a poultice, lay it to the sore, it relieves it. Also, in the same manner it healeth old wounds.

1. This wort, which is named abrotanum, and by another name southernwood, is of two kinds; the one kind then is with great boughs and with very small leaves, as if it were seen rather as furnished with hair, and it hath blossoms and seed very minute, and it is of good odour and strong, and bitterish to the taste.
Pyth nympyt 1 et Pyth hanc esse 2 Pyth quae man eapprodhice xemigan nacce yyyre pyrite raed pel pyema 3 xecnuced 4 et on partep 5 gediged. 5

Pyth ridad yape xenum dap ylenx pyrite 6 et betoneam enca topomne yyle druncan.

Pyth astru 7 Pyth naebrena yhte xenum dap ylenx pyrite abbotanum yyle druncan on pime heo helped pel enca hy 8 eac 9 mid ele 9 smyra 10 xone lichoman 11 xeermie 12 eac 13 heo pythBone colan xerop 14 pel pyema 15 eac 15 Pyth pyrite lymanghice alyge 16 xundtide 17 obde onaeled.

Pyth xepa 18 naebrena 19 yhte pe man xpalangione 10 xeoppione 11 nemned peop sylpe 20 pyrite pel pyema 21

Pyth eazena yape xenum dap ylenx pyrite abbotanum xerodene 22 mid xerep 23 pyrite pe 24 man melacdomam y odqum manman xobonam hathep y donne mid ilape xenucude 25 pant xalice 26 pe bu xlypan 27 pyrce lege to 28 pam 29 yape hyt byd xelidigod. 30

Peor pyrite y lpa pe hen 31 becopan xeadon xtecan 32 cyxna oden yi pyt oden pep 33 y hy 34 habbaex 35 on eallon 36 xinecn 37 xalice ximhe 38 onxen xan xince 39 xe pe hen 40 becopan xeadon.

1 -pet, B. O. 2 xama, H.; frmenes, O. 3 xecnoeb, B.;
4 -cob, O. 5 xcarcan, O. 6 gediged, B. 7 p. p., O.
8 O. omits two paragraphs. 9 lryx, B. 10 cair, H. 11 xemyra, B.
16 xair, H. 17 xinb, B., that is, xeonb; xinb, V.
18 xapa, B. 19 Pyth naedpm, H. 20 xylre, B. omits.
21 xama, H. 22 p. xedodena, O. 23 xape, B. O. 24 xrite
25 xai, O. 26 xecnoeb, B.; -code, O. 27 xelcan, O. 27 pe
clayam, O. 28 xar te, O. 29 xan, H. 28 xegod, B. 21 xip, H.
2. For oppression of the breast, and for leg ache, and in case a man may with difficulty pass water, seed of this wort, pounded and swallowed in water, is of good benefit.

3. For sore of side, take this same wort and betony, pound together; give to drink.

4. Against poisons and against bite of snakes, take this same wort abrotanum, administer it in wine to drink, it helpeth well; pound it also with oil, and smear the body therewith. Also it is of good effect against the cold fever. Also the seed of this wort, spread about or set on fire, strongly disposes snakes to flight.

Drawing of a scorpion holding a worm, with two wings and eight legs.

5. For bite of the poisonous creatures called ἄλγηγα, and scorpions, this same wort is of good advantage.

6. For sore of eyes, take this same wort abrotanum, sodden with the wort which is called μῆλα νυξώνα, and by another name cydonia, a and then pounded with a loaf, as if thou shouldst work a poultice; lay this to the sore, it will be relieved.

7. This wort, as we here before said, is of two kinds, the one is wife, or female, the other wer, or male; and they have in all things alike might against the things of which here before we quoth.

---

a Not a wort, but quinces.
The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.

The figure, MS.V., fol. 55c, represents, I think, Heliotropium Europaeum. It is much damaged, and may be a Croton.
1. This wort, which is named σίον, and by another name laver, is produced in wet places.

2. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this wort, give it to eat, either sodden or raw; it draweth out the calculi through the urine.

3. Also this same wort is of good benefit against diarrhoea and stirring of the inwards.

SOLHWERF, Diosk. Europeum.

1. This wort, which is named ἥλιοτροπος, and by another name solhwerf, is produced on fat lands and on cultivated ones, and it hath leaves nigh such as mistel, or basil; they be rough and broad, and it hath round seed, and that is of three kinds of colour.

2. For bites of all kinds of serpents, and of a scorpion, take roots of this wort heliotrope, administer it to drink in wine, and lay it, pounded, to the wound; it benefits much.

3. In case that worms vex about the navel in the inwards, take this same wort, and hyssop, and nitre, and cress, pound all together; administer to drink in water, it killeth the worms.

---

a Sium is now Water parsnebp; laver, porphyra laciniata, and Viva latissima. This does not match Plin., xxvi. 32. "Laver quoque nascens in rivis condita et cocta torminibus medetur." The table of contents to Plinius has "Laver sive sion," and so the medieval botanists. But none of these is drawn in MS. V., fol. 55 b. The article is founded on Dioskorides, ii. 154, which Sprengel decides to describe S. angustifolium.

b See art. l. This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 193.

c ἕλιοτροπος.
Piō peartan ʒenum бро yłean pyṛte ɣ fealt ɻnuca ẓopomme legate to ɻam peartan⁵ he hy² rōynimep ʃanōn heo eac³ ɻepmaciap ʒenenned ɻy.

CXXXVIII.

Deos pyṛte ɻe man ʃrrepitig ɻydum ɻaman ɭeemnep ɻeef ɬəhrāde ɼeap ɻi ʒeʃūpe⁴ ɻi ɻeo ɿp ɭanum pyṛtṣtamam ɭanega ɿhoar ɿpəndəp⁶ ɻi ɻa ɻeəd ɿneah ʃepe⁶ eopdən alee ɻi ɻeo ɿaʃad ʒeolupə ɿpətman⁷ ɻi ʃəp ɻu hy⁸ beptəoon ɭinum⁹ ʃinjum¹⁰ ʒερptεtε boonne ɿaʃad ɻeo ɿspee ʒyrləce ʒyrrnæ.¹¹

Piō pone¹² ɭolan rərop ɭenum pyṛt ʒypεrtiʃr ɭeəd ɻe ɿe ɿdam ɭiəman¹³ ɻe ɻe rərop ɻo ɿdam ɭen men ʒenəlaʃəeʃən pyll ʃnyræ¹⁴ hyne ʃənæmd.¹⁵

Pyḍ ɿeɿd ɿuʃəl ʃiʃəe ɭenum pyṛt ɻyeɿan pyṛtə ɻnuca ɻo ɬyrtə ɭim ɿənoone ɭanne¹⁶ ɭuʃulepe ʃulnæ¹⁷ ʒylə ɿpəncən ɻo ɿpəmum ɭætəpə ɻe ɿyəd ɿæl.

Pyṛ ɭuʃən ɭape ɭenum pyṛtə pyɾən ɿpyrte ɭanne¹⁸ ʒədne ʒəpən ɻi ɭanne¹⁸ ʃeʃtəp ʃulnæ meʃləe ʒyɫ ɭəpomme ʒylə ɿpəncən ɿæltən ɿæltə ɻo ɿməʃən ɿæltə ɻo ɿʃəp¹⁹ ɻa ɿyrlə ɻe ɿuʃ ɿeəp ɻy ɿeəo ɿlɨtə ɿyəd ɿeʃənəd.²⁰

CXXXIX.

Deos pyṛt ɻe man ɿyəzəp ɭimnəp ɻydum ɭaman²¹ ɭeemnep ɿyəd ɭeʃənede²² ɻo ɿpəmum ɻi ɿʃənəm²³ ɭtəpum ɻi ɭonum ɻi ɿon ɿæləm²⁴ ɿyr-
4. Against warts, take this same wort and salt, pound together, lay to the warts, it removes them; whence the wort is also named verrucaria, wart wort, from the Latin verruca, a wart.

Scarlet pimpernel? CXXXVIII.

1. This wort, which is named speritis, and by another name, hath diminutive leaves, and tufty, and it sendeth forth from one root many boughs, and they are laid near the earth, and it hath yellow blossoms; and if thou breakest it between thy fingers, it hath then a smell as myrrh.

2. Against the cold fever, take this wort speritis, seethe it in oil, and at the times at which the fever will approach to the man, smear him therewith.

3. For bite of mad dog, take this same wort, pound it to dust, then take a spoon full, give it to drink in warm water; he will be whole.

4. For sore of milt, or spleen, take a good handful of this same wort, and a sextarius full of milk, boil together, give to drink half in the morning, half in the evening, as long as need be; the spleen will be cured.

1. This wort, which is named άείξων μικρόν, and by another name prick madame, is produced on walls, and in stony places, and on downs, and on old

a speritis, MS. T., fol. 49 b. Σπύρητις is a mediaeval synonym of the ἀνάγαλλης ἵ φωική, the scarlet pimpernel, in the marginal notes to Dioskorides, ii. 209. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 55 d, is not a good likeness, but has points of resemblance. The words of the text however are not from Dioskorides, and the colour is wrong. The Oxford copy (p. 349) of the Vienna drawings has σφωμέτις, and like Centaurea nigra.

b From Dioskorides, iv. 90. The technical name from Sprengel. Sedum rupestre, or reflexum, Kühn.
Herbarivm

\[\text{genum}^{1} \text{y heo or anum pypctuman}^{2} \text{manega gehpaede}^{3} \text{bogas}^{4} \text{apende}^{5} \text{y da beod pulle or gehpaedum}^{6} \text{leapur}^{7} \text{y langum}^{8} \text{y receappum}^{9} \text{y pectum}^{10} \text{y pelpropum}^{11} \text{y byyre pypyte pypctuma}^{12} \text{ys unnythic}^{13}.

Pid oman \ y pid eazena \ rane \ y pid potable \ genim \ daf \ pypye \ \text{butan}^{14} \text{pypctuman} \ \text{cuoca mid fmedman} \ \text{bap gecice} \ \text{pe da chidan}^{15} \text{pypye} \ \text{lege to pypym}^{16} \text{unpumunyppum}^{17} \text{hys b}^{18} \text{geligad}^{19}.

Pyd heapod ece \ genim \ byyre \ yclean \ pypye \ pos \ y popan \ por \ manzge^{20} \text{toremme pmyrpe}^{21} \text{y heapod pypmim}^{22} \ \text{yp }^{23} \text{gyr b}^{24} \text{geliday}^{25}.

Pyd \ \text{rapa}^{26} \text{pypyma} \ \text{riye} \ \text{be man ppralanzioper iatep}^{27} \text{genim} \ \text{yaf} \ \text{yclean} \ \text{pypye} \ \text{aiyor} \ \text{on}^{28} \\text{pyneczende}^{29} \text{pyyle dpanic}^{30} \text{hys ynymad}^{31} \text{nytliche}.

Pid uriph \ y pid innodej \ fleppan \ y pyd \ pypymar^{32} \ \text{be on}^{33} \text{cham}^{34} \text{innofe demad}^{35} \text{beor} \ \text{ylype} \ \text{pyp} \ \text{pe qemad}^{36}.

Cfy^{37} \ \text{pyd} \ \text{gehplyce}^{38} \text{unpumunypppe} \ \text{rapa}^{39} \text{eazena} \ \text{genim} \ \text{byyre} \ \text{yclean}^{40} \ \text{pypye} \ \text{por} \ \text{nympyr}^{41} \text{donne}^{42} \text{be eagan}^{43} \text{pypmim}^{44} \text{nytliche} \ \text{hys ynymad}^{45}.

Tunring pypye^{46}.

Deor pypye \ \text{be man ellebopum album} \ y odrum naman \ tunringes^{47} \ \text{pypye} \ \text{nemned} \ y \ \text{eac}^{48} \ \text{ryme} \ \text{men pedebege}.

\[\text{1 -} \text{geninu, B.} \quad \text{-} \text{gen, O.} \quad \text{2 -} \text{man, H.} \quad \text{3 -} \text{gehpecede, O.} \quad \text{4 -} \text{bogar, B.} \\
\text{5 -} \text{apende, B.} \quad \text{O. omits a line.} \quad \text{6 -} \text{gehpeдей, B.} \quad \text{7 -} \text{yaep, O.} \\
\text{8 -} \text{pypye pypctume, O.} \quad \text{9 -} \text{-nece, O.} \quad \text{10 -} \text{butan, B.} \quad \text{11 -} \text{chjem, O.} \\
\text{12 -} \text{pyly, B.} \quad \text{13 -} \text{nefe, O.} \quad \text{14 -} \text{hyc, B.} \quad \text{O. omits.} \quad \text{15 -} \text{yog, B. O.} \\
\text{16 -} \text{mec, O.} \quad \text{17 -} \text{nympe, B.} \quad \text{18 -} \text{yap, B. O.} \quad \text{19 -} \text{yap, O. omits.} \\
\text{20 -} \text{yox, H.} \quad \text{-} \text{-yox, B. O.} \quad \text{21 -} \text{yapa, B.} \quad \text{22 -} \text{yapa, B.} \\
\text{23 -} \text{on, H.} \quad \text{-} \text{geenocosee, B.} \quad \text{24 -} \text{panic, H.} \quad \text{25 -} \text{ympala, H.} \\
\text{26 -} \text{pypman, O.} \quad \text{27 -} \text{pambe t on yan, O.} \quad \text{28 -} \text{yam, H.} \quad \text{29 -} \text{sepgea, B.} \\
\text{30 -} \text{ympala, H.} \quad \text{31 -} \text{ympala, H.} \quad \text{32 -} \text{rty, H.} \quad \text{33 -} \text{gehplyce, V.} \quad \text{34 -} \text{gehplyce, H.} \quad \text{35 -} \text{ylycan, O. omits.} \\
\text{36 -} \text{nympe, H.} \quad \text{37 -} \text{on, B. omits.} \quad \text{38 -} \text{ygena, O.} \quad \text{39 -} \text{yap, B. O.} \quad \text{40 -} \text{hys - ypra.} \]}
barrows, and from one root it sendeth forth many minute boughs, and they be full of leaves, minute and long, and sharp and fat, and well oozy, or succulent, and the root of this wort is without use.

2. For erysipelatous inflammations, and for sore of eyes, and for foot addle, or gout, take this wort, except the root, pound with smede, or fine flour, in the manner in which thou mightest work up a poultice, lay it to these infirmities; it will alleviate them.

3. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort and ooze of rose; mingle together, smear the head therewith, the sore will be relieved.

4. For bite of the worms or creeping things, which are called φαλακρίτι, or tarantulas, take this same wort aizoon, pounded in wine, administer to be drunk; it will benefit advantageously.

5. For diarrhoea and flux of the inwards, and for worms which vex in the inwards, this wort is of good benefit.

6. Again, for any infirmity of the eyes, take ooze of this same wort, then smear the eyes therewith; excellently it benefits.

**TUNSING WORT**

1. This wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name tunsing wort, and also some men

---

*a περιφερών, round.

*b White hellebore = *Veratrum album*, Bot., is not a native of England. The drawing is lost. See the glossary in Tunṣingwyrês. Only a groundwork of this article is in Dioskorides, iv. 150. The Vienna MS. draws *Ver. alb.*
call wood berry, madberry, is produced on downs, and it has leaves like a leek. A man shall take a root of this wort about midsummer, and also in like wise the whole wort, since it is very convenient for leechdoms. That is to be admired in this wort that it hath a small root, and not so straight but that it in some part is bent; it is brittle and tender when it is dried, and when it is broken, it recketh just as if it sent forth from it a smoke, and it is in some degree bitterish to the taste. The larger roots, however, are long and hard, and very bitter to the taste, and they have a virtue to that degree powerful and mischievous, that they often suddenly choke a man. A man then shall dry this root as we before said, and carve up the length of it into the likeness of peas. There is in it much leechdom for various occasions, so that a man take of this root by weight of ten pennies; however, one must not ever, by reason of its strength, administer it apart, but mingled with some other meat, according to the quality, of which the infirmity is; that is, if the disorder be so stubborn, administer it in beer or in black brewis.

2. If he then be troubled with diarrhoea, administer it in oozo of peas, or with the wort, rather grain, which is called oryza, rice, with smede, that is, fine flour; all these, however, shall be first sodden and softened in lithe beer.

---

2 A leek is an alteration; Dioskorides says the leaves are like those of plaintain or wild beet.

b Acre gustu fervensque, in frangendo pulvereem emittit. Plin., xxv. 21.
Tribulus terrestris.

262 HERBARIVM

Deor pýrt roðlice ealle ealde þe he þry þelcne æäre þe he byþ gelácnud þeah he se þer hit hæle on tolætenere þæpe.

CXLII.

5Deor pýrt þe man buoþtalmon ȝ oðrum naman nemneþ harad hneþene ōtlan ȝ leor þelcne pmule ȝ heo harad gæolpe bloptman ȝ alþ þylce eage þanone  heo eac  þone naman onþeng  heo byþ cenneþ11 fýmef þid mœoniam da ceartre þyþre þýrte12 leor þecnucude13 ȝ to clúþan þepohþe14 tolýt15 þeþyþle þyþre þerþæger16 ȝ hearpynýýynna.17

Pýþ æþýþldan þer lichoman18 þe19 cymeþ ȝ þogotennýþþ þer eallan20 þenim þýþre þýrte pos þyle ðûncan heo21 æþyþ þ þescyndelcne22 hip.  heo byþ æþþylþele þþylce he of þpide þatþon24 þæþe ȝæode.26

Horæ. CXLII.

Deor pýrt þe man þpibulum ȝ oðrum naman þoræ nemneþ ȝ þþegæa27 þynna  oþep byþ cenneþ28 on þþyþtunum oþep ðt on ðelda.

Øþ mycelne haetan þer lichaman þenim þer þþyþte þþpibulum þþecnucude29 lege þænto.30

---

3. This wort, in fact, removes all old and grievous and incurable disorders, so that the patient shall be healed, though he formerly were despairing of his cure.

a CXLI.

1. This wort, which is named βουφβαλμον, and by another name, hath a nesh or tender stalk, and leaves like fennel, and it hath yellow blossoms, altogether like an eye, whence also it received its name. It is produced first in Μαεονία, the town, soy rather province. Leaves of this wort, pounded and wrought into a plaster, dissolve all evil ulcers and hardnesses.

2. For mischief of the body, which cometh of effusion of the gall, take ooze of this wort, administer it to drink, it restores the natural hue, and the patient will be complexioned as if he came out of a very hot bath.

GORSEb cxlil.

1. This wort, which is named tribulus, and by another name gorse, is of two kinds; the one is produced in gardens, the other out in the field.

2. For a mickle heat of the body, take this wort tribulus, pounded; lay it thereto.

---

a The text is from Dioskorides: one of the species of Anthemis is described; the leaves like fennel, MS. V., fol. 57 a, hardly belong to our ox eye. *Anthemis valentina* is meant, according to Sprengel, and others.

b One of the Tribuluses, not V. c., is drawn, MS. V., fol. 57 b. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 15, τριβολος. The Vienna copy figures *Trib. terrestris*. 
Pyg₁ ἡ ἄρτη μινής ἢ ἄραν ἡ γομένα φυλάκτη ἢ ἰπποτοκεύοντες ἢ γεννημένον ἡ γραμμή ἡ ὑπερυθρή ἡ ἐφαύλεια μετὰ ἡμίγενες μισὶν ἡ γομών.

Πρὶς ἡ πταναρ ὁν ὑπερυθρὸν ἡ γομήν ἡ γράμμη ἡ ἀλαμπεργὴ ἡ γραμμή ἡ ἐφαύλεια μετὰ ἡμίγενες μισὶν ἡ γομήν.

Πρὶς ἡ πταναρ ὁν ὑπερυθρὸν ἡ γομήν ἡ γραμμή ἡ ἀλαμπεργὴ ἡ γραμμή ἡ ἐφαύλεια μετὰ ἡμίγενες μισὶν ἡ γομήν.

CXLIII.

Inula viscosa.

Ἅνω ὡς ἡ ἐπαν ἔστη ἐν οἴσιν ἡ ἅμαν ἡ γομήν ἡ γραμμή ἡ ἀλαμπεργὴ ἡ γραμμή ἡ ἐφαύλεια μετὰ ἡμίγενες μισὶν ἡ γομήν.
3. For foulness and putridity of the mouth and of the fauces, take this wort tribulus, sodden, pound it with honey; then it healeth the mouth and the fauces.

4. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seed of this same wort, pounded so green, administer it in liquid; it is of good effect.

5. For bite of snake, take seed of this ilk wort, pounded so green, by weight of five pennies, give it to be drunk; also further, take this wort with its seed, pounded, lay it to the wound, it will relieve the wounded man from the mischief.

6. Moreover, seed of this same wort drunken in wine, is holesome against a drink of venom.

7. Against fleas, take this same wort, with its seed, sodden, sprinkle it into the house; it killethe the fleas.

1. This wort, which is named κόνυξα, and by another name fleabane, is of two kinds, though the one be greater, the other less; the less than hath small and diminutive leaves, and a very agreeable odour; and the other hath larger leaves, and fat or fleshy, and an oppressive smell, and the roots of these worts are useless; but the stem of this wort with the leaves, strewed about, and set on fire, puts to flight snakes; and also it, when pounded and wrought into

---

*This passage is from Dioskorides, iii. 136. The drawing in MS.V., fol. 57 c, is like a Stellaria or a Galium (H.)*

*b In art. cxxxv., for γιμπερεβ Dioskorides had στειβασθε-δευνυ, made into litter, and here εποστρωνυμενος; the reading γιμπερεβ is a mere error: see γιμβ for γεσων, in art. cl., see also cli. 4.*
Solanum insanum, or Sodomeum.

Foxey glopa.\textsuperscript{13} cxliv.

\begin{quote}
Piô oman żenim pylë pe man trësnoy manicor \j ođnun naman foxej glopa,\textsuperscript{14} nennep pûnc to clëfan lege to ëam ëape heo hût żelidizap.\textsuperscript{15}

Piô pylêzende\textsuperscript{16} lec\textsuperscript{17} pûnc eppinam nennad żenim ba rôlcan pûnte ëe pe trësnoy manicor nemdun\textsuperscript{18} \j rmëdeman\textsuperscript{19} pûnc to clëfan lege to ëam ëape hût bûp żehæed.\textsuperscript{20}
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{1} ūapa, B. \textsuperscript{2} mëcaq, B. \textsuperscript{3} pylëan, B. \textsuperscript{4} -nerre, B. 
\textsuperscript{5} reoćum, H. \textsuperscript{6} pûne, H. \textsuperscript{7} zelëd, V. omits ; zelëd, B. 
\textsuperscript{8} cëphân, H. \textsuperscript{9} cennan, H. B. \textsuperscript{10} cënnuge, H.; cennuge, B. 
\textsuperscript{11} smëra, B. \textsuperscript{12} -ekã, B. \textsuperscript{13} From the transposition of the folios in V., this article is at fol. 60. 
\textsuperscript{14} glopa had a tail added to the c in H., making c; glopa, B. 
\textsuperscript{15} -ekã, B. \textsuperscript{16} pship-, B. 
\textsuperscript{17} lec, H. \textsuperscript{18} -don, B. \textsuperscript{19} rmëdeman, H. B. \textsuperscript{20} żehæed, B.
a plaster, healeth bite of snakes, and it killeth gnats, Art. cxliii. and midges, and fleas, and it also cureth moreover, all wounds, and it stirreth strangury, and it healeth the kings evil,\(^a\) morbus regius, or jaundice, and when exhibited in vinegar, it healeth the epileptic.

2. This wort conyza, sodden in water, and mulieri sedenti supposita matricem purgat.

3. Si parere mulier nequit, succum huius herbae cum lana ad naturam eius applices, cito partum perficiet.

4. For the cold fevers, take this same wort, seethe it in oil, then take the oil, smear the body; the fevers will be forced away.

5. For head ache, take the lesser of these worts, work it to a poultice, apply it to the sore; it relieveth it.

Foxglove. cxliv. Falsely.

1. For inflammatory sores, take leaves of this wort, which is named στρύχνος μανικός, and by another name foxglove,\(^b\) work to a poultice, lay to the sore; it will give relief.

2. For a pimply body, which the Greeks name ἔρπης, take this same wort which we named strychnos manikos, and fine flour, work to a poultice, lay it to the sore; it will be healed.

\(^a\) Kings evil, ἀκτερον. Dioskor.

\(^b\) Strychnos manikos is Solanum insanum fairly drawn, MS. V., fol. 60 a, not an English plant, and certainly not foxglove. The leechdoms here recorded seem derived from what Dioskorides says of the στρύχνος κηπαῖος: namely, τὰ φύλλα καταπλασώμενα ἄρμαζε πρὸς ἑρυσσίαν καὶ ἑρπητ̣ας; and so on of κεφαλαλγία and στόμαχος καινόμενος and ἀταλγία. (iv. 71.)
Piô heardeg rane ij piô baer mazan haetan1 ij piô cûmnu genim jarp ylean ypyte mid ele zecucude2 fimyryn3 pa rap hî4 topulurad.5

Piô dæpa6 eapena rane genim ypyre7 yylpan ypyte rearp mid poran8 reape dûyre on j eape.

CXLV.

Piô bone dpucean9 repop genim jarp ypyte de man zlûcûmidam ij opium naman10 nemnef pîl on peajnum muere yyle dpucan hît pemaph10 nûchce.

Eac11 pyylce reor yylre ypyte dæpa12 bœortaya rap ij bæpe13 lippe ij bæpe13 bœapam ij bæpa14 æoudenam15 pine zehæleph • eac heo16 pyyftendon bone pyyrt zehizad.17

Piô leahtray deor mafur ypyre ylean ypyte pyrtruma18 zcuten odde zedpuccen19 pel pemaph20 ij pa leahtray zehæleph21 eac22 heo punda zehæleph dæpamid23 zepeyedbe • ij je pyrtruma ypa rame24 j yylre zeeaprad âc na ypa • peah ypa pceapliche.

CXLVI.

Piô j man zemizgan ne maëge genim ypyre ypyte pyrtrumman de man jtrumum ij opium naman nemnef yyle diescean25 he bone middan aytûned.

3. For sore of head, and for heat of the maw, or stomach, and for kernels, take this same wort, pounded with oil, smear the sores; they shall be dissipated.

4. For sore of the ears, take this same worts juice with juice of rose, drip into the ear.

**Liquorice.**

1. For the dry fever, take this wort, which is named γλυκυρρηζ, and by another name liquorice, boil in warm water, give to drink, it will be of benefit and advantage.

2. In like manner, also, this same wort healeth sores of the breast, and of the liver, and of the bladder, and of the kidneys, if sodden with wine. It also relieves the thirst for the thirsty.

3. For blotches of the mouth, a root of this same wort, eaten or drunk, is of good benefit, and healeth the blotches. It also healeth wounds washed therewith; and the root also, in like manner, achieveth the same, yet, however, not so sharply or efficaciously.

**Latherwort or Crowsoap.**

1. In a case a man may not mie, that is, for retention of urine, take a root of this wort, which is named στροβίδων, and by another name , administer this; it stirreth the urine.

---

The substance of the articles is found in Dioskorides. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 b, is wholly destroyed.

The originator of the article is Dioskorides (ii. 193). The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 c, has only the pointed ends of a few leaves left. The Flora Græca and the drawing in the Vienna codex make Στροβίδων, Saponaria officinalis.
Prid 30pm 3ee3onyyre 1 3 prid nurirj 3 prid 33rili3e 3hpacan 2 3enim 3yrte 3yrte to 3yrte 33eenucu3e 3anne 3cuculepe 3ulupe 3yrle 3yrnunc on 3ipan 33eope 4 h3yt 3rpmam 5 3 y ac 6 h3yt 3pone 3nnod 3prid 3prair 3eallan 7 to3otenenyyre 3ge3labad 3 3yr 33e 33el3e3ep.

Prid 3yrnanc on 3bl33pan 8 3exen 3enim 33ar 3y3lpan 3yrne 33tr3u3u 33y 33ubad3ican 3yrntr3uma3n 3y 3arepe 9 3yrne 10 3 3e 3man 33ap3apa3u 3hate3d 3cnu3a 3to3onne 3y3rle 3yrnunc on 33idon 33eope 11 h3yt 33oty33ep 12 3 3bl33pan 3y 3 3Stan3ar 33ari3d 33el3e3ep 13 3y 3ac 14 3arepe 16 3milt3an 33ar 3h3yt 33oty33ep.

Print h3npeo3lan 16 3enim 33ar 3y3lcan 3yrne 3y 33em3i3u 3y 33ee3d 3cnu3a 3to333e3pe 17 33e3e 33o33am 3h3npeo3lan 18 he 33i3d 333ela33nd. 19

E3t 3e3o3y 3y3lpe 3yrne 3mid 3be3p3enu 33uel3pe 3on 3p3ine 33e3e3den 3e3alle 3y3re3le 33ean3d3ny3yyra 20 3y 33eg3ade3n3unga 3heo 3to33ep.

