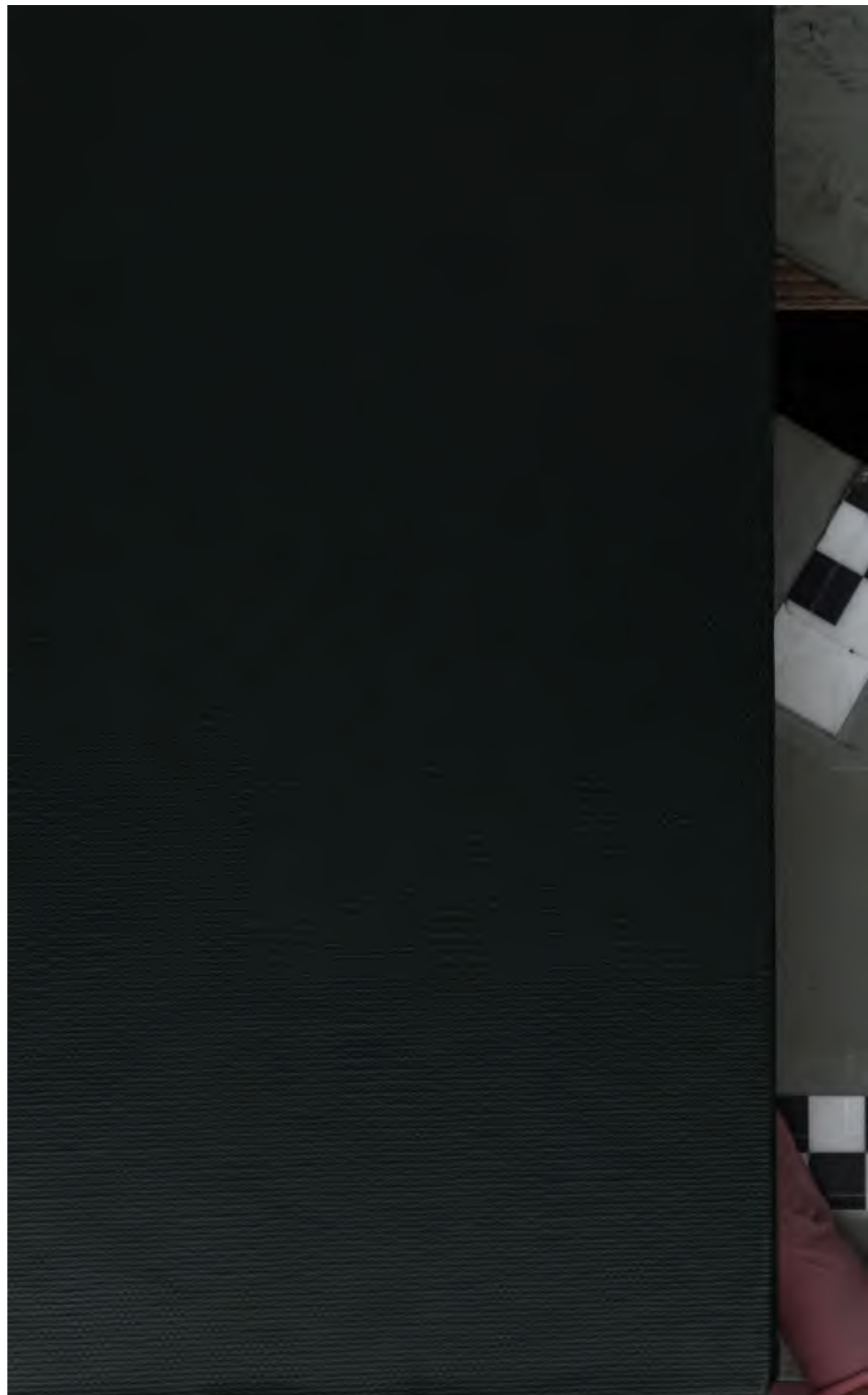






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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be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

Legewofam in nede

Ribbe
dyuo gloffa

Pif dēpa tūpe
Tūp mōp mīpēt genūm nēmege.
genūm pō p v l e u n p r i p t e t y n o g l o t
p u n g e n u e n d e j o n e t e g e p l i t t e
d r i p e o n t t u p e p u n d o p l e t h y t
h e l e p
G a r t f a n t a
S u n d c o m .



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.

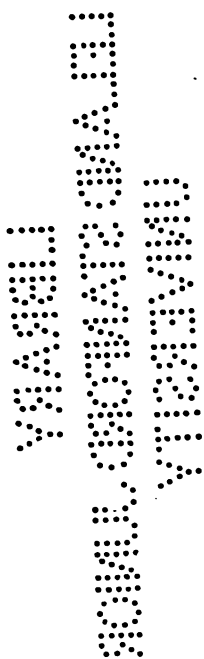
VOL. I.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

L O N D O N :

LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, AND GREEN.

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PREFACE.

P R E F A C E.

It will be difficult for the kindest temper to give Prepossessions 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.

Indigenous
botany of the
Teutonic
races.

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.¹ 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.

¹ Herodot. lib. iv. cap. 74. Theophrastos, Hist. Plant. lib. ix. cap. 15.

From the cradle modern Englishmen are taught to fight an angry battle against superstition, and they treat 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 feverfue, the *Pyrethrum parthenium*, must be pulled from the ground with the left hand, that the fevered patients name must be spoken forth, and that the herbcrist must not look behind him.¹

Partly originating from the Magi.

Plinius says also,² that the Magi and the Pythagoreans had many foolish tales about the *eryngium*, known in England as sea holly.³ That they ordered the pseudo anchusa 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.⁴ They used the *ἀγλαοφωτὶς*, or pæony,⁵ for evocation of spirits.⁶ They got cures for

¹ Plin. xxi. 104 = 30.

² Id. xxii. 9 = 8.

³ *E. campestre*, being very rare.

⁴ Plin. xxii. 24 = 20.

⁵ If it is the pæony.

⁶ 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.¹

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.² The heart of a hen, placed upon a womans left breast while she is asleep, will make her tell all her secrets.³ 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.⁴ 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.⁵ Bulls dung was good for dropsical men, cows dung for women.⁶

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."⁷ 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.¹ For sleep the gall of a sacrificed goat smeared on the eyes or put under the pillow was good.²

Demokritos was a devoted adherent of the teaching Demokritos. of the Magi, "magorum studiosissimus."³ 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, Θεῶν βρώτην, food of Gods, which kept the kings of Persia in health and vigour of mind.⁴ The Θεαγγελίς, or gospel plant, was drunk by the Magi before divination. The γελωτοφυλλίς, or laughter plant, produced fancies 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 Pythagoras. 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. xxviii. 79.

³ Id. xxiv. 102 = 17.

⁴ Ibid.

and the like.¹ He taught that holding anethum, that is dill, in the hand, is good against epilepsy.² 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 aquifolia or holly.³ Chrysippus, that an animal, nobody knew anything about, the phrygium, was a good amulet for quartan fevers.⁴ 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.⁵

Serapion.

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, quæ cum saltum sumerent palpitando, discusso dolore miterent. Alii denique hoc adiutorii genus Pythagoram*

¹ Εἶναι πάντα τὸν ἀέρα ψυχῶν ἐμπεων· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων πέμπεσθαι ἀνθρώποις τοὺς τε ὕνείρους καὶ τὰ σημεῖα νόσου τε καὶ ὑγείας· καὶ οὐ μόνον ἀνθρώποις ἀλλὰ καὶ προβάτοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις κτήνεσιν. Εἰς τε τούτους γίνεσθαι τοὺς τε καθαρμοὺς,

καὶ ἀποτροπιασμούς μαντικὴν τε πᾶσαν καὶ κληδόνας καὶ τὰ ὅμοια.

Diogenes, Laert. V. Pythag. 32.

² Plin. xx. 73.

³ Id. xxiv. 102. 72.

⁴ Id. xxx. 30.

⁵ Id. xxviii. 79.

"memorant invenisse: sed Sorani iudicio videntur hi
 "mentis vanitate iactari, qui modulis et cantilena
 "passionis robur excludi posse crediderunt."¹

Plinius records that the rule is to sow basil with Plinius, curses and ugly words;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;³ he knew a man of prætorian 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;⁴ that Sappho fell in love with Phaon because he found a masculine root of *eryngium*;⁵ that an amulet of the seed of tribulus cures varicose veins;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 mans and his parents names are duly pronounced aloud;⁷ that if a man carry a poplar wand in his hand he will not get his legs chafed;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.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

¹ Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. cap. 1, p. 555, ed. of 1709.

² Cum maledictis ac probris, xix. 37=7.

³ Plin. xx. 3=1.

⁴ Id. xx. 81=20.

⁵ Id. xxii. 9=8.

⁶ Id. xxii. 12=10.

⁷ Id. xxii. 16=14.

⁸ Id. xxiv. 32=8.

⁹ Id. xxiv. 62=11.

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 scarabæus (*s. stercorarius*);¹ a holly planted in (the courtyard of) a house keeps off witchcrafts;² they say that an amulet of the chamæelæa (*Dafne laureola*, *D. mezereum*) will cure pearl "albugo" in the eyes, provided that the plant be gathered before sunrise, and the purpose be outspoken;³ an herb picked from the head of a statue and tied up in a red thread will cure head ache;⁴ an herb by which dogs stale, if drawn untouched by iron, cures dislocations.⁵ Enough, perhaps, has been said to mark the character of Plinius collections.

Iosephos.

With Plinius was contemporary Ioseph, or Josephus. The tales about the mandrake current much later, and found in the Saxon Herbarium,⁶ are traceable to what he says⁷ 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 οὐρον γυναικὸς ἢ τὸ ἐμμηνοῦ 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.

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.⁸

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. Iud. VII. vi. 3 = p. 117.

⁷ Art. cxxii.

⁸ Aetius, 607. c. in the *Medicæ Artis Principes*, unpublished in the original language.

Xenokrates, who, says Galenos, flourished two generations, 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 swallowing 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, severally, 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 δ' ἰδρωτός τε καὶ οὐρου καὶ καταμνηρίου γυναικὸς ἀσελγῆς καὶ βδελυρᾶ, καὶ τούτων οὐδὲν ἦττον ἢ κόπρος, ἦν διαχρισμένην τε τοῖς κατὰ τὸ στόμα καὶ τὴν φάρυγγα μορίοις εἰς τὴν γαστέρα καταπινομένην ἔγραψεν ὁ Ξενοκράτης ὅτι ποτὲ ποιεῖν δύναται.

γέγραφε δὲ καὶ περὶ τοῦ κατὰ τὰ ὦτα ῥύπου καταπινομένου.

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

² Lib. ix. cap. 4, p. 538, ed. 1556.

"students of medicine." Pamphilos had written in alphabetical order about herbs.¹

Alexander of
Tralles.

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 cæcum of a pig prepared with myrrh, and put up in a wolfs or dogs skin, is a good thing to wear. A ring with Hercules strangling a lion on the Median stone, is good to wear.² A bit of a child's 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 N³ 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

¹ Οὕτω δὲ καὶ Πάμφιλος ἐποίησατο τὴν περὶ τῶν βοτανῶν πραγματείαν. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν εἰς τε μύθους γραῶν τινὰς ἐξετράπετο καὶ τινὰς γοητείας Αἰγυπτίας ληρώδεις ἅμα τίσιν ἐπιφαύς, ἃς ἀναιρούμενοι τὰς βοτάνας ἐπιλέγουσι. καὶ δὴ κέχρηται πρὸς περιάπτα καὶ ἄλλας μαγανείας οὐ περιέρχους μόνον, οὐδ' ἔξω τῆς ἰατρικῆς τέχνης, ἀλλὰ καὶ ψευδεῖς ἀπάσας. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὔτε τούτων οὐδὲν οὔτε τὰς τούτων ἐτι ληρώδεις μεταμορφώσεις ἐροῦμεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τοῖς μικροῖς παισὶ κομιδῇ χρησίμως ὑπολαμβάνομεν εἶναι τοὺς τοιού-

τους μύθους, μήτι γε δὴ τοῖς μετιέναι σπεύδουσι τὰ τῆς ἰατρικῆς ἔργα. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ πρὸς Ἱπποκράτους εὐθέως ἐν ἀρχῇ τῶν ἀφορισμῶν εἰρησθαι ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρὰ, χάριν τοῦ μὴ καταναλίσκειν τοὺς χρόνους εἰς ἄχρηστα.

Galen. de facult. simpl., lib. vi.
p. 792, ed. Kühn.

² A Gnostic device. See Montfaucon, plates 159, 161, 163.

³ The N on the ring is Gnostic; see Montfaucon, t. cl., clxix., clxxvii.

only to such as can keep secrets, and are trusty (φιλαρέτους).¹ For the gout he recommends a certain cloth, κόρης παρθένου τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῶν καταμηνίων ῥάκος αἰλυνθέν, 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, τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στοναχίζετο γαῖα, 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, " threu, 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, zuon, threux, bain, " chook, consolidate this plaster as it was at first, now, " now, quick, quick."² Then bits were to be chopped off a chamæleon, 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 ὁ φαρμακευτής, a metal cross, ἥλον ἐσταυρωμένον, tied as a periapt to the arm. He obtains from Zalachthes and Osthane, 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.

Antiquity and
universality of
magic.

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, ζώοντιον.

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.

The influence of magic renewed.

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.

The invading Barbarians not educated up to Greek skill.

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 *σμίχρον τρύπανον*, a small *trepan*, which implies also some greater, a *πίων*, or *saw*, which had a *περίοδος* or circular motion, and which is judged by medical men to be the *tryphine*, and a *πίων 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, *ράβδηνες*,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 *Ὀρχος* in the works of Hippokrates may be his; according to the last editor of his works, it is his, or of the Koan

Examples of Hellenic skill.

¹ Hippokr. p. 907, 913, fol. ed. 1615. Sprengel Versuch einer pragmatischen Geschichte der Arzneikunde, vol. i. p. 425.

² Hippokr. ut sup. p. 755.

Lithotrity.

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.¹ The process is spoken of as familiar, and its dangers are shortly expressed by Aretæos (A.D. 81), who observes that men sometimes die the very day of the operation, which, however, is indispensable.² The same author mentions the relief afforded to those afflicted with the stone by the use of the catheter.³ 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.⁴ 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.)⁵ Ammonios is supposed to have practised at Alexandria.

¹ Οὐ τεμέω δὲ οὐδὲ μὴν λιθιῶντας. ἐκχωρήσω δὲ ἐργάτησι ἀνδράσι πρηξίος τῇσδε. (I write ἐργάτησι not ἐργάτησι.)

² Aret. Chronic. lib. ii. cap. 4.

³ Id. Acut. lib. ii. cap. 9.

⁴ Philagrios in Aetios. col. 551, in Med. Art. Principes. The original is unpublished.

⁵ Id hoc modo fit. Vncus iniicitur calculo, sic, ut facile cum con-

cussum quoque teneat, ne is retro revolvatur; tum ferramentum adhibetur crassitudinis modicæ, prima parte tenui, sed retusa, quod ad motum calculo, et ex altera parte ictum, eum 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 Antyllus² wrote down the proper directions for even a timid operator.

We find described in the Museo Borbonico³ some Surgical instruments of bronze discovered in Hercul-
num and Pompeii. There is the speculum magnum matricis, or δίοπτριον, 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 δίοπτρα, composed of two branches bent at right angles and opening by pressure on the handles: this instrument was known as κατοπτήρ, 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: ἀποβροχθέν οὖν ἡ

¹ A veteribus probatam approbat
arteriæ divisuram ob respirationem
faciendam, quam laryngotomiam
vocat. Cælius Aurelianus. Acut.
III. iv. p. 193.

² In Paullus Ægineta, lib. vi.
cap. 33.

³ Vol. xiv. pl. 36, also Vulpes,
plate iv.

⁴ Lib. vi. cap. 73.

⁵ Hæm., sect. 6.

διαρραπτέον τὰ φέροντα τῶν ἀγγείων ἐπὶ τὴν τομήν; *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

Forceps. 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

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

Another tap. An instrument suited to carry off the dropsical humours by a little at a time on successive days, as Celsus⁵ and Paulus Ægineta⁶ 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, The probe, "*specillum*," *μήλη*, 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. vii. cap. 15.*

⁴ *Lib. vi. cap. 50.*

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 *κυάθισκος*; those which had a flat extremity were *σπαθόμηλαι*; such as had a knob at each end were *διπύρρηνα*.

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 *λαβίδες*, *volsellæ*.

Other instruments.

Hooks, *hamuli*, *ἄγκιστρα*, 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, *μοχλικόν*, *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. 22.

² Plate III. fig. 1.

³ Galen. Medicus, cap. xix.

⁴ Paulus Æginet., lib. vi. cap.

48.

a small plate suitable in the form of its handle for the application of cautery by fire.¹

A drug.

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 Ἰνδικὸν of Dioskorides." They are severally lettered Λύκιον παρὰ Μουσαίου, Ἡρακλείου Λύκον [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.

Northern medicine.

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.

Resources.

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 *εὐπορίστὰ*, 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 Pæan, no *Æsculapius*, 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,
ef þú vilt læknir vera	if thou a leech wilt be
ok kunna sár 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 lúta austr 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 *Sigrdrifumál* II. in *Sæmundar Edda*.

the announcement of the patients name, so often found in our Saxon volumes.

Þat kann ek annat,	That ken I second,
er þurfu þta synir,	there needs us sons of men,
þeir er vilja lækna líva. ¹	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

tion of
us.

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.

about
society

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 Laenuunga, fol. 162.

³ Galldra 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 Examples. "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."¹ For the same disorder, write on a clean sheet of paper *ουβαιν*, and hang this round the patients neck, with a thread from the loom.² In a state of purity and chastity, write on a clean sheet of paper *φυρφαραν*, and hang it round the mans neck; it will stop the approach of inflammation.³ The following will stop inflammation coming on, written on a clean sheet of paper; *ρουβος, ρνονειρας ρηελιος ως. καντεφορα. 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.⁴ Again, write on a thin plate of gold with a needle of copper *ορνω ουρωδη*; do this on a Monday; observe chastity; it will long and much avail.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷ If any thing to cause annoyance get into a man's eye, with five fingers

¹ Col. 269 h.