21 CXLVII.

Sempervium
arboreum.

Deo3y 3yrne 33e 33y 3a3iz3ou 3y 3333p3um 3n3aman 33e3e3den 33e3eo 33y 33y3l3e3e 3heo 33y3lue 33pee 22 3y 33heo 333ara33d 33e3ne 3lan3gne 33tel3an 3on 33in3pee3er 23 333e3at3ny3yy3re 24 3y 33heo 33y 333pel 333or35 3y 33heo 333ara33d 33m3tte 33le3ap 3on 26 3in3pee3er 27 33a33ne3ge 28 3heo 333i3d 333enn3e3n39 3on 33u3n3um 3y 33heo 33e3ae3c 33y3pl3on 3on 33alle 30 3333e3t3ed 33e3o3s 3yrne 3mid 33uel3pe 333e3n3ue3u3d 333e33ae3lep 3333e33ae3lep 3333e3e3e3al33e3le 3333u3n3tr3u3n3yy3ra 34 33ar.

1 Seventh. 23 hpacan, B. 333eenucu3e 3anne, B. 4 33beope, B. 5 Alexandria, B. 6 3e3c, H. 7 33eallan, H. 8 3on 3bl33pan, H. 9 33ape, B. 10 3y3p33er, H. 11 3beope, B. 12 33o33, B. 13 33ela33ed3ed, B. 14 3e3c, H. 15 33ape, B. 16 3hp33o33lan, B. 17 3333epe, H. B. 18 3hp33o33lan, B. 19 33od, B. 20 33333333, B. 21 -3y3yre, H. 22 Fol. 59, V., of the recent binding; singrenan, O., supplies; see art. xli. 23 3ccue, B.; 3pe3c, altered to 3pe3c, H. "Morosi 3gram3matici." 24 33in3pee3er, H. B. 25 33333333, B.; V. omits five words. 26 33fe3o, O., and omits three lines. 27 33pee33es, H. B.
2. For liver sickness, and for oppression of the breast, and for a violent breaking, take a spoon full of this wort, beaten to dust, administer it in light or soft beer; it will be beneficial. And it also comforts the inwards against effusion of the bile, and conveys away the mischief.

3. In case stones wax in the bladder, take this same wort struthium, and a root of lovage, and of the wort which is called capparis or capers, pound together, administer to drink in light *mild beer, it will relieve the bladder, and leadeth forth the stones; and it also relaxeth the sore of the spleen.

4. Against leprosy, take this same wort, and meal, and vinegar, pound together; apply to the leper, he will be cured.

5. Again, this same wort, with barley meal sodden in wine, removes all evil hardnesses or *indurations and gatherings.

Orpine, or livelong.© CXLVII.

1. This wort, which is denominated *αειλγυων, and by another name , is as though it were always quick, and it hath an ell long stalk of the greatness of a finger, and it hath fat leaves of the length of a finger. It is produced on downs, and it also is sometimes planted on a wall. This wort, pounded with meal, healeth manifold infirmities of the body, that

---

© Skirrhus, in Diosk.

See art. xlix. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 89. The figure in MS. V. is an altered likeness. The Vienna MS. has a correct figure of Sempervivum arbores, Fl. Gr. 478.
otherwise

Amaracus, or

Origanum

maioranoides

(Kühn).

Ellen. cxlviii.

Othon, B. O. 2 lic, H. 3 neppe, B. 4 -neppe, B., twice. 5 bine, H. 6 ylean, O. omits, and pari. 7 poñan, O. 8 -mene-, B. 9 lap, B. O. 10 -eçad, B. 11 for, O. 12 Sapa, B. 13 hácon, B. 14 V. omits the three last words. 15 liene, H. 16 -neppe, B. 17 harad, B. 18 -neppe, H. 19 eac, H. 20 he, B. 21 neppe, H. 22 -neppe, B. 23 Sapa, B. 24 -wine, H.; B. has here a folio missing, and the leaf had been cut out before Junius made his transcript. MSS. Bodl. Junius, 58, p. 120. 25 lic, H. 26 -wine, H., so before. 27 nememegede, H. 28 trenex, H.
is, a bursting body, and putrefaction of the body, and soreness of the eyes, and heat, and bad burns. All these things it healeth.

2. For head ache, take ooze of this same wort aizoon, mingled with ooze of rose, drench the head therewith; it relieveth the sore.

3. For wound from the poisonous insects called χαλήγγια, or tarantulas, give as drink, in hot wine, this same wort aizoon.

4. Again, do the same for diarrhoea, and for worms in the inwards, and for a violent chill. It is beneficial.

ELDER.

1. For water sickness, that is, dropsy, take this wort, which is named σάμψυχον, and by another name elder, administer to drink boiled, it checketh the beginnings of the disease for the dropsical. Also, in like manner, it is beneficial for inability to pass urine, and for griping of the bowels.

2. For carbuncles, and for bursten body, or breakings out, take leaves of this same wort samsuchum, dried and pounded, and mingled with honey, lay it to the sore; it shall burst and heal.

3. For sting of scorpion, take this same wort, and salt, and vinegar, pound together, and work to a plaster, lay to the sting; the man will be healed.

---

a By the text of Dioskorides, ἡ διαστάσεως, ἡ ρύπητα, νυμάς, ὀφθαλμῶν φλεγμανάς, πικανώτα, it appears that "bursting body" means breaking out into eruptions.

b Dioskorides, iii. 47. The drawing is mostly gone; the fructification was drawn spiked, MS. V., fol. 59 b.

c Griping, from Diosk. στροφομένων.

d Diosk. only, αἵρει ἑπόπτα, weals.
274 HERBARIVM

1 ὅπ τις μυελος ἡεταν ἀ προς γερπελ ἄρεα ἐαζενα γεμμ
.Requires correction.

CXLIX.

1 Προς ρύπτε δε μαν δεεαρ' ἀ οφρυμ ναμαν
Requires correction.

5 Γεμμ ἃρ ρύπτε γεροδένε γύλε δύναν ἄρεα
Requires correction.

CL.

Requires correction.

1 Only a few letters remain in V.
2 H. omits the useless words.
3 selic, H. 4 bucan, H. 5—πάν, H.
6 In V. the rubricator put D for G.
7—ἀρ, H. 8 H. omits ὁρ.
9 λττορ, V.
10 τραπφ, O.
11 H. omits the useless words.
12 σαιλαι, H.
13 λενγε, H.
14 V. omits seven words.
15 καλνεγ, H.
16 διβερε, H.
17 ἄν, H., but by the "morosus."
18 ρενε, H.
19 fol. 70 in V. misplaced.
4. For mickle heat and swelling of the eyes, take the self same wort, mingled with meal, and wrought to a cataplasm; lay to the eyes, they be relieved.

*French lavender.*

1. This wort, which is named στιχάς, στοιχάς, and by another name, hath mickle seed, and the seed is small and diminutive, and the wort itself is like bothen or thyme, except that it hath in some degree larger and stiffer leaves.

2. Take this wort, sodden, administer it in liquid; it healeth sore of the breast.

3. Also it is customarily mingled for many good drinks.

*Shepherds purse.*

1. This wort, which is named βλάσπη, and by another name wild thyme, hath small leaves of a fingers length, and parted, and inclining downwards towards the earth, and it hath a thin and long stalk, and it hath in the upper part of it purple blossoms, and the seed is produced throughout all the stalk. All this wort is strongish and bitterish by nature. The ooze of this wort well wrung out, and a cup full drunk, by the common necessary evacuations and by spewing forces out all the bitterness which cometh of the gall.

---

*a* From Dioskorides, iii. 31. The figure in MS. V. is much the same as that of Cummin, art. clv. The Vienna MS. has a figure judged by Prof. Daubeney "pretty good."

*b* Μέντας δὲ καλ ἀντιδόται, Dioskor.

*c* From Dioskorides, ii. 186. The drawing in MS. V. is "Lepidium or Iberis," (H.). The Vienna MS. draws *Shepherds purse*, not *Wild thyme*.

*d* Ῥῃδεκών is rather pink, whitish.
Hypericum coris is drawn in the Vienna MS., and not *crispum.*

Herbarium. CLI.

Deo, pūtrē pūrē calle ἢ αὐτολαέμαι ζεναδέμαιγε θαρ

Herrarivm deoy yylye pypc ealle pa yyelan zezaepunze fey

mnoper heo ypynimep γ εae¹ ἕπyłe eheo pypa monod-

hean² afyyped.

Omnimorpba. CLI.

Deo, pūtrē pe man pohon γ ὁφμυμ naman omnim-

orpba neypef γ εae ἵμε μεν³ ἕπα ἑψ cenned⁴ on ὅνυμ γ heo ὁτ anum ῥυμπρυμαν

manega τελγμα ὁγνυδεφ.⁵ γ heo on ὑρεπδμμ ῥαχαφ

πδ ἕπyłe μονοπρα γ heo ῥηπγον γρεεε.⁶ γ ἤπο

pepede ὁν ῥυπγυςε.

Πδ ἦδημπαν ῥίτε γενμ ρύγρε ρύπτε βδρ ὁποιον ὁν

ρατηπε χεποδεν ρύλε ὅρμπταν ἕψ ἑκαλελ ὅνε ρίτε.

Πδ πατεπ ἰεονυψε δο ἕ ρύλε ἕψ ἵτε ὅνε ῥννοδ

ἀλυπε.

Πδ μιλταν ρατε γενμ βαρ ῥίςαν ρύπτε pohοn ῥεοδ

on eeeε ρύλε ὅρμπταν ῥύτιςε eheo ῥνιε μίλ ποτεον

χεραι. Εεο, pūtrē pūrē on ἕψρε γερτεδ ὁφπe on-

ατεδ ἦδημπαν απυτεφ γ εαε⁸ ῥυλήσε heo ῥπε punda

ρομπυμεβ.

CLII.

Deo, pūtrē pe man ὑπερεικον γ ὁφμυμ naman

copon neymepp πον ἑκανυγγγρε ἑμενεγ heo ῥαχαφ

leap.¹⁰ μιπαν ἑκιςε.¹¹ γ ὁτ anum ἓκειαν manega τελγμα

πεαξα.¹² γ ᾶπα ῥεσδ γ heo ῥαχαφ βλοτμαν¹³ ῥυλήσε

βάνπρυττ heo ῥαχαδ βεπαν ῥυνπεκτε ἵπρ λόγεν

¹ εαε, H. ² monoδ, not hean, H., and the former o erased.
³ H. omits the useless words. ⁴ heo bδδ cenned, H. ⁵ ἀργ-

νυ-δεγ, H. ⁶ ἕρηγεν γρεεε, H. ⁷ H. omits this line. ⁸ εαε, H.
⁹ -ιε-, H. B. ¹⁰ leaγ, B. ¹¹ ἑκιςε, H. B. ¹² πεαξδ, B.;

πεξδ, H. ¹³ βλοτμα, B.

a From Dioskorides, iii. 124. "Polios" is also Omnimo-

rbia in Isidorus Orig. xvii.=xviii. 9. See back, art. LVIII.

The two figures in MS. V. are unlike.
2. This same wort removes all the evil gatherings of the inwards, and it also likewise provokes 

\[ \tau\alpha \ \tau\nu \gamma\nu\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\omega\nu \ kata\mu\nu\eta\nu. \]

Omnimorbia.\textsuperscript{a}

1. This wort, which is named \( \pi\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\), and by another name omnimorbia, and which also some men call, is produced on downs, and it upsendeth many twigs out of one root, and on the upward part it hath seeds as bunches,\textsuperscript{b} and it is heavy of savour and somewhat sweetish of taste.

2. For bite of snake, take ooze of this wort polium, sodden in water, give it to drink; it healeth the bite.

3. For water sickness or dropsy, do the same, it relaxes the inwards.

4. For sore of milt, take this same wort polium, seethe it in vinegar, administer it to drink, usefully it healeth the milt sick. This same wort spread forth in a house, or burned, turns to flight snakes, and it also taketh away new wounds.

\textsuperscript{c} CLII.

1. This wort, which is named \( \upsilon\rho\xi\iota\kappa\alpha\omicron\nu\), and by another name \( \kappa\rho\omicron\iota\nu\), for its likeness to cummin, hath leaves like rue, and of one stalk many shoots wax, and they, red, and it hath blossoms as bone wort, and it hath spherical berries, and somewhat long of

\textsuperscript{b} Κεφάλινον ἐπ’ ἀκρον κορυμβοεῖσι ὡς πολλάν τρίχα, Diosk., \textit{a small corymbose head like hoar hair}. The next clause is ill translated by our text; Diosk. has “heavy of smell, with something of agreeable in the odour.”

\textsuperscript{c} The drawing, MS. V., fol. 70 b, has outline of \textit{H. crispum}, but the red of \textit{H. coris}. From Dioskorides, iii. 161. The clause about cummin differs; \textit{Hypericum coris}, Bot. is the plant (Sprengel).
on beeper mycelinýfye on ñam ýí sæd ñj ýí yprente ñ on
præce ppylece týppe,ñj heo bid cenned2 on begeñum
ítorum. ñejo rýnte gecnucud 3 ñ jecepunçen ñone
migian asçypej ñj heo ña monóðican punoçhe ñeñ
ýf hy man ñam gecynðelican lime undergelegen.4

ñid þone repó þe þý peopñan dæxe on man be-
cýmep5 ġenim þap yłcan pýrte gecnucude6 pýle ñpuncan
on7 píne. 8

5 ñid ñepea9 pecnecena10 jeppy þ ece ġenim pýrýe
yłcan pýrte rep pýle ñpuncan on píne ñ binnan11 peopen-
tiçan12 dazon ñ he bid ñ geñæleð. CLIII.

Déo rýnte þe man acançta leuce þ ofñum naman13
nemnep býd cenned14 on ñeñiçum15 ítorum
þ on ñunum þ heo haap leap ppylece16 pulpèf camb
ac h17 heof mearpian18 þ hþpian ñe ecç ñ써pian19
þ heo haap týçeæa20 ñene lançêne21 feçæan on píçer
grenynýfle22 oðde ñpúnon ñæle23 ñpaman.

Pið þ24 man bloðe hþpace25 þ pið þap ñagæn ñape
ġenim þap yłcan26 pýrte acantæanece çnuca to ñyrte
pýle ñpuncan on27 ræcepe28 anne29 ecçulepe30 pûne hý
prëamad31 pel.

Pið þap32 migðan ñystýperæe ġenim þap yłcan pýrte
pwa pɔpýge gecnucude33 pýle ñpuncan heo ñone migðan
poð34 geñæleð.35

1 eýpse, H., cress. 2 cæned, H. B. 3 gecnocoœ B. 4 -leág, B.;
-ley, H.; rather layth, than layeth. 5 bécymð, B. 6 gecnocoœ, B.
6 on, H. 7 H. often puts the stops in this way. 8 haþa, B. 9 peane–,
B. 10 binnan, B. 11 -tigøn, B. 12 H. O. omit the useless words.
13 cæned, H. B. 14 ræn–, H. 15 pylece, O. 16 haj, B. 17 So B.;
mearpian, V.; mearpian, H.; mearpian, O. 18 eíc hþpian, H.;
22 -ntreye, B. 23 olfer sum ñæle, O. 24 h, H. omits. 25 hþpace, B.
26 piþan, B.; þeof p., O.; yłcan in V. is dotted for erasure. 27 on, H.
28 ræcepe, O. 29 ñene, B. 30 ecçulepe, O. 31 ñpmat, H.
32 þap, H. omits. 33 gecnocoœ, B. 34 úc for poð, B. 35 geñæleð, B.
the mickleness or size of beer or barley, on which is the seed, and that swart and in smack as tar. And it is produced in cultivated places. This wort pounded and drunken stirreth the mie or urine, and it moves wonderously the καταμήνα, if it be laid under the naturalia.

2. For the fever which cometh on man the fourth day, that is, a quartan, take this same wort, pounded, give it to the patient to drink in wine.

3. For swelling and aching of the shanks, take seed of this ilk wort, give it to drink in wine; within forty days the man will be healed.

c  CLIII.  
1. This wort, which is named ἀκανθα λευκή, and by another name, is produced in stony places and on downs, and it hath leaves as wolves comb, but they be tenderer and whiter and also tuftier, and it hath a stalk two ells long of the greatness of a finger or some deal bigger.

2. In case that a man break blood, and for sore of the maw, take this same wort acantha leuke, pound it to dust, give the man to drink in water, one spoon full; it serveth well.

3. For stirring of the mie or urine, take this same wort, so oozy, pounded, give to drink; it forth leadeth the mie.

a Smelling of resin, in Dioskorides, ῥητίνης ὅζων.
b Compare the original, θεραπεῖε ὃδε ἵσχιάς ἐπὶ ἠρέας μ. τὸ στέφαμα πιάςειν.  Sciatica; the beverage is administered for the forty days.

c From Dioskorides, iii. 14. The drawing in MS. V. is not a carduus, and it is "not much like" (H.) crataegus oxyacantha, which would have been interpreted whithorn.

d There had been something illegible, it should be 'narrower,' στενότερα.
e Thickness, πάχος, Diosk.
Onopordon acanthium, or Alyssum. Sibthorp and the fig. in the Vienna MS.

[Beopýρτ.] 17 cliv.

Deor pýρτ pe man acanton ἵ ὀ pý μ ù μ, naman beopýρτ 18 nemnéd ὑ β ὑ 19 cenned 20 on pý ὑ μ ù μ 21 ἰ ὀ τ ὰ τ 22 ἵ ὀ π on pý τ ὰ τ 23 pýλκe on πε ὀ τ ὰ τ 24 mpyop 25 mpyop 26 pýρτ ἰ μ pýρτ 27 pýρτ ἰ μ 28 dpyop σω 29 dpyop σω 30 dpyop σω 31 dpyop σω 32 dpyop σω 33 dpyop σω 34 dpyop σω 35 dpyop σω 36 dpyop σω

Cýmen. clv.

Pýδ ἱ αρ mazan pape ἰ μ pýρτ pýρτ ρεδ pe 34 man 35 quimmimon ὑ ὀ pý μ ù μ naman 36 cýmen nemnep

---

1 ajýpped, H. B., removcs. 2 ἱ ὀ π, B. 3 -exaδ, B. 4 -eδ, Ἴ. 5 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 6 ἱ ρ, O., fol. 33 = 5. 7 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 8 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 9 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 10 -έρα, ὑ. 11 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 12 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 13 This á omitted in V. is from Ἴ. 14 ἱ μ, Ἴ. 15 -έρα, ὑ. 16 -έρα, ὑ. 17 -έρα, ὑ. 18 -έρα, ὑ. 19 -έρα, ὑ. 20 cenned, Ἴ. 21 -έρα, Ἴ. 22 -έρα, Ἴ. 23 -έρα, ὑ. 24 -έρα, ὑ. 25 -έρα, ὑ. 26 -έρα, ὑ. 27 -έρα, ὑ. 28 -έρα, ὑ. 29 -έρα, ὑ. 30 -έρα, ὑ. 31 -έρα, ὑ. 32 -έρα, ὑ. 33 -έρα, ὑ. 34 -έρα, ὑ. 35 -έρα, ὑ. 36 -έρα, ὑ.
4. For evil weals, take this same wort, work to a poultice, lay to the sore, it purgeth it; the decoction of this same wort relieveth the sore of the teeth if a man holdeth it, so warm, on the mouth.

5. For cramps, take seed of this same wort, pounded, give to drink in water, it helpeth. The same drink also, likewise serveth well against bite of snakes.

6. In like manner also, if this wort is hung upon a man's neck, it setteth snakes to flight.

**Beewort?**

1. This wort, which is named ἀκάνθιον, and by another name beewort, is produced in winsome places, and in wet ones, and also further, in stony ones.

2. For stirring of the inwards, and of the urine, take a root of this same wort, dried and beaten to dust; give it to be drunk in warm water.

3. For lung disease, and for the several ills which vex in the inwards, this same wort is very beneficial, taken in the manner which we before mentioned.

**Cummin.**

1. For sore of the maw, take seed of this wort, which is named κύμινον, and by another name cummin,
Carlina acaulis, or Acarna gymnifera.

O. condenses.

282 HERBARIVM

on ele zepodene 4 mid pýreotion żemenczed.1 2 pýrapa togeđephe zepylled pýye ponne3 to clýpan lege to čam4 innope.

Pýp nýpypc5 żenim 6a pýrte qummonon 7 pëterep 8 eceë9 menç9 to ronné pyle 9pincan10 hýt pømædæ11 nýłheer 12 eac on pine12 žeñzædæ13 heo nãeđpæ14 płyte pel zehælep.

Pýp čepæ15 innope toðundennýyyre16 17 17 żenim 6a pýrte mid pùnberian18 zeeñucebe19 mid bea- nenon meolupæ20 pýpe to clýpan heo zehælep da toðundennýyłe.21

Eac pỳlyłe blodpyñe22 of naðrpyłlon23 heo zeppë mid eceëe żemænccædum.24

CLVI.

25 Deor pỳlp ñc man camelleon alba 4 öppum naman 26 pulpyæ tæpæ26 pëmep harsad laer pỳppæædë æ pỳpyñhete 4 heo harsad on mìddan rumne pìnepealtnye 4 dop 4 pỳpyñhtæ27 æ28 pë bil ñpun29 on bloptæman30 behærd 438 he harsad hryt sæd æ hpréte pỳrþpræman31 æ pỳle 32 žeñcæne.32

Pìp ñ řympaar on33 ñam innope ymß 34 bono napolan 35 drjgæn żenim bìege ylecan pỳrte pỳrþpræman yeap ðòdde dufæ pyle 9pincan on pìne ðòdde on pëterep ñe ñeß ræpæ orgæne ðòdde drepoge 4prophe on zepylled hýt rumne ña pỳrmpaar ðopð zehælep.34
sodden in oil, and mingled with flour; and when so boiled together, then work them to a plaster, and lay it to the inwards.

2. For oppression of the chest, take this same wort cummin, and water and vinegar, mingle them together, give to drink, it will prove beneficial; and also swallowed in wine, it healeth well bite of snake.

3. For swelling and heat of the inwards, take this same wort and wine berries, pounded with bean meal, work it to a poultice; it will heal the swelling.

4. It also, further, restraineth a running of blood from the nostrils, along with vinegar mingled.

WOLFS TEAZLE.  CLVI.

1. This wort, which is named γκαμαίλιων λευκός, and by another name wolfs teazle, hath leaves reversed and thorny, and it hath in its midst a round and thorny knob, and that is brown headed in the blossoms, and hath white seed and a white and very fragrant root.

2. In case worms vex a man in the inwards about the navel, take juice or dust of the root of this same wort, give to drink in wine or in water, on which previously were marjoram or pennyroyal boiled; it clean leadeth forth the worms.

---

a Dioskorides had δίδρον, a decorous expression for ἢρχεν, the Latin for this, testiculorum, has been translated as if intestinorum.

b See art. xxv. The figures differ. Dioskorides, iii. 10. Kühn and others now fix on Acarna gummifera. MS. V. draws Cnicus pratensis (H.) The word "reversed" is not found in Dioskorides, but all the thistle tribe protect their leaves by thorns pointing backwards as well as forwards.

c Only ἐργάνον in Dioskor.
CLVII.

Deò púnte pò man yólimbor y ośpum naman
tenēnép on píne zep̪y̆llep y zep̪y̆nunca hètre pòne pûlan yâneó dâēma oxna y eâllér hâer hêcâman æé̄mpe.

Eac grûllec déo pú̄lle grû̄nte ùne múlțincendan mú̄̂l빠̄̆nt̪y̆lêdôp • y eac halpêndnê méte mannum zezæārap.

CLVIII.

Deò pûnte pò man yù̄̄lîrîcam y ośpum naman
tenēnép y zëcëpedên yù̄̄lîrîca ot dâē̄p mú̄̄înənînûrûe hû̄̄pe bloop̪̆xenâ̄ 13 pø̄̄mû̄̄ at y zëbû̄̄n̪ y hètre pòne heqû̄̄nîhan bòzan múd hû̄̄pe bloop̪̆x 15 épê̄̄n̪̆xêce pe 16 y on leën̪ 17 yù̄̄lîrîcû yam lânûe bêîdû̄̄c 18 y bêîmû̄̄sentk 19 pexêp  y hètre harâ̄d lêā̄x gîâyênèn yëlizîcû  y zëcì̄̄ē̄rê y heqû̄̄nîhû̄̄rûne pû̄̄lîrîman y hû̄̄pe gîyêncêne. 20 y ù̄̄nû̄̄e man peal múd lînënan eâflê bë̄̄râssû 21 y on pêcâdê 22 ahon oÔddêt yszâge bòonen maänge pø̄̄mû̄̄y 23 hys zëcî̄̄nûe yt grû̄̄pê hât 24 y pê̄̄rêbêpêne.

Gîf hrā̄ myêcêlêne hprâcûn 25 pøîîze y h hephysics hîm eafelîce pøâm 26 bûngûn ne 27 maänge rø̄̄p yzêcî̄̄yûrê y
3. A root of this same wort, by weight of five pennies, taken in wine, drieth the water sick, that is, \textit{abates dropsy}; it hath the same strength boiled, and drunken, against difficulties of the urine or urine.

\textit{Artichoke.} CLVII.

1. This wort, which is named \textit{σκόλυμος}, and by another name, boiled in wine, removeth the foul stench of the armpits, and of all the body.

2. In like wise also, this same wort leadeth forth the foul stinking urine, and also prepares healing meat for men.

\textit{Flower de luce.} CLVIII.

1. This wort, which is named \textit{ιρίς ἱλλυρίκη}, and by another name, is called iris Illyrica, from the variegated show of its blossoms, since it is thought that with its colour it matcheth the heavenly bow, which in Latin is called iris, and it waxeth most and strongest in the land Illyricum, and it hath leaves like gladden, which the Greeks hight \textit{ξιδεια}, and it hath a firm root, and very fragrant; and one shall enfold this with a linen cloth, and hang it up in the shade, till that it be dried, since its kind, or nature, is very hot and sleep bearing.

2. If one suffer mickle hreak, that is, a great collection of phlegm in the throat, and he may not easily

\begin{footnotes}
\footnotetext{a}{Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 16. Artichoke is drawn in the Vienna MS. \textit{Knikos pratensis} was Sprengels interpretation.}
\footnotetext{b}{The drawing is destroyed, MS. V., fol. 62 a. The original is Dioskor., i. 1. Isidorus, Orig. xviii. 9, abridges in nearly the same words.}
\end{footnotes}
286 HERBARIVM

to hnerce1 genne or pyrrpe pyrrpe pyrrtpuman2 sear
duster pyreale zeneuncde3 tyn penega4 zepihie pyrle
&mc can pyrtende on lphon boppe peopen zenceap5
py6 dayar of aet he py zemeneed.7

Dam zelce or duft8 pyrrpe pyrlan9 pyrpe on lphon10
beope gepzed11 done glep12 ougelased13 et eac11 nana15
mmpoa afypunpe zelipizad16.

Eac17 pyrlece or duft pyrrpe ylcan pyrpe neatipena
rytar zelacab18 or pyrle zemetor pe glep19 boppan
eresod orpyt duftor dyrpe ylcan pyrpe mep illyuce
fob an mid aedde zemeneed20 et zepihzene hyet
rma21 th ylcan zemeneed mid pyne
zemeneed23 byr htr ylcan24 pyne monodhcan aptypez
peah hy25 aep langae26 roplazene27 rereon.

Py cyjnulle or pi ealle ylepe28 cumulo zemun dyrpe29
ylcan pyrpe pyrrtpuman30 ypa aupayime pel zepi-
zedene31 et riddan zepodenne32 cyneh yoppe
lnerene pyrpe to eyipan leze to dam rape hyt
torepe.

Eac33 ypa pome34 hyt rma35 pid sarp heynode36
rape mid aedde y mid pypan rype zemeneed.37

CLIX.

Py hrcp zecnpyrrpe zemun xar pyrpe or man ele-
bopum album y oiprum nanam38
zemzep zepihzede y to duftor zeneuncde39 pyrle
&mc can40 on

1 c, erased in H., wishing to make rohnerce, toughness. 2 -man, H.
3 -cu- H.; zecnocoep, B. 4 penega, H. B. 5 reeneay, B.;
seoron zeneuncay, H. 6 pyug, B. 7 zehedev, B. 8 bapas, H.
9 ylcan, H. 10 lsham, B. 11 beore gepzed, B. 12 glep, H.
13 -laed- B. 14 Cae, H. 15 bapa, B. 16 -eeg, B. 17 Cae, H.
18 -lacs, B. 19 hir, B. 20 zemeneed, H. B. 21 rma, H.
22 bapm, H. 23 zemeneed, V. H. 24 bapa, B. 25 hyeg, B.
26 lange, B. 27 rophebe, H. 28 yelu, B. 29 day, H., expecting
an accusative. 30 -man, H. 31 zepihzede, H. 32 -ene, H. B.
bring it away from him for its thickness, and as too nesh, let him take of the dust of a root of this wort, pounded small, by weight of ten pennies, give to drink to the sufferer, fasting, in little beer, four draughts for three days, till that he be healed.

3. Like to that, the dust of this same wort taken in little beer leadeth on sleep, and also alleviates stirring of the inwards.

4. In the same way also, the dust of this same wort cures the bites of serpents. The same quantity that we before said, of the dust of this same wort iris Illyrica, mingled with vinegar, and drunken, is of benefit to him, cui sponte semen naturale profuit, quem morbum Græci γενίφημα nominant. Sin autem eodem modo cum vino ad mensuram datur, feminarum καταβηγμα provocat, etsi multo ante tempore interrupta sunt.

5. For kernels and for all evil lumps, take a root of this same wort, so entire, well dried, and then sodden, pound it then so nesh, work it to a plaster, lay it to the sore; it removes it.

6. It also, moreover, is of benefit for sore of the head (if) mixed with vinegar and ooze of rose.


For liver sickness, take this wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name, dried and knocked to dust, give to drink in warm
pearium pe parteque bae dumter yyx cuculapar fulle hit gelaenad' ha lippe bae yylpe h pramigenhlie 2 haeddom on pine zepased 3 ongean calle attpu.

CLX.

Pis bam repone 4 be b4 prondan daeze on 5 man bceyme 6 benum bzure pyrtes reap be man 7 delmon y opium naman 8 nemnep pel gezdrepid 7 y bs mih ripore zeeuncad.9 y zemencad 10 y demo 11 pipreopma py open teal y4 yv bonne b py ropman 12 daege an 13 y marts y p y opdum daeze ropontynye y b y broiden daeze ropezynye 14 zuf yu hm 15 b p yllep toropan erepe 16 genezaleneinge bae repone fundoprine heaadnyppe 17 he bid altyped.

CLXI.

Deor pyrte pe man aecor y opium naman 18 nemnep harad pas gelie naedpan heafde y heo 19 harad lange learp y rtipe y heo manega yrlean of hyre aende20 heo harad yynne learp y da brounche pyrmhce y heo harad bstreox pam leap21 brynne bloptman22 y bstreoman23 dam bloptman24 heo harad yra pe aep eaedon pales gelie naedpan heafde y hyre pyrtrupma yrr selepde y yprent.

Pyf naedpna rhtarp25 benum bzure ylean pyrte pyntrpuman26 pe pe aecor nemdon yyle bprene on27 pine hiy yremad28 ze aep dam ylute ze aetep 28 ey yylra bprene29 eac30 yylee mepa31 lendena32 yep yehdia33.
water, of the dust six spoons full; it cures the liver.
That same is a beneficial leechdom swallowed in wine,
against all poisons.

Field larkspur.\(^3\) CLX.

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth
day, take juice of this wort, which is named \(\delta \varepsilon \lambda \phi \iota \nu \nu \omicron \nu\),
and by another name larkspur, well gathered and that
pounded with pepper, and mixed, and of the pepper-
corns let there be an over tale, or odd number, that is,
on the first day, one and thirty; and on the second
day, seventeen; and on the third day, thirteen. If
thou givest him this before the access of the fever,
with wondrous quickness he will be released.

b CLXI.

This wort, which is named \(\varepsilon \chi \nu \nu\), and by another
name \(\varepsilon \chi \nu \nu\), hath seed like an adders head, and it
hath long leaves and stiff, and it upsendeth many
stalks out it; it hath thin leaves, and them somewhat thorny, and it hath betwixt the leaves brown
blossoms, and between the blossoms it hath, as we ere said, seed like an adders head, and its root is minute
and swart.

2. For bites of snakes, take a root of this wort,
which we named echium, give it to drink in wine, it
is beneficial either before the bite or after. The same
drink, also similarly relieves a sore of the loins, and

---

\(^3\) By the drawing, MS. V., fol. 62 c, Larkspur is intended.

\(^b\) Originally from Dioskorides, iv. 27. A fanciful figure in
MS. V., fol. 63 a.
HERBARIVM

γ' εακ' δρύς ον βρεορτον μεολε γεξεαρράξ. 

CLXII.

Δεορ ρύπτ φε μαν πεκτιώμβια γ' οδρομ' μαναν 

CLXIII.

Δεορ ρύπτ φε μαν πλονδιαρ' 

---

also when dry promotes milk in the breasts. In fact, there is one and the same efficacy in the wort, and the root, and the seed.

This wort, which is named centimorbia, and by another name, is produced in cultivated places, and in stony ones, and on downs, and in winsome places; and from one turf it upsendeth many boughs, and it is of minute and round and serrated leaves, and it hath this might towards leechening. If a horse be injured on back or on the shoulders, and the sore be open, take this wort, all dried and pounded to very small dust; shed it on the sore, it will heal it; thou shalt wonder at the benefit.

Water germander,\(^a\)

1. This wort, which is named σχιπτέον, and by another name, hath a smack\(^c\) as a leek, and it also hence is called skordion. This wort is produced in moors, and it hath round leaves, and them of a bitter taste, and it hath a four edged stalk and fallow blossoms.

\(^a\) Lovell, Lyte, Nemnich agree that Centimorbia is Nummularia, that is, Lysimachia nummularia, Bot., but this plant does not agree with the description in the text, for it grows on very wet soil. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 b, has an upright stem.

\(^b\) The first source is Dioskorides, iii. 125. The figure in MS. V., fol. 63 c, is “a very neat representation of Epimedium Alpinum” (H.), Barren wort.

\(^c\) οξύων, Diosk., smell. “The whole herb is very bitter, with a strong disagreeable scent, somewhat approaching to garlic.”
Read Milium, from gl. Laud. 567.

Deor púrt þe man amī. j ordova naman milium nemnef j eac pume men ħatað. harað ze-ceme þæð to liceedome þj on pine zepleð. ħys þel þemad. þæ ðæ ðæpeða ʒhlæg ʒe nef hæn ʒe heað ʒe zepead. j þæ ænnsde ætþæungze. j þæ ðæ cærop- hænþære þæ ænñad. j þæ þæbpeora þæ ðæ ænns hæt ðæ ðæneodæne þæepæcæcæxæhæf ʒ j þæ þæpæmæ ʒæ.
2. For stirring of the meie, take this wort skordion, so green, pounded, and taken in wine, or boiled in wine, dry, give it to drink; it stirreth the meie or urine.

3. The same also is of benefit for bites of snakes, and against all poisons, and for the sore of the maw, as we ere said, for disorder of the meie.

4. For the running of ratten about the breasts, take this ilk wort, by weight of ten pennies, mingled with honey, administer one spoon full; the breasts will be purged.

5. For foot disease, take this same wort, pounded in vinegar or in water, give it to drink; it helpeth well.

6. For new wounds, take this same wort by itself, pounded, lay it to the wounds, it will unite them; and mingled with honey, it also purgeth and healeth old wounds. And the dust of it also well restraineth waxing flesh.\(^a\)

b CLXIV.

1. This wort, which is named \(\gamma\rho\mu\lambda\), and by another name milium, and which also some men call, hath seed convenient for leechdom, which is given in wine; it is of good benefit for a stirring of the inwards, and for difficulty of the meie or strangury, and for rendings of wild deer or beasts, and it also calleth forth the \(\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\mu\nu\). And for blemishes of the body,\(^b\)

---

\(^a\) Ξηρά δὲ ἑπερακώματα στέλλει. Dioskor. Lye gave a wrong sense to \(ζηνανέαν\).

\(^b\) From Dioskorides, iii. 70. An umbelliferous plant is drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 a.
lichamán 1 ženim fŷrre jŷl̄an 2 fŷrte 3 raed mii hunige zecnucûd 4 h̄yt aiŷrr̄îdd 5 pa pomm̄as.

Pie āeblaenjyŷre 6 9 āehipn̄ēje fāā lichamán 7 do f̄fŷrle 8 f̄ŷy f̄d̄ du pone 9 lichamán mii pam ȳlcān z̄emn̄ŷne 10 ōde 11 ȳl̄e 8̄n̄c̄ān h̄yt pa āehipn̄ēje 12 ōfen̄imēd.

Bān fŷrle. Clxv.

Dioskorides is considered to describe not Viola, but the varieties of Matthiola incana and Cheiranthus cheiri, our stock and wallflower.

Dioskorides is considered to describe not Viola, but the varieties of Matthiola incana and Cheiranthus cheiri, our stock and wallflower.
take seed of this same wort, pounded with honey; it removes the blemishes.

2. For paleness and discoloration of the body, do the same, that is, that thou smear the body with the same, or give it to be drunk; it taketh off the discoloration.

Bone wort, Yellow pansy.  

1. This wort, which is named viola, and by another name bone wort, is of three kinds; one is a brown purple, and another white, a third is yellow; the yellow then is the most suitable to leeches.

2. For sore and heat of the μῆτρα, take this ilk wort, pounded and underlaid, it lighteneth the heat; it also calleth forth the καταμήνια.

3. For various maladies of the back gut, or σπόνιος, which we call ἡμάθας, rents, that is, however, chiefly an outrunning of the blood, take leaves of this same wort, pounded and mingled to form a poultice; it healeth all the infirmities.

4. Leaves of this same wort, bruised and mingled with honey, heal the canker of the teeth, from which often the teeth fall out.

5. For the καταμήνια, to stir them, take of seed of this same wort, by weight of ten pennies, pounded in wine, and drunken, or bruised with honey, and laid

---

a Dioskorides was rather different; τρέπει δὲ καὶ χρέων πινόμενα καὶ συγχρίμενα ἐπὶ τὸ κλαρότερον.

b The source is Dioskorides, iii. 138. Λευκίον; and the medieval synonyms are Viola alba, Viola matronalis. Stock seems drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 b.

c 'Ραγάθας τὰς ἐν βακτυλίᾳ; Plinius has "Rimas sedis." Celsus also, vii., xviii. 7, de Ani morbis, says, "Ac primum in eo sepe, et quidem pluribus locis, cutis scinditur; ἡμάθας Graeci vocant."

d "Ἀφθας, Dioskor.
to damnō déhc nunc læleb¹ hūt ha monōdīc nān
aftyīp² ʒ ʒ tūbbep of pām crīdan lælebep.
Piō miltan rāpe ūenīm hūyye ūlacn rūptē rūptūm-
man on eede zecnucudne³ leye to ʒāpe⁴ miltan hūt
jemap.⁵

CLXVI.

Piō nipe puntēla ʒ eac⁶ piō ealde ūenīm hūyye rūptē
leap ʒe man uola pūppupea ʒ oṃūm nānam
nemnep ʒ pyyl⁷ aṣṣīpēl zelice mycēl leye to damn
pundum yecapplice hūt hūy⁸ zelalēp· ʒ eac zeggel ʒ
cale yele zegādumzga hūt tolyyēd.

Pīp ʒāe⁹ māgan haŋonīye⁹ ūenīm hūyye ūlacn rūptē
bloytman¹⁰ on hunige zemencēde¹¹ ʒ mid ṣpīe ṣodon¹²
mine zepēdē ʒāe⁹ māgan haŋonīye¹³ byd zelindag⁴.

CLXVII.

Dēor rūpt ʒe man zamaḷențiōn ʒ oṃūm nānam
nemnep byd cenned¹⁵ on frāṃīgum ṣtoṃum
ʒ on dunum.

Piō ealle¹⁶ puntēla ūenīm ʒār rūptē zamaḷențiōn
pel mid pyylle zecnucude¹⁷ huran¹⁸ yecall leye to damn
pundum ealle heo hūy¹⁹ zelalēp.

Eft piō cāneŋp pūnda ūenīm ʒār ūlacn rūptē zama-
ențiōn zecnucude²⁰ ʒ to spyye yimalon ṣuṣe zecn-
cude²¹ leye to damn pundum ealne ūone hīte ʒāe canepēr
heo apeonma."
to the naturalia; it stirreth the καταμήνα, and leadeth τὸ ἐμβραιν ἐκ τῆς μήτρας.

6. For sore of the milt, take a root of this ilk wort, pounded in vinegar, lay to the milt; it benefits.

The violet. a CLXVI.

1. For new wounds, and also for old, take leaves of this wort, which man nameth viola purpurea, and by another name violet, and fat, of either of them alike much, lay to the wounds, sharply it healeth them; and also swellings and all evil gatherings it dissipates.

2. For hardness of the maw, take blossoms of this same wort, mingled with honey, and soaked in very good wine; the hardness of the maw will be relieved.

CLXVII.

1. This wort, which man nameth zamalentition, b and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs.

2. For all wounds, take this wort zamalentition, well beaten up with fat, without salt, lay to the wounds; it healeth them all.

3. Again, for cancer wounds, take this ilk wort, zamalentition, dried, and pounded to very small dust, lay to the wounds; it purgeth away all the bite of the cancer.

a Some approach is made to the purple violet, MS. V., fol. 58 c.

The Vienna MS. has a "good" fig. of *A. tinctoria* (D.); MS. V. has a better.

V. is here fretted away.

Plantago psyllium.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ßa, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>O. omits γ o. n., and breaks off the sentence at nemned; H. omits four words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>cenned, H. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>on ña, H. omits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H. O. omit man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>hácë, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sýnd, V.; stand, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>cýnne, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>án, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>nemned, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>cenned, H. B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>-se, O., and omits man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>hácë, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ýf, O. omits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>-hre, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>buon rzelon, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>-rën-, O.; -nérre, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>-prep-, H.; purrume, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>hatte, O. adds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>bëne, for -bëne, V. B. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>peax, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>-mæng-, B.; -keb, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>òß, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>-nëtre, H. B. O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>gëhëlebë, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A folio is here missing in B. It is also not found in the transcript made by Junius. The heading cohanbëpe is an error; it might be fleaban, fleabane. In O. the heading is, Psilho: pulicapa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ãre ã man seteden, O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>eæc, H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>leden, H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 30  | H. omits idle words, and

---

**CLXVIII.**

*Deos rýrte ße* | 1 man ancúra | γ oðrum naman | nemned² | byð cenned³ | on beganum | ýtorum | ý | on

*rysýmum | ý dar rýrte | ðu ræcel naman | on | ðam⁴ | ðumpe ðe | man⁵ | magnúm | hader⁶ | ðyhte rýrte | sýndon⁷ | tra
cynenu⁸ | an⁹ | ý | ðe | æppicani | barbatam | nemnad¹⁰

| oþen ýs | to lǣcedomum | rýþre | zecopen | · | *Deor* byð | cenned¹¹ | rýmmer | on | ðam | lænde | ðe | man | peþra¹² | hader¹³ | ý | heo | ýf¹⁴ | ræcapan | learon | ý | þymnium¹⁵

| butan | fælan |

*Plid* rønbærnedynýłe¹⁷ | zënum | rýythe | rýrte | rýyttu- |

*man*¹⁸ | ancúra¹⁹ | on | ele | zëroðene²⁰ | ý | roþ | pe²¹ | zë-

meçtëbëne²² | ðam | zëmëte | ðe | pu | plætþer | opþe²³ | clýban | rýþre | lege | to | ðam | bærnýttyte²⁴ | rúndolphic | hýþ | zë-
hæleþ²⁵

---

Cohandþe.²⁶ **CLXIX.**

*Deor* rýrte²⁷ | ý | ryllhòr | zëroðen | røf | ðam | ðe | heo | harad | reð | ðylle | plean | ðanon | hý | man | eæc²³ | on | leden²⁹ | pulícapem | nemned | ý | hý | eæc | ryme | men²³ |

| . . . | ý | heo | harad²¹ | zëhëpë | lear | ý | mûže²² | ý | heo | harad³³ | fælan | ý | ðone | on | bøgum | zëphëne | ý | heo | ýþ | dûȝe²⁴ | zëëyndë |

| ý | tûþë |³⁵ | ý | heo | byð | cenned³⁶ | on | bøgånûm | ëþopum |

---

¹ ßa, O. ² O. omits γ o. n., and breaks off the sentence at nemned; H. omits four words. ³ cenned, H. B. ⁴ on ña, H. omits. ⁵ H. O. omit man. ⁶ hácë, B. ⁷ sýnd, V.; stand, O. ⁸ cýnne, O. ⁹ án, B. ¹⁰ nemned, B. ¹¹ cenned, H. B. ¹² -se, O.; and omits man. ¹³ hácë, B. ¹⁴ ýf, O. omits. ¹⁵ -hre, O. ¹⁶ buon rzelon, B. ¹⁷ -rën-, O.; -nérre, B. ¹⁸ -prep-, H.; purrume, O. ¹⁹ hatte, O. adds. ²⁰ -bëne, for -bëne, V. B. H.; -bënne, O. ²¹ peax, B. ²² -mæng-, B.; -keb, O ²³ òß, B. ²⁴ -nëtre, H. B. O. ²⁵ gëhëlebë, B. ²⁶ A folio is here missing in B. It is also not found in the transcript made by Junius. The heading cohanbëpe is an error; it might be fleaban, fleabane. In O. the heading is, Psilho: pulicapa. ²⁷ ãre ã man seteden, O. ²⁸ eæc, H. ²⁹ leden, H. ³⁰ H. omits idle words, and
1. This wort, which is named ἀγχουσα, and by another name, is produced in cultivated places, and on smooth ones; and thou shalt take this wort in the month which is called March. There are two kinds of this wort, one is that which the Africans call barbatus, bearded; the other is much approved for leechdoms, and this is produced first in the land which one calleth Persia; and it is of sharp and thorny leaves, without a stele or stalk.

2. For a bad burn, take a root of this wort anchusa, sodden in oil, and mingled with wax, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a plaster or a poultice, lay to the burn; wonderfully it healeth.

CORIANDER. CLXIX.

1. This wort is called ψόλλιον, since it hath seed as fleas (ψόλλα being flea), whence in Latin also it is named pulicaria (from pulicem, flea), and some men also call it flea wort; and it hath minute leaves, and rough, and it hath a stalk, and that tufty with boughs, and it is by nature dry and tender, and it is produced in cultivated places.

---

The fig. in MS. V. is neither Plantago psyllium nor Coriandrum sativum, but more like Pastinaca oppositana.

a Sprengel says, "Ἀγχουσα=Anchusa Italica, A. ἵππη=A. tinctoria, and A. τριτη=Litho-spermum fructicosum. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 67 a, "may have been intended to represent the root and terrestrial leaves of A. tinctoria." (H.)

b This leechdom stands first in Dioskorides on Anchusa (iv. 23), but the previous paragraph is not found in him.

c This article is abridged from Dioskorides (iv. 70). Plantago psyllium is drawn in the Vienna MS.

---

O. abridges. 31 ἢπαγ, H. 32 V. seems to have puhe. 33 ἢπαγά, H. 34 ὑπος, H. 35 V. can scarce be read here. 36 ἐκκομηδ, H.
Rosa semper-virens and not R. canina is meant by Dioskorides (Dau- beny).

CLXX.

Deor pypye man cynor batyj y odrum naman nemnep bonne hy man or dam sceatan gennem heo bid jam goman10 yed y pidepmaed rop mete zefiged ac heo yra peah da hepeot apeopmad y yra hpylce pineg yra yndon apone onde bitepe deah hy jam mazan denen hi rsa peah kane miltan pel promad.11 pyyrre ylecan pypye bloynma12 godpunchen yra pone man zelaenad f he yphn dpone13 mizfan ropd zelaed tid. y he eac bloynnap apeopmad.

Eft pjd miltan yape genn14 pyyrse ylecan pypye pynte- truman of kape mnde pel apeopmaed.15 lege to kape miltan hyt bid hype nythc z promgendlic.16 y ye ye pyrne leceddom bolap he rcal uppeaap liecean hy hef he ungypigda da rpenge17 pyyrre lacnungze ongte.18

CLXXI.

Deor pypye man19 agraopotj y odrum naman20 nemnep neimod on21 nhze yra blaye22 y heo meaz pjd maneza untynnynyjra.23

---

1 curnlu, O. 2 punge, H. 3 peab, H. 4 mazg, H. 5 to gabere, O. 6 puncan, H. 7 plafep, H. An initial p was foreign to an Engle. 8 pofa, O. 9 pel zefiged t menged, O. 10 gemen, H. 11 grep, H. 12 blofman, H. 13 suph done, H. 14, H. adds. 15 gennim, H. 15 -mod, H. 16 promgendlic, H. 17 rpenge, H. 18 onscere, H. 19 man, H. 20 H. omits four words, adds heo ; O. supplies the blank with foxe gloua, fol. 34 = 5 ; but the drawing in V., fol. 66 a, is not foxglove. 21 on, H. 22 blyre, H. 23 -neffe, O.
2. For kernels, and for all evil gatherings, take an oil vat full of the seed of this wort, pounded, and two bowls full of water, mingle together, give to drink. Take of this same seed, work a plaster, lay to the sore; it will be healed.

3. For head sores, do the same, with juice of rose, and soaked in water.

*Everygreen rose.* CLXX.

1. This wort, which is named κυνός βάτος, and by another name *everygreen rose,* a when a man taketh it from the stalk, is stiff to the palate, and unpleasant for meat when swallowed, but it notwithstanding purgeth the breast, and whatsoever things be harsh or bitter; though it vex the maw, yet for the milt it is of good benefit. A blossom of this ilk wort drunken, so leecheth the man, that it through the urine is led forth; and it also purifieth blood runnings.

2. Again, for sore of milt, take root of this ilk wort, well purified from the rind, lay to the milt, it is profitable and beneficial to it; and he who endureth this leechdom, shall lie upward, lest he impatiently understand the strength of this leeching.

b CLXXI.

1. This wort, which is named ἀγλα κεφωτις, and by another name *peony,* shineth at night as a blaze, and it is powerful against many infirmities.

---

a See Dioskorides, lib. i. cap. 123, and observe the variations Θάμνος ἐστι, ἐνδρώθης; it is almost a tree.

b It appears by the mediæval marginal notes on Dioskorides, that the ἀγλα κεφωτις is the same plant as the Peonia, and the same phrase about "shining at night" is found in our text, at art. lxvi. Plinius speaks of Aglaophotis as one of the portentous tales of Demokritos, xxiv. 102. The figure in MS. V., fol. 66 a, is not peony, and seems monstrous.
Piđ pane repor ãe hy ómpæn ôäge •
on man becynef ãenim hyk'ye ùlcâ ² pyk'ye reah azokotu'm mid porenâ'ñ eile ãenêmëgë ³ fimë'one reocan untrâolâce pu hyne âlýref parts.

Gyke hpa hneohnyyge on õepyte'ë poligê ãenîme'ë dag ùlcâ pyk'ye pop pykele'ë onaelêd'ë reo hneohnych'ë byd popbhöden.

Piđ hâmman' i piđ hirinze'ë ãenîme bâr sylpan pyk'ye hæbbo'mid hu'my hý'ponne'ë hpa mid hu'm bepe âlle ùfio ¹ hýne ondraedhe ¹5

Pudubend ¹6 CLXXII.

Piđ milcan yape ãenim pyk'ye pyk'ttruman be man capparif' ã oppun naman pudubend ¹7 hæteè enuca to dykt'ë õ zepyk'no ò cy'pan âège to bâpe milcan he hy 'adnutzëd'ë ac ¹ë rpa peah zëpi'n'one'ë man py laer he hunj'hy rân' da lacmû'ë of hu'm apèace'ë õ sëtzeô ãpun âdum ùleid hyne to bahe'ë hyh ²¹ pel zëbape he byp alyref.

22 CLXXIII.

Deor pyk'ye be man ²³ emûnoj' ã oppun naman nemnep harad hneycê leaë'² fouronne heo õepet acenned ²⁵ byf'ë õ da beod pepebe on ²⁶ raexe ²⁷ õ hi man z içê rpa odne pyk'na ²⁸ rûddan hy beod pecepe'ë õ õyûñide ²⁹ õ heo harad stelan hritne ³⁰ odde ûnenn 'ö bâpe heahhyyge upepean'ë ³¹ beod acennedë ³² pecepe'ë ³³

2. For the fever which cometh on a man on the third and on the fourth day, take juice of this same wort aglaophotis, mingled with rose oil, smear the sick; indubitably thou shalt release him.

3. If any one suffer stormy weather, in rowing, let him take this same wort, set ablaze for incense; the rough weather will be countermanded.

4. For cramps, and for quiverings, let the patient take this same wort, let him have it with him; then if any one beareth it with him, all evil ones will dread him.

Woodbind, falsely. CLXXII.

1. For sore of milt, take a root of this wort, which which is hight capparis, and by another name woodbind, pound to dust, and work to a poultice, lay to the milt, it drieth it; but notwithstanding, wrap up the man, lest he through the sore, shake the leechdom off him, and after three hours lead him to the bath, and bathe him well; he will be released.

Sea holly. CLXXIII.

1. This wort, which one nameth ἱφύγγυν, and by another name sea holly, hath nesh leaves when it is first grown, and they be sweet of savour, and one partaketh of them as of other worts. It is at a later period of its growth, sharp and thorny, and it hath a stalk white or green, on the very top of which are

---

a The name woodbind must have been set upon the page by one who had in view a drawing of the Capparis spinosa, Bot. The fig. in MS. V. compared with that in Flora Græca, 486, appears correct.

b The original was Dioskorides, iii. 24.
HERBARIVM


produced sharp and thorny hairs, and it hath a long root, and the outward part swart, and it is of a good smack. This wort is produced on fields, and in stubborn places.

2. For stirring of the mie or urine, take this same wort, which we named eryngium, pounded, give it to drink in wine; not only doth it stir the mie, but also similarly the καταμήμα, and it relieves the stirring and swelling of the inwards; and it also is of good effect against liver sickness and against bites of adders.

3. It also, moreover, taken with seed of the wort which one nameth olusatrum, is of much benefit against manifold disorders of the inwards.

4. For swelling of the breasts, take this ilk wort, wrought into a poultice; lay it to the breasts; it removes all the evil gatherings about the breasts.

5. For sting of scorpion, and for bites of all sorts of serpents, and also against bite of mad hound, take this same wort, work it to a plaster, lay it to the wound, so that the wound, however, be first opened with iron, and (the application be) afterward so thereto laid, that the sick man may not perceive the smell. This same wort also is of good advantage against erysipelaous swellings, tempered in this same wise; and it also mollifies gout, if one layeth it to at the beginning.

a ἐμπυγματωσίς, inflations.

b Σταφύλινον, one of the carots; olusatrum is ἵπποσιλίνον, alexanders, smyrnium olusatrum.

c This paragraph has but little from Dioskorides.
CLXXIV. [Clace. MS. O.]

Deo pîrte man phîlantnopor\(^1\) nemneb \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\) on \(^2\) upe zepeode\(^3\) menlurigende\(^4\) ropid\(^5\) heo pûle hraedhce to \(\ddot{s}m\) men zeclîman \(\ddot{y}\) heo harad pëd zelie mannef napolan\(^7\) pa man eac\(^8\) opnum naman clace nemned\(^9\) \(\ddot{y}\) heo of hûle maneza bozal\(^{10}\) arendeb\(^{11}\) \(\ddot{y}\) pa lanze \(\ddot{y}\) peoperpege \(\ddot{y}\) \(\ddot{y}\) ftë\(\ddot{u}\) on leapou \(\ddot{y}\) heo harad õearef\(^{12}\) italan \(\ddot{y}\) hîrte bloptman\(^{13}\) \(\ddot{y}\) heo harad hearp\(^{14}\) pëd \(\ddot{y}\) rumpealt \(\ddot{y}\) on middan\(^{15}\) hol spa pe aep ëraedon \(\ddot{a}m\)\(^{16}\) ëmnerce \(\ddot{y}\) hûd mannef nplap.\(^{17}\)

Pið nasprena\(^{18}\) pîta\(^{19}\) \(\ddot{y}\) Pið ëna\(^{20}\) pûrma \(\ddot{y}\) ëna man\(^{21}\) fûlanzjonet h’étë\(^{22}\) ënem\(^{24}\) pîrte pûrte pos zecnucud\(^{23}\) on pîne pûle õmuncan\(^{25}\) hût ëmned.\(^{27}\)

Pið ënapena\(^{28}\) rape ënem pîrr\(^{29}\) yleap pûrte por ñûpe on \(\ddot{y}\) eape hût ëhæleb \(\ddot{y}\) ëap.

CLXXXV.

Deo pîrte \(\ddot{y}\) e man acharle\(^{30}\) \(\ddot{y}\) opnum naman\(^{31}\) nemneb bûp cenned\(^{32}\) on bêzunum ëropum \(\ddot{y}\) neah pærepe\(^{33}\) \(\ddot{y}\) heo harad zeolupu bloptman\(^{34}\) \(\ddot{y}\) hûrte.