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 resoenco, bregan gresso, and spit thrice.¹ For the same, shut the vexed eye and say thrice, in mon deromarcos axatison, and spit thrice; this remedy is "mirificum."² 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.³ 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 κασσαρια σουρωφβι, 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 κριθη σε διωκει, *flee, flee, barley thee chaseth*. For the same, touch the sore with the medicinal or ring finger, and say thrice, vigaria gasaria.⁴ To shorten the matter, blood may be stanchd by the words sicycuma, cucuma, ucuma, cuma, uma, ma, a. Also by "Stupid "on a mountain went, stupid stupid was;"⁵ by socnon socnon;⁶ σοκσοχαμ συκιμα;⁷ by ψα ψε ψη ψε ψη ψα ψε.⁸ For toothache say, Argidam margidam stur-gidam;⁹ also, spit in a frogs mouth, and request him to make off with the toothache.¹⁰ For a troublesome uvula catch a spider, say suitable words, and make a phylactery of it.¹¹ 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.¹² "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."¹ 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 τρίμορφον χρύσειον Τοάναδον,
καὶ ταρταρυῆχον [δεσπότην] Τουσάναδον.
σῶσόν με, σεμνὲ νερτέρων 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:

Μή μοι γοργεῖν κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου
ἐξ αἴδος πέμψειεν ἐπαινὴ Περσεφόνεια.⁴

For disease in the kidneys, as an amulet *καραβρωθῶ*.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 mans 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 κελεύει μὴ κυεῖν κόλον πόνοις.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 * M Θ R I A

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. *τριμερῇ*, ed.

³ Col. 308 f.

⁴ Col. 309 b. *Odyss.* 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.

wild beasts, etc.¹ For chafing in riding or walking, tie to the thigh on paper the word *κυστος*.² For gout, before getting out of bed in the morning, spit on your hand, rub all your sinews, and say, Flee, gout, flee, etc.³

Albertus
Magnus.

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."

Effects, bad.

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.

Effects, good.

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 zealous enemy of sorceries attacked her upon the wickedness of getting well in this way; and prevailed

¹ Col. 391 h.

² Col. 392 b.

³ Col. 411 a.

on her to give him the amulet to examine. When unfolded, the paper showed nothing but these words: "Der Teufel cratze dir die augen aus, und scheisse dir in die löcher," *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 sulphurous 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-

man Mahr, masculine; Isl. Mara, feminine.

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, tam-boured 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 Galleo 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 deep-sea; he was therefore always attended by a man, whose duty it was to wake him when-

¹ *Demology*, p. 24.

² The narratives are

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,¹ for the physician Soranus denies this popular belief, denies that it deserves a place among the πάθη, passionēs, or as men phrase it now, that it is worthy the attention of a pathologer, but declares it a mere perturbation of sleep.² This calling a nocturnal horror by mean names does not dispose of its alarms. Themison of Laodikeia, (B.C. 63,) called it Πνιγαλίων, *Throttler, Choker*, "siquidem prafocat ægro-
"tantes."³ Others commonly called it the Ἐφιάλης, 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,"⁴ and perhaps under the general term, "temptations of the fiend."⁵ The

¹ Cælius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. i. cap. iii. p. 289, ed. 1709.

² Somni turbatio, *ibid.*

³ Περὶ τοῦ ἐφιάλου. τὸν ἐφιάλητην οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ ἀνδρὸς ὠνομάσθαι λέγουσιν, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ φαντασιουῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ γινόμενους, ὡς ἐφαλλομένου τινός. Θεμίσων δὲ διὰ τοῦ δεκάτου τῶν ἐπιστολικῶν πνιγαλίωνα προσωνόμασεν, ἴσως ἀπὸ τοῦ πνίγειν. Συνίσταται δὲ περὶ τοὺς κραιπαλοῦντας καὶ συνεχῶς ἁεπτοῦντας. τοῖς δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ γενομένοις παρακολουθεῖ δυσκνησία καὶ

ναρκώδης συναίσθησις παρὰ τοὺς ὕπνους, πνιγμοῦ φαντασία καὶ κατάληψις, ὡς ἐπιπεσόντος τινός, μετὰ τοῦ ἀδυνατεῖν πρὸς ἐκβοᾶν ἢ φωνεῖν ἀσημάτως. Ἐνιοὶ δὲ φαντασιούνται καὶ ἀκούειν πολλάκις τοῦ ἐπιπεσόντος, καὶ ἀφροδισίων αὐτῶν δρέγεσθαι, φεύγειν δὲ τῶν δακτύλων συναχθέντων.—Paulus Ægineta, lib. iii. cap. 15.

⁴ Herbarium, i. 1; Medicina de Quadr. viii. 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 chattered 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

Grendel.

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 fair¹ spread floor,
 “ the fiend set foot. Ireful 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, would² 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 ^{day.} 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 *Fagne, ποικίλον, variegated, as if* | ² Purposed to.
 with tessellæ.

Dæmonium
concupiscentiæ

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.”¹

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 sæpe extitisse mulieribus, et earum appetisse ac peregissee concubitus; et quosdam daemones, quos Dæmos Galli nuncupant, hanc assidue immunditiam et tentare et efficere; plures talesque asseverant, ut hoc negare impudentiæ videatur; non hinc aliquid audeo definire, utrum aliqui spiritus . . . possint etiam hanc pati libidinem, ut . . . sentientibus feminis miscantur.”²

Women, sensitive
to what is wrong,

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; “Dæmones incubos et succubos hominibus infestos, ex D. Augustino et alio patribus cognoscimus [rather, *cognovimus*]; verumtamen non facile in similibus omnibus fides

¹ Pope Gregorius in Bedæ, | ² August. de Civit. Dei, xv. 23.

“ *adhibenda, præcipue femineo sexui, mirabilium for-
marum in imaginatione suscepturo.*”¹

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 *ιατροί*, 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.² In the Church the Exorcist ranked after the subdeacon and the acolyte.

The Church
affirms the
doctrine.

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 prudens Exorcista utrum hæc afflictio non infligatur a Deo aliquando feminis ob nimiam curiositatem in vestibus, ornatu crinium et similibus, quibus non contentæ naturali sua pulcritudine, variis fucis et mediis student allicere viros in sui amorem. Quo fit, Deo permittente, ut fiant ludibrio dæmonibus, quæ nimium in sua gloriantur pulcritudine. Tales adducendæ ad compunctionem peccatorum suorum, et emendationem vitæ qua in posterum ab huiusmodi laqueis abstineant, et se componant ad modestiam, humilitatem, et verecundiam decentem.*”³

This having to do with a devil is mentioned in the plainest terms in the Leechbook, lib. II. cap. lxi., Contents, *þam monnum þe deofol mid hæmeð*. Grimm says, “if” this be incubus, it is the oldest mention

Mention by a
Saxon author.

¹ Eynatten, *Manualis Exorcismorum*, 1619, p. 220.

² Eynatten, p. 33, “*voluptuosa incitamenta.*”

³ Id. p. 231.

extant.¹ That it represents τὸ συνουσιάζειν is quite certain, and as certain that a devil is one of the parties.

Praying.

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 *peban* are — 1. *procreate, gignere, parere*; 2. *nutrire*, and the second is inappropriate, we may understand the former as applied to the father. The presence of the article *pone* 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 *gepeban, gignere*. We have then in the Leechbook not only the assertion that a devil *hæmeð*, that is, that a she devil *ceoplað*, or that a he devil *pyfað*, 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 Præstigiis*, gives an account² of a monk and a she demon, also³ of a priest that had a succuba, and he found the faith so deeply rooted of the substantial reality of these *συνουσίαι*, *hæmeðþing*, that he, with much earnestness, and with details about the *ὑμῶν*, fitted for a forensic trial, urges matter of fact investigations, which, he hopes with some awkward ifs, will disabuse people of the notion that such demon visits were realities. He mentions⁴ 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
 " 'pouvoir en avoie, sachiez de voir (*de vero*) je le
 " 'feroie. C'une femme en men pouvoir ei ki fera
 " 'quunque 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 eunuchizatus*, "*belifnodb*," but read from the Junian copy, which Somner used, *eunuchizatus*, and by *belifnodb* understand *be-lib-efn-odb*; 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. *Farsival*, p. 43 a.

² See the Glossary in *Fopbeban*.

³ P. 55 b.

⁴ Fol. 44 a.

say, pharmacy will put a man under a knot, and render him incapable of hæmedþing. 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 *Nouer 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.

Example of a
Knot.

The adventures of Hrut led him from Iceland to Norway, where he formed a connexion with Gunnhilld, 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." Gunnhilld 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 ettlest 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.

| 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 southernwood 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 (*ὄνκ ἐξ ῥέθοῦσθαι*)."⁵ "Maleficiorum vero genera multa sunt, incantationibus, nodis, imaginibusque illata. Nam alia hominum mentes perturbant coguntque succumbere vehementibus animi motibus, ut intenso amore ingenito, aut odio efferato, aut terrore aliisque animi vexationibus. Alia venereos actus impediunt; et cet."⁶ We find protections "contra maleficium ligaturæ ut vocant." Priests are warned not to make alterations in the mode of conducting the marriage service by

Knots in Latin and Greek authors.

¹ Sagan af Nialí Þorgeirssyni, ed. 1772, p. 10.

² Lib. xxi. 92 = 21.

³ Lib. xxiv. 42.

⁴ De Parabilibus Med. lib. iii. = vol. xiv. p. 543, ed. Kühn.

⁵ Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investigatio, fol. 154.

any reason of these knots; "ne ob timorem innodationis 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 impediuntur ab opere coniugali; ad impediendam filiorum generationem."¹

Recipes for
Knots.

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 tardiore, de lucerna quæ sponte extinguetur, fungos adhuc viventes in potione eius extingue, bibendamque inscio trade, confestim enervabitur." Again, "Si quem voles per noctem cum fœmina coire non posse, pistillum coronatum sub lecto illius pone."²

Love charms.

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 Theophrastus, not less potent than Spanish flies,³ but if the Saxon poisoners used them, they held their tongues about it. In the warning against witchcraft, however, it is expressly charged that some women "work for their woocers drinks or some mis-

¹ Eynatten, *Manualis Exorcismorum*, 1619, p. 220.

² Marcellus de *Medicamentis*, 396 e.

³ Θεόφραστος δ' οὕτω φησί τινας

ἔχειν τὰς δυνάμεις εἶναι, ὥς καὶ μέχρι ἑβδομήκοντα συνουσιῶν ἐπιτελεῖν καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον αὐτοῖς αἷμα ἀποκρίνεσθαι.—*Athenæus*, i. p. 19.

"chievous stuff, that they may have them for wives."¹ In the Shrift book of Egbert, 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. *Pif þeo ðe menzð peper fæd on hipe mete y þone þicgð. þ heo þam pæpned man þe leofne ryz. fæste heo . iii . pinter.*² It is necessary to quote another record of their nasty ways, in a language more generally known. "Quædam auditæ sunt iac-
 "tantes se sua excrementa propinasse, præcipue
 "menstrua, quibus cogant se amari."³ St. Hildegard speaks of bewitched love as familiar; "Sed si aliquis
 "vir a muliere seu aliqua mulier a viro, ulla magica
 "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 quærat."⁴ 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.⁵

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;⁶ that is, that a man reverence heathen gods.

¹ De Auguriis, p. 395, MS. Bibl. Publ. Cantab.

² Confessionale Egberti, § 29. Such things more generally in his Pœnitentiale, lib. iv., sect. 18. A corroborative allusion, p. 390, sect. 10. See Edgars Canons, art. 39.

³ Cæsalpinus, Dæmonum Investi-

gatio, fol. 154 b. Cæsalpinus died in 1603.

⁴ St. Hild. cxxviii. Bethonia is perhaps rosemary.

⁵ Ælþelstans Dooms, No. 6, with Prices note.

⁶ Idola, εἰδωλα, in the old English; which as a Greek word required 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 perform any act of such delusions."¹ Masking on new years night in skins of beasts, is said to be part of devil worship.

Abortion. Saxon women are often warned of the wickedness of getting rid of an unborn child by abortive agencies,² 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."³

Elves. We are acquainted with the Nightmare,⁴ which, as appears from the German Mahr, may be a masculine word as well as feminine, and with the Woodmare,⁵ 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,⁶ water elves.⁷ The Leechbook⁸ has a recipe for the "water elf disease, when the nails of the hands are livid, and the eyes lacrymose and

¹ Cnuts Dooms, v. p. 167. Cf. Northumbrian Laws, p. 419, art. 48. The word *ryphr* in these passages, unexplained by the tormented editors, is commonly written *ryht*, in the words *ryhtpung*, (Lye), a derivative of *ryhtepe*, (Narratiunculæ, 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, *pæpe*, *pain*, our village Wark, is always written *Pyæc*; 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 Pœnitent. Ecgberti, lib. iv. sect. 21; Edgars Canons, p. 406, x.

³ St. Hildegard, de Animalibus, xii.

⁴ Incuba, *mæpe*, gl. C., fol. 35 a. Thus feminine, for properly Incubus and Succuba were the Latin terms.

⁵ Gl. Cleop., fol. 33 a.

⁶ *Ruricolæ musus*, 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 *λυγμός* 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 *ppeop*, *ppep*, *pervorse*, and in gl. C.⁶ *teter* is translated *buepc*. 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. lxxv

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 drought, she said she would soon get in 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 instructions 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 wait a little while, 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 devil's 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.¹

So in the Saga of Saint Olaf, - The Finns made in "the night violent weather with their cunning sorcery and a storm at sea."² 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 *Cæsalpinus Dæmonum Investigatio*, fol. 155 b., A.D. 1593.

² *Heimskringla*, vol. ii. p. 8.

“ So mickle was this storm that men said it was the
 “ work of enchantment, and one made upon it these
 “ skaldic verses :—

“ ‘ There met the much searching
 “ ‘ maintainer of war
 “ ‘ 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.’ ”¹

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-
 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 Gunnhilld made ready her bed. There had by
“ this time passed three nights, that Gunnhilld 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 immediately, 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 Ötzor
 “ Tóti; Erik said, that he wished to take his daugh-
 “ ter; Ötzor said yea to that; then Erik took Gunn-
 “ hild and had her with him south in the land.”¹

Again: In the time of king Olaf Tryggvason, “ Rauð Another ex-
ample.
 “ the strong was the name of a powerful and wealthy
 “ yeoman, who lived in a firth in Helgeland, which
 “ light Sálfti, where is an island hight Goðey. 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 ettled 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 Avmd, and all the folk there under-
 “ went 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 over-
 “ come the might of the fiends there. By and bye

¹ Harallds 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).¹

Full faith of
 the Saxons.

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 dæmonum*,” a hostile lot of dæmons,
 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.²

Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, mentions this
 power of the witches: “*Si quis emissor tempestatis*
 “ *fuerit, id est maleficus, vii. annos pœniteat, iii. in*
 “ *pane et aqua.*”³

¹ Saga Olafs Konungs Tryggva-
 sonar, §§ 210, 211.

² Beda Hist. Eccl., I. xvii.

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 Saxon cures. 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, Hyoseyamus, or Arneca, 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 locksmith 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 *confirma* of the middle ages, and the *σύνφυτον* 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 þer euure mage þe lif

"uphelden."¹ *No wort is wæxen in wood or in field which for ever may mans life uphold.* In the *Liber Scintillarum*, unpublished, the words *Sicut uenenata animalia fortiores herbæ uel pigmenta expellunt*, are translated, *Spa spa geæsttrube nýtenu fpenzgnan pýpta oððe pýpt gemangu ut anýðað*;² *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 leechdom;" "if she set her daughter over a house or in an oven, for the purpose of curing her of fever."³ 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;"⁴ some would treat a sick child by witchcraft, or pull it through some earth at the crossways.⁵

Saxon botany.

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.

³ Shrift book of Ecgbert, §§ 31, 32, 33. Penitential of Theodorus, p. 292, ult.

⁴ Penitential of Theodorus, Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, p. 293. "Foramen terræ."

⁵ Penitential of Ecgberti, in old English; lib. iv. sect. 20. *Teoð heopa cild þuph ða eorðan . 7 ƿpa ðeople beæcað hī ƿylle 7 heopa beapn. De Auguriis. MS.*

in the University of Cambridge, and as must be conceded by all of classical taste, is the *Υάκινθος*. 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 *Ὀστρέα*, *Ὀστρεύς* of Theophrastus, 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 *χαμαιλέων*, a stalkless thistle, and translated *wolfs comb*, which is a thistle, but stalked. The error in xcvi. may perhaps be a mere slip, from inattention. In art. c., *hedera nigra* is very far from earth ivy. *Tribulus* (cxlii.) is not gorse; *Strychnus* (cxliv.) is not foxglove; *Σάμψυχος* (cxlviii.) 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 *Nymele*, 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 bryony¹ 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 Saxon
Herbarium
criticized.

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.

Leechbook
sources.

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.¹ 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.² 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-

The Collo-
quium edu-
cational.

¹ "Adhuc ego Bata difficiliorem
sententiam addo." In capitals,
fol. 96.

² A copy of one of these in the

library of Christs Church, Canter-
bury, is catalogued as "Locutio
"Latina glosata Anglice ad instru-
"endos pueros." Wanley, Preface.

Another educational book
by Ælfrie
Bata.

tonian copy, which is glossed, forms a tutors key, and is an early, for aught I know, the earliest example of those wooden legs for halting teachers. The "more difficult" piece by the scholar of the almost famous Ælfrie has a few scattered glosses, mostly occurring at the names of trees and herbs. This also was a scholastic exercise.

At the end of the manuscript, added after its completion, is found a third exercise glossed, and it bears somewhat upon the question of education and proficiency in languages among the Saxons. We should remember that what we call classics, and authors of the golden age, and Attic dramatists, are not the whole nor the most practical part of foreign literature. The writers who treated of matters ecclesiastical and scientific were in early days much more valuable than what we have chosen. For the improvement of our acquaintance with what our forefathers were doing, I shall print the third piece, with its glosses, as far as I was able, in the bright days of summer, to read its blurred and worn record; and it will be seen that Greek words were taught to the students. "Ah!" the self-satisfied may cry, "taught in a way!" But our academic teaching has perhaps some weak points also.

O clerice, an
educational
exercise.