Pið upe punda ënem pîrr\(^{35}\) pûrte copping zecnucud\(^{36}\) lege to \(\ddot{s}m\) pûndum heo \(\ddot{y}\) ëap ënem\(\ddot{u}\) \(\ddot{y}\) heo \(\ddot{s}m\) punda zepeodeh\(^{36}\) \(\ddot{y}\) ëne bloûnæ zëenû.\(^{37}\)

---

1 ph., H. B.  
2 ën., H.  
3 zepeode, V.  
4 mæn-, H.  
5 ropid, B.  
6 ëm, H.  
7 -olân, H.  
8 eac, H.  
9 nemned, H.; ëngle harad clace, O.  
10 maneza bozâr, H.  
11 arendeb, B.  
12 zpeâne, H.  
13 hîrte bloptman, H.; hûrte bloptman, B.  
14 pëd for harap, H.  
15 middan, H.  
16 ëmam, H.  
17 nolap, H. B.  
18 -brane, O.  
19 ëncear, H.  
20 ñepa, H.; ëapa, B. O.  
21 ë, O.; quos.  
22 ëmân, H.  
23 hâceâ, B.  
24 ënem, H.  
25 zecnucud, B. O.  
26 -ca, O.; ëpîncan, H.  
27 ënpâmâ, H.  
28 carane, O.  
29 pûrme, omitted in H.; the three last letters eaten away in V.  
30 acûleca, O.  
31 H. omits the idle words.  
32 cenned,
Clote, clite, clivers.* CLXXIV.

1. This wort is named φιλάνθρωπος, and is in our language menloving, because it will readily cleave to a man, and it hath a seed like a man's navel. One also nameth it by another name clote, and it from itself sendeth forth many boughs, and those long and four edged, and it is stiff in leaves, and it hath a great stalk, and in the middle is hollow, as we before said, in the manner in which a man's navel is.

2. For rends of adders, and of the worms which one calleth ψαλάγγια, or tarantulas, take wash of this wort, pounded in wine, give it to drink; it will be of benefit.

3. For sore of ears, take ooze of this ilk wort, drip on the ear; it healeth the sore.

Sneezewort and yellow milfoil.b CLXXV. Achillea magna, A. tanacetifolia, A. abrotanisfolia, A. tomentosa.

1. This wort, which is named άχίλλειας, and by another name yellow milfoil, is produced in cultivated places, and nigh water, and it hath yellow and white blossoms.

2. For new wounds, take heads of this wort, pounded, lay to the wounds; it taketh off the sore, and it unites the wounds, and stancheth the blood-running.
CLXXVI.

Pis hazol y hpeohnyrre to apendenenne\textsuperscript{20} yif bu tar pyrnte de man pucinum y odpum naman\textsuperscript{21} nemneb on pynpe aekte\textsuperscript{22} hapyt odde\textsuperscript{23} hyle pae on \textsuperscript{24} hif aheht\textsuperscript{24} odde on ppa hulephe uope sra p\textsuperscript{25} hif hape\textsuperscript{25} odde hyle pae heo apenden\textsuperscript{25} hazeol hpeohnyr\textsuperscript{26} \textsuperscript{26} yif p\textsuperscript{27} hif odde hyle pae on p\textsuperscript{27} yif aheht to \textsuperscript{28} pam pundoplie\textsuperscript{28} heo \textsuperscript{28} heo aelke hpeohnyr\textsuperscript{29} zeypuizef. \textsuperscript{29} tar pyrnte \textsuperscript{29} heu pcalz numan\textsuperscript{30} hif erepande. Herba pucinum presen uti adyr meir incantationibus\textsuperscript{31} \& auepcar grandiner\textsuperscript{31} fulgopa \& et omner tempefectare. \textsuperscript{31} Pnum pumen omnipotentiy del qui te uyrte vnaer. \textsuperscript{32} Yif donne on une zepeode. \textsuperscript{32} Pypz pucinum ic bidde \textsuperscript{33} \textsuperscript{33} yef yf ynum panaum \& yif bu apende\textsuperscript{34} hazolay \& lypeyceap\textsuperscript{34} \& ecalle\textsuperscript{34} hpeohnyr\textsuperscript{35} \textsuperscript{35} \textsuperscript{35} pumh naman \textsuperscript{36} elmuhteri zeber ye \textsuperscript{36} ye het beon

\textsuperscript{1} on \textsuperscript{1} Tyl. omits some words by error. \textsuperscript{2} licon, B.; \textsuperscript{2} Tyl. omits: see Narratiuncula, p. 78, notes. \textsuperscript{3} omits some words by error. \textsuperscript{4} pexran, H.; \textsuperscript{4} Tyl. omits: see Narratiuncula, p. 78, notes. \textsuperscript{5} zepz, H.; \textsuperscript{5} -ce, H. \textsuperscript{6} mm, O. \textsuperscript{7} heof p., O. \textsuperscript{8} piron, B.; pyf, O. \textsuperscript{9} rict-, H.; -ben, O. \textsuperscript{10} calle, O. \textsuperscript{11} Jane, O. \textsuperscript{12} pexran, H.; -ce, O. \textsuperscript{13} zeypz, O. \textsuperscript{14} tyl, H. \textsuperscript{15} -brunque, B.; -can, O. \textsuperscript{16} ppa, H., an unfinished writing; -me\textsuperscript{17}, O. \textsuperscript{17} V. is here in a bad state from corrosion. \textsuperscript{18} H. omits six words. \textsuperscript{19} laenynznde, H.; see Narratiuncula, p. 78, notes. \textsuperscript{20} -apende, B. \textsuperscript{21} H. omits the attempt at an English name. \textsuperscript{22} haere, O. \textsuperscript{23} ober, O. \textsuperscript{24} -heycy, B. \textsuperscript{25} apendex, B. About fifty letters are here fretted
3. De naturalibus fluxum humoris mulieribus patientibus, eandem herbam sumtam atque coctam sedentibus subjicito; omnem humorem per vaporem suum cohibebit.

4. Also, this same wort drunken in water, is of good use against diarrhoea.

5. This wort is called AChillea, since it is said that Achilles, the alderman, or chieftain, frequently should use it for curing of wounds.

The Croton oil plant. CLXXVI

For hail and rough weather, to turn them away, if thou hast in thy possession this wort, which is named ricinus, and which is not a native of England, or if thou hangest some seed of it in thine house, or have it or its seed in any place whatsoever, it turneth away the tempestuousness of hail, and if thou hangest its seed on a ship, to that degree wonderful it is, that it smootheth every tempest. This wort thou shalt take thus speaking, Herba ricinus, precor uti adsis meis incantationibus, et avertas grandines, fulgora et omnes tempestates, per nomen omnipotentis dei qui te iussit nasci: that is, in our language, Wort ricinus, I pray that thou be at mine songs, and that thou turn away hails and lightning bolts, and all tempests, through the name of

3 The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 e, as much as remains, is clearly intended for the plant.
acenned ¹ et pu recealt clae ne beon bonne pu dar pynte numeste.²

CLXXVII.

³Deor pyrte de man pollut en ȝ orpum naman pop-pum nizgum nemen ȝ eac rumene men⁴ hatad ȝr þrymilton ȝrelan⁵ ȝ preartoton⁶ ȝ ruzum ȝ braidpan learon bonne leac⁷ ȝ preartpan⁸ ȝ þa þyndon þranget pyrecœf⁹ ȝ hype myht ȝr pceapp.

Pið hunder plite¹⁰ genim þyrte pyrte leafe¹¹ mid reale þe zeccuude¹² lege to þam pundum¹³ hit healeþ pundophie.

Egypt pið pande genim þyrge¹⁴ ylcæn pyrte leafe¹⁵ mid hunge þe zeccuude¹⁶ lege to þam pundum¹⁷ ælce pande hyc¹⁸ þealeþ.

Netele. CLXXVIII.

Pið pencallaede pande¹⁰ genim þyrte pyrte reape⁹⁰ þe man upticam ȝ orpum naman²¹ netele nemen mid ele þrornum²² zeccenæed²³ ȝ rumene þæl realeþ þæerto²⁴ þedon lege to þæpe²⁵ pande binnan²⁶ þum þægum heo bip hal.

Pið zerpel do þ þyrte þ þr bonne þa ylcæn zeccete lege to þam þerpelle hyc byd þæaleþ.

Cýþ bonne æniz þæl þæl lechaman þerleþen yþ genim þæþ ylcæn þyrte upticam þezeccuude²⁷ lege to²⁸ þæpe²⁹ pande heo³⁰ byd þæaleþ.

Almighty God, who hight thee to be produced; and thou shalt be clean when thou pluckest this herb.

Black horehound. CLXXVII.

1. This wort, which is named βαλλακτή, and by another name porrum nigrum, black leek, and which also is hight, is of thorny stalk, and swart and rough, and broader leaves than a leek has, and swarthier, and they are of a strong scent, and its might is sharp.

2. Against rent by hound, take leaves of this wort, pounded with salt, lay to the wounds; it, that is, the process, healeth wonderfully.

3. Again, for wounds, take leaves of this same wort, pounded with honey; lay to the wounds; it will heal each wound.

Nettle. CLXXVIII.

1. For chilled wounds, take juice of this wort, which is named urtica, and by another name nettle, mingled with lees of oil, and some portion of salt thereto added; lay to the wound; within three days he will be hale.

2. For a swelling, do the same; that is, in the same manner lay to the swelling; it will be healed.

3. If, further, any part of the body be stricken, take the same wort urtica, pounded, lay it to the wound; it will be healed.

---

a In translating Dioskorides (iii. 117), Plinius, the author of this error, read πράσων, leek, for πράσων, horehound. Poloten, cpapán leac, Gl. Brux. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 d, is more a leek than a horehound.

b Based on Dioskorides (iv. 94). The drawing indicates the plant, MS. V., fol. 68 a.
About ten letters are illegible in V.

Πίῳ ἴπα ραπε ζύρ ϊγ γ5 ὑπ ὑψήλεον βελμπε ὀδ genres ὑψηλεον βελμπε ὁμφατικὰ τοι hast ὁμφατικὰ βελμπε Βίονη ριμπο ραπὶ ὑπ ὑψήλεον Βίονη ὁμφατικὰ γενεμον ὁμφατικὰ τοι βελμπε Βίονη ὁμφατικὰ γενεμον ὁμφατικὰ τοι
4. For sore of joints, if they be made sore from anything befallen, or from chill, or from any cause, take juice of this same wort, and an equal quantity of oil, boiled together; apply then thereto where it most annoys; within three days thou healest him.

5. For foul and rotted wounds, take this same wort urtica, pounded, and therewith some portion of salt; bind to the wound; within three days it will be hole.

6. Ad mulieris fluxus, herbam hanc in mortario tusam, ita ut omnino lenta fiat, sumito, deinde ali-quantulum adiice mellis, lana denique madida atque decerpta unge naturalia medicamento; postea autem mulieri tradito ut idem sibi subiiciat; eodem die fluxum comprimet.

7. In order that thou may not suffer by cold, take this same wort urtica, sodden in oil; then smear therewith the hands and all the body; thou shalt not perceive then the cold on all thy body.

Periwinkle.\textsuperscript{a} CLXXIX.

This wort, which is named priapiscus, and by another name vinca pervinca, is of good advantage for many purposes, that is to say, first against devil sicknesses, or demoniacal possessions, and against snakes, and against wild beasts, and against poisons, and for various wishes, and for envy, and for terror, and that thou may have grace, and if thou hast this wort with

\textsuperscript{a} Drawn, MS. V., fol. 68 e, like enough. ("No." H.)
CLXXX.

Deo yrt de man htoppeporon y oðrum naman [sund copn] nemned byð cenneb 24 in italia. y yeo yrnemette in erea. y heo harad 25 mañan lead bonne rude y da mihte y on ðerepe 26 hehnýyge 27 heo harad 25 ynanar horte y imepealce yrlyce mepexiout 28 on yrynna 29 mycelnyyge 30 y da boð on ytaneg hearðnyyge 31

1 -man, O. 2 cæme ba, H. 3 Sonne, H. 4 ic, H. 5 myclien, H. 6 haebenae, H. 7 cume, H. 8 magnum, B. 9 yrnemette in erea. y heo harad 25 mañan lead bonne rude y da mihte y on ðerepe 26 hehnýyge 27 heo harad 25 ynanar horte y imepealce yrlyce mepexiout 28 on yrynna 29 mycelnyyge 30 y da boð on ytaneg hearðnyyge 31

There is a strong concurrence of evidence that sundcopn is saxifrage, as in art. xcix. The present article is from
thee, thou shalt be prosperous, and ever acceptable. This wort thou shalt pluck thus, saying, “I pray thee, vinca pervinca, thee that art to be had for thy many useful qualities, that thou come to me glad, blossoming with thy mainfulnesses; that thou outfit me so, that I be shielded, and ever prosperous, and undamaged by poisons and by wrath;” when thou shalt pluck this wort, thou shalt be clean from every uncleanness, and thou shalt pick it when the moon is nine nights old, and eleven nights, and thirteen nights, and thirty nights, and when it is one night old.

**Gromel.**

1. This wort, which is named \(\lambda\iota\delta\iota\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\mu\nu\), and by another name sundcorn (read rather gromel), is kindled in Italy, and the foremost in Creta, and it hath greater leaves than rue,\(^b\) and them straight, and in the height of it it hath stones, white and round as pearls, of the mickleness of peas, and they are of the hardness of

---

\(^a\) Dioskorides, iii. 158. Saxifrage is, however, allied to Sedum, the English name of which is Stonecrop, which answers closely in its signification to \(\lambda\iota\delta\iota\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\mu\nu\) or stone-seed. Among his synonyms for Lithospermon, Dorsten (1540, A.D.) has Saxifragia alba, but he draws Gromel. Florio (1611, A.D.) has “Litospermo, Greimile or Grumell. Some take it for stonecrop.” But the botanists are plainly right in calling the plant known as Gromell, Lithospermon. The figure in MS. V. is *L. officinale*.

\(^b\) Dioskorides says olive. Rue is not an English plant, nor are the leaves appropriately compared here. Gromel leaves are lanceolate, as in the olive.
Deop pyt ye man ytaun aupa y odium naman\(^9\) nemned harab leap ppylece paneapd y plithc ytelan y heo harab ræd on zpienum coddum on ñæpe\(^10\) mýcele pe pyran y hyô preeôhýpne.\(^11\) y hýt hyô arop\(^12\) y præapt. hyô rpa peah innan hpr.\(^13\) y bætpepe\(^14\) on bynzincge.\(^15\)

Piô ñone ytelan pætan peap lichaman zënum hýyrre pypte ræder pytyáne\(^16\) corp zecnucde\(^17\) on ñidan\(^18\) beope. pyle ñæmcan hýt ñone lichaman\(^19\) ñuph yppápan acopepá. y æstep ñam\(^20\) pe he ñone ñæpenc\(^21\) zedmucan\(^22\) harab he pecele ñan y hyne\(^23\) frýpan æp ñam pe he hyne apippe y þonne he hine\(^24\) ñupan onqunikpe he pecele zêlomlice lîne pætan beoper pyzænan\(^25\) ñi lep. peo scenzę\(^26\) pæpe\(^27\) pypte ja zoman bæpne y pop-dýlme.

Piô ræp\(^28\) y piô pæeb\(^29\) zënum hýyrre pyþpan pypte ræb\(^30\) y pøran spucæ\(^31\) tøpømme lexe to ñam pørpe he hyô zælæed.

---

\(^{1}\) eac, H.  
\(^{2}\) hïc, B.  
\(^{3}\) zëcalñan, B.; chyçen, H.  
\(^{4}\) baçon, B.  
\(^{5}\) blæðian, H.  
\(^{6}\) ñýírum, H.  
\(^{7}\) zëmca, H. B.  
\(^{8}\) aleebæ, B.  
\(^{9}\) H. omits the search for an English equivalent.  
\(^{10}\) bæpe, B.  
\(^{11}\) hýpne, B.  
\(^{12}\) arop, H.  
\(^{13}\) hpric, B.  
\(^{14}\) bæp, B.  
\(^{15}\) -mæc, B.  
\(^{16}\) pëtene, B.  
\(^{17}\) zëcumscce, B.  
\(^{18}\) ñídon, H.  
\(^{19}\) -hom., H.  
\(^{20}\) pøn, B.  
\(^{21}\) ñëpyn, B.  
\(^{22}\) -cen, B.  
\(^{23}\) hyne, B. omits.  
\(^{21}\) V. has some holes in the leaf, but must have omitted five words.  
\(^{24}\) ñægan, B.  
\(^{25}\) ñæpencæ, H.  
\(^{26}\) bæpe, B.
stone; and moreover also they cleave together, and they are within hollow, and then the seed is therein within.

2. In case that stones wax in the bladder, and in case that a man may not mie, take of these stones by weight of five pennies, give to drink in wine; it breaketh to pieces the stones, and forth leadeth the mie.

Staves acre.\textsuperscript{a} CLXXXI.

1. This wort, which one nameth σταφίς ἄγρια, and by another name lousebane, hath a leaf as a vine, and a straight stalk, and it hath seed in green pods of the size of peas, and it is three cornered, and it is austere and swart; it is, however, within white, and bitterish to the taste.

2. For the evil humours of the body, take fifteen grains of the seed of this wort, pounded in lithe beer; administer it to be drunk; it purgeth the body through spewing; and after that the sick hath drunken the drink, he shall go, that is, walk about, and bestir him before that he speweth, and when he beginneth to spew, he shall frequently swallow some lithe liquor of beer, lest the strength of the wort burn the throat, and choke him.

3. Against scruff or scurf, and against scab, take seed of this same wort and roses, pound them together; lay to the scurf; it will be healed.

\textsuperscript{a} This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 156. The painting, MS. V., fol. 69 b, is Bryonia cretica. Σταφίλη ἄγρια would be wild vine. MS. T. has a drawing degenerate from the true figure.
Rūd tvḥa jame ḳ ḳemomena ḳum ḳūplt ḳūṃt ḳəbd ḳəbd on eccebe healde ḷonne on ḳir1 mūd of ḳam eccebe lanzę ḳemple ḳemepa2 toda ḷān ḳ ḳemepa2 ḳemomena8 ḳi ealle ḳær mūde ḷop拥护nụyụğụa4 bebd gelsende.6

CLXXXII.

Deos pūpt ḳe man ḳɔrɔzonon ḳi oḍ.rpm naman6 nemnep hūd cenned7 on ɖʒl.on ʐtɔpum8 ḳi on pæcton · ḳe ḳūyụr pūpt u ḳir ḳəbd ḳ ḳyposé ḳ yposé ḳūplt ḳyposé ḳ ʒeαnlićud ṭæpe9 ɲæbjan hearpde ḳe man ḳɔrɔzon nemnep ḳi ḳa tɛɾɡpæn10 ḳabbap ḳær ḳe eac11 ḳi ḳəbd æćdeŋ ḳe eazan ḳe nɔrą12 ḳe ɲæbđpæna hip.13 ḳeac14 ḳe ḳyposé ḳumæe 15 ḳεhçosłyne ḳe man ḳeαnlićud hplɔn on16 ʒōdër hipɛ17 hplɔn on16 ḳeolpʃer ḳi ḳonne ḳu ḳær ḳūptt mūd ḳyposé ḳyposición ḳumæn pṳḷe ḳonne pâpima ḳu ḳ ʒy na ḳunne18 ne19 ḳeęnme ḳy ɬæp ḳyposé ḳip20 ḳ ʒyposé mūd ḳyposé mi26 ḳunum ḳozaŋ ḳi ḳyposé ḳeapตนเอง hæpdon27 ḳeepme · ḳi ḳe ḳyposé 28 ḳeɔwpæn29 pṳḷe ḳonne ḳy ɬe pɔm ɬæp dansk.30 ḳɔpɨy31 ḳu nܝŋ alýpɛd ḳi ḳmæn32 ḳyposé ḳyposé ḳumæna ḳeapalh ne33 ḳəeom ḳoce. ḳe ɬe ḳær ḳyposé 34 mūd ḳe man ḳæap æhçosłyce ḳyпле ɬoτ ṭɾąbũ35 ḳum ɬeęnæ 36 cʊmɛnde ḳe ḳɔnbutʃeŋ · ḳe ɬoŋ ɬoŋ ḳe ḳyпле ḳe ɬɔp-uppercase ɬɔdße ḳe man ḳyposé ḳeɔp-uppercase ɬɔdße ḳe man ḳonbutʃeŋ.

1 hir, ḳ. 2 ḳeapɑ, ḳ.; ḳeapa, B., twice. 3 peomeña? ḳ. 4 -nỳyụŋ, ḳ.; -nɛgga, B. 5 -nɔdɛ, B. 6 ḳ. leaves out the equivalent seeking words. 7 cænæb, ḳ. B. 8 ḳeκli ɬɛpũ, B., also pætũ. 9 ḳæpe, B. 10 tɛɾɡpæn, ḳ. 11 ɛac, ḳ. B. 12 nɔrą, ḳ. B. 13 hir, ḳ. 14 ɛac, ḳ. 15 -pɛn-, ḳ. 16 ɔj, V., twice. 17 hipɛ, B. 18 -nan, ḳ. 19 ne, ḳ. B., but V. omits. 20 ḳip, B. 21 ɬæp dansk, ḳ. B. 22 ḳæpe, B. 23 -nɛgga, B. 24 ḳy, H. adds; ḳɔp, B. omits. 25 hɪɛ, B. 26 mūd, ḳ. 27 -ban, B.; ḳeap dansk, ḳ. 28 hɪɛ, B. 29 ɬæp dansk, ḳ. 30 ɬæp dansk, ḳ.; ɬæp dansk, B. 31 ḳɔp ViewGroup, B. 32 ɬæp, ḳ. 33 ḳ. makes "anpe[alh]" one word; which alters the construction. 34 ḳyposé, H. 35 ṭɾąbũ, ḳ. 36 ongeande, an error, ḳ.
4. For sore of teeth and of gums, take seed of this same wort, seethe it in vinegar; let him hold then in his mouth some of the vinegar for a long while; sore of the teeth and of the gums, and all the rotten-ness of the mouth shall be leechened.

*Sea holly,*  

1. This wort, which is named γοργόνων, and by another name *sea holly,* is born in secret places, and in wet ones. Of this wort, it is said that its root is compared to the head of the monster which men name the Gorgon, and the twigs* have, as is also said, both eyes and nose, and colour of serpents.  

2. Also the root will make any man resemble itself, whilom of hue of gold, whilom of silver. And when thou wilt take up this wort with its roots, then beware thou that no sun shine upon it, lest its hue and its might be spoiled through the brightness of the sun. Carve it off then with a crooked and very hard iron, and he who will carve it, then let him be averted, for it is not permitted that man may see his root unharmed. He who hath this wort with him, avoideth every evil footswathe or track coming on against him; yea, for it the evil man turneth himself about, or giveth way to him.

---

*a In the mediæval marginal notes to Dioskorides, γοργόνων is a name, and a not unsuitable one, for the *Sea holly,* *Eryngium maritimum.* Though the drawings in MS. V. and the Vienna MS. are quite different, each has a head of Medusa forming, or ending, the root.
CLXXXIII.

Deor pūrt pe man milōtī 1 y oφrum naman 2 nemneb byb cenned 3 on beγanum ῥ䓛um ῦ on pεtum ῦ yaf pūrtē μu reaλt niman 4 on pαnt- γendum 5 monan 6 on dam monpe pe man auγurγai ἱατεοδ γεζιμ ponne bɔnẽ pûntspanum 7 pûntte pûnte ῦ γεζίμ 8 to anum hεpɛl 10 ῥハウスν 11 y ahoi to δινιμ γργαν 12 pû geaŋe ne onγιζτε μu διμνίγιγε δίμα eαzεna 13 odeō xir hεo pe behimpɛd 14 hεo hρεδ- lice γεζίμɛb ῦ μu bATORS hal ῦ ρεo λεεɛερɛκɛ 15 yγ αραινδ 16.

Pīd sina τογζυνε γεζιμ pûrbbe ylɛæn pûrtɛ poσ πιμνɛ 17 πανμμό 18 hψ 19 beοδ γελιδεγυδε 20 eæ 21 yγ be pûrtte pûrtɛ 22 rεd ῦ hεo on geaŋe τριςεα 23 bλορε. 24

CLXXXIV.

Deor pûrt pe man bulbus y oφrum naman 25 nemneb yγ τρεζεα 26 κυνα 27 ponne yγ beορ peæa 28 y pîd ῥεo mazan 29 pæe γνεςγένδεε 30 ponne yγ oδεp bytɛpp μe on bû怒ίνεςε 31 peo yγ ρελλοδερ γεζε- den 32 eæ 33 παm mazan nύχεpε αξεpε hαραδ γαιαŋ 34 mææen yh y to mɛtɛ γεζεβεδε myσελoν δονε lεχαμa 35 γεζεβαŋδριαδ.

---

1. This wort, which is named milotis, and by another name, is produced in cultivated and in wet places. This wort thou shalt take up in the waning of the moon, in the month which hight August; take then the root of this wort, and bind it to a yarn thread, and hang it to thy neck; that year thou shalt not feel dimness of thine eyes, or if it befall thee, it suddenly shall depart, and thou shalt be hale. This leechcraft is a proved one.

2. For tugging of the sinews, take ooze of this ilk wort, smear therewith; the spasm shall be alleviated. It is also said of this wort, that twice in the year it blossometh.

a The gloss in H., "mellilotif corandreg," and the officinal character of the herb, favour this identification. The figure, MS. V., fol. 65 a, does not make one think of it. Dioskorides, iii. 48, has no such tales.

b This article came originally from Dioskorides, ii. 200, on the ροδις ἐδάμιος. The figure in MS. V. is fantastic.
HERBARIVM

Pip zerpel & pip rot abde & pip zehpyłe zedeped-nyłła1 genim par pynte jylpe zecnucude2 odbę mid hunige zemençede3 lege4 to sam pape pe man ponne bepuppe.

Pit pæten reocnýyyre6 genim par yłcan6 pynte ppa pe áen crëdon zecnucude7 lege to sam innode • eac8 h̄ 9 mid hunige zecnucude 10 hunda yłtav zelamad11 • h̄ y eac12 pyłcxe mid pîpöpe zemençede13 • togeolede14 h̄ y peer lîchaman rwat zerpidaφ15 • y eac16 ppa pome h̄ y ̄e pah magan pār17 zelidzavl18

Pit pundela pe pûnh h̄ yỳlpe19 acennde20 beoð genim pỳr̄ga pỳr̄ca21 pỳrbuman22 zecnucude23 mid ele j mid24 h̄rætæan25 melupe j mid24 rapan sam zemeze pe pu clydan26 py rpcse lege to sam pundum • eac27 h̄yt28 ̄peopmaφ29 õone30 leãhtop pe zpecap hɔstɔrpucpas hata31 • õ ȳ reuup õe pær ḷe aerbeφ • y eac32 pone33 pe h̄yt34 acohɔar nemn̄aφ • õ ȳ rc̄̄b35 pe pɔm ɔφ j̄ε h̄eapɔd pexe36 bepearpad • eac37 pyłcxe mid ecebe oðde38 mid hunige39 zecnucude.40 h̄ ȳ of sam andplîtan41 nebçoń ̄peopmaφ.

Eac42 ppa pome43 on ecebe zepide h̄ ȳ44 pėm̄a45 innoda tɔdɔndennyyye46 y toborpenteṇyłe47 zehedved.

be48 pỳr̄p yỳr̄p49 ȳ f̄s̄ ̄d̄ j̄ε h̄e oφ ḷr̄cān50 blobe acennde51 beon rceeolde52 on53 ūpepeardum54 muntum55 on pîccon beap̄um.56

1 zepiedecenųya, B.; zedepedemye, H.; zedapidedenųyla, O. 2 -ed, O.; zecnucude, B. 3 -mægde, H. B.; zemegge, O., a method of expressing the sound frequently seen in old English. 4 le, H., lay.
25 -n̄, B.; fećcune, O. 26 clyam, O. 27 eac, H. 28 heo, O. 29 ár̄-, H. 30 pæne, O. 31 h̄ac̄aφ, B.; hæc̄aφ, O. 32 eac, H. 33 bæn̄, O. 34 h̄g, B. 35 ræc̄h, B. 36 reaxe, B.
2. For swelling, and for gout, and for any injury, take this wort, pounded by itself, or mingled with honey; lay it to the sore, for which a man needeth it.

3. For water sickness or dropsy, take this ilk wort pounded as we before said; lay it to the inwards. Also pounded with honey, it cures the rendings of hounds; and also further mingled with pepper, and laid on, restraineth sweating of the body; and it also similarly alleviates sore of the maw.