Eala þu clerice · ne pana þu · ærpe · pexbpeða · fram
O clerice ne dempseris · unquam · diptical¹ late-
sbon · fleog þu þe ran · ealþop · flibenþer plezan · þ ne
ri · fugeas² fore · corcula ·³ labentis lud · Ne
blugie framete bæp · ne helle ealþop ri gepinn ·
letere te petlia⁴ fanðápila · neque toparchur ·⁵ sit machia⁶
þe þ ri haliz ealþop · ne ne ri · helleþýte þe ne
tibi quo sit Ierarchia⁷ neque sit · cloaca · tibi neque

¹ δειπνυχας.

² Read fugias.

³ Read corculum = *prudens*. Cic.
Tuscul.

⁴ Perhaps fetialis, *heraldic*.

⁵ τóπαρχος.

⁶ μάχη.

⁷ ιεραρχία.

ʒi. ʒeoh ʒeʒʒreon. ne. oʒeʒʒyʒll foðeʒ ʒemýnʒie.
 ſit. enteca.¹ nec alogia.² uerum communeat.
 beoʒht ſʒpenð moð³ mið þe ʒoʒþan þe ne ſiðð⁴
 abſiða acrimonia menteʒ.⁵ tecum. quia non mord&
 ʒi moð ðin. ðin ʒinnent innoð ne ceoʒe
 ʒiaʒ menʒ tua. tuuʒ agonitheta⁶ ambasilla⁶ ne elegaʒ
 bleoh butan heoʒonlic. ʒoʒðan þe ʒeʒunað ſe mann.
 cromam.⁷ Præter maximum. quia ſolet uir.
 ʒeʒan. ʒoð m[icclum]⁸ ʒeʒyʒiʒe ʒeʒʒinne læceðom
 eʒſe. deus multum. ſectare. gemellam. onodiam.⁹
 onðʒæð ʒeʒunian. teo æʒʒi þu þeah. ſʒið. þ̅ ne
 (illegible here) abſiʒ tamen boba.¹⁰ ne
 æʒʒine.¹¹ ʒeʒʒita. melaf ʒ ʒæʒ gelomlice ʒeʒunu
 tangat. Griʒʒia.¹² chapceſia¹³ cogatur crebro viʒta
 gelomlic. geʒeteðneʒ ſʒaʒena. þe ʒeʒite. ſoðlice.
 ʒʒeʒuenʒ. ſinthea.¹⁴ Grammaton.¹⁵ tiʒi abſiʒtað. uero.
 ðimnyʒ. imeð lælaney feoʒ ʒ bʒunbaʒu platung.¹⁶
 Glaucoma.¹⁷ oʒʒa crinem.¹⁸ longe bloxaque bratea.
 ſiððan eaðmoðlic mæʒð. ne ʒeʒitan. oʒeʒhpon. cempan.
 behing¹⁹ enclitica²⁰ proſapia. non abſint. unacenuʒ. militie.

¹ ἐνθήκη.² ἀλογία.³ Read mober, *uentis*.⁴ Read ſiðð.⁵ ἀγωνοθέτης.⁶ Ambasilla, *venter*, Gl. Isidor.⁷ χρῶμα. Grammars were not invented.⁸ Illegible in MS.⁹ ἀνωδυρία; such errors as this may have been produced by writing to dictation.¹⁰ Boba, *vehemens robur*, gl.¹¹ æthrine.¹² γραφαί in Greek, ʒʒæʒ in Old English, are from one source.¹³ καρχήσια.¹⁴ συνθήκη.¹⁵ γραμμάτων.

¹⁶ platung was *resplendence*; see Lye in ʒʒʒan. So Layamon 21,327, heore ſcalen wleoteð ſwulc gold faʒe ſoeldes; *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 ſe ʒyʒbna "ðʒæð," *golden thread*.

¹⁷ γλαύκωμα, *a disease of the eyes*.¹⁸ Read oʒʒa criminis; *a weal in the flesh from punishment*.¹⁹ dehinc.²⁰ ἐγκλιτική. Cf. τὴν πολιτείαν ἐγκεκλιμένην καὶ ῥέπουσαν ἐπὶ τὰ χεῖρω. Platon.

þurh þe gepunre nuh þeazet. leapeþra. eac gylce.
 xþi per te amphitappa¹ lacon.² nec non
 forþæb.³ þearle lu[ri]að. genæða. þrunbaŕu þæf 7
 badanola ðiamant.⁴ efferiam.⁵ stragulam per-
 zebneþeþne ðrenc 7 ðeorpurðe þæf. hireþer
 turbatamque⁶ propomam.⁷ stragula pretexta. aulica⁸
 bezimen. þrucð þi. healþ mene ac biþ ſceamlíce
 cura. utitur mulier anabola⁹ ſed abutitur
 þrocen. heo 7erurð þroð eac gylce þrip un-
 Iþfa cōnuenit apozima¹⁰ nec non placenta inua-
 lum. eala þu clepc þeþe þu laþeop zeþeþeþ þ an¹¹ ne
 lidir. O cleponoma¹² maneaþ. codruþ¹³ diſſertuþ unðque
 ri ðu to gal. þonne þu healþer hoþi on cobbe.
 haud riþ luxoriuþ¹⁴ cum teneaf 7ppof¹⁵ riþco
 þola þu naman zemynðlæfte¹⁶ þ ðu [þeo] gylbenmuða
 careaf nomine limphaticu ut ſiþ. criſoſtomuþ¹⁷
 æti ðu bihle þegn geþealþe muð ðihle ſþpece þe 7eruna
 aþiþ appocriſariuþ¹⁸ ſeruet. of aþoriſmoþ¹⁹ tibi conſteaþ
 ðu kining riþre 7 inþriþeþe beo ðu miððengearþ
 baſileuþ²⁰ abſtemiþ antiþraphuþque²¹ eſto. coſmogra-
 tobelent 7 beo þu emþlatent þin. ne ri þu nacob þram
 þuþ²² eſtoque cataſcopuþ²³ tu. ne ſiþ gimnuþ²⁴ ab

¹ ἀμφιτάποις, ταπητίοις ἀμφιμάλλοις
 (Hesychios). Read hpeazet. Am-
 phitaba, ex utraque parte uillosa
 tapete. Isidor. Origines.

² Read læpeþra. λαϊκῶν.

³ A litter. Banadola, lectus quo
 in itinere fertur. Gl. Isidor. Baio-
 nula (al. Batanula) est lectus qui in
 itinere baiulatur. Id. Origines.
 Bæb is here, and elsewhere some-
 times, the same as bebb; for is iter.

⁴ Read deamant, desperately love.
 [ri] is doubtful.

⁵ ἐφιππία; on zenæða see the
 Glossary.

⁶ The word is doubtful.

⁷ πρόπομα.

⁸ αὐλική.

⁹ ἀναβολή is a woman's linen gar-
 ment covering the head, not necklace.

¹⁰ ἀπόζυμα.

¹¹ Read ne þ an ac ne.

¹² κληρονόμει.

¹³ κόδρος; the sense assigned
 seems taken from the rauca Theseide
 Codri, misapprehended.

¹⁴ uxorius.

¹⁵ ἵππους. It appears that this
 means testiculos.

¹⁶ Read -leager.

¹⁷ χρυσόστομος.

¹⁸ From ἀπόκρυφος answering to
 Secretary. See Du Cange.

¹⁹ ἀφορισμοὺς.

²⁰ βασιλεύς.

²¹ ἀντίγραφος.

²² κοσμογράφος.

²³ κατασκοπός.

²⁴ γυμνός.

unalepelicum 7 beo þu feorpeblic . ealþon zelomlæc
inlietif siſque biotticuf¹ auctor . celebref
tiðembplatent feorþne laf . 7 beo þu lapeop . 7 hafe þu
oroſceopuf² acrizimum³ ef tu ðiðafcaluf⁴ habeafque
puhne hprien on hebbe 7 fram 7epite fe beapblefe . ac 7i
amphiballium⁵ in thoro . & abſit . efebur⁶ fed ſit
henzeft genihtſumienbe 7epite fe eapblufenbe . þola þu
canteriuſ .⁷ habunbe tibi abſit amafiuſ capeaf
pefan peðe 7 embſpecenbe 7eine pexbpeð on
fope cerrituſ atque peripraſticuf⁸ niteat abbachuſ⁹ ma-
hanð 7 7eine 7obcunbſpec muðe paþna þu bepan bæpe
nui atque niteat theologuſ¹⁰ ori . uideaf 7erre bac-
caulum¹¹ fauſte te cloacæ hadiſf¹² prodiguf obliquuſ
aneagebe facenful forpuh þu þa biþmeþlican . helle
molotalmuſ¹³ ſubdolaf uiteſ ludibrium barath-
rum .¹⁴ 7yliz þu 7ize . punian feorþi peapenſtopa
rum .¹⁵ ſectare tropheum .¹⁶ ſtent procul amphitheatrum¹⁶
þe eac ſplice eahpunda . 7oðer kýnnað anxſumnyſſe 7
tibi nec non egilopia .¹⁷ nam generant ſerupulum

¹ βιωτικός.

² ἑροσκόπος.

³ ἀκρόζυμον. Read blay. Acro-
zinus panis, leniter fermentatus, gl.
Isidor.

⁴ διδάσκαλος.

⁵ ἀμφίμαλλος, by letter change :
ſo Du Cange ; ſee Spoon and
Sparrow, art. 391. Camasus, amfi-
mallus, gl. Isidor.

⁶ φηβος. 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-
correctly taken. Ephebion, locus
conſtruprationis puerorum imber-
bium, gl. Isid.

⁷ κανθήλιος.

⁸ περιφραſτικός.

⁹ ἄβαξ, ἀβάκιον, abacus.

¹⁰ θεολόγος.

¹¹ Baccalum, a hier. Du Cange.

¹² Read ne ſis ?

¹³ μονόφθαλμος.

¹⁴ βάραθρον.

¹⁵ τρόπαιον.

¹⁶ ἀμφιθέατρον.

¹⁷ αἰγίλωπία.

ȝeppriðað ȝeo . ȝcine healf mene beorhte .¹ ȝolbe .
 uexanteȝ pupillas niteat analogium² ſcanðito obruffiſ.³
 muþe . læpenðeȝ ȝorbuð ȝu ȝrihpeolne ȝiȝe onȝoh
 ore . docentiſ . ðeclina birotum brauium⁴ accapito .
 ȝælðeſtol haȝa ȝu ȝicen ȝæt ȝite ȝu healf ȝemet .
 cliotedrum .⁵ hæc habe culleum⁶ ſciaf diametra .⁷
 nȝte ȝu ȝræcſtopa ȝoreȝette ȝu healf ȝeȝȝ . ȝonne
 neſci . ergaſtula . Apponaſ emiſtichium .⁸ cum
 ȝe ȝrieteſt ȝȝa ȝeȝȝ ðrinc of ȝinȝæte ȝeȝuna ȝoȝlætcan
 ſculpeſ ðiſtica⁹ liba enofo¹⁰ ſueſce laxare
 miȝeȝan luȝa ȝu ȝe [aȝ] ȝena huȝ ȝ haȝa ȝu haȝunȝe . ge-
 lotium ðilige tu [x]enodochum¹¹ obique xelotypia¹² ſtrin-
 ȝriðe heonene ecet ȝæt oððe ȝemet ȝin huȝ ȝi
 gatur hing acetabulo ſeu congia tuum ðoma¹³ ſit .
 orceapð¹⁴ hiȝeðe[ȝ] . ȝȝnt orceapðȝ ȝeðaȝenlic[e] æpplum
 pomerium curti ſunt pomaria congrua malif
 ȝcine purpupan on cipe¹⁵ ȝi miȝ ȝeop ȝeȝettan
 fulgeat oſtrum ec[c]leſiuf ſit oletum longe ſtatuant
 opeȝtaȝ¹⁶ ȝilian ȝe ȝȝȝȝian ȝinðȝȝ ðrinc moȝeð ȝȝ ȝleð
 predia quala tiði agitent ſlabra pota diamoron¹⁷ ut fugiat
 neððȝie ȝeop ȝoȝbȝȝe ȝu eall ȝæðm ȝanon on-
 gorgon¹⁸ eminuſ . ſperne tu olon¹⁹ platon²⁰ quatinuſ il-

¹ An error.² ἀναλογεῖον, a lectern. Lectrum, analogium, super quo legitur, gl. Isidor.³ obrussa, ὀβρυζον.⁴ βραβεῖον. Chariot racing is then discountenanced.⁵ κληθέδρα ? or what is the exact form ?⁶ Culleus, tunica ex sparto in modum crumenæ facta, quæ lineatur a populo pice et bitumine, etc., etc., gl. Isidor.⁷ διάμετρα.⁸ ἡμιστίχιον.⁹ δίστιχον.¹⁰ οἰνοφόρον, οἰνοφορεῖον.¹¹ ξενοδοχεῖον ; hup MS.¹² ζηλοτυπία.¹³ δῶμα.¹⁴ An error.¹⁵ cipeice, MS.¹⁶ So the MS.¹⁷ διὰ μόρων, a drink of mulberry juice.¹⁸ γοργάν.¹⁹ δλον.²⁰ πλάτην.

lhtð pæz þe gebeonſcipe leofe þu . healf ſcylb zif þu
luſtr& oðon¹ te ſinpoſia² uigeaf temefon³ ſi non
ne miht ſcylblaſ . ne ne zepite pube jeoh þ ſteme⁴
potef infonſ nec abſitque lucar.⁵ quo flagret .
ſpichur ſpetniſſe þe beo þu zemynbiſ mæbzilban.
lar .⁶ nectar tibi eſto memor tui galloniſ.⁷

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, Canter-
bury, where it was diſtinguiſhed as “Collectioneſ
“ cum A.”

Clerice . dypticas⁸ lateri ne demperis umquam ;
Corcula⁹ labentis fugias ludi fore.¹⁰ ne te
Letetur feduſ¹¹ ſandapila.¹² neque toparcha¹³
Machia¹⁴ ſit tibi quo ierarchia¹⁵ neque cloaca.¹⁶
Non enteca¹⁷ nec alogia ;¹⁸ uerum abſida¹⁹ tecum
Commaneāt²⁰ menteſ acrimonia.²¹ non quia mordet
Agonitheta²² tuuſ . fiat ambasiilla²³ tui meſſuſ .
Ne uraneum²⁴ preter cromam²⁵ legat . iſ quia multiſ

¹ ὁδόν.

² συμποσία; gebeonſcipe, MS.

³ τὸ μέσον.

⁴ See Promptorium Parvulorum,
Havelok, 590.

⁵ Lucar, *rectigal quod ex lucis
contrahitur*, gl. in Du Cange. Lucar,
rectigal erogatio quæ ſiobat in lucis,
gl. Isidor.

⁶ Lar for Lardarium iſ unpre-
cedented : it will however hold for
kitchen.

⁷ Gallo, iſ then *hired ſervant*, not
what it iſ called in the głoſſarieſ.

⁸ Ne quiſ preſbyter focariam ha-
beat . . . alioquin ſciant ſe priuſ
⁹ monitoſ galloniſ ſententia alli-
¹⁰ gatoſ.” Statuta apud Du Cange.

¹¹ Gloſſed i. tabellaſ.

⁹ Gl. princepſ ludi.

¹⁰ Gl. eſſe.

¹¹ Gl. obſcenuſ turpiſ.

¹² Gl. baccauluſ.

¹³ Gl. princepſ uniuſ loci . i. dia-
boluſ herebi.

¹⁴ Gl. pugna.

¹⁵ Gl. ſacer principatuſ.

¹⁶ Gl. foſſa tartari.

¹⁷ Gl. pecunia.

¹⁸ Gl. conuiuium.

¹⁹ Gl. lucida.

²⁰ So, MS.

²¹ Gl. uigor animi . corporiſ in-
duſtria . uel ferocitaſ.

²² i. preliator.

²³ Gl. uenter.

²⁴ Gl. celeſtem.

²⁵ i. coloreſ.

Esse deus solet; anodiam¹ sectare gemellam,
 Sistere sinchophanta² uerere: Boba³ tamen adsis.
 Griffia⁴ te tangat. carchesia.⁵ togaque⁶ crebro;
 Grammaton⁷ sintheca⁸ frequens? sistat tibi longe;
 Absistat uero glaucoma?⁹ criminis offa.¹⁰
 Bratea¹¹ blatta¹² dehinc encletica¹³ prosapiaque.¹⁴
 Militiæ xpi per te nullatenus absint.,
 Amphitappa¹⁵ laon¹⁶ extat? badanola¹⁷ necnon.,
 Effipiam¹⁸ diamant.¹⁹ stragulam.²⁰ pariterque propomam.²¹
 Agagulam²² celebs aginat:²³ pecudes nec abundam;²⁴
 Effipia²⁵ & stragula pretexta est aulica²⁶ cura.,
 Utitur anabola²⁷ mulier. sed abutitur²⁸ ipsa.,
 Conuenit inualidis apozima.²⁹ necne placenta.³⁰
 Cleronome³¹ codrus³² maneat³³ unaque dissertus.³⁴
 Cum fisco³⁵ teneas yppos?³⁶ uxori³⁷ haud³⁸ sis.,
 Nomine limphatici³⁹ carcas. crisostomus⁴⁰ ut sis;
 Apocrisarus⁴¹ ades. aforismos⁴² os tibi seruet.,
 Basileus⁴³ constes.⁴⁴ abstemius.⁴⁵ antigraphusque.⁴⁶
 Cosmigraphus.⁴⁷ solumque tui catascopus⁴⁸ esto.,

¹ Gl. medicinam.

² Gl. calumpniator.

³ Gl. uehemens robustus.

⁴ Gl. scriptura.

⁵ uasa pastoralia.

⁶ uestis poetalis.

⁷ Gl. litterarum.

⁸ i. compositio.

⁹ Gl. caligo oculorum.

¹⁰ Gl. massa.

¹¹ Gl. auri lamina.

¹² Gl. purpura.

¹³ Gl. inclinatio.

¹⁴ Gl. humilis. nobilis.

¹⁵ Gl. tapete undique uillosum.

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. lenocinatorem uel lenonem.

²³ Gl. fugat.

²⁴ Gl. paleam.

²⁵ Gl. genus uestis puerorum.

²⁶ Gl. palatina.

²⁷ Gl. ornamentum muliebre.

²⁸ i. male. i. a malo 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. saccus 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.

Gimnus¹ ab illicitis . ne sisque bioticus² actor .,
 Acrizimum³ celebres⁴ oroscopus .⁵ esque didascus .,⁶
 Inque thoro amphiballum⁷ habeas .⁸ effebus⁸ et absit .,
 Canterius⁹ sed habunde tibi . sed amasius¹⁰ absit .,
 Cerritus¹¹ caueas fore .¹² perifrasticus¹² atque .,
 Abbachus¹³ manui niteatque theologus¹⁴ ori .,
 Baccaulum¹⁵ fauste¹⁶ nideas¹⁷ te ferre cloace .,¹⁸
 Prodigus .¹⁹ obliquus .²⁰ monotalmus .²¹ subdolos²² haud²³ sis .,
 Ludibrium uites baratrum .²⁴ sectare²⁵ tropheum .,²⁶
 Amphiteatra²⁷ procul tibi stent . egilopia²⁸ nec non .
 Nam scrupulum²⁹ generant³⁰ psiche .³¹ uexantque³² pupillas .
 Scandito analogium . crisis³³ nitet ore docentis ;
 Declina birotum³⁴ brauium³⁵ capito .³⁶ ac cliothedrum ;³⁶
 Culleum³⁷ habe . diametra³⁸ scias . ergastula³⁹ nesci .,
 Apponas emistichium⁴⁰ cum distica⁴¹ sculpes .,⁴²
 Enoforo⁴³ liba . lotium⁴⁴ laxare suesce .,
 Dilige tu xenodochium .⁴⁵ zelotipiamque odi .,⁴⁶

¹ Gl. nudus . s[cilicet] sis.² Gl. secularis mundanus.³ Gl. panem leniter fermentatum.⁴ Gl. frequentes.⁵ Gl. horarum inspector.⁶ Gl. protomagister.⁷ Gl. birrum undique uillosum.⁸ Gl. imberbis . sine barba.⁹ Gl. equus s[cilicet] sit.¹⁰ Gl. qui ob turpitudinem amatur.¹¹ Gl. furiosus iracundus.¹² Gl. circumlocutius.¹³ Gl. tabula pictoria.¹⁴ Gl. diuinus sermo.¹⁵ i. feretrum.¹⁶ Gl. felicior [feliciter].¹⁷ propri[am].¹⁸ Gl. fosse.¹⁹ i. dissipator.²⁰ i. distortus.²¹ Gl. luscus.²² Gl. fraudulentus.²³ pro non.²⁴ i. infernum.²⁵ i. imitare.²⁶ i. laudem uictorie.²⁷ Gl. loca spectaculi ubi pugnant gladiatores.²⁸ Gl. uulnera oculorum.²⁹ Gl. angorem . anxietatem.³⁰ s[cilicet] egilopia.³¹ Gl. anime.³² Gl. allidunt.³³ Gl. aurum.³⁴ i. currum duarum rotarum.³⁵ Gl. coronam.³⁶ i. sellam plectibilem.³⁷ Gl. uas pice oblitum.³⁸ Gl. medietatem spere [sphaeræ] horalogium [the dial].³⁹ Gl. loca exilii [for bad slaves and convicts].⁴⁰ Gl. dimidium uersum.⁴¹ i. duos uersus.⁴² Gl. scribes.⁴³ Gl. uase uinario.⁴⁴ Gl. urinam.⁴⁵ Gl. domus in qua pauperes colliguntur (quo, MS.)⁴⁶ i. odia.

Hinc acetabula¹ doma tuum ceu congia² stringat.,
 Pomerium³ curti? pomaria⁴ congrua malis.,⁵
 Fulgeat ecclesiis ostrum.⁶ longe sit oletum.,⁷
 Predia quala⁸ tibi statuant? agent⁹ flabra¹⁰ flagra.,¹¹
 Eminus¹² ut gorgon¹³ fugiat. pota¹⁴ diametron.,
 Sperne platon¹⁵ olon.,¹⁶ simposia¹⁷ quatenus odon.¹⁸
 Te lustret temeson¹⁹ uigeas si non potes insons?
 Lar²⁰ tibi quo nectar flagret? lucarque²² nec absit.,
 Gallonis²³ memor esto tui. ambro²⁴ timeto cieri;²⁵
 Mulio²⁶ strabo²⁷ tuus neque sit? neque agason²⁸ inermis.,
 Abbaso²⁹ quo fuerit. (sit hirudo³⁰ frequens³¹ comitata.
 etc. etc.

Lorica.

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

¹ Gl. uas quo fertur acetum.² Gl. mensura.³ Gl. locus uacuus.⁴ Gl. uiridiaria; to the same effect in margin.⁵ Gl. pomis.⁶ Gl. purpura.⁷ i. stercus humanum.⁸ Gl. corbes.⁹ Gl. moueant.¹⁰ Gl. uente.¹¹ Gl. uirgas uiridarii.¹² Gl. longe.¹³ Gl. serpentis proprium est.¹⁴ Gl. bibe.¹⁵ Gl. lutum.¹⁶ Gl. totum.¹⁷ Gl. conuiuia.¹⁸ MS. so, gl. uia.¹⁹ Gl. medius semis (somis, MS.)²⁰ Gl. penus.²¹ Gl. redoleat.²² Gl. pecunia dicitur [e] lucis.²³ Gl. mercennarii.²⁴ Gl. luxuriosus dissipator.²⁵ Gl. uocari.²⁶ Gl. custos mulorum.²⁷ Gl. luscus uelcus.²⁸ Gl. prouisor equorum.²⁹ Gl. domus infirma.³⁰ Gl. sanguisuga.³¹ Gl. assidua.

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 "hendekasyllabi," or Phalækians 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, quæso, 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 loriam fecit," and "Laidcend mac Búith Bannaig uenit ab eo in insulam 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.

	Hine	92. 43.
	Pomertu	in omne die
	Fulgeo	
	Predle	et annerfe zemlesta
	Eminu	mutatis miserere
	Spertu	
	Te le	etiam fap miclef fpa fpa
	Lau	et majus ² majum uelut
	Gelu	et me pól *
	Mel	salut me mortalitat
	Abd	
Lorica.	T	et idelnef 7 pæc ille
	of	uamitat. et hoc idem
	firs	et pponendum compredof
	one	caelestif militie
	im	etenne piousum ac ze-
	M	causum hostibuf. Sed de-
	ly	et huc me popezanzan ou
	e	et ³ illi me ppeccabant in
	e	et ppeccatus pifdomer zepylnef ⁴
	e	militie. Cheruphim
	e	et ppengeo zodes ⁵
	e	mihahel et zabubiel ⁷
	e	et da hixenban hehenzlar
	e	et uucnter Archanzelof
	e	et zlar 7 me py diccam ⁸
	e	et zelof. Et me denfo
	e	et mazze zepyllan fypban
	e	et galeam ppofternepe. etum
	e	et dhaferaf 7 7a feoper fidan
	e	et armarcliaf. quattuor

* This interpretation is nearly correct.

² Hieronymus interprets *ardentis*, et m. g., C.

³ *ἐπὶ τοῖς*.

⁴ See only in older hand.

1109e1 1c1pe1 1c10pau *
 quater1 p1ropheta1. apof1olog1 nau11 x1p1 p1rophe1a1.2 et
 1c bi1be cempan * 1 me 1uph h1o
 mart1pe1 omne1 peto athleta1.3 dei. Ut1 me 1e1 illo1
 ymb1f1lle 1 eal 11el 1rom me 1e1ite*
 1alu1.1 1e1iat atque omne malum A me 1epeat x11 mecum
 1e1e * 1rume * 1e11e1e * 1 1a 11eap1an 1e1ob
 pactum 111mum 1e1iat 1imor 1remor6 tet1a1 1urba1
 ab1e1e 1ob mib 1y un1uph1c1o1en1c1e 1e1f1lbn1e11e
 1e11e1e. Deu1 Iupenetrabi1.7 tute1a
 a1h1panan 1e1f1l1b me mib mih1e min1e* lichoman *
 unbi1que me 1e1en1be potentia. Dei 1ib1ae8
 leope1 * ealne 1e11ua * 1ine * 1læ11celbæ * 1e1f1lben1bum
 1e1na1.9 omne1 libe1a tuta10 pelta11 p1rote1e1te
 au1a 1eh11ylc. 1 1a 11eap1an 1io1lu on min1e 111an
 1iugula. Ut non tet1i12 bæmone1 In late1a mea
 cuccen * 11a 11a 1e1un1a11 1e11a1 hnoll * hea1u1bonnan *
 lib1ent ut 1olent iacula13 1y11am14 cepha1em15
 mib loccum * 1 1a e1an * on1p1itan * tun1an * toe1 *
 cum Iau1116 et cona117 patham18 h1zanam19. Senna1.20

¹ xii., H. inserts, wrongly.

² *πρωτάτα*.

³ *αθληταί*, C.

⁴ Et martires omnes peto athletas,
Atque adiuro et uirgines omnes,
Uiduas fideles et professores,
Uti Irish MS.

⁵ *ετερνα*, H. adda.

⁶ Cuius tremor, Irish MS.

⁷ -bilis, Irish MS., worse.

⁸ *בְּרִי*, *ciri*; "hominis," Irish gl.

⁹ "Artus," Irish MS.; "latera,"

gl. *ap.* Diefenbach.

¹⁰ *τῶα*, H.

¹¹ *πέλτα*.

¹² *τετρας*, C.

¹³ "iacula is a quadrisyllable."
W. S.

¹⁴ *συζῆαμ*, the skull or top of the

forehead, Irish gl. *Γιζῆαμ*, *coria*,
gl. Cleop., fol. 45 b. *Γιζῆα*, se
11æ1e 1ob 11bæ1tan 1one tux, Id.,
fol. 46 c. Read *συζῆαμ*? for
γῆγ *neck*. Scopæ glosses Trichilo,
that is, *τρεχῆλος*.

¹⁵ *κεφαλῆν*.

¹⁶ *γῆγ* is a conjecture of Dr.
Wright, as by error for Siaris.

¹⁷ Perhaps from *γῆγ*, giving the
initial a guttural sound: "oculos,"
Irish gl.

¹⁸ The forehead, Irish gl. *ἰῆῆ*
"patho," or "patha," *os*, *vultus*,
facies (Dr. Wright). The first
hand in C. wrote *onp1ice*.

¹⁹ If read *hizanam*, will be
Semitic; and so another MS.

²⁰ From *ἰῆγ*

[illegible]

¹ *pectus*, C. omits.

² That is, *Alvum*.

² *buysan, purse*, is written on an older gloss erased; read *marsem* as *marsupium*.

¹ *Extalca*, *snæbel* *ī* *beapic* (read *bæc*) *þeapum*, gl. R. 74, *the great gut*.

^b *the peritonæum.*

* *Tonsil.* See Du Cange v.
Tusillæ. A Gallic word.

⁷ capnem, C. H. omit.

^b Iunginam, C., for Inguina.

⁹ eorum, H. Extra Ieser

C. See above on *Exugia*.

¹⁰ The final e in ealle is crased, but legible.

¹¹ πάντας.

¹² *uz, C.*

¹³ meo, H. adds.

pōlneſ ƿeƿop alð *¹ æƿ þan ſoðlice
 ƿeſtſ ƿeþuſ laſuſ ſoſop corƿope Donec iam ſante deo
 ſeneam et peccata mea boniſ factiſ² ſeleam. Ut de capne
 ſiſƿapende ic mæge ƿeſlozan to ðam hean ƿeſlozan
 Ienſ Imiſ³ capeam et ab alta euolape
 ic mæge ƿ ƿobe miltſienðum to ðam ƿoðeplican bliðe
 ualeam et miſeƿto ðeo ab ætheſua lætuſ
 ic * ƿio * ƿezen * ƿiceſ celneſſa ſy ſƿa
 uehap⁴ ƿezni ƿeſſuſeſua. AMEN:

Rather than print at every word a variation, it is better to give the glosses of the Harleian MS. continuously. (Harl. 585, fol. 152.)

ƿeſultmize ſeo ƿƿinnis ſeo annis ðæpe anniſſe ƿemilþa me
 ſeo ƿƿinnis ƿeſultmize ic biððe me ƿeſettum ſæs micel[es]
 ſƿa ſƿa in ƿƿæcenniſſe ƿte nales mið heo teo mec ſeo
 ðeaðlicnes ðeoſes ƿeapnes ne ðyſes miððan ƿeapðes. iðelnes
 ðæt ilce ic biððe ƿrom þæm hýhſtum ƿæſ heoſonlican
 comppeopobes mægenum. ðý læſ mec ƿoplaeten to ſlitenne
 ƿeondum. ac ƿeſcilden ſoðlice ƿæpnum ſƿonſum ƿte heo
 mec ƿopeſonzen in ƿeðan ðæſ heoſonlican ƿeopubeſ ƿiſþreateſ
 ƿiſðomeſ ƿeſýlneſ ƿ ƿobeſ luſu onbeƿneſ mið cæmƿpum.⁵ ſƿa
 ſƿa ƿob ƿ ƿobes ſƿenſu ƿelicum ic ƿiſce ƿƿýmſelð þa lýſienðan
 heahenglaſ alðopðomaſ ƿ ðuſuð mehte ænglaſ ƿte mec ƿicce.
 ƿeſcýlbenðe. ƿeopobe ƿeond ic mæge ƿeſýllan ſýþþan æſƿep
 þan oðpe cæmpan heah ƿæðeƿaſ ƿeopeſi ƿiðan⁶ ƿitegan onð fol. 153.
 apoſtolaſ xþeſ ſciƿeſ ſteðpan þƿopeƿaſ alle ic biððe ƿobeſ
 cæmpan. ƿte mec þuſh heo ƿape ecæn hælo ýmþýlle ƿ
 æſþýlc ýfel ƿrom me ƿeƿite cƿiſt mið me ƿepe ƿæſte
 tƿume ƿeſæſtneſe ege ƿýſhto ða ƿƿeaƿtan. ƿeopuð abpeze ƿob
 unþuſhƿeotendlicpe ƿeſcýlbneſſe æſþonan mec ƿeſcýlb ðinpe
 mæhte mineſ lichoman lepepa alle alæſ ƿeſunðum ƿlæſcýlbe
 ƿeſcýlbenðum anpa ƿeſþýlc ƿte naley ða ƿƿeaƿtan ðeoblu in
 mineſ ƿiðan leliſen⁷ ƿƿa ƿƿa ƿeſumiað ƿeƿtaſ ƿlanaſ þone

¹ Read adl, with H.

² factiſ, C. omits.

³ lens labis, W.S.

⁴ uehop, C.

⁵ This glosses militibus not mili-

bus, which however H. has in the Latin.

⁶ ƿiðan, glosses quatē, an error of transcription.

⁷ A blunder between Vibex læl and Vibrare?

huoll ða hearobpannan · mið þæm loccum onð eagan onðpleo-
 tan tunzan teð ða næfþýrllu fpiran hrýncz fpan lenbeni-
 ðýoh micgefnu onð ða tpa honða minum foplice mið gefcýlþrum
 fol. 154. hneccan helm hælo beoðoſto¹ hearþe hearolan eazum ont-
 exou² þæpe ðrýfealban³ nebbe peolupe onfeone ðunponzan
 eunne beapþe ofepþruum earum heazofpinnum fmerum
 hecpin þæm næftczpirlan feoum eahpungum þræpum þruum
 toðreoman oþoðe cænum cinbanum onð zeoman toðum tun-
 zan muðe hræctunzan hræcan þrotbollan 7 unbertunzeðpum
 fpiran þý hearoblocan þrægene⁴ 7piftlan fpiran apfæft ætbeo
 ðu gefcýlðneffe æfter þon beo ðu me býrne feo zehealþræfterðe
 ýmb mine innoðar ýmb min[e] leomu fte ðu afcupe ffrom mec
 ða unzeſepenlican · þreza næglar ða fæftnað laðpenðneffe
 gefcýlð foðlice 7oð ftronzpe býrnan mið gefcýlþrum eazle
 onð earmar zemunðbýrð elne mið þan elnbozan 7 honðum
 fýfte folme fmgzar mið þæm næglum gefcýlð þone hpinge
 fol. 155. 7 ða riðb mið ðæm liðum bæc hpinge 7 ða fionpe mið ðæm
 lauuum gefcýlð ða hýð bloð mið þæm æðpum ða hýþban ða
 earpenða mið ðæm þeohfconcum gefcýlð homne⁴ fcothpan ða
 þeohzepealð mið þæm þeohheorpan þa hpeorpan 7 ða cneo
 zemýnðbýrð telzan efenpezenðe týne mið þæm taum næglar
 tpiða fife gefcýlð ða healan mið þæm fceonum f fconcum 7
 fporum fceoncan · fet þapa ila mið þæm ftepum f zonzum
 gefcýlð þreoft ðearmpinð þreofthan tittar oððo fponan mazan
 7 þone neabulan gefcýlð ða pombe þa lýnðenu þa acænnenð-
 lican lýomu 7 hpi 7 ðæpe heortan þa liplican 7 þa lýf-
 lican heortan gefcýlð þa þpofealban lippe rýfele fpeotan 7
 buipe lunblazan fnaðelpearm mið þæpe nettan gefcýlð neaðan
 fol. 156. feleferið mið ðæpe lungene ebpe fmælþearmar zeallan mið þý
 hýorþhoman gefcýlð flærc f lichoman ða fcape mið þæm
 meorzum þone milte mið þæm gebæzðum eorennum 7 poppum
 zofcýlð bleþpan zelýnð onð alle þapa zefoza þa unapimban
 auðeþhýrðneffe gefcýlð hæp 7 þa ofpe leomu þæpa fpe pen
 if io hifeþe f fopleort noman gefcýlð alne mec mið fip
 ouðzeotum 7 mið ten ðurum fmicpe zeporþtum fte ffrom
 þauu hælum oððær hearþer heanneffe nængum lime minum
 utau uuau io zeuntpumige þýlær of minum mæze lip

¹ Thus MS.; read beo ðu f þef
 bu.

² To ceotro.

³ Read homme.