4. For wounds which come of themselves, take roots of these worts, pounded with oil, and with wheaten meal, and with soap, in the manner in which thou wouldst work a poultice; lay to the wounds. It also purgeth the defect which the Greeks hight πίτυρα, that is, scurf of the head, and also that which they name ἄχυρας, that is, scab, which often robbeth the head of the hair. Also, it likewise pounded with vinegar, or with honey, purgeth away face flecks from the countenance.

5. Also, in like wise swallowed in vinegar, they heal inflation and fracture.

6. Of this wort, it is said that it was produced out of dragons blood, on the top of mountains, in thick forests.

---

a Kai πίτυρα καὶ ἄχυρας ἀποτελήσασι σὸν ἐπτῶ νίφρ, Diosk. So that the syllables ὠρκο are unaccountable.

b Ῥηματα, Dioskor.
324 HERBARIVM

CLXXXV.

Deos pūrs pe1 man coloéyphn aynna n yρ cumeptita
axpertis pe2 man eac3 µυzillam nemeph heo eal ṿra
odep eýmætte4 pib pa eapdan5 hýpe telgpra6 to-
brædepe7 y heo8 hapad leaf cumepe zelhe y
torhνe heo hapad rætym rnepealunhe y byterne pe
yf to nymenne9 to pam timan þonne he æt tep hir
zennyygre10 realpaδ.11

Pib innodep ætyρynge zennm pyp12 rætynεr
rnepeygrre13 rnepeanhe butan14 pam cynulm tæte15
ræmga16 zepihne on hida17 bope zecnucude18 pyle
þiucan hύt ætyρyn19 þone innod.

1 ba, B. 2 ba, B. H. 3 eac, H. 4 -ytre, H. B.
5 eopdan, V. 6 telgna, B. 7 -bræde, V. 8 he, V.
9 -nymane, H. 10 -nyre, B. 11 realpaδ, H. B. 12 jytre, H.
13 -nyre, B. 14 butan, B. 15 -pun tæzpla, H.; τæzpla, B.
16 ræmga, B. 17 hida, H. 18 zecnucude, B. 19 -paδ, B.
Colocynthia.  

1. This wort, which is named κολοκυθος ἄγρια, that is, cucurbita agrestis, wild gourd, which is also named frigilla, just as another gourd spreadeth abroad its stems upon the earth, and it hath leaves like the cucumber, and deeply cut (lobed and serrated), and it hath a spherical fruit and bitter, which is to be gathered at the time when it is turning its greenness to fallow.

2. For stirring of the inwards, take the inward nesyness of this fruit, without the kernels, by weight of two pennies; give it, pounded in lithe beer to be drunk; it stirreth the inwards.

---

a Our text is originally from Dioskor., iv. 178. Not figured in MS. V.
b Frigilla, gl. Laud, 367, fol. 60 c, also.
Medicina de taxone. I.

Sum ἔφερρετε νύτεν ἡ ἦ πενενεαδικ πας ταγονεμ ἡ ἕτ την βηνος τονα ανεκτο τον ταγονα τον ανεκτο τον ταγονα τον ανεκτο τον...
1. They say that a king of the Egyptians, Idpartus he was highten, boded or sent a message of health to the Cesar Octavianus, his friend, thus queathing or saying: "By many examples I am aware of thy virtues and prudence, and yet I ween that thou never camest to know leechdoms of thus mickle main, or such as I learn are those which we obtained from Æsculapius. I then make it known for thine instruction, and for that I wist thee worthy of this, to wit, that is, of leechcrafts of wild deer or wild beasts;" as far as it is well said.

2. There is a four-footed neat, which we name taxonem, that is brock in English; catch that deer, and do off the teeth from him while yet quick or alive, those which he hath biggest, and thus say:

In the name of . . . I thee slay, and beat thy teeth off thee; and then subsequently wind them up in a linen rail or garment, and work them in gold or in silver, that they may not touch thy body: have them with thee, then shall scathe thee neither heavenly body, nor hail, nor strong storm, nor evil man, nor

---

a In medieval Latin := Italian, Tasso; a gray, a brocke, a badger (Florio); French, Taisson; Spanish, Tejon.
b There is no need to imitate the irreverence of the text.
ne pe aërig^1  ýreler onhpine^2 ṭepēh • odbb guy pe^3 ḥraet ýreler bid ḥṣape hŷt ḫyd ṭorîtēn • ḥra ḥaep abdiap zûnelp hâr pitegân. • Nîm ponne ponne yppûmân^4 rót ponne yppûmân^5 ṭuxum^6 pordûm y ḥâr ṭepēh • on naman ḥaep ḥpîzandân ʒûbêr • ic^7 pe nîme to laec–dome. • ponne on ḥra ḥpîleum zephyte odbb zepohte ḥra dû bift^8 zîpzez êt • y pu y şegizet • zîf yu rôn^9 rôt mid pe haraêt • mid hîr ḥeyûdê miûpe.10 ḥa hopy yu pe ʒûn11 on peorph12 ofe on aëzîqe aðl hio him ḥîm ahyîlep13 ḥî ʃîṣer tîd him o‣ep bîyd • ḥî peah hût mîcel aðl y̓̃ ḥṣaep heo on ḥege zepetê.

Ωenê14 ḥûj blod ypp lûlîm rælête hoppum y mulum y ælecum pîpèrrectum neâte15 pe on pole pînnen16 ofe on ænîzum ʃîle17 dô rûph hopn on mud æstêr yar beoper mîhte y ʃîne ymb hpeo niht hŷt18 bœôd hale. Ḥîr ḥrezen zepoðô on ḥîm rîzîrum19 êler on nîpon20 èpoccan oô y ppûydda dâl yî peceallen ðætêla• y ʃîld hût ʒîf hpa yû on ḥeapod pîsce æstêr bæpe ʃîmûpe21 mid on ḥîm nûkîtum22 he bûd zêhale23 y ʃîm pîc ac24 ḥa pet • y peah man yû on ḥpîlepe ungèpêndihîpe25 aðle y unhalpenhîpe26 ygo pîpe hîne hale27 y lacamô. Nîm hîr ʃînpe to dâl y bedeall28 æt þam ʃîmbhûrûr–

1 aërig, B. 2 anpûyne, H.; onpûyne, B. 3 pe, V. B. omit.
1 rûphjan, H. 2 rûph’d pîn, H. 3 bûyî, B. 7 ic, H. 3 the
construction required ypp bift twice, but not so in MSS.; yûmle, inserted in
margin, H.; ryá, B. 9 noû, V. 10 miûpa, B. 11 ʒûn, B. 12 peorph, B.
13 ñû–, H. 14 ḥeze, H. B. 15 nèâce, B. 16 pûmen, H.
17 ʃîle, B. 18 bû, B. 19 rîfet, B. 20 nîpû, B. 21 miûpa, B.
22 ṭuxum nihrêyne, H., the latter word having been tampered with.
23 zêhaleê, B. 24 ʃê, H. 25 –bêil–, H. 26 –pênd–, H.
27 –bêil, H. B. 28 heorphê, B. 29 behela, B. 30 yapenne, B.
auled of pestilential, nor shall the touch of any evil
damage thee, or if somewhat of evil be to thee,
rathely it shall be torn asunder, as was the girdle of
Obadiah the prophet. Then take the right fore foot
with these words, and thus say: In the name of the
. . . . I take thee for a leechdom; then in what-
soever conflict or fight thou shalt be, then thou shalt
be victorious, and thou shalt do well in it, if thou
hast the foot with thee. With his suet smear the
horses which are in a fever, or in any ailment; it
shall retire from them, and the hour of life shall be
prolonged to them, and though it be a mickle ailment,
quickly it shall depart away.

3. Mingle his blood with a little salt for horses
and mules, and any four-footed neat which are
struggling with pestilence, or with any evil; put it
by means of a horn on the deers (beasts) mouth, and
so for about three nights; they will be hale. Seethe
his brain in three sextarii of oil in a new crock, till
that the third part be boiled away; bottle off, and
preserve it. If any one be troubled with head-
racking pain after the bath, smear him therewith for
three nights; he will be healed. And so also the feet.
And though a man be in any chronic and incurable
disease, this manner will heal and cure him. Take
his liver, divide it, and delve it down at the turnings
round of thy land boundaries, and of thy borough
wall foundations, and hide the heart at thy borough

a Jeremiah chap. xiii. Not in the Latin.
b “Dumtaxat si uita superet,” Latin. If they are not
downright dead. The not very clear Saxon text does not say
that, at least.
c “Comitiali morbo,” Latin.
d “Circa fundus,” Latin.
Arta 5, 6, 7, 8, are thus placed in the MSS., but are not in the Latin, and do not belong to the badger.

Gif hram hreart ðeorely ædon bid þe he ne mægca hýr pynlætæ brucan. Peode þonne hir pecællan on ðennendum pylle peordene. Þe on hunige þe þese þonne peordende þry 23 bæcar rona he bid gebeted. 24

gates; then thou and thine shall be released in health to go about and home to return; all pestilence shall be driven away, and what was ere done shall naught scathe, and there shall be little mischief from fire. Known also it is that his hide is useful to hounds, and to all four-footed neat, to put upon them as a preservative against the peril of pestilence. Have fell pieces of the hide on thy shoes; thou shalt never feel distress in thy feet, thou holiest Cæsar! I will that thou shouldst believe that this wild deer benefits well, if thou on thy cleansing days, where thou travellest through earth's circumference, eatest his flesh sodden, and partakest of it; it shall be good to thee and to thy hosts.

4. If to any one anything of evil has been done, so that he may not enjoy his lusts, then seethe a coillon of the brock in running spring water and in honey, and let him partake of it, fasting for three days; soon he will be mended.

5. For flux of blood; when to all men the moon is seventeen nights old, after the setting of the sun, ere the uprising of the moon, come to the tree which is hight morbeam, or mulberry tree, and from it take an apple, that is, a berry, with thy left hand with two fingers, that is, with the thumb and the ring finger, a white apple or berry, which as yet is not ruddy; then lift him up, and up arise; this is useful for the upper part of the body. Again put it down, and lout down over it; it is behoveful for the nether part

---

a Per quam tu ire et redire soles. Our text interprets solveris.
b Varies from the Latin.
c Not in the Latin, MS. Harl. 4986, nor ed. 1538.
Credo ponne quam pons• apr• apr• apr• gramae pone
prophiaram• epompiam pancoram• opus temet1
praner• ponre pu quam pons zeereden hæbbe• zenum
pone æppel 3 hine ponne beprend on peole peadum2
zôperbe• apr ponre est miid reace oþfer zôper
peber 3 beheald 3 þ pere læcedom ne hæne ne pæster
ne tordan ponne neadheare3 ry 3 pe umea ðæl þæp
lichoman4 on æurium raife• odd on earflægum5
tzerpimce pœd on ponne anfridan6 gýr hýc ry on þam
neodran7 daele pœd on þa pameb.
OF SEXTUS PLACITUS.

of the body. Ere thou take this apple or berry, say these words: ἄψ, ἂψ, ἄψ, ὡς φάρμακον αἴρω οἷς πρὸς πᾶσαν αἰμορραγίαν παντὸς αἵματος πᾶν τε αἴμοσταγές.®

When thou hast said these words, take the apple or fruit, and then wind it up in a fine purple cloth, and then bag it again in a piece of some other fine linen, and have a care that this leechdom touch neither water nor earth. When there is need, and the upper part of the body labours in any sore, or any difficulties, bind it upon the forehead; if it is on the nether part, bind it on the wamb.

6. Ad mulieris fluxum. Take the comb with which she alone combed her head, and with which no other man has combed nor shall comb. Under the tree morbeam, there let her comb her hair; let her gather what is lost in the comb, and hang it on an upstanding twig of the morbeam, and again after a while, when clean, let her gather it from the twig and preserve it. That shall be a leechdom for her, for the one who there combeth her head.

7. At si hoc optaverit, ut menstrua fluant, let her comb her head again under the mulberry tree, and let her collect the hair that cleaveth upon the comb, and let her place it on a twig which is turned downwards, and let her collect it again; that is her leechdom.

8. If thou will that a woman be cleansed, who never might be clean, work her a salve from the hair, and dry it somewhat, and put it on her body; then shall she be cleansed.

® The words πρὸς πᾶσαν αἰμορραγίαν are clearly right. It was my duty to attempt to read the rest.

omit half the word. 23 πενε, B. 24 ἀδύνε, B. 25 -παν-, H., carelessly. 26 πενε, Β. 27 ἀεί, H. 28 ἀεί, H. 29 ἀεί, H. 30 ἀεί, H. 31 ἀαμν, H. 32 ἀαμν, H.
ii. Medicina de ceruo. [MS. O.]

Pip nādpan¹ platē heopter horn hàsād màxen ñèlène ðuctan to adjuzennē.² rop īam āir man buplicate on cægœalpe.³

Pip hēarōd rāpe heopter hopner axan⁴ rip penēza⁵ xepēxe⁶ ðunē⁷ nim ànnē⁸ reffer pîner y trezen xâxeret?n nim ðap xēg śapûlûce ñâxe rēnce⁹ ðunīce ðer spēnc eac¹⁰ pambu râp xēbâpēd.

Pip tōxa xâxunxe heopter horn xĕbānûd y zêcnuco bâ teb xēgûmêf gîf hîr man pîlûce buplicate.¹¹

Pip ripēr plēppan heopter horn to bûtĕ xēbætēn y¹² ðunīce on pîne rōna āâm¹³ byp pel.

Pip rûmâr to cœpellannē¹⁴ heopter horn xĕbānûdne ðunīce on hâtûm¹⁵ râxene bâ rûmâr he âcêlêd y ūc xœpēmêp.¹⁶

Nâdpan eac¹⁷ to âcêllannē¹⁸ nim ðap hopner axan¹⁹ y ērēd bâp hī rûn hī²⁰ plesō rōna on pêg.

Pip ripa xapronûllum²¹ bâr uncûyrte xgēcar hàsād hûynem cērmizam hēopter hopner ðer fmaelextan bûtēr²² buplicate mîy²³ dâsâr on pîner ðunīce gîf he²⁴ repony yû ðunīce bōmne on pêzmûnum râxene y bî bûd xod luçêmêp.

Pip mîlsan râpe heopter horn xĕbānûdne pîxe on ñerpecûm ðunīce²⁵ he bâ mîlsan adjuzêd y ÷ bâp on pêg aðûmêp.²⁶
Painting of a hart. II.

1. Against bite of snake; a harts horn hath main or power to dry up every wet; hence it is used for an eye salve.

2. Against sore of head, drink by weight of five pennies of ashes of harts horn; take one sextarius of wine, and two of water; take of this every day a cup full, and drink this drink. It also restraineth sore of wamb.

3. Against wagging of teeth, harts horn burnt and pounded steadieeth the teeth, if one wisely useth it.

4. Ad mulieris fluxum. Harts horn beaten to a dust, let her drink it in wine; soon she shall be well.

5. For worms, to kill them, drink burnt harts horn in hot water; it killeth and casteth out the worms.

6. Also to quell snakes, take ashes of the horn, and spread them where the snakes are; they soon flee away.

7. For the difficulties of women; this disorder the Greeks hight $\upsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\kappa\iota\chi\nu\tau\iota$, use the smallest dust of harts horn for three days in a drink of wine; if she be feverish, then let her drink it in warm water. That is a good leechcraft.

8. For sore of milt, take burnt harts horn in a sweetened drink; it shall dry up the milt, and put far away the sore.

---

a This title is in the MS. G., Latin: "Ad omnes homines;” "humores,” ed. 1538.

b “Dragman unam,” Lat.

c “Sedat,” Lat.

d “Nequissimi Graci,” Lat., MS. G. But nequissimum uitium was the reading of ed. 1538.

x 8 –
Piò tetehe heopter hopn¹ zeβærneade menz² piò eeced ымyre³ mid⁴ am hpaeblice him cyme⁴ boc.

Ept piò tetehe of andplitan to donne⁵ heopter hopn zeβærneade menz⁶ piò ele ымyre⁷ ȝonne ȝ be-ðrupuz⁸ sy ept bu hit zempa · do piy on yunnan upząnge⁹ hpaeblice hit heele⁹.

Ept piò jam ylcan heopter¹⁰ hopn zeβærneade mgyon¹¹ peneza¹² zerpæxe do þæerto ·¹³ ȝzerpærger¹⁴ of reolpe þyx peninga¹⁵ zerpæxe · gemenz¹⁶ ȝ ðezuid¹⁷ yphere pel · ȝ zerpæxe to olþₚan · ȝ ымyre¹⁸ mid hit⁹ heele¹⁹ pel ȝ fæp.

Piò cypnlu patella · ȝ yr heopter heazorpind²⁰ yif bu hapaetr mid pe · ne auryad þe cypnlu ȝ pa þe æp²¹ auriyad²² mid hʒ æeþpine · hʒ²³ on pez zeþitaḥ.

Piñ jeamanan to apecanne Nim²⁴ heopter reeallan²⁵ ȇrþₚ ryno to bupte ðo hʒt dæl on pîne ȇpınce · ²⁶ ȝ apeecep²⁷ piñ jeamanan²⁸ luṣt.

²⁹ Piò ȝ ylce · nim heopter · peytel ȝ eunca to bupte · do on pîne · ȇpınce hʒt healeød · þæt ylce.

Piò næþпаn bîte heopter ȝeζyndimu³⁰ ȇrþₚ to bupte · ȝ ÷eðo³¹ moran bupt þæerto³² þeopan peninga³³

---

OF SEXTUS PLACITUS.

9. Against tetter, mingle with vinegar harts horn burnt; smear with that; quickly cometh bote or amendment to him.

10. Again, to get a tetter off the face, mingle with oil burnt harts horn; smear, and when that is dried, renew thou it again. Do this at the upgoing of the sun; quickly it healeth.

11. Again, for the same, apply thereto burnt harts horn by weight of nine pennies, and by weight of six pennies of the filing of silver, that is, of litharge; a mix and rub together very well, and work to a poultice, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore well.

12. Against churnels or kernels, or swollen glands, if thou hast with thee the patella, b that is, a harts cheek, the churnels will not arise, and those that before arose, at the touch of it, will depart away.

13. Ut coitus appetitus excitetur; sume cervi testiculos, siccatos ad pulverem redige, partemque in vini poculum indito; ita appetitum ad congressum cum muliere excitabis.

14. For that ilk; take a harts sharn, and pound it to dust; put the dust into a drink of wine; it will heal that ilk.

Painting of a snake.

15. Against bite of adder, dry to dust a harts membra genitalia, and add thereto dust of rose by

---

a Litharge is a gloss in MS. H.; "Spuma argenti," Lat.

b Patella is knee cap: the Latin adds, hoc est, geminum, that is, grinder tooth. Of the signification of ἡεαζαςπινα, though Lye and Sommer give no proofs, no one can have a doubt, who looks at the glossary printed by Sommer, p. 70 b, line 12, and reads p. 71 a, line 33, with the necessary correction of ἄπινα for ἄπια; ἄπια is in the transcript by Junius, which is the original of the printed text; cf. also Wachter, γενάς - heazaspen. gl. unpublished, also the Lorica. Articles 13, 14, are not in the Latin of MS. G.
De vulpe testiculus eius dexter

tritus et in potu

superspersus amoris est potus mulieribus datus; et sinister viris. &

margin,

De vulpe testiculus eius dexter, heoporter hæp beod riide

zoide mid to yneocannte pirmamun.

Pið ryte de þoþenbindhe heoporter hæp beod riide

zode mid to yneocanne pirmamun.

Pið riper yseacuninge ban þio ðunden on heoporter

heoþan hplum on hripe þ ylice hýt yseacanad

þif du þi þan on pirmanner eam alheft gezepht

tseacpllice hripe heo yseacanad.

Pið innoþa yrace þi yfr ysebind men byþ heoporter

mæph gezephted yþle him on peapnum rætepe hpaþ-

lice hýt hæleþ.

Pið neþpena aþippliþe heoporter mæmph gezæþned

of þi hýt ymoocce ofþe þu hit mid þe hæbbe hit

aþlþep da neþpæan.

Pið ladum lælum þi þomunn heoporter ymoþa
gemþled þi mid oþþycyllum gezoonucad

þi gemþeged þi to realpe yedon þi ongzereþed puþբonpllice hýt hæleþ.

III. Medicina de vulpe. [MS. O.]

Pið miþa eþpodþyþìum þi ðe on heopa eþpodþicum

gorun emþeþu þromad þoxer leþþu þi hýt ymoþa

mid ealþon elþ þi mid þypþan þype him to realþe do

on þþ miþa yþope hþape hit þa eþmæþu gezæþleþ.

Pið hearþod þane þame gelice þe hýt heþ buþþon

gþeþeden þi yþ hþþeþþaþeþ þþþeþþpuþþonpllice.
weight of three pennies in a drink, and let the sick take of it on the day; the drink sharply healeth the adders bite.

16. For strangury and harmful binding, a harts hairs are very good for women, to smoke them therewith.

17. For a woman's conception, a bone is found in a harts heart, sometimes in its belly; that same effects it; if thou hangest that bone on a woman's arm, and tiest it sharply, rathely she conceiveth.

18. For pain of inwards, and if a man have binding or constipation, give him a harts marrow melted in warm water; quickly it healeth.

19. For putting of snakes to flight, a harts marrow burnt till it smokes, or do thou have it with thee; it putteth the snakes to flight.

20. For loathly weals and flecks, harts grease melted and pounded with oyster shells, and mixed up, and reduced to a salve, and applied; wonderfully it healeth.

III. Painting of a fox.

1. For troubles of women, who suffer troubles in their inward places, work for them into a salve a foxes limbs and his grease, with old oil and with tar; apply to the women's places; quickly it healeth the troubles.

2. For head sore; smear the head with the like to what is here above said; it healeth wondrously.

---

a "Ad stranguiiriam et aborsum. Ex pilis ceruinis suffumigabis, et mulier sanabitur," Lat. MS. G. In the old English text I do not see that sense.

b "Ad intestinorum dolorem si turminata fuerint," Lat.; which has not the sense of our text: but if the bowels be griped.

c "Ad perniones," Lat., chillblains.

d "Inferioribus," Lat. MS. G.

e "Bitumine," Lat. "Loca" is a frequent eufemism.
340 THE MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS

Pidi eapena rape eft selice bon 1 pe hef byran 2 zeereden ni genim pa ylean realpe huorre on yi eape pundoalice hyt haelip.

Pidi multan rape roxej lungen 3 on 4 haupe aerca zeodore 5 y aer zeecened 6 y to spence 7 edon ha multan 8 hyt pundoalice haelip y pe dep hyy lyep yi ylce.

Pidi peantan genim roxej recallan 9 zeem bylpe eft reemplid 10 pa peantan hrape hyt hyy 11 tobracep y on pej adep.

Pidi neappr ropercunse roxej lungen zeodore y on zepertum peine edon y zereald pundoalice hit haelip.

Pidi rape cymlu 12 roxej recallan 13 genim y 3nib mid gelome hrape hu beod hale.

Pidi zomena 14 rape roxej rina genim y on huno zeore y 3nib mid pe zoman rylpe eft yona him byp rel pej brocey.

Pidi haepe ede genim roxej zeeund somf 15 y haepe ucan hrape pej haepe 16 yah byp aped 17 aryppe.

To pir yngum roxej tayle y re ytemepta deel on eaim ahante yu zeylest y pir ry to pir yngum on bymer 18 edon.

Pidi hyy ade genim ecienne 19 rox y reo by pa ban alde beon kep arige 20 reuin 21 gelomlice y 22 in opeh beod do he yra rytpe eft y pundoalice hit haelip y aegyyle 23 zeape yyrne y24 fulmut he him yceal 25

3. For sore of ears; again, like what is here above said, take the same salve when clear; drip it into the ear; wondrously it healeth.

4. For sore of milt, a foxes lung sodden in hot ash, and pounded before that, and reduced to a drink, healeth wonderfully the milt; so doth his liver that ilk.

5. For warts, take a foxes coillon; rub the warts very often therewith; quickly it breaketh them up, and removeth them away.

6. For oppressive hard drawn breathing, a foxes lung sodden, and put into sweetened wine, and administered, wonderfully healeth.

7. For sore churnels, take a foxes coillon, and rub often therewith; soon they will be hole.

8. For sore of fauces, take a foxes sinews and wet them in honey, and rub the fauces with them oft; soon the sufferer will be well of that plague.

9. For head ache, take a foxes naturam; surround the head on the outside; quickly the sore of the head will be banished far away.

10. Ad congressus cum muliere; the extremest end of a foxes tail hung upon the arm; thou believest that this is done for a mockery upon the sacra veneris.

11. For disease of joints, take a living fox, and seethe him till the bones alone be left; let the man go down therein frequently, and into another bath; let him do so very oft; wonderfully it healeth; and

---

a "Ad parrotidas," Lat., glandular swellings about the ears.

b "Ad suspirium," Lat.

c "Ad inguinum dolorem." The same mistake in ii. 12.

d "Renes," Lat.

e "Irritamentum ad coitum," Lat. MS. G.
THE MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS

342

vi. Medicina de lepore. [MS. O.]

Pīd orepphēpe hapan bāzgen on pine ĝepealb to ĉipnce pundophilce hūt betep.
Pīd ēagena āape hapan lunzen onzepered y pārto ĝerppuhen ĝ tān būp ĝeheâleb.
Pīd potpypułm ĝ repphūm hapan ĝunzen upan on ĝ neofan vepzellipen pundophilce ba gonzar beod ĝeheâled.23

Daṃ þipum ŝe him hūna beopdop lose hapan heopان an aŋzge ĵ24 pūpe to duftp ze bōdan dei mečleip fer burtex syle ĵepincan yeophon bāzg on þipum pine.
Daṃ ponne ŝe25 hūt opt odpeareb xxxex26 bāz ge on pine ge on þipuntwe.

1 ĵap, B.; hāpto, H. 2 ŝyrum, H. B. more correctly.
3 ŝoxes, H. 4 mënës, B.; mënë, H. 5 ĵap ēape, H., singular number.
6 ŝoxer, H. 7 -mënex-, H. B. 8 eaxon, B. 9 bo, B., imperative.
every year he shall prepare himself this support, and let him add oil thereto, when he seetheth him; and let him use in this manner according to his need.

12. For sore of ears, take a foxes gall; mingle with oil; drip into the ears; it healeth well.

13. For dimness of eyes, take a foxes gall mingled with honey of dumble dore, and applied to the eyes, it healeth.

14. For sore of ears, take foxes loin fat melted; drop it into the ears; good health will come to them.

15. For acute pain of foot, if the inner part of the shoe be vixen hide; and if it be foot addle or gout, smear the feet with oil; they will have so much the lighter walk.

Painting of a hare. iv.

1. For oversleeping, a hares brain in wine given for a drink; wonderfully it amendeth.

2. For sore of eyes, a hares lung set on and bound fast thereto; the sore will be healed.

3. For foot swellings and scathes, a hares lung bound on above and beneath; wonderfully the steps are healed.

4. For the women, whose burthen or fetus perishes, by abortion, dry a hares heart, and work it to dust, and a third part of frankincense dust; administer it to be drunk for seven days in clear wine.

5. To them whom this oft befalleth, administer for thirty days, either in wine, or in a preparation of worts.

a "Cum melle attico," Lat.; read as "attaci" by the Saxon.

b "Adeps," Lat.

c "Ad submegilos," Lat. This word is rightly interpreted in viii. 12. Did our author read somniculosos?

d The Latin has differences.
Donne tam pipum be æter ætep beepynne on ynumum yropum rïncen y icy de do¹ to ðpence² rætændum on peanum rætere rona hyt hîp ðæhæled.

Píd eægena ðymnyrpe³ hapan zeallan píd hunid zêmenced⁴ y mid zerin released be aægan ðæedoertzzeæhp.⁵
Dæm hænnæm be rpæchunze⁶ þæropæð⁷ hapan lunzen y ræo hæep pomoð zêmencæd⁸ y peoper repæga⁹ zêreææ mpæpan y hæopæ bæoer¹⁰ y ægre hætæf biæ ræal beon æppælæ on zodum ecæe e¹ y pýþææ mid zerpetæn¹¹ pine zëperep e¹ æteræ tam ðpænce¹² rona hyt hææp.¹³
Píd blædpæn¹⁴ ræne hapan rïna zëhydration y mid ræælææ zëhpæædæe¹⁵ y zëhæyfste pocæp¹⁶ on hir ðpænc¹⁷ pændœpæe ææ hææp.¹⁸
Píd ææropcoppan bæte hapan rïna zëzûpe y hüm ylæe hæægan¹⁹ eææ hyt y æætææ ææf yæ æae
6. Next for the women, who, after child-birth are ill at ease in some places; reduce that ilk to a drink, for them fasting, in warm water; soon the case will be healed.