⁴ Read homme.

arcupan poleꝛ ece abl ƿap lichoman æƿðon ƿoplice ƿobe
 ƿyllendum ic ƿealbize ƿ mine ƿynne mið ƿobum ic abilge
 ƿice of lichoman utƿeongende ðeorum neolum ic ðolize I ic
 mæge ƿepolian ƿ to ƿæm hean ƿeƿlƿan I ƿeƿepan ic mæge ƿ
 ƿemilƿizendum ƿobe to ƿæm ƿeaboplicum bliðe ic ƿý ƿeƿezen
 ƿiceꝛ coelneƿƿe soðlice.

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.

Learning of
 the Saxons
 affirmed.

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,

MS. V.

¹ Wanley, p. 217 a.

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.

Foundation of
our text.

Dialect.

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 judgments 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 *fræniheum*, was really written *frænihtum*. The letters *a* and *u* are scarcely distinguishable in the handwriting of this MS.

MS. V. in its pristine beauty had two large paintings 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 ecclesiastic of rank, holding in the right hand a crozier, the small cross bar of which is, though not easily, discerned; 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.

Ornamental
portions of
MS. V.

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."

Whence came
MS. V.

The owners of MS. V. I have been unable to trace to any good purpose. No information is derivable from Sir Robert Cottons 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 1330), 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 dove-tailing 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 dracunculæ*, an orchis or *satyrion*, *galium aparine*, *erythraea 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

The drawings
of the plants.

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, *Ostriago*, Ὀστράγα, a tree native to the countries on the Mediterranean, is explained by *Liðwort*, which is the Water Elder, opposite leaves being found in both. *Erifia*, an herb now unknown, is also translated *Liðwort*, 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 cinquefoil 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.

Vienna MS. of
Dioskorides.

At Vienna exists an illustrated manuscript of Dioskorides, from which, in Jacquins 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. Daubeny, I have examined. Another set of only one hundred and forty-two plates was sent to Linnæus, and is now in possession of the Linnæan 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."¹ 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 Cyclopædia, art. Dioskorides.

latest authorities are
 relating to that old
 the Vienna MS. were, it
 which was sometimes
 Professor Jacquin, writing
 made, utters the same
 above, and says, "pictor
 adulsit." He complains
 of umbelliferous plants,
 velle rudis in omnibus um-

the snakes are fanciful:
 "snakes," I have been assured
 in England.

The Latin Apuleius,³ which as
 sometimes been here men-
 collated for assistance in
 a few English glosses, and
 MS. V. Under Ocimum⁴ are
 "Herba Ocimum te rogo
 qui te iussit nasci ut cures
 auxilio maximo quae de te fida
 et infra scripta."

as a German MS., an illus-
 1986: it has some German
 is glossed fauerne öd' tau-
 (rt. ix.) is Wilde Eppich,
 ware, (for wurz). Many figures
 Marubium,⁵ and some are mon-
 it has the Medicina de Qua-

³To the same effect, Plin. xxv.

Harl. 5294.

⁴Fol. 40 b.

⁵Fol. 16 a.

⁶Fol. 37 a.

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

MS. Harl. 1585 is another illustrated copy of the Another. 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 "medicinæ 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 herbæ fœminæ, etc."³ And by and bye, "Incipit epistola Apollinis de em- "plastro podagrico 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 Trinity. 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 scedis⁶ numero lxxi. per singula no- "mina." Sferitis occurr.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 How applied. 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. 303.

⁴ Col. 357.

⁵ O. 2, 48.

⁶ *scilicet*, MS.

⁷ See Herbar., cxxxviii.

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.

MS. B. Of the Saxon text, MS. B., a Bodleian manuscript,¹ 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. MS. H.² 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. 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 $\text{Liðpyr}\tau$ as *Ostriago*, and *Ostriago* proves, probably, to be 'Oστράα , a tree not known here, while at the same time $\text{Liðpyr}\tau$ 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. $\text{Liðpyr}\tau$ for *Ostriago*, and for *Erifia*, may be excused on this ground. For *Populus alba*, Abele seems, at least,

Principles
followed in
determining
what plants
were meant.

ments are
John H.
always re-
aid.

MS. B.

Of the
is a ver-
eight be-
sharply
ings of
The H.
from 5
as not
366.
nearly
clear
of th.
at an
a lat
the
ferre
blan
a h

MS. H.

use
any
of
be

MS. O.

of
int-
clac
foot
no
his

connected with the
who was
is very
as always
called the
men of
In
extraordinary
by type,
Whatever
the
an emen-
In Gl. R.,
kind of
Egirus,
glossator
foreign name,
more novices,
represents the

[sup of it].

"Hissepe Cedria"
any dictionary.

name can be
benefits the plant.
must be a greasy
can has no sense
tree, though
language: and it per-
as some glossaries

Prunulus.

The Eglantine is
plants, 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. *Gobpine þa ȝericlede hƿaðe þær þe he upcom . ȝ eft ȝepƿƿpte*, 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 *κνυδς βάρως*, *dog rose briar* (till Dr. Daubeny), "wilde eglan-

tine," in a hand a century older than Milton.

fol. 19 c, "Conualut, geuaeppte."¹ 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 ꝥuꝥno.
Innitop onhlingo.
Mepeo ꝥnoeto.
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 popæꝥ," "apbutus æspe," "edepa uudupinde," have been omitted.

Sources.

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 Plinius² has printed a short fragment of Apuleius, are of opinion that Apuleius never wrote the book. Saumaise³ 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, ꝥꝥlice heo
ꝥeꝥuppan mihte, Life of Æþelbryð,
MS., as if she might recover. The

past ꝥeꝥꝥꝥpte answers to *convales-*
cens, Bede, p. 539, line 7.

² Plin. ed. Sillig., vol. v. p. xvii.

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 *Spreritis*, Herbar. cxxxviii., is not in Dioskorides. But in a Latin MS. of Trin. Coll., Cambridge,¹ of late date, containing extracts from Dioskorides, it is found with the following description: "Habet folia minuta lanu-
"ginosa ex una radice; multos ramos emittit per
"terram fusos, florem croceum, bofitalmo² similem,
"odorem murteum (so) si digitis conteratur." These are the very words of our Saxon text. *Zamalention* 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 medicinæ diafcoridis
"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 why he should be called Platonicus or Papyriensis. Perhaps he is a *nominis umbra*, a phantom name, a mediæval 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 Βουφθάλμυ.

Sextus
Placitus.

of the East, printed in *Narratiunculæ*, has a parallel in a Latin piece on the same subject by "King Premo."¹ 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;² and it may be found, besides its other editions, among the leaves of the "*Artis Medicæ Principes*." The Bodleian copy, MS. B., has bound up with it two letters of *Euax*, king of the Arabs, to *Tiberius Cæsar*, on the virtues of stones. Whether *Euax* ever existed shall be for men more at leisure to inquire.³

On the types ;
value of forma.

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 *p*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *j*, *f*, *ſ*, *y*, *ÿ*. 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 *ſ* 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 Bezae Cantabrigiæ*, of the C.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

¹ *Matiska*, vol. ii. p. 195.
² *Ibid.* 1383, attributes the
name of the badger to a different
word. See *Epistola de bestiis*

"quam aliqui melem vocant. Qui-
dam vero *Taxonem*," Col. 205.
And *Placitus* after this.

³ See Dr. Greenhills account.

copy made of it, is later than that of the rest of the book.

It appears by the inscription on Alfreds jewel to have been known under the form $\mathfrak{H}$, where I recognize an Hypsilon Υ ; it is, however, found in a manuscript of Alfreds 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.¹ 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 $\dot{y}$ 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,² 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 *peopðan*, but a corrector over that puts $\dot{y}$, and the dot shews him much later than the first

¹ There is a dotted $\dot{y}$ in page 148 MS., line 14, in the word *mōyref*, and one other, I think, somewhere.

² Sometimes a G, with a tail, occurs.

scribe. A more considerable matter occurs at MS. p. 37, line 12=p. 48, line 25, ed. 1832, where the original hand wrote

þ hie heapm ꝛceape

and the characters of the interlined interpolation hif discover their late origin, for the old scribe regularly wrote *ꝛ* not *f*. The sense and metre are improved by the omission. When I say that the original MS. has *ꝛ*, the cases are to be excepted in which a capital *S* is used. The capital letters at the beginning of sentences are most unfairly omitted in the printed edition,¹ and sometimes where capitals are printed the MS. has none. In *Cædmon*, if *Cædmon*, MS. p. 42, line 8=p. 54, line 21, ed. 1832, perhaps the reading of the later hand *byrgðest* is an improvement on the older *byrgðe*.

Towards a reliable interpretation, the first step is an adequate grammar. A few remarks shall therefore be offered on this subject.

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 *Ælfric's* 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 *Alfred's* court by his own directions. It spells *lapiop-ðom*, *ꝛeple*, *ꝛio* the article, *ieðneꝛꝛe* *ease*, *untælpieꝛðlice* as well as *untælpꝛðlice*, *bion* *be*, *doendum* *facientibus*, *ꝛielpe*, *ꝛien* *sint*, *ꝛopꝛieꝛað*, *angieꝛað*, *peopðen* *fiant*, *ciddesð* *chidedst*, *ꝛiemenne*, *hpæm* *cuius*, *ðyncen*,

¹ P. 81, line 2, ed. 1832, *Spilce* is spelt with a capital in the MS., as the sense requires.

videantur, fciꝛge, a Mæsogothic spelling not uncommon in English MSS. for fciꝛge, fua ꝛuæ, hio, ge-hefen *credant*, ðæm, ðieꝛlan, ðfncet *putant*, ꝛeomað, ꝛeieppeð, æppæꝛð, ielðeꝛðe, hoꝛnode, ꝛeꝛieað, heistan, foꝛbiꝛeð *tolerat*, hieꝛðaꝛ *pastores*, ꝛecniopon, cꝛꝛð *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 iē *river*, as well as ea, hætt *calls*, æꝛielme *source*, ꝛꝛꝛeꝛt, ꝛieꝛt, foꝛun, ꝛꝛom for ꝛꝛam, hieꝛa and biꝛa, hoꝛꝛe for hoꝛꝛ. 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

þonne ic foꝛð ꝛeol.

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 ꝛieꝛman þæꝛ ꝛꝛunðeꝛ;

¹ P. 67, line 20, ed. Thorpe.

| ² P. 22, line 31, ed. Thorpe.

the reading *gyman* is by correction. On the same page, line 25,¹ the first writing was *īȝ þær ænȝa ȝȝde*, and the printed text is that of the corrector. On page 37, line 15,² *ȝiet* is from the older copy. On page 39, line 6,³ *moð* is the old spelling, and by some accident it has been read as *moð* 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; *cieppe*, *ȝȝde*, *iełstan*, *hiepdon*,⁴ *hiepa*, *ȝionȝne*, and the like; these are here given on the presumption that the printed text is faithful. The Codex Exoniensis is of the tenth century,⁵ and it retains traces of the ancient method: as *þȝum ȝieȝta bȝeahȝm*, *noise of ocean gusts*,⁶ *ȝieȝe*, *bieȝeð*.⁷

The thought dawns upon us, that when our early manuscripts are put fairly before us, the Heliand itself may belong to this island.

Accents.

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 *ȝ* is accented; the words are written thus: *ȝ̇ him 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.

⁵ And this is Wanley's opinion, p. 280 a.

⁶ P. 384, 9, not *gusts*.

⁷ Fol. 93b, line 1, from transcript.

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. *ƿōƿdum* (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 *ðóm* 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 *ƿr̥ðóm* 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 *hīc hīm*, *ōnġān hīm*, *āhōƿ*, *hīƿ līc*, with concurrent accents, in the original MS. These, observe, were not all vowels long of themselves. The *Leechbook* accents the inflexive syllable *-um*, as *hatúm*, *oppúm*, *Ʒodúm*, *ƿƿtúm*, pronouncing, it may be presumed, this vowel long. This pronunciation must have disappeared before the MSS. could confuse such forms as *ƿam ilcan* with *ƿam ilcum*, *minum*, *minon*, which they very frequently do.

Saxons accented Latin words as a guide to the reader; thus in MS. H., fol. 94, *incāntatíonibur*, *ƷpāndineƷ tempeſtāteƷ*, *omnipotēntiƷ nāƷƷci*: these are not all long vowels, though they be all long syllables. On fol. 96 b, *hīlāƿiƷ* 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 pærτmar, dropping the s, might become pærτme.

Final vowels dropped. 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 popða should represent verba; and this is so. But the English also loses the vowel, and the plural becomes popð. 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 -θez, 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." *Peoƿe*, *wark*, *pain*, (a masculine, and not to be confounded with *peoƿe*, *work*, neuter,) is written in the nominative *peoƿce* twice in the MS. of Cædmon.³ The forms *gyðene*, *goddess*, *ƿynenu*,⁴ leads us to suppose that the language had a feminine -ne 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 *mynecenu*, which, and not *mynecen*, is the true form of the nominative.⁵ So that *ƿiln* was perhaps once *ƿilne*, *ƿilene*, and *ƿegnen*, *ƿinen*, has lost a vowel. See *spƿæc* for *spƿæce*, Cod. Exon., p. 421, line 3, ed.

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

¹ See the note Cod. Exon., p. 66, ed., p. 31, line 3, ed.

² Bice as Kemble wrote it, not *Bit*, occurs in these volumes; *Slize* 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 *pyr* not *pyrte*. The editor, on *þonne purðað þin eazan ꝥpa leoht*, Cædm. MS. p. 27, line 10, observes that it "grammatically" should be *þine eazan ꝥpa leohte*.¹ Se *þar* *populð* *gerceop*, *ibid.*, p. 32, line 4, is no more grammatical than *pyr* for *pyrte*; so line 9, also; so p. 106, 13; p. 107, 12, *oþer þar riðan gerceart*, *ibid.* Feollon *pepgend*; *id.* p. 92, 26, *fell the defenders*. Fuglaꝥ *blōdiꝥ riṭtað*, *the fowls sit bloody*, *id.* p. 98, line 20. I would however alter *ꝥ* *bebodu* *pullað mīn fullian*, *id.* p. 106, line 10, by writing on account of the rhythm *mīne*. *Ymb hine pægon. piṅend ūnfophte*, *id.* p. 151, line 13. *þær þa baꝥu pæron hat on hpeþpe*, *Cod. Exon.*, p. 478, line 15, ed.

In manuscripts, which are late Saxon, the nominative masculine and feminine singular of the article are *pe*, *þeo*; 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 N. The oblique cases sometimes drop the N; if *hif eaforan nu heað heꝥ cumen*; *his descendant, a hardy one, is now come here*, *Beowulf*, 747, where Kemble would put *eafora*. Again, *riþþan deaþeꝥ bend toleꝥeð hꝥfuman*; *after deaths bond lives author shall unbind (shall have unbound)*, *Cod. Ex.*, p. 64, line 24, ed., where the editor has removed the N. Again, in a riddle, *Cod. Exon.*, p. 499, line 1, *oþþæt him þone gleaꝥstol ȝinȝnan bꝥoþor mīn aȝnaðe*, *till for himself my younger brother acquired the stool of cleverness*, where the note says read *ȝinȝna*. Again,

¹ As the MS. *De Auguriis* has been often mentioned, it may be well to say, it is in preparation for publication.

forþon ic ȝeþencan ne mæg ȝeond þaſ popuþ for
 hpan moð ȝeþan min ne ȝeþeoſce; *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 minne and makes ȝeþan
 accusative. Smith, in his Beda, p. 538, 38, prints
 ȝeleaſan as a nominative in brackets, and he ſays
 that ſuch readings as are in brackets have been
 amended on the authority of ſome MS.¹ Again, ac
 ne ma pilnobe ðeaſþan ȝaſte puman; *pauper spiritu*.
 Beda, p. 579, line 22=p. 153, 35, Latin. The exam-
 ples in Spelmans Psalter are very numerous. So
 ðriððan (read þriððan) ðæl is a nominative, Leechbook,
 I. xv. 3. In the Pseudo Cædmon, Harrowing of Hell,
 MS. p. 228, line 2,² þu eaſt hæleða helm. ȝ heoſen
 ðēman. engla oþð ȝuman. The laſt letter has been
 eraſed, and Thorpe has turned ðeman into ðema. The
 two MSS. in Cædm. ? MS. p. 191, ult., have, one ȝunna
 ȝ mona, the other ſunne ȝ monan: the genitive plural
 is quite inappropriate, and on the hypotheſis here ſug-
 geſted, the readings agree well enough, as nominatives
 ſingular.

n dropped.

As the nominatives of the forms ȝiteȝa, eoſðe, eaȝe,
 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 pæl-
 ceaſeȝa. pulſaſ ȝunȝon, *the wan ſlainchooſers the wolves*
ſang their loathly evening lay, with the definite
 termination and ſenſe. þaſ hatan omihtan maȝan
 unȝemetȝeſta, Leechbook, lib. II. contents xvi. In
 Cædmon ? p. 237, line 25, ed., leoma for leoman. In
 Cod. Exon., MS. p. 10 b, line 23, ȝiſ ȝuma 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 *panc pītan*, *χαρίν εἶδέναι*, *savoir gré*, is found in the Exeter book, written without the N, *panc pīta*.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 pearfan*,⁴ *pa sibsume*,⁵ *panne ytemeste ferpyng*,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 -ar is sometimes, at least in the MSS., wanting; as in Cædmon, if Cædmon, MS. p. 42, line 17, *ādame* s dropped.

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 Putting the Lindisfarne glosses later.

³ As printed.

⁴ Matth. v. 3.

⁵ Id. v. 9.

⁶ Id. v. 26.

ƿealdeſt ƿærme . þa inc ƿæron ƿorðum minum ƿærte
 ƿorþodene ; *to Adam thou gavest fruits, which to you
 two were by my words firmly forbidden.* Nearly so,
 id., p. 119, line 11, MS. eorðan ƿærma ; id., p. 74,
 line 23, heoron ƿugla. PseudoCædmon, Harrowing of
 Hell, MS. p. 223, 7, ƿulðne hæpde : ƿiteſ clomma .
 ƿeondū oðƿærteð : *to his glory he had clamps of
 punishment on his enemies fastened.* Leechbook,
 lib. I, cap. v., leze on þa ƿeolpe, *lay upon the lips.*
 ƿýlle þa hæpſpone on cu meolce ; *boil the sap chips (of
 oak rind) in cows milk,* Leechbook, lib. II., cap. lxx.,
 2. "Plíadas sibun ſteppu," gl. C., for seoron ſteoppas.
 Cod. Ex., p. 476, line 9 ; 429, 30 ; Lorica, p. lxxi. line
 7, line 15.

Feminine
 genitives in s.

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
 éa, *a river*, makes ear ;¹ emnuhter is *of the equinox*
 in the treatise de Temporibus ; ðiceſ occurs in the
 charters.²

Of concurrent
 consonants.

The early manuscripts, representing sounds, more
 than modern fashionable spelling does, often omitted
 some one of many concurring consonants. Thus they
 wrote ƿƿƿpuma, where derivation required ƿƿƿttpuma,
 so ſƿenðu³ for ſƿenẏðu, ƿilbeor for ƿilð beor, nemſc
 for nemnſc.⁴

This suppression of consonants often, to a modern
 eye, confounded grammatical inflexions ; hie habbað
 me to heapnan gecopene, Cædm. ? MS. p. 15, line 15,
they have chosen me to be chief ; instead of gecopenne,
 which is the true syntax. Beppeoh ðe ƿeapme ; *wrap
 thyself up warm*, Leechbook, lib. I. cap. xlvii. 1, 2.

¹ Fac-simile of page 14 of Lau-
 derdale MS. Also Chron., p. 190.
 C.C.C. MS., p. 191. 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 *ῥῶστε* *εἶναι*, constantly occurring in the Hellenic and other languages; "Wipe the table dry," where an adverb is quite out of place. Se þe aȝan ȝceal on þam ȝð ȝate hȝge ȝunde; *who must have on the journey a mind sound*, Cod. Exon., p. 430, line 10, ed., for ȝundne. The editor rightly supposes hȝge to be masculine; it makes genitive hȝgeȝ; (Paris Psalter, lxviii. 6,) has the masculine adjective holdne in Beowulf, 531; minne in Cædm. MS. p. 19, line 21; and hatne, Paris Psalter, lxxviii. 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 -endne contain a combination, which no one but an elocution master will fling from his lips with comfort. Hence explain ȝuȝende hȝge, Cod. Exon., p. 165, 25, ed. Thus ænne larnan on bebde hȝgende, Matth. ix. 2, where the Lindisfarne MS. has hccende in bēpe, and the Hatton cuts off the final vowel: thus again, he ȝeȝeah ænne man ȝittende, Matth. ix. 9. Beheold . . . bȝȝnenbe beām, *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, "unborwesende is the acc. sing. . . Participles not unfrequently have this anomaly and omit the n."¹ 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. Deoƿol is masculine in the Gospels; therefore unclæne deoƿol, Luke iv. 33, is for unclænne. On "mme ȝehȝpað anȝealbne ȝeȝoht," Beowulf, 508, Kemble says we must read minne.² So ȝene for

¹ See the uncalled for alteration. Cod. Ex., p. 442, line 30, ed.

Hatton Gospels, (as printed), Matth. v. 43.

² So, þine nextan, þine feond,

ȝpenne, the reading of MS. H. in Herbarium, art. cxi.;¹ āne, the reading of MS. V., Herbarium, xxvi.² A vacillation in the spelling of that form of the infinitive which follows to, as to monianne, to moniane, *monendi*, is observed in a MS. of the ninth century. On the same principle are constructed the usual forms eoeppe not eoeppe, upe not uppe, oðpe not oðeppe.

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

Adjectives in the feminine.

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 ȝmæl. Ðēp ȝr fæmne • ƿeolecu mæȝ, Cædmon? MS. p. 101, lines 19, 20; *here is a virgin, a ladylike may*; hīm ȝrhtlicu mæȝ • on ƿhte modȝum • mænegum ȝuhte, id. p. 89, line 15; *to them a ladylike may in beauty to many proud ones she seemed*: luȝu langȝumu, id. p. 91, line 4, *longsome love*: epen mec hƿilum hƿit locceðu honð onleȝeð, Cod. Exon., p. 489, line 7, ed. Ic eom ƿunðeplicu ƿiht, id. p. 399, line 17, ed.; p. 400, line 16; p. 406, line 15; p. 407, line 7. ƿiht com æfter peȝe ƿræhtlicu, id. p. 415, line 23, ed.; an þæpa nunnena þe ƿær fȝyþe fæȝȝu, Dial. Greg. MS., *one of the nuns who was very fair*; nænȝu smeþneȝ, ibid. In the Leechbook will be found ȝobe,³ ƿrecenlico, hƿite, þȝȝlicu, lytelu, ænȝu, oþeȝu, cneopehte. Numerous examples occur in Rawlinsons Boethius, and he had no theories nor pledged opinions to defend.⁴

Definite form of adjective.

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

¹ V. L. 15.

² V. L. 31.

³ mæȝe him ȝobe beon, lib. II.

xxxv., but possibly otherwise *commodo esse possit*.

⁴ See Boet., p. 44, 17, with the collation.

"other demonstrative pronoun, or possessive pronoun
"or genitive case." Thus, *him æt heoptan ƿtob
ætterne opð*; *at his heart stood fast the venomed
point*; Death of Byrhtnoð. So *pulðorƿæƿtan ƿic*; *the
glorious abode*, Cædm. (if Cædm.) MS. p. 1, line 21;
ƿƿeƿl tophƿtan ƿeðð, *the blazing seats*, ib. p. 5, line 13,
MS.;¹ *beophƿte ƿeƿeafƿt*, *the bright creation*, ibid. p. 6,
line 13, MS.;² *ðæƿ æƿeƿta*! *ƿeƿeah*, *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 *ƿƿam ƿƿ ƿƿƿeƿƿan*, Death of Byrhtnoð; *ƿoð ƿeƿeafan*, Cædm. MS., p. 106, 16;³ *to ƿe an ƿeƿƿað*, Cod. Exon., transcript, fol. 120 b, line 16; *Ic ƿeƿƿæƿn ƿeƿ hæleƿum hƿunƿende an tophƿtne butan tunƿan tƿla*, ibid., p. 113 a, line 1, where *hƿunƿende* is for *hƿunƿendne*; On *ƿƿ ƿlc an ƿeƿe*, Chron., annis 1042, 1056. *Mið ƿƿ ƿeƿode*, Cædm.? MS. p. 19, line 11. "Homino ƿƿ" "ƿeƿe," Gl. C., twice; *eal ða eapƿeðu*, Cod. Exon., p. 74, 5, ed. In some of these cases the emendator may perhaps override the written record, as in *ƿeo bōc be ðƿ ƿlcum ƿeƿð*, Homily on St. Mark, MS.,

Adjectives
without
termination.

¹ P. 6, line 27, ed. Thorpe, where *ƿƿeƿel* is printed.

² P. 8, line 28, ed. Thorpe; where *ƿeƿeafƿt* is printed. Old MSS. often write simple *a*. So the old

hand in p. 19, line 2, MS. had *alpabān*.

³ P. 140, line 10, ed. Thorpe, who has put his accents.

where another manuscript gives *be þrum ýlcum*; 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 *ʀmæl þeapmar*, *small guts*, *þæpneð cýnner*, and these cases are distinguishable in spoken language by their having only one full accent on the group of syllables. Other instances, as *hpeap ægʀu*,¹ *raw eggs*, *ʒoð ærenðe ʀpýðe mýcel þén*, *God sent a heavy rain*, do not commend themselves on this principle to my judgment. Even such phrases as *cʃning alþihta*,² are better sense, if treated as eall for ealpa, than if considered as compounds.

I have before³ observed that the case ending -um, becomes by loss of the final consonant -e. Rask⁴ had remarked this of adjectives, but the translator⁵ struck out his words. The change however is seen in substantives, and in short, it is a mere decay of termination.

In former treatises⁶ I have observed that by the loss of N, 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 termination joined to a plural nominative,"⁷ "a singular for plural."

Adjectives become substantives, and are sometimes masculine, sometime feminine, sometimes neuter.⁸

Plural verbs
in -e.

Substantives
out of adjectives.

¹ Leechbook, Lib. I. xxxix. 3.

² Cod. Exon., p. 43, 11, ed.

³ St. Marharete, pp. 79, 80.

⁴ Grammar, p. 57, ed. 1817.

⁵ Page 49.

⁶ St. Marharete, p. 80, No. 13; Narratiunculæ, p. 73.

⁷ Note to Cædmon, p. 95. Orosius, ed. Thorpe, note to p. 468.

⁸ Neuter only, according to Thorpes Grammar, art. 126.

As *Wæter*, *some water*, is used partitively, so in ^{Partitive} Saxon English the genitive denotes *some of*. ^{genitive.} An example occurs in *Med. de Quad.*, viii. 6. In that passage, observe also, *ꝛpetne* agrees either with *apulþne*, which is feminine,¹ or with *junde*, 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 ægrotus hanc medicinam ieiunus*, or from simple carelessness, or on the principle remarked above, that a termination was of supererogation.

Ielacnað for *gelacnað*, p. 322, line 7, and *aꝛandān* for *aꝛandab*, 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.

A painting with figures thus explained.

ESCOLAPIVS. PLATO. CENTAVRVS.



HERBARIVM
APVLEII PLATONICI
QVOD ACCEPIT AB E-
SCOLAPIO ET CHIRONE
CENTAVRO MALIZRO
ACHILLIS :

HERBARIVM.

INCIPIVNT CAPITVLI LIBRI MEDICINALIS.¹

NOMEN heþbe² betonica ꝥ 17 biȝcopþýrt.

1. Þið unhyrum nihtænġum³ 7 þið egeſlicum⁴ ġe-
rýhþum 7 rpeſnum.

2. Gyf manneſ heafoð tobrocen gý.

3. Þið eaġena ġape.

4. Þið eaſena ġape.

5. Þið eaġena dýmnýrre.⁵

6. Þið týrenðe eaġan.

7. Þið rýðlicne blodrýne of noſum.

8. Þið toþ ece.

9. Þið ríðan ġape.

10. Þið lenden⁶ bræðena ġape.

11. Þið pambe ġape.

12. Þið þæt manneſ innoð to fæſt gý.

13. Þið ꝥ men⁷ blod upp pealle⁸ þurh hý muð.

14. Þið ꝥ man nelle beon dŕuncen.⁹

15. Þið ꝥ¹⁰ man pille rþring onġeſttan.

16. Þið ꝥ man gý innan abrocen.¹¹

17. Þið ꝥ¹² man on mýcelne raðe oþþe on myclum
ġanġum peoþþe ġeteoðe.¹³

¹ The title in V. is partly illegible, the rubric not standing. The order in which the herbs come is not in II. as in V.

² heþba, II.

³ nihtænġū, B.

⁴ egeſl-, B.

⁵ -neſſe, B.

⁶ lænden, H.

⁷ mon, H., which makes the verb active.

⁸ pealle up, B.

⁹ dŕunc, V. ; dŕuncen, H. B.

¹⁰ ꝥ þe, H.

¹¹ tobr-, II. B.

¹² þæt ġý, II.

¹³ -rað. H. ; -roð, B.

HERBARIUM.

HERE BEGIN THE CHAPTERS OF THE MEDICINAL BOOK.

1. Name of wort betonica, that is, bishopwort. 1
1. For monstrous nocturnal visitors and frightful sights and dreams.
2. If a mans head be broken.
3. For sore of eyes.
4. For sore of ears.
5. For dimness of eyes.
6. For bleared 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 mans inwards be too costive.
13. In case blood gush up through a mans mouth.
14. In case a man have a mind not to be drunken.
15. In case a pustule¹ 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. Ðið þ¹ man gý unhal ofþe hine platige.
19. Ðið þ mannes mete eafelice gemýlte.²
20. Ðið þ man ne mæge hīr mete gehealdan.
21. Ðið innoþer³ gape ofþe gif he aþunden⁴ gý.
22. Ðið attor þigene.⁵
23. Ðið næðran⁶ gliste.
24. Eft rið næðran gliste.
25. Ðið roden⁷ hunder gliste.
26. Ðið þ⁸ mannes þrotu gar gý ofþe hīr gpyran
hpylc ðæl.
27. Ðið lendena⁹ gape 7 gif hīr þeoh acen.¹⁰
28. Ðið þone hatan feofor.¹¹
29. Ðið fot able.

Deþba arnigloga þ ýr þegþræð.¹² II.

1. Ðið heafod ece.
2. Ðiþ pambe gape.
3. Ðiþ innoþer gape.
4. Eft rið þon þe man on pambe forþeaxen¹³ gý.
5. Ðiþ þon þe mon þurh hīr arþanþ blode ut
ýrne.
6. Ðið þ¹⁴ man forþundud¹⁵ gý.
7. Ðið þ man pýlle mannes pambe þpænan.¹⁶
8. Ðið næðran gliste.
9. Eft rið næðran gliste.
10. Ðiþ inþýrmaþ.

¹ þ gý, II.

² ge, B. omits.

³ innoþe, V.

⁴ aþunden, B.

⁵ þige, B.

⁶ -ððran, B.

⁷ peðe, II. B.

⁸ þ gý, II.

⁹ lændena, II. ; læn-, B.

¹⁰ acan, H.

¹¹ feofor, B.

¹² þræðe, H. ; þræðe, B.

¹³ þeæn, II. B.

¹⁴ þ þe, B. ; þ gý, II.

¹⁵ þepundad, H. ; þepundod, B.

¹⁶ þpnan, II.

18. In case a man be out of health or feel nausea.
19. That a mans 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.
24. Again, for bite of snake.
25. For bite of mad dog.
26. In case a mans throat be sore or any part of
his neck.
27. For sore of loins, and if a mans thighs ache.
28. For the hot fever.¹
29. For foot disease.

II. The herb ἀρνόγλασσον, that is, waybread.

*Plantago
maior.*

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 mans 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.

11. Þiþ þ¹ mannes lichoma² fý ahearpod.
12. Þið þ³ men fý þar feorþan dæges fefor.
13. Þiþ fot adle 7 þið fína fape.
14. Þið þam⁴ fefore þe þý þriddan dæge egleþ.
15. Þið þam fefore þe þý æfteran dæge to cýmþ.⁵
16. Þið punda hatungæ.⁶
17. Þið þ⁷ mannes fet on fýðe týðmen.
18. Þið þ⁸ men peargebræde peaxe⁹ on þam nofum oððe on þam hleore.¹⁰
19. Be æghwylcum uncuþum blæðrum þe on mannes nebbe fittað.
20. Þið muðes punde.
21. Þið pede hunder flite.
22. Þið ælces dæges mannes týðdermýrre innepearðes.

Herba quinquefolium þ iſ fifeleafe. III.

1. Þið þ¹¹ mannes lýþu acen oþþe on geflogen fý.
2. Þið þambe fape.
3. Þiþ muþes ece 7 tungan 7 þrotan.
4. Þiþ heafdes fape.
5. Þiþ þ¹² men blod ut of nofum ýrne¹³ to fpyþe.
6. Þiþ þ¹⁴ mannes midmýr ace.¹⁵
7. Þiþ næðran flite.
8. Þiþ þ man forþærned fý.
9. Liýf þu wýlle cancer¹⁶ ablenðan.¹⁷

11. H.
 12. H.
 13. H.
 14. H.
 15. H.
 16. H.
 17. H.

10 hléore, B.
 11 þ gýr, H.
 12 þæt gýr mæn, H.
 13 ýrne, B.
 14 þæt gýr, H.
 15 acen, H.
 16 -cop, H.
 17 ablenðan, H. B.

11. In case a mans body be hardened.
12. In case a man hath a quartan fever.
13. For foot disease and for sore of sinews.
14. For tertian fever.
15. For the fever that cometh on the second day.
16. For heating of wounds.
17. In case a mans feet on a journey are tender.
18. In case a spreading wart wax upon a mans nose or cheek.
19. Of all strange bladders which sit on a mans face.
20. For wound of mouth.
21. For rend of mad dog.
22. For chronic internal tenderness.

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.

1. *Deirba uerimenaca* þ̅ 1r ærcþrotu. IV.

2. Þið punða ȝ deaðȝppungaȝ ȝ cȝpnlu.

3. Eȝc rið cȝpnlu.

4. Þið þa þe habbað ætȝtandene æðpan ȝpa þæt þ̅
bloð ne mæg¹ hiȝ ȝecȝndlican² rȝne habban ȝ hȝpa³
þȝȝne ȝehealdan ne maȝon.

5. Þið liȝne ȝap.

6. Þið þa⁴ untȝumnȝȝe þe ȝtanar ȝeaxeþ⁵ on blæð-
ȝan.

7. Þið heafod ȝap.

8. Þið næðpan ȝlite.

9. Þið attorncorpan biȝe.

10. Þið peðe lundeȝ ȝlite.

11. Þið niȝe punðela.⁶12. Þið næðpan⁷ ȝlite.1. *Deirba ȝȝmphomiacam*⁸ þ̅ 1r henne⁹ belle. V.

2. Þið earena ȝap.

3. Þið cneopa ȝeȝpell¹⁰ oþþe ȝcancena¹¹ oððe ȝpa
hȝap¹² ȝpa on lichaman¹³ ȝeȝpell ȝȝ.

4. Þið toþa ȝape.

5. Þið þæpa¹⁴ ȝepealða ȝap oþþe ȝeȝpell.6. Þið¹⁵ þæt riȝeȝ hȝeoȝt ȝape¹⁶ sȝn.¹⁷7. Þið ȝota ȝap.¹⁸

8. Þið lungeȝ aðle.

¹ mæg, B.² -cȝndc-, H. B.³ heopa þȝene, H. B.⁴ þa, B. omits.⁵ ȝeaxeð, H. B.⁶ -ððu-, B.⁷ punða, H.⁸ ca, H. ; V. almost faded.⁹ hænne, H. B.¹⁰ ȝpel, B., and so often, but not
always.¹¹ ȝcanc-, H. B.¹² hȝap, B.¹³ -hom-, H.¹⁴ þæpa, H. B.¹⁵ þ̅ ȝiȝ, H.¹⁶ ȝap, H.¹⁷ ȝȝn, B.¹⁸ ȝape, B.

- iv. 1. The herb vermenaca, that is, ashthroat. *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.*¹
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 womans breasts are sore.
7. For sore of feet.
8. For lung disease.

¹ *Hyoscyamus albus* is described in the text, but that is not our henbane.