7. For dimness of eyes, a hares gall mingled with honey, and smeared with, brighteneth the eyes.

8. For the men that suffer giddiness, a hares lung and the liver mingled together, and myrrh by weight of four pennies, and three of beer,\textsuperscript{a} and one of honey; this shall be boiled in good vinegar, and subsequently infused with sweetened wine, and after that let them drink; soon it healeth.

9. For sore of bladder, shive into the mans drink a hares sinews,\textsuperscript{b} dried, and roasted with salt, and fried; wonderfully it healeth.

10. For bite of spider, prepare a hares sinews,\textsuperscript{c} and give them the man to eat; it is also good if one swallow them raw. Also they be good against nausea, if sodden.

11. For falling hair, seethe or dress on a pan in good oil a hares wamb; smear the hair and the head; then the hair holdeth on, and the salve compels that it shall grow.

12. In order that a woman may kindle a male child, a hares belly dried, and cut into shives or slices, or rubbed into a drink; let them both, man and wife, drink it: if the wife alone drinketh it, then will she kindle an ἀνδρόγυνος; that is as naught, neither man nor woman.

\textsuperscript{a} Beer, "Castorei," Latin.
\textsuperscript{b} “Renes,” Lat.
\textsuperscript{c} “Renes,” Latin.
Pâd recipioner bibe y nœdran phie hapan cuylýb þæcæld on piner þrique þ pel þæhæleþ.

Pâd þæ clæbum butan ræpe toþ rexen hapan þraexen þæroðen þe þælome mid þa toð neoman hi heod clæne y unyape.

Pâd pambe þraece zënum hapan helan beþ on þiunum heþ clæfe þundoplyce hiþ hæleþ.

Pâd eææna ræpe hapan liþen þæroðen ýþ þod on pinæ to þriqueenne y mid þam þrofe þa eægan to beþianne.

Bam mannum pe þram þæpe teðsan tibe ne þæþæð þær þyca þriqueeer ymýc heopa eægan on þon þ mid þam þrofe þecen þa þæ reþen þ geþiden þ mid þmyþgen.

Pâd blod þynæ þæhænmæd hapan liþen þ geþiden þ on þæþþæð þrafe hýþ þæreþileþ.
13. Again, for that ilk, after her cleansing, give in wine to drink a hares coillons to the woman; then will she conceive a male child.

14. To make a woman pregnant, give to drink in wine a hares runnet by weight of four pennies, to the woman from a female hare, to the man from a male hare, and then let them do their concubitus, and after that let them forbear; then quickly she will be pregnant; and for meat she shall for some while use mushrooms, and, instead of a bath, smearings; wonderfully she will be pregnant.

Painting of a scorpion.

15. For bite of scorpion and rent by snake, let the man drink a hares runnet administered in wine; that healeth well.

16. In order that for children their teeth may wax without sore, a hares brain sodden; rub frequently therewith the gums; they will be clean and unsore.

17. For pain of wamb, take heels of hare, bear them on thy frock; wonderfully it healeth.

18. For sore of eyes, a hares liver sodden is good to drink in wine, and to bathe the eyes with the broth.

19. For the men who from the tenth hour of the day see not, let them receive with their eyes the smoke of the same drink, and reek them with the broth; and let them wet the liver, and rub and smear therewith.

20. For blood running, hares liver burnt, and rubbed and spread on, quickly stilleth it.

---

a "Ad dragmas iii., Latin.
b "Talum," Latin.
c "Uentrem," Latin. Whence Lye interprets hebsclap, ventrale; it was however, as I learn from a gl. unpublished, a thick upper garment of coarse material, like a chasuble.
v. [Medicina de caprea.]

Pid blod pyne of nebbe pizgin buccan y y pud buccca obde zat.\(^1\) \(\text{περ \ λυρή}^2\) gebryted pid eede. \(\text{y on} \) næppýpl beýtunzen pondôplice lpaþe hýt done blodpyne žertrilte.

To eazena beophtnýyrre \(\text{³} \) pudu buccan zealla\(^4\) gemenczeg\(^5\) pid feldebeona\(^6\) hunixe. \(\text{y on} \text{zermyþed}^7\) reo beophtnýl hüm to cýmë.\(^8\)

\(\text{žat ýlee meæ} \) pid žomena yape zemenz\(^9\) pone zeallan \(\text{y hunx toponne }\) hüm þa zoman mid hýt haild.\(^{10}\)

To eallum uncýstum þe on żomum beoð æcened\(^{11}\) pudugate zeallan mid fel beona hunixe zemenzeg\(^{12}\) ðæp\(^{13}\) ræal eac\(^{14}\) želice æpægen mýppe \(\text{y pípøm }\) ðæpð beoð eall on píne\(^{15}\) ðë hýt yy pel to ræleþ zeophil.\(\text{ zmýþe}^ {16}\) þonne þa rapan zoman mid daga želþylice \(\text{oó } \) ð hý \(\text{hylgyen}^{17}\).

Pid eazena dýmneyrre pudu zate zeallan \(\text{y lýzel pyne} \) menz\(^{20}\) to rmøne zmýþe\(^{21}\) mid ðpípa þonne beoð hít\(^{22}\) gehælede.\(^{23}\)

Pid éppøzazum andplatan\(^{24}\) pudubuccan\(^{25}\) zeallan obde zate gemenczeg\(^{26}\) pid ræstepe \(\text{y on} \) zeýmyþed lpaþe hit želacnađ.\(^{27}\)

Pid neboçm þe pexað\(^{28}\) on \(\text{jam andplatan zmýþe}^ {29}\) mid zate zeallan ealle þa neboçm he of þam andplatan æcænjað \(\text{y ealne pone pom he żeðýnnað.}\)

---

\(\text{1 zâte, B. } \text{2 lýpe, B. } \text{3 -neyre, B. } \text{4 -lan, H. } \text{5 -mænþ-, B. H. } \text{6 -ney, B. } \text{7 -ñemþ-, H. } \text{8 -cynd, H. } \text{9 -mæs, so, H.; -mænz-, B. } \text{10 hælþ, H. } \text{11 æcæned, H. B. } \text{12 -mænz-, B. } \text{13 þep, B. } \text{14 éac, H. } \text{15 to rmøne, for on p., H. } \text{16 zmýþa, B. } \text{17 -læne, B. } \text{18 húx, B. } \text{19 halen, H.; hylgyen, B. } \text{20 mænþe, H. B. } \text{21 zmýþa, B. } \text{22 húx, B. } \text{23 hale, H.; hole, whole. } \text{24 -phic-, H. } \text{25 buccan, V.}
\)
v. **Painting of a common he goat.**

1. For blood running from the nose, a mountain buck, that is, a wood buck or goat, a liver of this, broken up with vinegar, and thrust into the nostril, wonderfully ratheely it stilleth the blood running.

2. For brightness of eyes, gall of a wild buck mingled with field bees, honey, and smeared on; the brightness cometh to them.

3. That ilk may, or, *is strong*, against sore of fauces, mingle the gall and honey together; touch the fauces therewith; it healeth.

4. For all inconveniences that be produced in the fauces, a wood goats gall mingled with honey of field bees, there shall be added, weighed to a like weight, myrrh, and pepper, and crocus, or *saffron*; seethe all in wine, till it be well wrought into a salve; then smear the sore chops therewith, each day, till that they heal.

5. For dimness of eyes, mingle together a wood goats gall and a little of wine; smear therewith thrice; then be they healed.

6. For a spotted face, a wood bucks gall, or a goats, mingled with water, and smeared on; quickly it cureth.

7. For granulations which wax upon the face, smear with goats gall; it will cleanse all the specks off the face, and diminish all the unsightliness.

---

*a "Cum melle attico," Latin.

*b It, in the neuter, refers to the process, not the gall. Gall belongs to a verb suppressed.*
The Medicina de Quadrupedibus

Piō eapena rape 4 πρεπέ pude zate zeallan mid neopum1 ele odde έρπετετ rrape plae zemenczeb2 4 on pa eapan zedon hýt haeleb.9

Piō top ece pude zate zeallan menc3 piō ele rmyπe5 mid rpyπe gelome ponne beo9 hýt hale.

Piō hepδ7 býlχer rape odde punde rýnejate zeallan menc8 piō hunζg do to ha m rape hít haeleb pel.

To πrεπε πillan πær buccan zeallan menc8 piδ pecelπ1 4 πδ nezelan ræδ3 rmyπe9 pone toππ3 mid ape pοnan to πær πεπε zemanan.3 πiπ onfele10 πær pillan on 9am hæmede.

πy λæer cilde sý hæpende γ1 r ylle rcoc ofhe rcnlac mete rπnejate βægen toeh pyn hylbenn ehrung11 ryle πam cilde πrελζan æp 9am hýt meolec onbýrπe hýt hýp χælæd.12

vi. [Medicina de hirco.]

Piδ homum min zate hømn 4 lege to rΥpε γ he býrπe on rΥpε13 do ponne or pa rπyπe on rπen cuncta hýt ponne rπpε piδ rεcappum eede γ do on pa homan 9 p γ hý hale ryn.

To rλæpe zate hømn undehe hæρod χælæd14 rεccan15 he on rλæpe16 9eçýμμερ.

1 nýpû, B. 2 -mænçeδ, B. 3 hælæδ, B. 4 mænge, B.
5 synyπa, B. 6 hüz, B. 7 hýpπδ, B. 8 mænge, B.
10 οmęş, B. 11 hpréç, B. 12 B. omits twice.
9 synyπa, B. 10 oμęş, V. 11 hpréç, B. thes words.
13 rύpε, thus, MS. O; rύple, V. 14 χελδδ, B.
15 rεccan, B. 16 rλæp, B.
8. For sore of ears, and sounding in them, a wood goats gall mingled with new oil, or with apples juice, and lukewarm; put into the ears; it healeth them.

9. For tooth ache, mingle a wood goats gall with oil; smear very frequently with that; then they, the teeth, shall be hole.

10. For sore or wound of the orchis bag, mingle a mountain goats gall with honey; apply to the sore; it healeth well.

11. Ad mulieris voluptatem augendam; cum ture capreoli fel commisceto, et cum urticae semine; hoc unge veretrum ante quam ad tori concubitum iverint; sic in ista copulatione mulier voluptatem percipiet.

12. Lest a child be falling, that is, be sick of epilepsy, the falling sickness, or dream of an apparition, draw a mountain goats brain through a golden ring; give it to the child to swallow before it tastes milk; it will be healed.

VI. Painting of a goat, a he goat.

1. For erysipelas inflammations, take a goats horn, and lay it to the fire, so that it may burn at the fire; then remove the incrustations to a new vessel; then pound it thoroughly along with sharp acid; apply to the erysipelas eruptions, till they be hole.

2. To get sleep, a goats horn laid under the head turneth waking into sleep.

a "Porri," Latin; read as pomi.
b "Ad ueretri exulcerationes," Latin misunderstood; see viii. 2.
c This article is not found in the Latin. It is Latinized pudoris causa.
d "Ad sacrum ignem," Lat.
Piō cypula rape ∥meoc bone man mid gatе hærum \(^1\) hrapе he byp þær rapeľ hal.
Piō blodryne up norum adpyʒ gace blod y zmib to buʒte do on þ næþypl² hýt pidstandep.

Piō eazena næcan y rtice nipe gatе cyге orep- żepteđ miĎ pa eazhnæpar him byp hridlice bot.

Piō heapod ece nipe gatе cyге þæpto zeppçuhen hýt hælep.³
Piō pot able gatе cyге nipe ongelęd þ þam zæ- lifedæd.

Piō næapan yłute pecep⁴ gatе hoom on þry⁵ rœnceær.⁶ y þape ylcan gatе meolc piō pine zemenę- şedē² on þry⁸ rípar drünce yyllice hýt⁹ þ attor torepændep.¹⁰

Piō innœdr plëpran gatе hoom zepeçeap¹¹ y piō hunige zemenęşed¹² y zeźmiden¹³ y ætepen þam zepiʒed þape¹⁴ payne plëpran he þophþyçe⁵.¹⁵

Piō hpeoepe¹⁶ y piō toplogen lic zenum þætepen þe innan gat byp y heo hpiolución¹⁷ ut zeoteb menęže¹⁸ bone pećtan piō¹⁹ hunige y realte y yımle on æpenne hir heapod²⁰ y hir lic mid þy þpea²⁷ y þniđe²²

Piō innœdr hependynýse²³ yra hhaet þpa he etec²⁴ menęže²⁵ piō bone pećtan y þone ylcan drünce piō þær innœdr hependynýre²⁶ þ peo zetogne pamb þy alære²⁷ yra þe ma drünce⁹ yra hýt hupdıp clænǰab.

Piō bone pećtan do him eac drünce²⁸ gatе blod pel þ hýne hælep.

¹ hærū, B. ² nor, B. ³ hælð, B. ⁴ scær, B. ⁵ rupi, B. ⁶ rœnceær, B. ⁷ —meęג, B. ⁸ rupi, B. ⁹ hýt, B. omits. ¹₀ torepændep, B. ¹¹ zepeçeap, B. ¹² —meęג, B. ¹³ zeźmiden, B. ¹⁴ zepiʒed þape, B. ¹⁵ þophþyçe, B. ¹⁶ hpeoepe, B. ¹⁷ Read hpeoepe. ¹⁸ zemenęşed, B. ¹⁹ mid, B. ²⁰ hpiípio, B. ²¹ þpea, B. ²² þniđe, B. ²³ hunige, B. ²⁴ etec is omitted in V. ²⁵ menęže, B. ²⁶ —nejre, B. ²⁷ onlyɾed, B. ²⁸ drüncean, B.
3. For sore of churnels, smoke the man with goats hairs; rathely he will be hole of that sore.

4. For blood running from the nose, dry goats blood and rub it down to dust; apply that to the nostril; it withstandeth.

5. For heat and pricking of eyes, new goats cheese set upon the eyes with the eyelids; quickly will be amends for him, the man.

6. For head ache, a new goats cheese thereto bound; it healeth.

7. For foot disease, a new goats cheese laid on relieveth the sore.

8. For bite of snake, shave off shavings of a goats horn into three cups, and let the man drink at three times milk of the same goat mingled with wine; rarely doth it scatter the venom.

9. For flux of inwards, a goats horn shaven and mingled with honey, and rubbed fine, and after that swallowed, suppresses the flux of the wamb.

10. For leprosy, and for a beaten body, take the water which is inside a goat, and which it at whiles outpoureth; mingle the wet with honey and salt, and always at even wash, and rub the mens head and his body with that.

11. For hardness of the inwards, whatsoever he eateth let him mingle with the wet, and let him drink the same for hardness of the inwards, that the tightened wamb may be relieved; according as he more drinketh, so it further cleanseth.

12. Against the evil humour, have him drink goats blood; that will well heal him.

---

a "Inguinum," Latin.
b "Ad pedum dolorem," Latin.
c "Ad peduclosos," Latin.
d "Uentrem strictum," Lat.
Gif inmod unde nim zate blod mid hipe pmeoppe.1

\( \gamma \) bepene \( \gamma \rho \upsilon \tau \alpha \) gemenz2 \( \gamma \) on pambe utan zepmiid

pundophic h'yt hael.4

\( \pi \)d selcey cymner neaddian bire zate pmeopo5 \( \gamma \)

hype to\( \gamma \) peax mylt \( \cdot \) zemenz5 toponne rype \( \gamma \)a

hir man zehal poypgelzan maege onpe ye \( \pi \) him bearp

\( \gamma \) yonne bii he zehaeld.

\( \pi \)d man ye ye him peo xaten abd zate pmeopo8

zep\( \gamma \)d to ppolum pple\( \gamma \)e \( \gamma \) smpnce9 mid caelb xaten \( \gamma \)

ponmod pple\( \gamma \e \) smpnce9 xaten10 pam zate blod hym

h'yp hpaed bof.

\( \pi \)d smpnc eft buccan mizcan \( \gamma \) ete nepef ear • \( \gamma \)

paelp\( \gamma \)nte mopan ploet \( \gamma \)t ye mizga12 \( \pi \) he \( \gamma \) y optort

mid peped.

\( \pi \)d cappena rape zate mizcan do on \( \gamma \) cape \( \gamma \) Jian

zehida b'gf b'ep13 pyme\( \gamma \)t inne bii h'yt \( \pi \)t apyrppd.

\( \pi \)d cynulu zate to\( \gamma \)d mense14 \( \pi \)d hunyze fimy\( \gamma \)e15

mid rona bii h'el.

\( \pi \)d peoh paace zate to\( \gamma \)d cned ppy\( \gamma \)pe \( \gamma \) h'yt \( \gamma \)

splyce pealf • \( \gamma \) fimy\( \gamma \)e16 mid \( \pi \)a peoh rona h'yp h'ed

hale.

\( \pi \)d lja rape nim zate to\( \gamma \)d mense17 \( \pi \)d reappum

ecebe \( \gamma \) fimy\( \gamma \)e18 mid • pel h'yt haelb • \( \gamma \) fimoce19 mid

h'aep \( \gamma \) \( \gamma \)e y'lee on pime smpnce.

\( \pi \)d cappene zate to\( \gamma \)d gemzang20 \( \pi \)d hunyze \( \gamma \) on

pa punde zedoi21 h'ape h'yt haelb.

\( \pi \)d py\( \gamma \)lar zate to\( \gamma \)d fimy\( \gamma \)e22 mid \( \pi \)a py\( \gamma \)lar h'yt

---

1 smppe, B. 
2 spnca, B. 
3 gemenz, B. 
4 haelb, B.; V. 
5 smpno, B. 
6 -maenb, B. 
7 s, B. The b in 
V. is a rubric letter. 
8 smpno, B. 
9 B. omits from smpnce to 
smpnce. 
10 s\( \gamma \)nt, B. 
11 V. omits D. 
12 spnca, B. 
13 [a, B. 
14 maenb, B. 
15 fimy\( \gamma \)a, B. 
16 fimy\( \gamma \)a, B. 
17 maenb, B. 
18 fimy\( \gamma \)a, B. 
19 fimoca, B. 
20 -maenb-, B. 
21 zedoi, B. 
22 fimy\( \gamma \)a, B.
13. If the inwards puff up, take goats blood with grease of the same, and mingle barley groats, and bind this outside on the wamb; wonderfully it healeth.

14. For bite of any sort of serpent, melt goats grease, and her turd and wax, and mingle together; work it up, so that a man may swallow it hole; let him, who hath need thereof, lay hold thereon; then shall he be healed.

15. Let the man on whom may be water addle or dropsy, swallow goats grease squeezed to pills, and let him drink therewith cold water, and let him at the same time swallow, and after that drink goats blood; he will soon have amends.

16. Again, let him drink bucks mie, and eat nards ear, or spike nard, and more or root of wall wort; best is the mie, that he be very often fed therewith.

17. For sore of ears, apply goats mie to the ear; it relieveth the sore; if ratten be therein, it casteth that out.

18. Against churnels, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear therewith; soon it will be better.

19. For thigh pains, knead thoroughly a goats turd, so that it be as it were salve, and smear the thighs therewith; soon they be hole.

20. For sore of joints, take goats turd, mingle with sharp acid, and smear therewith, it healeth well; and smoke with heath, and drink the same in wine.

21. For cancer, a goats turd mingled with honey, and applied to the wound; quickly it healeth.

22. Against swellings, a goats turd; smear there-

---

\( a \) “Cum resina et polline,” Lat.

\( b \) “Sandaraca,” Lat.

\( c \) “Accipiat,” Lat.

\( d \) “Lotium,” Latin.

\( e \) “Melius est lotium si idem (ebulum) pasti fuerint,” Lat.
356 THE MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS

hūvodore· 1 geheeleph· 1 geadeph· 2 hy· 2 eft ne ampaβ.

Pīd pīna geetege gaste tomd meng· 5 pīd ecede· 1 genyere· 4 mid· 2 pāpi hūt hǣlph.

Pīd yppingum· 6 gaste tomd meng· 6 pīd hunige genyere· 7
ōn genyete eac ūa yppingar pē beodo on manner
innode acenned· 8 hūt todpodedef.

Gaste zeallan on pine geetpuncen pīna hala· 9 hum
opadeph· 9 hū· 10 geheeleph.

[vii.] Medicina [de] ariete. [MS. O.]

Pīb pēappar· 1 pīd ypylar blacu pammaē pul· 11 on
mexepē gebygtō· 1 aepētī pām on ele· 1 yūhpans· 12
ake· 12 on ūa ypanen iperē· 2 yāpi hēo on pēgt· 14 aepympē
ōyēt hūt biō mid gepeeceē ūa toplitenān pūnda hēo
gorpystēceē.

Bā pēappar· 1 ūa ypylar pē beodo on manner handum
ōdēe on opram limum ōdēe ymb pōne utgang pemyne· 15
miō pām pēcan pē dynypē of· 16 healpmedenē· 17 pammaē
lungēnne· 18 hēaē pēo hū· 19 opegt· 23 aepympē.

Pīd pumyppingum· 21 anplacan pammaē lungēn
jmel· 23 to coppen· 1 to pām pāpe geleb· 22 rōna hūt
gēhēlp.

Pīd jemypum pammaē jmeoμ· 24· 1 meng· 25 ̣aepē· 26
jot· 27 j realt· 1 rand· 1 hūt pūlla on pēg· 1 aepēt
genypē· 28 hūt būp eft hōpe.

1 geheeleph, B. 2 hūp, B. 3 mēnēc, B. 4 genypa, B.
5 yppingar, B. 6 mēnēc, B. 7 genypa, B. 8 acenned, B.
9 I would read hamlan. 10 hūp, B. 11 pull, B. 12 yūhpā, B.
13 aek, B. 14 aepē, B., the preposition coalesing.
15 of h., V. omits. 16 rodenē, B. 17 lungēne, B. 18 hūp, B.
19 aepē, B. 20 Read on ? or add a word ? 21 Read on ? or add a word ?
22 genypa, B. 23 zeēc, B. 24 jmēna, B. 25 mēnēc, B.
26 jmēpa, B. 27 Đo, B. 28 jmēpa, B.
with the swellings; it driveth them away, and healeth them, and bringeth about that they arise not again.

23. For tugging of sinews, or spasm, mingle a goats turd with vinegar, and smear therewith; it healeth the sore.

24. Against carbuncles, mingle a goats turd with honey; smear, and lay on. It also driveth away the ulcers which be on a mans inwards.

25. Goats gall, drunken in wine, removes womens afterbirth for them, and healeth them.

VII. Painting of a ram.

1. Against ulcerations of the skin, and against swellings, black rams wool dipped in water, and after that in oil, and then laid on the sore place, a removes away the sore, and if the sore is reeked, or fumigated, therewith, it contracts lacerated wounds.

2. Against ulcerations of the skin, and the swellings which be on a mans hands, or on other limbs, or about the anus, c smear with the wet which droppeth from a half sodden lung of a ram; quickly it removes them away.

3. For ulcerous wounds on the face, d a rams lung carven up small and laid to the sore, soon healeth it.

4. For scurfs; rams grease; and mingle e therewith soot, and salt and sand, and wipe it away with wool, and afterwards smear; it will be after this smoother.

---

a "Ad locorum dolorem," Lat.; a euphemism; and "pro-lapsa uulnera," properly "prolapsam uuluam," as in ed. 1539.

b "Ad glauculos et cauculos," Lat., also "clauculos," which, as appears in the same MS., fol. 68, is calculos.

c "Aut in ueretro," Lat., see Quadr., v. 10.

d "Ad liuores et sugillationes," Lat.

e "Admixta sandaraca," Lat.
[VIII.] Medicina de apro. [MS. O.]

Pis ael rap baper bvaegn zeroden y to opence zerophit 1 on pine ealle yap hyst zedizap.
Pis heappena 2 rape y teorpae baper bvaegn meng 3 pis huniz y ppis on pundoplice hyst haelep.

Pis nepprann 4 bate baper bvaegn zeroden y ze-

menegebd 5 pis huniz pundoplice hyst zelhalep.

Ezt pis rapum y sepunbebum 6 focum baper lunzen 

gebeaten ipide ymale y pis huniz zemenzeg 7 y to 

realpe 8 geden hpafe heo y yap haelep.
Pis innod toeppan upe 9 baper hipe pyre to 

opence 10 on pine y bonne dprince 11 yona him bidd pel.

12 Opar on pez to abonne 13 nm baper hipe y 

getter apulgremunde pyl toponne on pine zemenzeg 14 
y dprince hpafe hyst 15 pleo on pez ppm him.

Gip eapan py in man rape y bap 16 pyvpyr 17 yy onob 
yalcan realpe heo y ypyfe yod to lam.

Baper pyla to zepemmmanne nime baper zeallan y 
ympyre 18 mid hone teopy y pa heappan 19 bonne hafaed 
hemyceline hure.
Pis pylle yeocom men baper zeallan 20 pyre to 

opence 21 on pine oode on pzedeppe re dprince 22 hynce 

zehalep.
Pis spipdan 23 y plettan y hnapppungz zemit baper 
zelynde y peod on ppm zegzum 24 pzedeppe o y y e
OF SEXTUS PLACITUS.

VIII. Drawing of a boar.

1. For every sore, a boars brain sodden and wrought to a drink in wine alleviateth all the sore.
2. For sore of the coillons and of the yard, a boars brain with honey, and bind it on; wonderfully it healeth.

Drawing of a snake.

3. For bite of snake, a boars brain sodden and mingled with honey, wonderfully healeth.
4. Again, for sore and wounded feet, a boars lung beaten very small, and mingled with honey, and reduced to a salve; quickly this salve healeth the sore.
5. For flux of inwards, work to a drink in wine a new liver of boar, and then let the man drink; it will soon be well with him.
6. To do away the seams of wounds, take a boars liver, and some sweet apple-tree rind; boil them together in wine, when mingled, and let the man drink; quickly they flee away from him.
7. If ears are within sore, and matter be there, apply the same salve; it is very good for that.
8. Ut viri voluptas perficiatur, sume apri fel, quo unge penem et testiculos; ita ingentem libidinem habebit.
9. For a man who has the falling sickness, work to a drink a boars coillons in wine or in water; the drink will heal him.
10. Against spewing and nausea, and napping, take boars suet, and seethe in three sextariuses of water

a "Ad ueretri dolorem," Lat.; misunderstood in vii. 2., v. 10.
b "Flegmata," Lat.
c "Mali punici," Lat.
d This article is not found in the Latin; it is here latinized quo minus erubescamus.
e "Eminis," Lat., that is, heminis.
Spidda! Sel yëbeallen oo yéeptel bapey yam y opince he byp hal. y he sylf pundpad y pened y hüt y gëf lëcebdom y he bënac.

Pëd yënde. y pië blëddpan pane yënnm eoreper blëddpan mid pam miygan aleepe upp. y abid of y pe paça of apoden y y reöd yëddan y yle etan pam pe cempof lëpp of lëppofundu hez yëhalep.

Pëd yënde to etanne pa unhaele hez yëhalep.

Pëd homun baper yëeape. y jurel yëm be da on pine y yelombe bënnce pa homan hüt betep.

IX. Medi[ci]na [de] lupo. [D.]

Pëp deolupioenyygé y pië yëlhe yënhë püleyp. plëpë pel yëtëpob y yxoben yyle etan daam pe xepyp y y paPenlac pe hüm aep aëtëpdon ne yëm nillad hy.15

To plëpe16 püleyp xepof lege under bëne yyle pe unhaal plëpep.17

Gip yu yxëyxt püleyp quop aep10 bëne hye ne yxepefe19 he pe gi bu xarip-21 mid pe püleyp hyep xarip22 y xyl håep pa ytemæyetan on yfrpeet butan yëpnpu pu bëne pëd yxeppom ruled pe püf xopaad ymbë hîr23 pëd.

---

13 yxëpob, B. 14 hux, B. 15 plëpe, B. A later hand in V. has interlined huneef, but yürer is required, and so B. 17 unhaala plëpeè, B.
19 yxepe, B. 18 hëp, B. 20 yxeppamè, B. 21 xarip, B.
22 hëp, B. 23 hîr, B., but V. omits.
till that the third part is boiled away; add thereto boars foam, and let the man drink; he will be whole. And he himself will wonder, and will ween that it be some other leechdom that he drank.

11. For strangury and sore of bladder, take a boars bladder with the mie, heave it up, and abide until that the wet is flown off; afterwards seethe it, and give it to eat to him who suffers the trouble; wonderfully it healeth.

12. For them who mie under them, and cannot retain, a boars bladder roasted and given to be eaten, healeth the misase.

13. For erysipelatous inflammations, let the man drink frequently a boars sharn and sulphur rubbed down into wine; it amendeth the erysipelatous eruptions.

IX. Painting of a wolf.

1. For devil sickness and for an ill sight, give to eat a wolfs flesh, well dressed and sodden, to him who is in need of it; the apparitions which ere appeared to him, shall not disquiet him.