1. *Deirba uiperuna* ꝥ *īr næðre*¹ *pýrt.* VI.
2. *Piþ næðran* *rlite.*

1. *Deir bið*² *ueneria* ꝥ *ýr beo pýrt.* VII.
2. *Piþ* þæt *beon ne æt fleon.*
3. *Piþ*³ þæt *man gemigan ne mæge.*

1. *Deirba per leonir* ꝥ *īr leonrot.* VIII.
2. *Piþ*⁴ þæt *man sý cīr.*⁴

- Deirba rceleprata* ꝥ *īr clufðung.*⁵ IX.
2. *Pið pundela*⁶ *ý deað rprunzar.*
3. *Piþ*⁷ *rpylar* *ý peartan.*

1. *Deirba batracion* ꝥ *īr clufpýrt.* X.
2. *Piþ monod*⁸ *reoce.*⁹
3. *Piþ þa rpeartran* *ðollh.*

1. *Deirba artemeria* þæt *īr muczerpýrt.* XI.¹⁰
2. *Pið innoþer* *rape.*
3. *Pið fota* *rap.*¹¹

Deirba artemeria taganter ꝥ *ýr ofner cýnner*
muczerpýrt. XII.

1. *Pið blæðran*¹² *rape.*
2. *Piþ þeona*¹³ *rape.*

¹ næðder, H. B.

² H. writes *herba* all along, and I would here emend accordingly.

³ ꝥ *gīr*, H.

⁴ *to cīr*, H.

⁵ *cluðung*, V.

⁶ *punða*, H.

⁷ *ý pið*, H.

⁸ *innod*, B.

⁹ *reocene*, H., fol. 121 a.

¹⁰ (From H.) V. omits all this word by mistake, and makes the numbering faulty. II. writes *arteneria* here, but with *m* in the next word.

¹¹ *rape*, B.

¹² *-ððr-*, B.

¹³ *þeona*, B.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| VI. 1. The herb viperina, that is, adderwort. | <i>Polygonum</i> |
| 2. For bite of adder. | <i>bistorta.</i> |
| VII. 1. The herb veneria, that is, beewort. | <i>Acorus</i> |
| 2. That bees may not fly off. | <i>calamus.</i> |
| 3. In case a man is unable to pass water from the bladder. | |
| VIII. 1. The herb pes leonis, that is, lions foot. | <i>Alchemilla</i> |
| 2. That a man may not be choice in diet. | <i>vulgaris.</i> |
| IX. 1. The herb Scelerata, that is, cloffing. | <i>Ranunculus</i> |
| 2. For wounds and dead ulcers. | <i>sceleratus.¹</i> |
| 3. For swellings and warts. | |
| X. 1. The herb βαρπάχιον, that is, clovewort. | <i>Ranunculus</i> |
| 2. For lunatics. | <i>acris.</i> |
| 3. For the black scars. | |
| XI. 1. The herb artemisia, that is, mugwort. | <i>Artemisia</i> |
| 2. For sore of inwards. | <i>vulgaris.</i> |
| 3. For sore of feet. | |
| XII. The herb artemisia tagantes; that is, mugwort of another kind. | <i>Artemisia</i> |
| 1. For sore of bladder. | <i>dracunculus.</i> |
| 2. For sore of thighs. | |

¹ Perhaps better Scelerata ; botanical names are often historical identifications.

3. Þiþ sīna sære . ʒ ʒerpell.¹
4. Ʒýf hƿa mid fot aþle sƿýþe ʒerpenceb sý.²
3. Ʒýf hƿa sý mid seferum³ ʒeðneht.

Ʒerba artemisia leƿterillor þ ʒf þriddan cýnner
mucgŕýrt. XIII.

2. Þiþ þæf maƷan sære.
3. Þiþ þæra sīna biŕunƷe.

Ʒerba lapatium þ ʒf Ʒocce.⁴ XIII.

2. Þið cŕnnlu þe on realde⁵ reaxeþ.⁶

Ʒerba dracontea þ ʒf Ʒracentŕe. XV.

2. Þiþ ealra næðrena⁷ sƿite.
3. Þiþ banbriŕce.

Ʒerba ratýruon þ ʒf reŕner⁸ leac. XVI.

2. Þið earfoðlice pundela.
3. Þiþ earena sære.

Ʒerba gentiana þ ʒf ŕelbŕýrt. XVII.

2. Þið næðran sƿite.

Ʒerba orbiculariŕ. þ ʒf sƿite. XVIII.

2. Þið þ manner reŕ⁹ realle.
3. Þiþ innoðer¹⁰ ŕŕýrunƷa.
4. Þiþ miltan sære.

¹ ʒerpelle H.

² ʒerpenceb, H. B.

³ feru, H., a contraction as
ʒerpen.

⁴ ʒocce, H., cf. xxiv.

⁵ ʒealde, H. B.

⁶ rexeð, H. B.

⁷ -ððr-, H. B.

⁸ hreŕner, H.; hreŕner, B.

⁹ reax, H. B.

¹⁰ innoð, B., making a compound
substantive.

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 λεπτόφυλλος, that is, mugwort of a third kind. *Artemisia Pontica.*

2. For sore of the stomach.
3. For quivering of sinews.

XIV. The herb λάπαθον, that is, dock.

Rumex obtusifolius.

2. For churnels which wax in the groin.

XV. 1. The herb δρακόντις, that is, dragons.

Arum dracuncul.

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.

Erythræa 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.

Ɗerba proserpinaca¹ ꝥ ýf unforþreððe. XVIII.

2. Ɔif ꝥ² man blod fripe.
3. Ɔif riðan fape.
4. Ɔif bnefta³ fape.
5. Ɔif eaƷena fape.
6. Ɔif earlena fape.
7. Ɔif utsihtē.

Ɗerba aristolochia. ꝥ ýr rmeþo pýrþ. XX.

2. Ɔið attreþ ftenecðe.⁴
3. Ɔif þa ftiþurþan⁵ feþorþ.
4. Ɔif nærfurþla⁶ fape.
5. Ɔif ꝥ⁷ hpa mið cýle Ʒepæht rý.
6. Ɔif næðþan⁸ flite.
7. Ɔýr cýlb hþýlc⁹ ahpæneð fý.
8. Ɔif ꝥ þærhþreðe¹⁰ on nosum¹¹ peþe.

Ɗerba nasturtium ꝥ ýr cære. XXI.

1. Ɔif¹² ðæt mannes fex¹³ fealle.
2. Ɔif heafod sape. ꝥ ýs rið fcuþf ɣ¹⁴ Ʒicþan.
3. Ɔif licer fapnýrre.¹⁵
4. Ɔif fpylar.
5. Ɔif pearþan.

Ɗerba hieribulbur¹⁶ ꝥ ýr Ʒneate pýrþ. XXII.

2. Ɔif hpa fape.
3. Ɔif neþcoþn on þifmanneþ nebbe peþen.¹⁷

¹ pper-, V. B., a compendium scripturæ.

² þ ɣif, H.

³ bnefta, H. B., as is usual.

⁴ ɣðe, B.

⁵ -þerþan, B.; ftiþofftar, H.

⁶ þýcla, B.; þýþlu, H.

⁷ þ ɣif, 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 -ððr-, H. B.

⁹ hþýlc cild, H. B. better.

¹⁰ þæt ɣif þerþ, H.

¹¹ noþa, H. B.

¹² þ ɣif, H.

¹³ feax, B.

¹⁴ ɣ rið, H.

¹⁵ -nerre, B.

¹⁶ Ʒeribulbū, H.

¹⁷ peaxen, B.

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 diarrhoea.

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 *ιερόβόλος*, 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. clematidis*.

Ɔerba apollinariꝝ. Ɔ 1ꝛ ȝloꝝ pýꝛt. xxiii.

2. Þið handa ȝape.

Ɔerba camemelon. Ɔ 1ꝛ maȝeþe. xxiiii.

1. Þið eaȝena¹ ȝape.

Ɔerba chamedriꝝ Ɔ 1ꝛ heoꝛt clæꝛne. xxv.

2. Ȣꝛ hpa tobrýȝeð ȝý.

3. Þið² næðꝛan³ flite.

4. Þiþ foꝛtable.

Ɔerba chameæleæ Ɔ 1ꝛ pulꝛeꝛ camb. xxvi.

1. Þiþ liꝛeꝛ ȝeoꝛnýȝe.

2. Þiþ attȝeꝛ ðꝛenc.⁴

3. Þiþ pæteꝛi ȝeoꝛnýſſe.

Ɔerba chamaerithýꝛ Ɔ 1ꝛ heꝛeꝛ.⁵ xxvii.

1. Þiþ pundela.

2. Þiþ innoþeꝛ ȝape.

Ɔerba chamedarꝛe Ɔ 1ꝛ pæꝛneꝛ⁶ foꝛ. xxviii.

1. Þið innoþ to aſtýꝛiȝenne.

Ɔerba oſtꝛuago Ɔ 1ꝛ liðpýꝛt. xxviii.

2. Þiþ ealle þiȝe þe on men to ȝape inna⁷ acen-
uode⁸ beoð.

Ɔerba britanice Ɔ 1ꝛ hæꝛen hýdele.⁹ xxx.

1. Þiþ muðeꝛ ȝape.

2. Ȣꝛe þið muðeꝛ ȝape.

1. hreꝛeꝛ, B.; hreꝛeꝛ, H.

2. innoþ, B.

3. acennebe, H. B.

4. hýbela, V.; huýbebe, B.; but

5. in the text itself hýdele.

6. but hæꝛeꝛ in the

7. in the text itself hýdele.

- XXIII. 1. The herb apollinaris, that is, glovewort. *Convallaria*
2. For sore of hands. *maialis.*
- XXIV. The herb χαμαίμηλον, that is, maythe. *Anthemis*
1. For sore of eyes. *nobilis.*
- XXV. The herb χαμαίθρυς, that is, hart clover.¹
2. If one be bruised badly.
3. For bite of snake.
4. For foot disease.
- XXVI. The herb χαμαίελαία,² that is, wolfs comb. *Dipsacus sil-*
1. For liver sickness. *vestris.*
2. For drink of poison.
3. For water sickness, *dropsy.*
- XXVII. The herb χαμαίπιτυς, that is, hemp (?). *Aiuga chama-*
1. For wounds. *pitys.*
2. For sore of inwards.
- XXVIII. The herb χαμαιδάφνη, that is, ravens foot.³
1. For the inwards, to stir them.
- XXIX. 1. The herb ostriago, that is, lithewort. *Sambucus*
2. For all things which are formed in a man as a *ebulus. gl.*
sore inwardly.
- XXX. The herb Brittanica, that is, bright-coloured hydele. *Cochlearia*
Anglica ?
1. For sore of mouth.
2. Again, for sore of mouth.

¹ The Hellenic is *Germander*,
Teucrium C.; the English is *Me-*
dicago maculata, with *officinalis*.

² The Saxon understood this as
χαμαιλίον.

³ The Hellenic is *Ruscus racemo-*
sus; the English *Ranunculus fica-*
ria.

3. ƿiþ toþa fape.
4. ƿiþ færtne innoð to aſtýrþenne.¹
5. ƿið ȝiðan ȝape.

Ɔerba lactuca ȝiluatīca ꝥ iȝ ƿuðu lectȝuc. XXXI.

2. ƿiþ eaȝena ðýmneȝȝe.²
3. Ɔeȝ ƿiþ eaȝena³ ðýmnyſſe.⁴

Ɔerba agromonia ꝥ iȝ ȝarclife. XXXII.

1. ƿið eaȝena ȝape.
2. ƿið innoðeȝ ȝape.
3. ƿiþ cancor ꝥ ƿið ƿundela.
4. ƿiþ næðran⁵ ȝlite.
5. ƿiþ ƿeartan.
6. ƿið miltān ȝape.
7. Ȝȝȝ þu hƿilce⁶ ƿinȝc on þam lichoman⁷ ceorþan ƿille.
8. ƿiþ ȝleȝe iȝeȝneȝ.

Ɔerba ar̃tula regia ꝥ iȝ ƿuðu ȝoȝe. XXXIII.

1. ƿið ȝceancena⁸ ȝape.
2. ƿiþ liȝe ſape.

Ɔerba lapatium . ꝥ iȝ ƿuðu ðocce. XXXIII.

1. Ȝȝȝ hƿýlc ſtȝþneȝ on lichoman⁹ becume.

Ɔerba centaurya maior . ꝥ iȝ curmelle ȝeo mǣpe. XXXV.

1. ƿið liȝeȝ aȝle.
2. ƿið ƿunða ꝥ cancor.

¹ -ianne, H.

² ȝape, V. H.

³ eaȝene, V. Short vowels not much thought of.

⁴ -neȝȝe, B.

⁵ -þeȝȝe, H. B.

⁶ In V. ƿille, with l erased and h prefixed, produced hƿile : hƿilce, B. H.

⁷ -haman, B.

⁸ ȝcan-, B.

⁹ -haman, B.

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

xxxī. 1. The herb lactuca silvatica, that is, wood lettuce. *L. scariola.*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. Again, for dimness of eyes.

xxxii. The herb agrimonia, that is, garclive. *A. eupatoria.*

1. For sore of eyes.
2. For sore of inwards.
3. For cancer and for wounds.
4. For bite of snake.
5. For warts.
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. *Asfodelus ramosus.*

1. For sore of shanks.
2. For sore of liver.

xxxiv. The herb λάπαθον, that is, wood dock. *Rumex Acc-tosa.*

1. If there come any stiffness on the body.

xxxv. The herb centaurea maior, that is, churmel the greater. *Chlora perfoliata.*

1. For liver disease.
2. For wounds and cancer.

Ɔerba centaurya minor ꝥ 1r curmelle geo lægge.¹

XXXVI.

2. Ɔið næðryan² glice.
3. Ɔið eaƓena³ Ɠape.
4. Eƿt Ɔið þon⁴ ylcon.⁵
5. Ɔiþ Ɠina toƓunƓe.⁶
6. Ɔiþ attreƿ onbýrƓunƓe.
7. Ɔiþ⁷ þæt ƿýrmar ýmb naƓolan ðerigeþ.⁸

Ɔerba perſonacia⁹ ꝥ 1r bete. XXXVII.

1. Ɔið ealle ƿunða Ɠ Ɔiþ næðryan¹⁰ flitaƓ.
2. . 11 . Ɠ Ɔiþ ƓeƓoraƓ.
3. Ɔið ꝥ¹¹ cancoƿ on ƿunðe ƿexe.¹²
4. Ɔiþ innoðer Ɠape.
5. Ɔið ƿeðe hunðer glice.
6. Ɔiþ nipe ƿunða.¹³

Ɔerba ƿraƓa ꝥ 1r ƓƿeaðerƓe.¹⁴ XXXVIII.

2. Ɔið miltan Ɠape.
3. Ɔiþ nýrƿýt.¹⁵
3. Ɔiþ innoðer Ɠape.

Ɔerba hiþiƓcƿ ꝥ 1r meƿƓe mealpe.¹⁶ XXXIX.

2. Ɔið Ɠot aðle.
3. Ɔiþ ælce ƓeƓaðerunƓa þe on þam lichoman¹⁷ acen-
neðe¹⁸ beoþ.

¹ læƓ, V., a compendium scrip-
ture; lægge, H. B.

² -ððr-, H. B.

³ eƓena, H.

⁴ þam, H.

⁵ ylcan, B.

⁶ toð-, H.

⁷ þ Ɠiƿ, H.

⁸ ðerian, H.; ðerigan, B. One
leechcraft is here omitted in V. B.
H.

⁹ ƿf-, V. B., a compendious way
of writing, or shorthand.

¹⁰ -ððr-, H. B.

¹¹ þ Ɠiƿ, H.

¹² ƿeaxe, B.

¹³ H. omits.

¹⁴ ƿƿear, H.

¹⁵ -ƿet, H.

¹⁶ -lupe, H. B.

¹⁷ -ham-, B.

¹⁸ acænnede, B.; acænne, H., an
unfinished word.

XXXVI. The herb centaurea minor, that is, churmel *Erythræa centaureum*.
the less.

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.

Ɗerba Ƴppurur · ꝥ Ƴ æqurera. XL.

1. Ƴꝥ utriht.
2. Ƴꝥ ꝥ man blod ꝥꝥe¹ Ƴæce.

Ɗerba maſa · erpatica ꝥ Ƴ hocleap. XLI.

2. Ƴið blæðpan² ſape.
3. Ƴið ſina ſape.
4. Ƴið ſiðan ſape.
5. Ƴið nipe punða.

Ɗerba buðlogga ꝥ Ƴ hunder tunge. XLII.

2. Ƴꝥ hꝥꝥcum men Ƴꝥ þæſ þriððan ðægeſ ƳeƳor³
oððe þæſ Ƴeorþan.
5. Ƴið nꝥꝥꝥt.⁴

Ɗerba bulbiſcillatica ꝥ Ƴ Ƴlædene. XLIII.

1. Ƴið æteſ Ƴeochnꝥe.⁵
2. Ƴꝥ hða ſape.
3. Ƴꝥ þa adle þe Ƴꝥeaſ Ƴaſanichiaſ nemneð.
4. Ƴꝥ ꝥ⁶ man ne mæge æteſſeoceſ manneſ þuſt
Ƴecelean.⁷

Ɗerba cctiledon ꝥ Ƴꝥ umbilicuſ ueneſuſ. XLIV.

2. Ƴið Ƴꝥꝥlaſ.

Ɗerba galli epuſ ꝥ Ƴ ættoplaðe.⁸ XLV.

2. Ƴið hunder flite.

Ɗerba Ƴꝥaſſion ꝥ Ƴ hape hune. XLVI.

1. Ƴið Ƴeoſu Ƴ Ƴið ꝥ he heſelce hꝥæce.
2. Ƴið maſan ſape.

¹ Ƴꝥ, B., an unfinished word ;
uſe Ƴ hꝥæce, H., *spits and*.

² hða, H. B.

³ Ƴeſeſ, H.

⁴ So B.; nꝥꝥꝥt, H.; omitted in

V

⁵ -neſſe, H.

⁶ þæt ſuſ, H.

⁷ Ƴeð-, B.

⁸ I ſe, in his Dictionary, prints
ættoplaðe, which is not justified
by the MS. B.