2. For sleep, lay a wolfs head under the pillow; the unhealthy shall sleep.

3. If thou seest a wolfs spoor ere than thou seest him, he will not scathe thee, if thou hast with thee a wolfs ridge (back) hair, and tail hair, the extremest part thereof, on thy journey; without fright thou shalt perform the journey, and the wolf shall sorrow about his journey.


b "Umbrosos," also, "a demonibus vel umbris quae per fantasmata apparent," Lat.

c "Conditam," Lat., seasoned.
Cagppeec on peç to donne zenum pulrer yryýpe eace. 7 hyc to oting1 y zeppid to sám eazon hit ze-
panad y pap yýp hit zeolomhe peamid2 zeýmýreð býp.

Pið milpppaece epice peñ hunder milce abpeb of pyýc to 
fronce3 on pine yýle býncan hit hælep.4 Sume nimað 
lpelpe inýlre5 y pyúbap on.

Pið pîpeppearð hæp onpeç to aßonne zif pà nimep-
puler meaph y ryýrept6 mid hraðe ðà stope ðe ða 
haep beod of aþullub7 ne zeýpapad peo fmyýpug yý hit 
erø pexen.

Se pîzman pe pe8 hæbbe bead bæam on imnoda. zif 
he9 býnced ryýpene meolec mid pine ð hunce ze-
menge10 gelhçe epne røna hit hæld.

Bicecan11 meolec zif ðu gelome cîba toð peoman12 
mid ryýrept13 ð æzhymúrne14 butan14 rape hý pexad.15

Peappare y peapta on peç to donne nim pulle y par 
mid bicecan hlonde mûb on þa peapta y on þa peappar 
hape ði beod9 aþege.

Pam mannnum þe maçon hpon16 gelhýpan hunder17 
zélýnde y epepeoaer reap mid ealumb øe zeýmýl býp 
on 6 eape18 hit þa beapen ðebetě.

Pið pebè19 hunder ðute nim þa pîympa ðe beod 
undep pebe hunder tungan mûb on peç ymð lœð utan 
þec ñpeop yýle þam þe toþiten yý he bid røna hal.

20 Pið peþope nim blæcer hunder beader þone yryýman 
roten peacancan21 hoh22 on capm he toþceaceð23 þone 
pepop.

1 frýng, B. 2 ñap, B. 2 býýlce, B. 4 hæleð, B.
3 milce, B., for miýrle. 6 fmyýpae, B. 7 -loð, B. 
9 heo, O. 10 -mæng-, B. 11 Bicecan, B. 
11 -pæc, B. 14 -tøn, B. 13 peacað, B. 
17 hunder, B. 16 -cæpe, B. 18 þoon, B.
21 peacancan, B. 22 hóð, B. 23 peacað, B.
20 ð in B. is omitted.
4. To remove away eye pain,\(^a\) take a wolfs right eye, and prick it to pieces, and bind it to the suffering eye; it maketh the sore to wane, if it frequently be smeared therewith.

5. For milt pain, snatch away the milt of a living hound, work it to a drink in wine, administer it to be drunk; it healeth. Some take a whelps intestines\(^b\) and bind them on.

6. For contrarious hairs, to do away with them, if thou takest a wolfs marrow\(^c\) and smearest therewith suddenly the places from which the hairs have been pulled, the smearing alloweth not that they again wax.

7. The woman who may have a dead bairn in her inwards, if she drinketh wolfs milk mingled with wine and honey in like quantities, soon it healeth.

8. If thou frequently smearest and touchest childrens gums with bitches milk, the teeth wax without sore.

9. To do away callosities and warts, take wool and wet it with bitches stale, bind it on the warts and on the callosities; quickly they be away.

10. For the men who hear but little, melt with old oil, hounds suet and juice of wormwood; drop it into the ear, it amendeth the deaf.

11. For tear of mad hound, take the worms which be under a mad hounds tongue, snip them away, lead them round about a fig tree, give them to him who hath been rent; he will be soon hole.

12.\(^d\) For a fever, take the right foot shank of a black dead hound, hang it on the arm; it shaketh off the fever.

\(^a\) "Ad glaucomata," Lat.
\(^b\) "Incisum fissumque catulum," Lat.
\(^d\) Arts. 12 to 18 are not in the Latin.
Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.

Medicina de leone.
13. Beware thee that thou mie not where the hound art. ix. mied; some men say that there a mans body changeth so that he may not, when he cometh to his wife, bed along with her.  
14. For a man haunted by apparitions, work a drink of a white hounds thost, or dung, in bitter ley; wonderfully it healeth.  
15. To do away with nits and insects which be on children, burn a hounds thost and rub it small, mingle it with honey and smear therewith; the salve doth away with the worms. Also, take the grass where a hound droppeth his dirt, pound it, bind on; quickly it healeth.  
16. For water addle, or dropsy, take dry hounds thost, work it to a drink; it healeth the watersick.  
17. To do away a dwarf, a give to the troubled man to eat thost of a white hound pounded to dust and mingled with meal and baked to a cake, ere the hour of the dwarfs arrival, whether by day or by night it be; his access is terribly strong, and after that it diminisheth and departeth away.  
18. Against water addle, or dropsy, lay a hounds vomit upon and bind it upon the inwards; the water addle floweth away through the outgang, or anal discharge.  

x. Drawing of a lion.  
1. Let those who suffer apparitions eat lion flesh; they will not after that suffer any apparition.  
2. For sore of ears, take lions suet, melt it in a dish, drop it into the ear; it will soon be well with it.  

a These are the dwarves of the old mythology of the Gothic races. The disease meant is convulsions.  

z 7 +
Piò aelcum rame zemýlec leon\(^1\) zelande - ĭ reprehid\(^2\) zemýlebd\(^3\) aele ran hýt zelandas.\(^4\)
Piò rina ĭ piô seneopa leoda rapium nim leon zelande - ĭ heoqer meanq\(^5\) mýlt ĭ zemẽq\(^6\) toremne rmyne\(^7\) mid ĭ rám ñer lichoman\(^8\), rona hýt býp hal.\(^9\)

**xi. Medicina de tauro.**

Piò naðdupena eardunqe ĭ aplúzennyyre - peannerg horn zehapenedne to aeran yrped ñer naðdupen eardien hý pléod onep.

Pommar of andplatan to donne rmyne mid peannerg blode calle pa pommar hýt of zenamep.

Feanneg zeallan piò eapena rýytin ĭ zemipne menz piò feld boena hunig do on pa easan pun doplice hýt zehelęp.

Pambe to aúzpennenne nim peanneg zeallan pomna on pulle piô under ĭ resl neosan rona he pa pambe onlygrep - do ĭ ñleç cibum orep ñone napolan he peonrep ut pa rýmpar.

Piò eapena rape peannerg zeallan menz piò hunig ĭ býne on ña easan rona him býp rel.

Piò cýmnu ñe beof on manner andplatan rmyne mid peannerg zeallan rona he býp clæne.

Piò apan bice odda manner rmyne mid peannerg zeallan rona heo\(^10\) bìd hal.

Piò æelce heamhnyftfe peannerg rmenu mýlt piô týppan

---

\(^1\) leon, B. \(^2\) ĭap, B. \(^3\) -pað, B. \(^4\) -egað, B. 
\(^5\) meanq, B. \(^6\) -mænc, B. \(^7\) rmypan, B. \(^8\) -haman, B. 
\(^9\) A folio in B. was here cut out before the time when Junius made his transcript. 
\(^10\) bìc should be masculine.
3. For any sore, melted lion suet, and smeared there-with; it relieveth every sore.\textsuperscript{a}

4. For sores of sinews and of knee joints, take lion suet and harts marrow, melt them and mingle together; smear therewith; the sore of the body will soon be well.

\textit{XI. Drawing of a bull.}

1. Against the dwelling by one of snakes, and for their removal; scatter a bulls horn burnt to ashes where the snakes dwell, they will flee away.

2. To remove ugly marks from the face, smear with bulls blood; it taketh away all the marks.

3. Mingle with field bees honey\textsuperscript{b} a bulls gall, against obscurity and darkness of the eyes, put it upon the eyes; wonderfully it healeth.

4. To stir a wamb, take a bulls gall, collect it on wool, bind it under the seat, or \textit{rump}, below it; soon it relaxeth the wamb; do that ilk to children over the navel, it will cast out the worms.

5. For sore of ears, mingle a bulls gall with honey, and drip it on the ears; soon it will be well with them.

6. For churnels\textsuperscript{c} which are upon a mans face, smear them with bulls gall; soon he will be clean.

\textit{Painting of an ape.}

7. For bite of ape or of man, smear with bulls gall; soon it will be hole.

8. For every hardness, melt bulls grease with tar,\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a} This sentence is ill worded in the Saxon text. "\textit{Adeps leonis remissus statim inunctus omnem dolorem sedat}," Lat., ed. 1539. I do not know that \textit{papmid} can mean \textit{statim}.

\textsuperscript{b} \textit{Melle attico}, read as "\textit{attacorum}.”

\textsuperscript{c} \textit{Lentigines}, Lat.

\textsuperscript{d} \textit{Resina}, Lat.
THE MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS

"leze on ealle pa rap y haeande hyt seldigad y gehnerceap.

"pomponyfse peamm[ry] meanir on selaettum pine amnce y betep.

"aelcum rapo amncce peampe yop on hatum aetep peona hyt haelp.

"bruce peampe yop paemm leze on pone bruce yippan him bid pel.

"perepey bruye o dane yper baepn paampe yop y pread kep on.

"py pa pylyle don beophtne anpilatan nam peampe receten cnuca y huyt y mnd sride rmale on eced rmype miid pone anpilatan donee hyt he beopht.

"pemanan to donne nam bruce peampe recallan yype to hure o dane elco ymnd on pin y amncce gelse he bid py geanna to pirbingum.

XII. Medicina de elephanto.

"yep yrlyce pommor op lechoman on pex to nimenne yem miid hurnge gecnuma y to gelse plesophlece hyst pa pommor1 ofgenumed.

"epey pio pommor op anpilatan to donne yyr pyrman miid ham yuipan brute bessamliche hym anpilatan rmype heo pa pommor appeomapa.

XIII. Medicina de cane.

"ealle rap yyr py on ropepeanbon rumern biser brylene hlepan donee yyr ugeononde2 ne ongritef py aenig rap.

\[1\] pommar, O.  \[2\] geseononde, V.
and lay on; it will make lithe and nesh all the sores and the hard flesh.

9. For bad spasm, let one drink in wine a bulls marrow in heated wine; that amendeth.

10. For every sore, let one drink bulls dung in hot water; soon it healeth.

11. For a breach, or fracture, lay bulls dung warm on the breach; afterwards it will be well with him (the sufferer).

12. For waters burning or fires, burn bulls dung and shed thereon.

13. If thou will make a face bright, take bulls sharn, pound and break up, and rub it very small in vinegar, smear therewith the face; then will it be bright.

14. Ad concubitum perficiendum; testiculos tauri siccatos in pulverem redige: aut etiam alterutrum; in vino comminutos crebris ille haustibus ebibat, qui hoc philtro indiget; ita promptior ad venerem erit atque citatior.

XII. Painting of a somewhat fantastic elephant.

1. For any ill spot, to take it from the body, take elephant bone, or ivory, pounded with honey and applied; wonderfully it removes the disfiguring marks.

2. Again, for blemishes, to remove them from the face, if a woman with the same dust daily, smeareth her face, she will purge away the spots.

XIII. Painting of a dog.

1. For all sores, if thou in the early part of summer takest for food any whelp, being then still blind, thou shalt not be sensible of any sore.

a "Ad torminosos," Lat.
b "Ad alopicias," Lat., baldness.
c This article is not in the Latin. Caput velamus.
Pið portogenýtte ñunice hunder blod hýt hælep • pundoplice.

Pið zëppel ñæma ñecýndlima hunder hearpodpanne ñecnucad ë to zëlepz pundoplice hæo hælep.

Pið cýnhlice abole pede hunder hearpod ñecnucad ë mid pine zëmenzæd to ñunice hýt hælep.

Pið cancøn pund hunder hearpod to æxan zëbæpned ë on zërtpeded hýt ña cancøn pundæ geææelp.

Pið recyppendum¹ næglim geææned hunder hearpod ë reo aexe ñæþón zëbón ña unzæzënu hýt on æg æþûppæ.

Pið pede hunder plite hunder hearpod geææned to æxan ë ñæp on zëbón eall þ ættøn ë ña rulnoyyy hýt ut æþûppæ ë ña pedæban bïtar geææelp.

Épt pede hunder hearpod ë hiþ hrep zëboden ë zërealð to etanne þam þe topliten bið pundoplice hýt hyne geææelp.

To zëhpýlcum hýyce hunder brægen aled on pulle ë þ toþnoæene to zëppæþen peøreþþyne þazæ þonne hýþ hýt ææte zëbatoð ë ñæp hýþ ææææ to þæstæne zëppæþykþyre.

Pið eazæppæcæ ë rïcæ toþacæ hunder hearpod • zif þ zæþþøpp eazæ acc • nîm þ zæþþøpp eazæ • zif þ zëppþþøpp eazæ acc • nîm þ zëppþþøpp þ pyd utan ën hýt hææelp pel.

Pið top þæce hunder tuæxar ñæm to æxan hææ æcæpuæ lune ñîne þo þ hâr ën ë ñunice ë ño þra ææøæme þa þæþ beæð hale.

Pið top þæømenæ zëppæl² hunder tuæ ææææned

---

¹ - endu, V. ² Pið þ æb þæx þæen hutan ñøre, O.
2. For griping, let the sick drink hounds blood; it healeth wonderfully.

3. For swelling of the naturalia, a hounds head pan, or skull, pounded and applied, wondrously healeth.

4. For the kingly disease, jaundice, the head of a mad dog pounded and mingled for a drink with wine, healeth.

5. For cancer, the head of a mad dog burnt to ashes and spread on, healeth the cancer wounds.

6. For scurfy nails, a burnt hounds head, and the ash thereon put; that application removes away the improprieties.

7. For a laceration by a mad dog, a hounds head burnt to ashes and thereon applied, casteth out all the venom and the foulness, and healeth the maddening bites.

8. Again, a mad dogs head and his liver sodden and given to be eaten to him who has been torn, wonderfully healeth him.

9. For any fracture, a hounds brain laid upon wool and bound upon the broken place for fourteen days; then will it be firmly amended, and there shall be a need for a firmer binding up.

10. For pain and pricking sensation in the eyes, break to pieces a hounds head; if the right eye ache, take the right eye; if the left eye ache, take the left eye, and bind it on externally; it healeth well.

11. For pain of teeth, burn to ashes the tusks or canine teeth of a hound, heat a cup full of wine, put the dust in, and let the man drink; and so do frequently, the teeth shall be whole.

12. For swelling of the gums, a hounds tusk burnt

---

a "Ad torminosos," Lat., ed. 1538.
b Thus "Ad seabiem unguium" among receipts MS. Sloane, 146, fol. 43.
372 THE MEDICINA DE QUADRUPEDIBUS

荀 male _overlay_iden γ on _overlay_theon tophmeomena ἵππιλαρ  Overlay_εδριατεάδ.

Piθ hunda pednύσει 1 γ ἵππερπρενύγγην 2 se ἴραθ hundr heoptan mid him ne beοδ ongean hine hunday cene :

1 hpeδνεργε, B.  2 -νεργε, B.
and rubbed small and applied, extinguishes swellings of toothrooms.

13. For savageness of hounds and contrariousness; he who hath a hounds heart with him, against him shall not hounds be keen.

End of Medicina de quadrupedibus.
FLY LEAF LEECHDOMS.

In a different hand.

Diy 1; co eahyalpe 1 gemm xeulunpe rтан y palt rтан y ripp y pеth on реge 1 y bruf buph clаd y do cалpa gеlсе mісеl y do еal tozеdеpе 1 y bruf ерt buph limеnе clаd 1 y 1 арandаn lеесеореft.

In a different hand.

Pi8 luгеn уadle 1 Gеnm hрite hапе huнал 1 y ыгоро y рubаn 1 y gllус 1 y brуге рyтz 1 y bruun рyтz 1 y рude menее y gnumе рylhаn 1 оf аеlеnе ruрpe рyтz 1 реuе рyтz 1 гenuе рuphе рyтz 1 gеnuе 1 гenuе рyтz 1 гenuе рyтz 1 гenuе рuлnе еalоd 1 y рео8 ра руπtаn 1 d8d d реuе рuлnе еalоd y 1 anеlе 1 аеz реuе dеuе dеuе rulnе еalоd 1 y оn оn еuе реuуme lеаft 1 h1t 1 аlеuеdе bote. b a

1 A later hand has inserted e to make realy. Read help8.
1. This is the best eyesalve for eye pain, and for mist, and for pin, and for worms, and for itchings, and for eyes running with teardrops, and for every known swelling: take feverfue blossoms, and dills blossoms, and thunder clovers\(^a\) blossoms, and hammer worts\(^b\) blossoms, and wormwood of two kinds, and pulegium, and the netherward part of a lily, and coloured dill,\(^c\) and lovage, and pellitory, and pound the worts together, and boil them together in harts marrow or in his grease, and mingle oil besides; put them a good mickle into the eyes, and smear them outwardly, and warm at the fire; and this salve helpeth for any swelling, to swallow it and to smear with it, on whatever limb it may be.

2. This is efficacious for an eyesalve: take yellow stone (ochre), and salt stone (rock salt), and pepper, and weigh them in a balance, and drive them through a cloth, and put of all equally much, and put all together, and drive again through a linen cloth; this is a tried leechcraft.

3. For lung disease, take white horehound, and hys-sop, and rue, and gallue,\(^d\) and brysewort, and brown-\(^d\) Herb. art. l.x. wort,\(^e\) and wood marche, and groundsel, of each of these worts twenty pennyweight, and take a sextarius full of old ale, and seethe the worts till the sester of ale is half sodden away, and drink every day a cup full of it cold, and at evening a very little of it warm, the last thing; it is a healing remedy.

\(^a\) *Aiuga reptans*. gl.  
\(^b\) *Parietaria officinalis*.  
\(^c\) *Achillea tomentosa* ?  
\(^e\) Various herbs are known by this name.
In a different hand of the XII century?

Polleio • Aneto • Centauria • minore • Ruta • Saluia • Grana pionie • de his equaliter fume & tribula cum uno aut ueteri ceruisa & da bibere iecuno.

Peretro • Cinamomo • Sinapisf femine • Cumino aâfo • Pipero • de hif equaliter tere & confice cum melle despumato 7 ueterif cum opus habueris.

Acerpe de confirmo hoc est consolida • & fac inde ruffum & da bibere femine patienti fluxum sanguinis • & fanabatur.

Warantæ1 mif cum uno da ei bibere aut de foluf fraximi • Alter • Accipe satureiam & bulli cum lacte • & da ei bibere.
4. Against gout, and against the wristdrop; take the wort hermodactylus, by another name titulosa, that is, in our own language, the great crow leek; take this leeks heads and dry them thoroughly, and take thereof by weight of two and a half pennies, and pyrethrum and Roman \(^b\) rinds, and cummin, and a fourth part of laurel berries (\textit{one fourth as much}), and of the other worts, of each by weight of a half penny and six pepper corns, unweighed, and grind all to dust, and add wine two egg shells full; this is a true leechcraft. Give it to the man to drink till that he be hole.

\(^a\) \textit{Allium ursinum}. Leac is masculine: on the construction with \textit{pæc}, see St. Marharetæ \textit{pe Meiden ant Martyr}, p. 89.

\(^b\) Cinnamon.
AD VERTIGINEM.

Nam betonica quaele frigde on pin opfa on alba ealaed. quaele quaele frigde on pin opfa on alba ealaed.
9. For giddiness.

Take betony, and boil thoroughly in wine or in old ale, and wash the head with the infusion, and then lay the wort, so warm, about the head, and wreathe with a cloth, and so let be all right.

10. Again, for the same: take savine, and betony, and wormwood, and marche, and seethe in wine or in other liquor thoroughly, and take cabbage stalks and burn them to ashes, and then take the infusion from the worts and pour over the ashes with it, and so make it into a ley and wash the head therewith; and afterwards take the worts warm, all except the savine, and bind to the head all night.

11. For pain in the chest.

Take elecampane roots and bark that has grown again, and dry thoroughly and make into a dust, and drive it through a cloth, and take honey and seethe it thoroughly; after that take the dust and mingle it therewith, and stir thoroughly together, and put into a box, and use when need be. Again, for the same, take redstalked horehound, and hyssop, and stamp, and put into a new pot, a layer of the horehound, and another of hyssop, and a third of fresh butter, and again the worts and butter, and so on till the pot be full, and seethe them thoroughly together, and afterwards wring through a cloth; and use when need be, fasting cold, and at night in hot ale, or broth, or water.

"Pids pa blezene zeinim nigon æcpa. y seod hiz pezte. y nim pa zeolcan. y ðo y 'prite apez. y [f]mepa ða zeolcan on anpe pannan. y pmung. y pð ðt pmh ænne clâd. y nim eall ðpa pela ðpopena pînef. ðpa æcpa æcpa beo. y eall [ðpa] pela ðpopena ðnhalgoðef. eile. y eall ðpa pela hunigel ðpopena. y de puoilef more eall ðpa pela ðpopena zeinim þonne ð zeðð hit eall tofomme. y pmung ðt pmh ænne clâd. y lye þam menn étan him byð fona fel.

MS. Harl. 6258, fol. 42. [51].

"Pids eafod ece pollege ð on engl. ðprége ðrofle: pulle on ele. odder on clane butere. ðe smyre ð heafod mid.

De Beta.

Against blains, take nine eggs and boil them hard, and take the yolks and throw the white away, and grease the yolks in a pan, and wring out the liquor through a cloth; and take as many drops of wine as there are of the eggs, and as many drops of unhallowed oil, and as many drops of honey; and from a root of fennel as many drops: then take and put it all together, and wring it out through a cloth, and give to the man to eat, it will soon be well with him.

For head ache, boil in oil, or in clean butter, pulegium, that is in English, dwarf dwosle, and smear the head with it.

Of Beet.

For old and constant head ache, pound the wort which hight beet, and rub upon the temples and top of the head, thou shalt wonder at the leechdom. Again, for the same, pound celandine in vinegar and smear the head therewith, above the eyes: the man shall soon be better. For a paralysed body, work a bath. Take the netherward part of the mickle fern, and elder rind, pound them together, and add thereto dregs of mede, and wrap the man up warm. If sinews shrink, take beaten mugwort mixed with oil; when settled, smear therewith. Again, seethe juice of mugwort in oil, smear therewith. For head ache, take betony and pepper, pound together, let them hang one night in a cloth, and smear the head therewith. For soreness of

1 Aspidium filix.  
2 Read beppeh.
leaf. t finul. t ribban. calra esenfela. t xemeng pyd myle. t pyd parer. t bepa mid. ¶ Ad tumorem nenuorum. Plantaginis folia. contunde. cum modico sale. et bibe ieiunus. Bete nigre succus. et radicis minus dimidio melle admixto. si naribus infundatur. ita ut palatum transeat. pituitas omnes defluunt et naribus et dentibus dolentibus prodest. Item ysopi satureie. sicce. organi fasciculos singulos in sapone optime per triduum macerabis. hoc per singulos menses. non solum capite sanus. sed et pectore et stomacho eris. ¶ Cui capud cum dolore findi uidetur. Succum edere cum oleo. miscetur et acceetum. et unge nares. et statim sedabitur.

MS. Cott. Domit. A. 1, fol 55 b.

pay pyrta sceolon to penrealpe. elene. zapleac.cepulle parde. narp. harenner rot. huniz. y pipup. snucige ealle da pyrta. y punghe buph clad. y pylle ponne on jam hunige.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 228, margin.

P6 eahpeace (altered to pepece).

genim hærne neodopeapde cnupa y pung buph hæreonne clad. y do leat to pung ponne in jam eagan.
shanks and foot ache; betony and mallow, and fennel and ribwort, of all equal quantities, and mingle with milk and with water; smear therewith.

These worts must do for a wensalve; inula, garlic, chervil, radish, turnip, ravens foot, honey, and pepper. Pound all the worts, and wring through a cloth, and boil them then in the honey.

For pain in the eye.

Take the netherward part of a bulrush, pound it, and wring it through a hair cloth, and add salt; then squeeze it into the eye.
MS. C.C.C. 41., p. 226, in the margin.

Ne popholen namuhie qué dé ic áge je na\(^1\) dé mihte hépéd úrne dpiken. Ic géfolte ye Eadelenan, and ic géfolte córit on pode ahagen yra ic pence dé jir peoh to pinbanne. nay to op peopp zanne, j to pitanne nay to ophýpeeanné y to lúpanne. nay to odhédanne. Gappmund mòde dégeñ mid tæt peoh, j pepe tæt peoh and hàpa tæt peoh. j healb tæt peoh. and pepe hàm tæt peoh. tæt he mæppie nabbé lander tæt he hit odhédëe ne polban j hit odhënee ne húya tæt he hit óh hit\(^2\) healbd zýf hút hpa zedo. ne gédiese hit him mæppie binnan bíyüm mihtum. cunne ic hit mihtà. hit mægen. and hir mihtà. and hir mundobærtal eall he peoppíge yra gýen\(^3\) pudu peopnìe. yra bprédel béo ñra ñyfvel. se dé jir peoh odhëpgean pence. oððe dé jir opf odhélían dence. amen.


Píð ymbe.

nim eopban oppeorp mid þünte spíppan handa undeñ þinum spíppan pet j cæt po ic undeñ pot ymbe ic hit hææt eopðe mæg píð ealpa þíhta zéhpulce j píð andan j píð æmindo j píð ña micelan manneñ tundan j píð on poppeorp open gæst þonne hi spíppan ñ cæd hitte ñe rípte ñir físað to eopban naçppa ñe píle tu pída fliçtan béo ñe ñra zemindíge mineñ mòde ña píð manna zéhpulc méter ñ eplef.

---

\(^1\) Read ma.  
\(^2\) Strike out hit.  
\(^3\) Read yýep, yýr.
To find lost cattle.

Neither stolen nor hidden be aught of what I own; any more than Herod could our Lord. I remembered Saint Helena and I remembered Christ on the rood hung; so I think to find these beeves, not to have them go far, and to know where they are, not to work them mischief, and to love them, not to lead them astray. Garmund, servant of God, find me those beeves, and fetch me those beeves, and have those beeves, and hold those beeves, and bring home those beeves, so that he, the misdoer, may never have any land, to lead them to, nor ground to bring them to, nor houses to keep them in. If one do this deed, let it avail him never. Within three nights I will try his powers, his might, his main, and his protecting crafts. Be he quite wary, as wood is ware of fire, as thigh of bramble or of thistle, he, who may be thinking to mislead these beeves or to mispossess this cattle. Amen.

For catching a swarm of bees.

Take some earth, throw it with thy right hand under thy right foot and say, "I take under foot, I am trying what earth avails for everything in the world and against spite and against malice, and against the mickle tongue of man, and against dis-pleasure." Throw over them some gravel where they swarm, and say,—

"Sit ye, my ladies, sink,
"Sink ye to earth down;
"Never be so wild,
"As to the wood to fly.
"Be ye as mindful of my good as every man is of meat and estate."

*AGIOS* • *AGIOS* • [genim tregen] • . . . lante [taccan pedepedede] • y put on aedepene sticcan [be] haelcene ecge: an pater noster • od ende • y ler bone [tacce]an bone1 be[ppurenn]e ou pa plone • y bone o8[e]jine on . . . . . . . . orep jam odrum sticca[n]u.

---

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 292, margin.

'Pi8 ealpa peo[n]ba zurnishedum.

dextera domini fecit uirtute dextera domini ex-altante me non moriar sed uuaam et narrabo opera domini dextera glorificata est in uirtute dextera manus tua confringit mimicof et per multitudinem mageetatif tuae contreuisti adversariof meof mihiu rim tuam et comedit eol sic per uerba amedatio fice erif immundissime spiritus fletul oculorum tibi gehenna ignif cedite • a capit • a capillis • a labu • a lingu • a col • a pectoribus • ab unuerisf • compagibus membrorum eus ut non habeant potestatem diabuluf ab homine isto • n. de capit • de capillis • nec nocendi • nec tangendi • nec dormendi • nec tangendi • nec infur-gendi • nec in meridiano • nec in ufu • nec in risu • nec in fulgendo ne[c] ef fine. Sed in nome domini nostri iesu christi qui cum patre et spiritu sancto unus aternus deus in unitate spiritus sancti per omnia secula seculorum.

1]a, MS.
This is to cure thy cattle.

[Sing] over thy cattle every evening to be a help to them, the Tersanctus. [Take two] four edged sticks . . . . . and write on either stick, on each edge, the pater noster to the end; and let fall the inscribed stick on the floor, and the other . . . .

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 346, margin.

Πίδα μαγάν μεονείλε.

Adrurer nof deuif salutaris nofier exclude angelum lanelum malum qui fromachum dolorem fromachu facet sed in dormuilo sancto angelu tuo santaret sem seru tu in tuo sancto nomine sanatione[m] ad ad tribuere . per.
Partly alliterative.

388 CHARMS.


[Gif Ḣpγ]beon be on lungen codon:
	on hylle. Ḣ bærw to axan on middan
ſumepeir meffe [她说 ĵō] peerto halr petep. Ḣ geor
on heora muð on middan [ſumepeir meʃpe meʃen. Ḣ ſing pał Ḣpγ fealmaf ſeøn ſep. [Mifepene] nostri ſj
Exupgæz dominur ſj Quicumque uult.

Ibid.

Gif ſeeap ſionyl on.1

[ſeønum] lytel nœpf caled. ſj geor innen æele ſeepa
ſeeapa muð. ſj do s [hi hpiadʃop ſeøgøn. ſj heom
ſumd to bote.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 400; margin.

Partly alliterative.

Ic me on ḩγyde zyprde beluce ſj on ſødæ helbe ber-
beode. pif ſæne ſæna ſrice pif ſæne ſæna ſege pif ſæne
ʒyymma zytpe pif ſæne micela etfa je bïd čgæpam lað
y pif eal ſl lað je into land pæte ʒyse zalðop ic
degale zygyip ic me peze pøpďize ſj pøpďize se me
dezne me meŋ ne zemuyne ne me maŋa ne seerence ne
me nœppe mïnum peope pøh flatt ne zepympłe. ac zelæle
me ælmhæʒi and fynu mœppe ꜜaft eallæ pødæp
ʒyŋiŋ Ḣŋytheŋ ſpa ſpa ic zegynd neorpha fçyppnde
alpame and Iface and spille men moyʃer ſj acob ſj
ʃaurt ſj ſoʃeŋ. ſj euαŋ ſj ananna ſj elizabet ſahape ſj
ee maŋe modui xypel ſj eac ʃypend ſipa engla chlipse

1 Of uncertain signification.
If cattle have disease of the lungs.

...and burn to ashes on midsummers day: add holy water, and pour it into their mouth on midsummers morrow; and sing these three psalms over them: Psalm li.st, Psalm lxviii.th, and the Athanasian creed.

If sheep be ailing.

Take a little new ale, and pour it into the mouth of each of the sheep; and manage to make them swallow it quickish; that will prove of benefit to them.

A charm or prayer.

I fortify myself in this rod, and deliver myself into God's allegiance, against the sore sigh, against the sore blow, against the grim horror, against the mickle terror, which is to everyone loathly, and against all the loathly mischief which into the land may come: a triumphant charm I chant, a triumphant rod I bear, word victory and work victory; let this avail me, let no night mare mar me, nor my belly swink me, nor fear come on me ever for my life: but may the Almighty heal me and his Son and the Paraclete Spirit, Lord worthy of all glory, as I have heard, heavens creator. Abraham and Isaac and such men, Moses and Jacob, and David, and Joseph, and Eve, and Hannah and Elizabeth, Sarah and eke Mary, mother of Christ, and also a thousand of the angels I call to be a guard

1 Probably a holy rood.
2 As fœo; ymp is feminine.
3 Perhaps, thousands.
MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 216.

_DIR^4 man sceal cpeđan done hif ceapa hplene man
Bethlehem^6 hate. seof buph de cmr on gebo~en re~
seif geme~fod ofen cahne mbbange~d. fla ñeof b~
purfe rop mannum ma~e. per crue~m x~ j gebede
be done ~npu E~r j cpeđ ~mpa ^ x~j ab oriente
reduc~. j in p~t and cpe~x. crux x~j ab occidente

1 men, MS.; read meb.
2 Read jam.
3 Strike out.
4 The shape of the s in these

pieces is often transitional between r and f.
5 Read pu.
6 Observe the alliteration.
to me against all fiends. May they bear me up and
keep me in peace and protect my life, uphold me
altogether, ruling my conduct; may there be to me
a hope of glory, hand over head, the hall of the
hallows, the regions of the glorious and triumphant, of
the truthful angels. With all blithe mood I pray, that
for me, hand over head, Matthew be helmet, Mark
brynie, a light lifes bulwark, Luke my sword, sharp
and sheeredged, John my shield, embellished with glory.
Ye Seraphim, guardians of the ways! Forth I shall
depart, friends I shall meet, all the glory of angels,
through the lore of the blessed one. Now pray I to
the victor for Gods mercy, for a good departure, for
a good, mild, and light wind upon those shores; the
winds I know, the encircling water, ever preserved
against all enemies. Friends I shall meet, that I
may dwell on the Almightys, yea, in his peace,
protected against the loathsome one, who hunts me
for my life, established in the glory of angels, and in
the holy hand of the mighty one of heaven, while I
may live upon earth. Amen.

A charm to recover cattle.

A man must sing this when one hath stolen any
one of his cattle. Say before thou speak any other
word. Bethlehem was hight the borough, wherein
Christ was born: it is far famed over all earth. So
may this deed be in sight of men notorious, per cru-
cem Christi. Then pray three times to the east, and
say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from
the east; and turn to the west, and say, may the
cross of Christ bring it back from the west; and to

1 That is, as in a game easily
won.
2 Coat of mail.
3 See J. M. K. in Gentlemans Maga-
mine, 1834, p. 604.
reducat • \( y \) in \( yf \) • \( y \) epe\( d \) \( p \)\( p \)\( p \) • crux \( x \)\( \nu \) amendie reducant\(^1\) and in nor\( o \) \( y \) epe\( d \) crux \( x \)\( \nu \) abicondita fune\(^2\) et inuent\( a \) est Iudeas epe\( r \) alen\( z \) \( g \)bbidon \( h \)um \( d \)\( e \)\( d \) \( p \)\( y \)\( f \)\( t \)\( s \) \( n \)\( a \)lalon • \( p \)\( e \)\( \nu \) \( h \)pohelen \( m \)nh\( t \)\( o \) • \( g \)\( p \)\( a \) n\( \nu \)\( p \)\( e \)\( r \) \( d \)\( e \) \( d \) poholen \( n \) e \( p \)\( y \)\( p \)\( n \) • \( p \)\( s \)\( p \)\( e \) crucem \( x \)\( \nu \).

Ibid.

See Wanley, p. 114.

Gip peoh fy undernumen \( g \)\( i \)\( p \) \( h \)\( t \) \( h \)\( i \)\( h \) \( y \) hoy \( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( g \) \( h \)\( i \) on \( h \)\( i \)\( f \)\( p \)\( e \)\( t \)\( e \)\( p \)\( a \) \( o \)\( d \)\( s \)\( e \) on \( h \)\( i \)\( f \)\( h \)\( b \)\( n \)\( d \)\( e \) • \( g \)\( i \)\( p \) \( h \)\( i \) \( h \) \( \i \)\( p \)\( e \)\( h \)•• peoh \( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( g \) on \( p \)\( a \)\( e \)\( t \) hogpee and on\( t \)\( e \)\( n \)\( d \) • \( m \)• candella \( h \)\( m \)\( f \)\( f \) \( d \)\( m \)• \( f \)\( e \)\( x \)\( a \) • ne \( m \)\( e \)\( g \) \( h \)\( i \) \( n \) \( a \) \( n \) \( m \)\( a \) pohelen. Gip \( h \)\( i \) \( h \) \( \i \)\( p \)\( e \)\( h \)•• o\( p \)\( e \)\( o \)\( h \) \( p \)\( o \)\( n \)\( n \)\( e \)\( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( g \) \( h \)\( o \) \( n \) \( h \) \( o \) • \( m \)\( n \) healpa \( d \)\( i \)\( n \) • \( g \)\( i \)\( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( g \)\( e \)\( r \)\( e \)\( t \) upp\( t \)\( i \)\( d \) h\( i \)\( t \) • \( g \)\( e \)\( p \)\( e \)\( \nu \)\( p \)\( o \)\( h \)\( e \) • \( P \)\( e \)\( t \)\( u \)\( p \)\( P \)\( d \) • \( P \)\( a \)\( p \)\( e \) • \( P \)\( h \)\( i \)\( p \) • M\( a \) \( r \)\( i \)\( e \) • B\( m \)\( g \)\( i \) • F\( e \)\( l \)\( i \) • in nomine dei • \( g \)\( c \)\( h \)\( i e \) • qui que\( r \)\( i \)\( t \) inuent.

MS. Bibl. Bodl. Junius, 85.\(^3\)

\( P \)\( d \)\( p \)\( i \) be\( a \)\( m \) e\( c \)\( e \)\( n \)\( u \).\(^4\)

Wanley, p. 44. Maria virgo peperit Christum, Elisabet sterelis peperit Johannem baptistam. Adiuro te insans si es masculus an femin\( a \) per patrem et filium et spiritum sanctum ut exes, et recedas • et ultra • ei non noceas neque insipientiam illi facias • amen. Videns dominus flentes sorores lazari ad monumentum lacrimatus est coram iudeis et clamabat lazare veni foras et prodiit; ligatus manibus et pedibus qui fuerat quatriduanus mortuus. \( P \)\( m \)\( i \)\( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( s \)\( i \)\( n \)\( e \)\( p \)\( e \)\( x \)\( e \)\( \nu \) \( s \)\( e \) ne\( n \)\( e \)\( c \)\( t \) to nanen p\( y \)\( n \)\( n \) • \( y \) bind under l\( i \)\( p \)\( e \) p\( \nu \)\( d \)\( p \)\( a n \) pot ;\(^5\)

\(^1\) Read reducat.
\(^2\) Read est.
\(^3\) From a transcript forwarded by a friend.
\(^4\) For childbirth.
\(^5\) Write this on wax which has never been applied to any work, and bind it under her right foot.
the south, and say thrice, may the cross of Christ bring it back from the south; and to the north, and say, the cross of Christ was hidden and has been found. The Jews hanged Christ, they did to him the worst of deeds; they concealed what they were not able to conceal. So never may this deed become concealed. Per crucem Christi.

*For the same.*

If cattle be taken away privily; if it be a horse, sing this over his foot shackles, or over his bridle. If it be another sort of cattle, sing over the hoof track, and light three candles and drip the wax three times into the hoof track. No man will be able to conceal it. If it be other goods, then sing it on the four sides of thee, and first sing it looking up. Peter, Paul, Patrick, Philip, Mary, Bridget, Felicitas; in the name of God, and the church; he who seeketh, findeth.

——

Charm. 2

*Pio gervice.*

Ριο εμφερ μαν κατα τα μορφες και ον αυτη ε ατε νοστερον· longinus miles lancea ponxit dominum et restitit sanguis et recessit dolor;

---

1 As furniture; see Thwaites, Hept. Genes. xxxi. 36.  2 For a stitch. Write a cross of Christ, and sing over the place this thrice.  3 From a transcript forwarded by a friend.
Præ uncündum ἱρύλε.¹

ring on òrne læcęringe. in pater noster: ἵ ἐπὶ 
ymb ἵ ῳαντ. ἵ ἔρχει. Fuge diabolus Christus te se-
quitur. quando natus est Christus fugit dolor; ἵ 
ἀρτοῦ. pater noster. ἵ 1.1. Fuge diabolus;

Præ τοῦ εἰ.²

Sanctus Petrus supra marmoream —— ³


Præ blödréne of nofù ὑπὲρ to hýr forheóst on 
exf mel.

Stomen calcof +

Stomen mecartoun +

For bloodrunning from the nose, write on the man's 
forehead in the shape of a cross.

¹ For a strange swelling. Sing 
upon thy little finger a pater noster, 
and draw a line about the sore, and 
say.

² For tooth ache.

³ The rest is wanting. It is con-
tained in Lacnunga, fol. 183.
This is the circle of Saint Columbkill.

Write this circle with the point of thy knife upon a meal stone or quern, and cut a stake in the middle of the hedge surrounding thy fields; and lay the stone upon the stake, so that it be all under ground except the inscribed part.
Against theft.

Ponne be ma[n] lher popstele appur pit spigeande y do on pinne pinkepan seô under pinum hô. Ponne zeeclaxte pu hur sôna.

When a man stealeth anything, write this in silence and put it into thy left shoe, under thy heel. Then thou shalt soon hear of it.
Against loss of bees.

... a plant of madder, on thy hive; then no man will be able to steal them, the while the plant is on the hive.

Ibid. fol. 16 a.

Ut furicef garbaf non noceant.

Dr. if peo blæsfung þæppa.
HER ys seo bôt by by meabt þine accepāl betan 

...
A charm for bewitched land.

Here is the remedy, how thou mayst amend thine acres, if they will not wax well, or if therein anything improper have been done, by sorcery or witchcraft.

Take then at night, ere it dawn, four turfs on the four quarters of the land, and mark how they formerly stood. Then take oil and honey and barm and milk of every cattle which is on the land, and part of every kind of tree which is grown on the land except hard beams, and part of every wort known by name except the buckbean(?) only, and add to them holy water, and then drop of it thrice upon the place of the turfs, and then say these words: Crescite, that is wax; et multiplicamini, that is and multiply; et replete, that is and fill; terram, that is this earth, etc. And say the Paternoster as often as the other formula, and after that bear the turfs to church and let a mass priest sing four masses over the turfs, and let the green surface be turned towards the altar, and then let the turfs be brought to the places where they were before ere the setting of the sun. And let the man have wrought for him four crosses of quickbeam, and let him write upon each end, "Matthew, etc." Let him lay the cross of Christ upon the lower part of the pit, and then say, etc. Then take the turfs and set them down therein, and say nine times these words: Crescite, as before, and the Paternoster as often, and then turn eastward, and lout down nine times humbly, and then say these words:

I stand towards the east
For grace I entreat
I pray the Lord glorious
I pray the Lord good and great
400 CHARMS.

pone magiam • domine • bidde bone munian opihten bidde

becca haliyan heoperunicer peapd. eopdan ic bidde y
up heoron y ca ropan pance magiam. y heoperne
meah. y health neede y ic mode y bi zealdop mid ype
opihtenes tosum ontyanan pymeh trumne gepane apacean
yap paetmar us to populd mytte zeppylye yap soldan mid
mytte geleapam phitygan yap pance tyna ypa pe pitega
cpeab. paet pe heerde ape on eoppylice fe pe eelmyyran
daelde domlice opihtenes pances • pende pe ponne • in
ramptager aptrice ponne on andlang and amin yeqp
letamor • and cpeab ponne scs. scs. scs. op ende • ring
ponne • benedicite apenedon eapmon • y magnificat
y patae norter • in • y bebeod hit cpryte y pance
magiam • y pepe halgan pode to lore • y to pecphinga
y pam ape y le land age y callon pam pe him un-
derneode pyn • bone y call yelion ponne nine
man uncup ræd æt almesmannum and pelle him ypa
ppylye ppylyce man æt him nine and zegadepe calle
lyn pulh zeteoago xogadepe boqize ponne on pam

fol. 172 a.

fol. 172 b.
I pray the holy
Heavens ruler
Earth I pray
And heaven above
And the sooth
Saintly Mary
And heavens might
And halls on high
That I may this gibberish
By grace of the Lord,
With teeth disclose
Through firmness of thought,
Wake up the wanting crops
For our worldly weal,
Fill up the fields of earth
With firm belief
Prank forth these grassy plains
As said the prophet,
That he on earth honour should have
Whoso his alms
Hath dutifully dealt out
Doing his Lords will.

Then turn thyself thrice according to the suns course,
and then stretch out along and there count the litanies,¹
and then say the Tersanctus to the end; then sing the
Benedicite with arms extended,² and the Magnificat,
and the Paternoster, thrice, and commend it to Christ
and to St. Mary and to the Holy Rood, for love, and
for reverence, and for grace for him who owneth the
land, and all them who are subject to him. When
all that is done, then let one take strange seed of
almsmen, and give them twice as much as was taken
from them, and gather all his plough apparatus to-
gether; then let him bore a hole in the plough beam

¹ Every saints name counting as
² In the position of the crucified one. Jesus.
beame ṭop · ʿ pīnol · and gehalgode pāpan ʿ gehalgod realt nim ponne ṭ rēd yēte on ṭeap rulēs body · cēpē ponne · epe · epe · epe · eoppan modon yēunne pē re alpalda ese ḷuhiṭen aṣeṇa peṭenpā and ṭuītdnpe eacniaṭpā and elniendṅa ṭecartā hēnre1 ḷeipē pēstma · ʿ jēapē ṭpādān bepe pēstma · ʿ jēapē hētān ṭpātē pēstma · ʿ jēalpa eoppan pēstma · yēunne him ese ḷuhiṭen ʿ j hī ṭalige pē on [h]eponum ryn ṭaa ṭ hīf yēp ᵃ ṭeguḥid pīd ealpa peonā geḥpēne ʿ j hēo ᵃ ṭegopēn pīd ealpa bealpē gehpyle pāpā2 lyblaca geōnd land pāpen. Nu ṭe bīdē ṭōne pāldend pē ṭē ṭeap pōπūbl geceop ṭ pē yē nan to bēp eπūol pīp ne to bēs qeēptīg man pēst apendan ne māgē pōπūbl3 ṭūl gecephēnē·

1 hēnre requires emendation; 2 pāpā ṭē? as an interim reading I would offer ṭēpe. The genitives are partitives. Bepe, ḷpē, are made feminine. 3 Read pōπūbl; the penman had written pōπūbl and then erased ṭ.
and put therein styrax and fennel and hallowed soap and hallowed salt, then take the seed as above, and put it on the body of the plough, then say,

Erce! Erce! Erce!
Mother Earth
May the Almighty grant thee,
The eternal Lord,
Acres waxing
With sprouts wantoning,
Fertile, brisk creations,
The rural crops,
And the broad
Crops of barley
And the white
Wheaten crops
And all the
Crops of earth.
Grant the owner
God Almighty
And his hallows
In heaven who are,
That his farm be fortified
Gainst all fiends, gainst each one,
And may it be embattled round
Gainst baleful blastings every one,
Which sorceries may
Through a land sow.
Now I pray the wielder of all,
Him, who made this world of yore
That there be none so cunning wife
That there be none so crafty man
Who shall render weak and null
Words so deftly neatly said.

1 eopban is vocative.  
2 Loquacious woman.
ponne man ğa rulh ropd ıpme. and ğa ropman
rump onyceote. Cpe9 ponne hal pep pu rolhe ıpma
modop beo pu znopende on zodes pe9me podhe
zefyllod ıpum to nytte.

Nim ponne aeles cynney melo and abace man In-
nepepe9ne handa bhapnće łącz ę zecned hine mid
meolce ę mid halíc pætepe ę lege unurp ğa rop-
man rump cpepe ponne pul æcepi podhej ıpma cunne
heonht blopenbe pu zebletrub peoph pe9 haligion no-
man ęe ęas hepon zerpceop ę ęay eoppan ęe pe on
luap pe zod pe ęay zpundar zeronhte zeronne ęp
znopende ıppe ęp ęp corpa zehlyele cume to nytte.
cpe9 ponne ęi. Cpepeite. In nomine patmp ęit
benediceti. Amen. ę patep ıp ępmod.
Then let one drive forward the plough\textsuperscript{1} and cut the first furrow; then say,

\begin{verbatim}
Hail to thee, mother earth
Mortals maintaining;
Be growing and fertile
By the goodness of God,
Filled with fodder
Our folk to feed.
\end{verbatim}

Then take meal of every kind and let one bake a broad loaf, as big as will lie within his two hands, and knead it with milk and with holy water, and lay it under the first furrow. Then say,

\begin{verbatim}
Land filled with fodder
Mankind to feed
Brightly blooming
Blessed become thou
For the holy name
Of him who heaven created,
And this earth
On which we live,
May the God who made these grounds
Grant to us his growing grace,
That to us of corn each kind
May come to good.
\end{verbatim}

Then say thrice, "Crescite, etc." and the Paternoster thrice.

\textsuperscript{1} Sulh is feminine, Ægelstans Dooms, xvi. p. 88; Edgars Laws, i. p. 111.
LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
LIST OF WORKS

PUBLISHED

By the late Record and State Paper Commissioners, or under the Direction of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, which may be purchased of Messrs. Longman and Co., London; Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, Oxford and London; Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge and London; Messrs. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh; and Mr. A. Thom, Dublin.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND STATE PAPERS.

Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio. Henry III.—Edward III. Edited by Henry Playford, Esq. 2 vols. folio (1805—1810). Price 25s. boards, or 12s. 6d. each.


STATUTES OF THE REALM, large folio. Vols. 4 (in 2 parts), 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, including 2 vols. of Indices (1819—1828). Edited by Sir T. E. Tomlins, John Raithby, John Caley, and Wm. Elliott, Esqrs. Price 31s. 6d. each; except the Alphabetical and Chronological Indices, price 30s. each.


* * The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. Price 2s. 6d.


DUCATUS LANCASTRIAE CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. Part 3, Calendar to the Pleadings, &c., Henry VII.—Ph. and Mary; and Calendar to the Pleadings, 1—13 Elizabeth. Part 4, Calendar to Pleadings to end of Elizabeth. (1827—1834.) Edited by R. J. Harper, John Caley, and Wm. Minchin, Esqrs. Folio, boards, Part 3 (or Vol. 2), price 31s. 6d.; and Part 4 (or Vol. 3), price 21s.

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; to which are prefixed, Examples of earlier Proceedings in that Court from Richard II. to Elizabeth, from the Originals in the Tower. Edited by John Bayley, Esq. Vols. 2 and 3 (1830—1832), folio, boards, price 21s. each.

Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm. Edward I., II. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. (1830—1834.) Folio, boards, Vol. 2, Division 1, Edward II., price 21s.; Vol. 2, Division 2, price 21s.; Vol. 2, Division 3, price 42s.

Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, 10 Richard II.—33 Henry VIII. Edited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. 7 vols. royal 8vo. (1834—1837), cloth, 98s.; or separately, price 14s. each.

Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, a.d. 1201—1216. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1835), cloth. Price 31s. 6d.
* The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. Price 9s.

Rotuli Curle Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King’s Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. Price 28s.

Rotuli Normanniae in Turri Londinensi asservati, a.d. 1200—1205; also, from 1417 to 1418. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. Price 12s. 6d.


Ancient Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty’s Exchequer; together with Documents illustrating the History of that Repository. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 3 vols. royal 8vo. (1836), cloth. Price 42s.

Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, and the Transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty’s Exchequer. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1837), cloth, Price 18s.


Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum “The Record of Caernarvon,” e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 1 vol. folio (1838), cloth. Price 31s. 6d.

E E 2
REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS,
1831 to 1837. 1 vol. folio, boards. Price 8s.

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF ENGLAND; comprising Laws
enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Æthelberht to Cnut,
with an English Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called
Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and
those ascribed to Henry the First; also, Monumenta Ecclesiastica
Anglicana, from the 7th to the 10th century; and the Ancient
Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws; with a compendious
Glossary, &c. Edited by BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq. 1 vol. folio
(1840), cloth. Price 40s.


ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES; comprising Laws supposed
to be enacted by Howel the Good; modified by subsequent Regu-
lations under the Native Princes, prior to the Conquest by Edward
the First; and anomalous Laws, consisting principally of Institu-
tions which, by the Statute of Ruddlan, were admitted to continue
in force. With an English Translation of the Welsh Text. To
which are added, a few Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of
the Welsh Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. With
Indices and Glossary. Edited by ANEURIN OWEN, Esq. 1 vol.
folio (1841), cloth. Price 44s.


Rotuli de Liberatis ac de Misis et Præstitis, Regnante Johanne.
Edited by THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo.
(1844), cloth. Price 6s.

The Great Rolls of the Pipe for the Second, Third, and
Fourth Years of the Reign of King Henry the Second,
1155—1158. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 vol. royal
8vo. (1844), cloth. Price 4s. 6d.

The Great Roll of the Pipe for the First Year of the
Reign of King Richard the First, 1189—1190. Edited by
the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. Price 6s.

Documents Illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th
centuries, selected from the Records in the Exchequer. Edited
by HENRY COLE, Esq. 1 vol. fcp. folio (1844), cloth. Price
45s. 6d.

Modus Tenendi Parliamentum. An Ancient Treatise on the Mode
of holding the Parliament in England. Edited by THOMAS
DUFFUS HARDY, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. (1846), cloth. Price 2s. 6d.


THE ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND. 11 vols. folio (1814—1844). Vol. I. Edited by THOMAS THOMSON and COSMO INNES, Esqrs. Price 42s. Also, Vols. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; price 10s. 6d. each.


ISSUE ROLL OF THOMAS DE BRANTINGHAM, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing Payments out of His Majesty's Revenue, 44 Edward III., 1370. Edited by FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1835), cloth. Price 35s.

— Royal 8vo. cloth. Price 25s.

ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, containing similar matter to the above; James I.; extracted from the Pell Records. Edited by FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1836), cloth. Price 30s.

— Royal 8vo. cloth. Price 21s.

ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, containing similar matter to the above; Henry III.—Henry VI.; extracted from the Pell Records. Edited by FREDERICK DEVON, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1837), cloth. Price 40s.

— Royal 8vo. cloth. Price 30s.


HANDBOOK TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS. By F. S. THOMAS, Esq. Royal 8vo. (1853.) Price 12s.
STATE PAPERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH. 11 vols. 4to., cloth, (1830—1852), with Indices of Persons and Places. Price 5l. 15s. 6d. ; or separately, price 10s. 6d. each.

Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II. & III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV. & V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.

HISTORICAL NOTES RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND; from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne (1509—1714). Designed as a Book of instant Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and Manuscripts. The Name of every Person and Event mentioned in History within the above period is placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, and the Authority whence taken is given in each case, whether from Printed History or from Manuscripts. By F. S. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 3 vols. 8vo. (1856.) Price 40s.
CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

[Imperial 8vo. Price 15s. each Volume.]

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF
EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, PRESERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Edited by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A.
1856.
Vol. I.—1547-1580.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF
JAMES I., PRESERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.
Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1857-1859.
Vol. II.—1611-1618.
Vol. III.—1619-1623.
Vol. IV.—1623-1625, with Addenda.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF
CHARLES I., PRESERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.
Edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. 1858-1863.
Vol. II.—1627-1628.
Vol. III.—1628-1629.
Vol. IV.—1629-1631.
Vol. V.—1631-1633.
Vol. VI.—1633-1634.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF
CHARLES II., PRESERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.
Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1860-1863.
Vol. II.—1661-1662.
Vol. III.—1663-1664.
Vol. IV.—1664-1665.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS RELATING TO SCOTLAND, PRESERVED IN
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Edited by Markham John
Thorpe, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.
Vol. I., THE SCOTTISH SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII.,
EDWARD VI., MARY, AND ELIZABETH, 1509-1589.
Vol. II., THE SCOTTISH SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,
1589-1603; AN APPENDIX TO THE SCOTTISH SERIES, 1543-
1592; AND THE STATE PAPERS RELATING TO MARY QUEEN OF
SCOTS DURING HER DETENTION IN ENGLAND, 1568-1587.


Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574-1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616.


Vol. I.—1509-1514.


CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH. *Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A.*, of University College, Durham. 1863.


CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by G. A. Bergenroth.* 1862.


---

In the Press.


CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. VII.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to ENGLAND, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. Edited by Rawdon Brown, Esq.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. Vol. II.

In Progress.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. Edited by G. A. Bergenroth. Vol. II. Henry VIII.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

"[Royal 8vo.  Price 10s. each Volume or Part.]


4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adae de Marisco Epistole. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londonie. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALPEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.


8. HISTORIA MONASTERICI S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS, by THOMAS of ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. Edited by C. HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.
9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis), Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. Edited by F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A.


13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. Edited by Sir H. Ellis, K.H.


17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. Edited by the Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel.


34. **Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum Libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divini Sapientis.** Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A.


---

**In the Press.**

**Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie.** Edited by J. Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight.

**Recueil des Croniques et Anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a Present Nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin.** Edited by William Hardy, Esq.


**A Collection of Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles.** Edited by George W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. Oxon.


**Letters and Papers Illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England.** Vol. II. Edited by the Rev. J. Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham.
POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDENI, with Trevisa's Translation. Edited by C. Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., with other LETTERS and DOCUMENTS. Edited by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.


ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL AND CLERICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD BETWEEN THE REIGNS OF HENRY III. AND HENRY VII. Edited by the Rev. H. Anstey, M.A.


ROLL OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND, 16 RICHARD II. Edited by the Rev. James Graves, Rector of Ennismag, Ireland.


ANNALS OF TIEWKESBURY, DUNSTAPLE, Waverley, Margan, and Burton. Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrar of the University, Cambridge.

RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIE. Vol. II., 872-1066. Edited by John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.


THE WORKS OF GIRAUDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vol. IV. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.
In Progress.

Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1400. Edited by Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper in the Department of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum.


January 1864.