- XL. The herb ἵππουρις, that is, equi seta. *Horsetail.*
 1. For diarrhoea.¹
 2. In case a man break up blood much.
- XLI. 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.
- XLII. 1. The herb βούγλωσσον, that is, hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum officinale.*
 2. If any man have a tertian or quartan fever.
 5. For oppression on the chest.
- XLIII. The herb βολβός σκιλλητικός,² "that is, gladden." *Iris pseudacorus.*
 1. For water sickness.
 2. For sore of joints.
 3. For the disease which the Greeks name παρωνυχία.³
 4. In case a man be not able to cool a dropsical mans thirst.
- XLIV. 1. The herb κοτυληδών, 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 πρᾶσιον, 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. ƿið menȝpýrmas¹ abutan² naȝolan.
4. ƿið liða ȝape ȝ ƿið ȝeþind.³
5. ƿið attreȝ þiȝne.⁴
6. ƿið ȝceþ⁵ ȝ teteȝ.
7. ƿið lungen aȝle.
8. ƿið ealle ftiðneȝra þæȝ lichoman.

Ɗerba xifion þ̅ iȝ foxeȝ fot. XLVII.

1. ƿið uncuðe fpringaȝ þe on lichoman⁶ acennede⁷ beoð.
2. ƿið heafoð bȝýce · ȝ ætȝe ban.⁸

Ɗerba ȝalli tȝucȝ · þ̅ iȝ pæteȝ pýȝe. XLVIII.

1. Țýȝ fȝýlaȝ ȝæmnum ȝerien.⁹
2. ƿið¹⁰ ðæt manneȝ ȝex¹¹ ȝealle.

Ɗerba temoluȝ · þ̅ iȝ ȝinȝrene. XLIX.

2. ƿið cȝiðan¹² saȝe.

Ɗerba æliotȝrophuȝ · þ̅ iȝ ȝiȝelliȝeoȝra. L.

2. ƿið ealle attȝu.
3. ƿið ȝleȝȝan.

Ɗerba ȝȝýaȝ þ̅ iȝ mæȝeȝu.¹³ LI.

2. ƿið ban ece ȝ ƿið ban bȝýce.¹⁴
3. ƿið ælc sáȝ · þe þam lichoman¹⁵ ȝeȝeȝ.

Ɗerba poluȝtȝucȝ · þ̅ iȝ hýmele.¹⁶ LII.

2. ƿið innoðeȝ ȝape ȝ ƿið þ̅ ȝex¹⁷ ȝexe.

¹ pýn-, II.

² ýmbutan, II.; onbuton, B.

³ ȝeþýnd, B.

⁴ þiȝene, II.

⁵ ȝceþ, B.

⁶ -ham-, B.

⁷ acennede, B.; acænðe, II.

⁸ II. omits three words.

⁹ ȝerian, B.

¹⁰ þ̅ ȝȝ, II.

¹¹ ȝeax, B.

¹² cliþan, II., which produces nonsense.

¹³ -ȝeȝe, II.

¹⁴ bȝece, II.

¹⁵ -ham-, B.

¹⁶ humele, B.

¹⁷ ȝeax, B.

3. For tapeworms about the navel.
4. For sore of joints, and for puffing 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 ξίφιον, that is, foxes foot.

*Sparganium
simplex.*

1. For strange pustules which are produced on the body.
2. For head breach and poisonous legs.

XLVIII. The herb καλλίτριχος, that is, water wort.

*Callitriche
verna.*

1. If swellings annoy maidens.
2. In case a mans hair fall off.

XLIX. 1. The herb μῶλυ,¹ that is, singreen.

*Sempervivum
tectorum.*

2. For sore of matrix.

L. 1. The herb ἡλιοτρόπιον, that is, solwherf.

*Achillea tomen-
tosa here.²*

2. For all poisons.
3. For flux.

LI. 1. The herb grias, that is, madder.

*Rubia tunc-
torum.*

2. For bone ache and for bone breach.
3. For every sore, which vexeth the body.

LII. 1. The herb πολύτριχος,³ that is, humble.⁴

*Trifolium pro-
cumbens.*

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*. De-
scribed in the text as a hair moss,

“like swine bristles;” but not so
drawn, nor yet as a trefoil.

⁴ *Hop trefoil*.

Ɗerba malochin aʒma ꝥ 1ʒ puburofe.¹ LIII.

1. Ƴiþ utriht.²
2. Ƴiþ innoðer flepʒan.

Ɗerba metoria³ ꝥ 1ʒ hrit poriz. LIII.

2. Ƴiþ þunponʒa⁴ ʒape.
3. Ƴið ʒlæpleafte.⁵

Ɗerba oenanter. LV.

1. Ƴið ꝥ⁶ man ʒemizan ne mæʒ.⁷
2. ƒʒʒ hpa ʒpýþe hþæce.⁸

Ɗerba napciʒur. ꝥ 1ʒ halpýʒt. LVI.

1. Ƴiþ þa punda þe on men beoð acenned.⁹

Ɗerba splemion . ꝥ 1ʒ bpune¹⁰ pýʒt. LVII.

1. Ƴið miltan ʒape.

Ɗerba polion. . LVIII.

2. Ƴið monoð ʒeoce.

Ɗerba uictoria¹¹ ꝥ 1ʒ cneopholen. LVIII.

1. Ƴiþ ðone ðropan ʒ þæʒ maʒan ʒape.

Ɗerba confirma ꝥ 1ʒ ʒalluc. LX.

2. Ƴiþ ʒiʒa flepʒan.
3. ƒʒʒ hpa innan toboriʒten¹¹ sý.
4. Ƴið maʒan ʒape.

¹ puburofe, II.

² utrihte, H.

³ So V. B., plainly; uictoria, II.
Read *μηκωνία*, or *μηκων*.

⁴ panʒa, II.

⁵ ʒlæplýʒte, B.; -leste, II.

⁶ ꝥ ʒiʒ, H.

⁷ mæʒe, H. B.

⁸ þæce, V.

⁹ acenned, B.; acennede, II.

¹⁰ bpunt, H.

¹¹ bpocen, II.

- LIII. The herb *μαλάχη ἀγρία*,¹ that is, woodruff. *Asjodelus ru-*
mosus.²
1. For diarrhoea.
 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 *οινάνθη*; now *dropwort*.
1. In case a man is not able to pass urine.
 2. If one break strongly.
- LVI. The herb *νάρκισσος*,³ that is, halswort.⁴
1. For the wounds which come out in a man.
- LVII. The herb splenium, *asplenium*, that is, brownwort.⁵
1. For sore of milt.
- LVIII. 1. The herb *πόλιον*. *Teucrium*
polium.
2. For a lunatic.
- LIX. The herb victoriola, that is, kneeholm. *Ruscus acu-*
leatus.
1. For the palsy and sore of the maw.
- LX. 1. The herb confirma, *comfrey*, that is, galluc. *Symphytum*
officinale.
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 Not certainly identified, perhaps
narcissus poeticus.

⁴ Presumed properly *campanula*
trachelium.
⁵ Usually *scrofularia aquatica*.
See text, translation, and gl.

Ɗerba aſteþmon.

LXI.

3. Ƴiþ Ƴýlle¹ Ƴeocnýrre.²

Ɗerba leþorur Ƴer þ 1r haran hýne.³ LXII.

1. Ƴið innoðeþ Ƴæſtnýrre.

Ɗerba diætamnur.

LXIII.

2. Ƴið⁴ þæt Ƴiþ hæbbe on hýre innoðe⁵ deað boþen
tuddur.⁶

3. Ƴiþ Ƴunda.

4. Ƴiþ næðþan⁷ Ƴlite.

5. Ƴiþ aþþor þiþene.

7. Eft Ƴið nipe Ƴunda.

Ɗerba Ƴolago maþor þ 1r hehoþcorþion. LXIII.

1. Eft Ƴið næðþan⁸ ſlite.

Ɗerba Ƴolago minor þ 1r ælioþþorþion. LXV.

Ƴið þenþþýrmaþ⁹ abutan¹⁰ naþolan.

Ɗerba þeonia. LXVI.

2. Ƴiþ monoð¹¹ Ƴeocnýrre.¹²

3. Ƴiþ hýþe¹³ þan ece.

Ɗerba þeþuſteþmon.¹⁴ þ ýr þerþena. LXVII.

2. Ƴiþ hundþ beoþe.¹⁵

3. Ƴið ealle aþþu.

Ɗerba þrýonia þ 1r hýmele.¹⁶ LXVIII.

1. Ƴið miltan ſape.

¹ Ƴelle, H.

² -neþre, B.

³ Read hýe; hýg, H.

⁴ þ Ƴiþ, H.

⁵ innoðe; B. omits.

⁶ -þor, H.

⁷ -þþþ-, H.

⁸ -þþþ-, H. B.

⁹ þýn-, H.

¹⁰ -ton, B.

¹¹ innoð, B., but right in text.

¹² -neþre, H.

¹³ ýþe, V.

¹⁴ þi, V. B., by shorthand.

¹⁵ Ƴeb-, H. B.

¹⁶ humele, B.

- LXI. The herb ἀστέριον.¹
 3. For the falling sickness.
- LXII. The herb leporis pes, that is, hares hie. *Trifolium arvense.*
 1. For costiveness of inwards.
- LXIII. 1. The herb δίκταμνος. *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, ἡλιοσκόπιος. *Heliotropium Europæum.*
 1. Again, for bite of snake.
- LXV. The herb solago minor, that is, ἡλιοτρόπιον. *Croton tincturius.*
 For tape worms about the navel.
- LXVI. The herb παιωνία. *Pæonia officinalis.*
 2. For lunacy.
 3. For hipbone ache.
- LXVII. 1. The herb περιστερεών, that is, verbena. *V. officinalis.*
 2. Against bark of hound.
 3. Against all poisons.
- LXVIII. The herb βρυωνία,² that is, humble. *Humulus lupulus.*
 1. For sore of milt.

¹ Unknown.| ² *Bryonia dioica.*

Ɗerba nŷmƿete. LXIX.

1. Ƴið utƿiht.
2. Eƿt Ƴið utƿiht.
3. Eƿt Ƴið innoþeƿ · ƿape.

Ɗerba cƿiƿion · ƿ iƿ clæƿpe. LXX.

1. Ƴiþ ƿomena ƿape.

Ɗerba iƿatŷ. LXXI.¹

2. Ƴið næddƿan ƿlite.

Ɗerba ƿeorðea. LXXII.

1. Eƿt Ƴið næddƿan² flite.
2. Ƴið ƿina ƿape.
3. Ƴið ƿeo .

Ɗerba uerbaƿcƿiƿ ƿ iƿ ƿelð³ ƿŷƿt. LXXIII.

1. Be þam þe meƿcuƿiƿ þaƿ ƿŷƿte uilixe ƿealðe
2. Ƴið ealle ŷƿele ƿencŷmaƿ.⁴
3. Ƴið ƿot aðle.

Ɗerba heƿaclea. LXXIII.

Ƴið⁵ þæt man ƿŷlle oƿerlangne ƿeƿ ƿeƿan ƿ him na
ƿceaðan⁶ onðƿæðan.

Ɗerba cæliðonia ƿ iƿ cŷleþnne.⁸ LXXV.

1. Ƴiþ eaƿena⁹ ðŷmnŷƿe¹⁰ ƿ ƿanŷƿe.¹⁰
2. Eƿt Ƴið ðŷmƿenðum eaƿum.
3. Ƴiþ cŷƿnlu.
4. Ƴiþ heaƿuð¹¹ ece.
5. Ƴiþ þæt¹² man ƿebæƿneð ƿŷ.

¹ V. omits here article LXXI.;
H. differs: it has, xciii. Ɗerba
iƿatŷ. Ƴið næddƿan ƿlite. xciii.
Ɗerba iƿatŷ. Eƿt Ƴið næddƿan
ƿlite. The text had been faulty in
all.

² -ððŷ-, B.

³ Read ƿelc.

⁴ ƿean, H.

⁵ þæt ƿiƿ, H.

⁶ ƿceaðan, B.

⁷ ƿeaþa onðƿæðe, H.

⁸ -þenne, B.; -inŷe, H.

⁹ eaƿen, V.

¹⁰ -neƿe, B., twice.

¹¹ -ƿoð, H. B.

¹² þæt ƿiƿ, H.

LXIX. The herb *νυμφαία*.*Nympha alba*.¹

1. For dysentery.
2. For dysentery.
3. For sore of inwards.

LXX. The herb *κίρσιον*,² that is, clover.*Trifolium
pratense*.

1. For sore of fauces.

LXXI. 1. The herb *ισάτις*, woad.*Isatis tinctoria*.

2. For bite of adder.

LXXII. The herb *σκόρδιον*.*Teucrium
scordium*.

1. Again, for bite of snake.
2. For sore of sinews.
3. For fever.

LXXIII. The herb verbasum, that is, feltwort.

V. thapsus.

1. Of how Mercurius gave this wort to Vlixes.
2. Against all evil gaincomers.
3. For foot disease.

LXXIV. The herb *ήρακλεία*, heraclea.

In case a man wish to travel an overlong way and
dread no robber.

LXXV. The herb *χελιδονία*, that is, celandine.*Chelidonium
maius*.

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 *nifas lutea* ?.

| ² *Carduus parviflorus*.

Ɔerba folata . Ɔ iƆ folorece. LXXVI.

1. ƆiƆ Ɔerpel.
2. ƆiƆ earena¹ Ɔare.
3. ƆiƆ toð ece.
4. ƆiƆ bloð iƆýne of noƆum.

Ɔerba fenecio . Ɔ iƆ Ɔrunðe ƆpýliƆe. LXXVII.

2. Ɔið punða þeah hý ealde Ɔýn.
3. ƆiƆ iƆerneƆ ƆleƆe.
4. ƆiƆ Ɔot aðle.
5. ƆiƆ lenðena² Ɔare.

Ɔerba filiƆ Ɔ iƆ Ɔearn. LXXVIII.

1. ƆiƆ punða.
2. ƆiƆ³ læt Ɔeong man healyðe⁴ sý.

Ɔerba Ɔramen Ɔ iƆ eƆice. LXXVIII.

ƆiƆ miltan Ɔare.

Ɔerba gladiolum Ɔ iƆ Ɔlæðene. LXXX.

1. ƆiƆ blæðran Ɔare Ɔ [Ɔið Ɔ he]⁵ Ɔemigan ne mæƆe.
2. ƆiƆ miltan Ɔare.
3. ƆiƆ innoðeƆ Ɔare Ɔ þæra⁶ bƆeoƆta.

Ɔerba ƆoƆ marimum Ɔ iƆ boðen. LXXXI.

2. ƆiƆ toð ece.
- 3, 4. ƆiƆ aðliƆenðe Ɔ Ɔið Ɔicðan.⁷
5. ƆiƆ liƆeƆi ƆeoenýƆƆe Ɔ læƆ innoðeƆ.
6. ƆiƆ niƆe punða.

Ɔerba ƆarƆinaca Ɔiluatica Ɔ iƆ Ɔelð moƆu. LXXXII.

2. ƆiƆ þæt ƆiƆmen earƆoðlice cennan.⁸
3. ƆiƆ ƆiƆa aƆeoƆmunƆe.⁹

¹ earena, V.

² lænðena, II. B.

³ þ ƆiƆ, H.

⁴ -leðe, II. B.

⁵ [] Omitted in V. B.; ƆiƆ, II.;

but V. does not affect that form of expression.

⁶ þæra, II. B.

⁷ -ðan, B.

⁸ cennan, B.; cænnen, H.

⁹ -Ɔæ, B.

- LXXVI. The herb solata, that is, solsecle. *Marygold, gl.,
but not so.*
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. *S. vulgaris.*
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. *Aspidium,
Polypodium,
etc.*
1. For wounds.
 2. In case a young man be ruptured.
- LXXIX. The herb gramen, that is, quitch. *Triticum
repens.*
1. For sore of milt.
- LXXX. The herb gladiolus, that is, gladden. *Iris pseudo-
cornus.*
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. *R. officinalis.*
2. For tooth ache.
 - 3, 4. For the sickly, and for itch.
 5. For liver sickness, and of the inwards.
 6. 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*.

Ɔerba perŋicalis .¹ Ɔ is ɔolhrune. LXXXIII.

2. Ɔis Ɔot aɔle ɔ Ɔið cancor.

Ɔerba mercurialis Ɔ is ceðele. LXXXIII.

1. Ɔið Ɔæs innoðer hearðnygge.²

2. Ɔis eaƓena Ɠare ɔ Ɠerpelle.

3. Ɠýf Ɔæter on earan Ɔýþe Ɠerýgen³ Ɠý.

Ɔerba iadiola⁴ Ɔ is eƆor Ɔearn. LXXXV.

2. Ɔið hearð ece.

Ɔerba sparagia aƓreƆis Ɔ is Ɔuɔu ceƆuille.⁵ LXXXVI.

1. Ɔis blæðran⁶ Ɠare oþþe ƓeƆelle.

2. Ɔis Ɔoð ece.

3. Ɔis æððrena Ɠare.

4. Ɔis Ɔæt⁷ ýfel man þurh æƆþancan⁸ oþerne beƓale.

Ɔerba Ɠabina . Ɔ is Ɠafinae.⁹ LXXXVII.

1. Ɔis ƆoƓunga¹⁰ þæra¹¹ Ɠina ɔ Ɔis Ɔota Ɠerpell.

2. Ɔis hearð ece.

3. Ɔis ðeað Ɠrpingar.

Ɔerba canis caput . Ɔ is hundes hearð. LXXXVIII.

Ɔis eaƓena Ɠare ɔ ƓeƆel.¹²

Ɔerba eructi . Ɔ is bremel.¹³ LXXXIX.

1. Ɔis earena Ɠare.

2. Ɔis ƆifeƓ fleppan.

3. Ɔis heort ece.

¹ p for per, V. B., and Ɔ for hr, V.

² -negge, B.

³ -geð, H.

⁴ -lum, H.

⁵ ceƆuille, B.

⁶ -sðr-, B.

⁷ þæt Ɠis, H.

⁸ -þacan, V.

⁹ -ne, H.; Ɠaune, B.

¹⁰ -unge, H.

¹¹ þara, B.

¹² -Ɠpelle, H.

¹³ bremel, H.

- LXXXIII. 1. The herb perdicallis, 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 ἀσπράγος 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 savina.*
 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 *Antirrhinum orontium.*
 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. ƿiþ nipe ƿunða.
5. ƿiþ liþa ƿape.
6. ƿiþ næðƿan¹ ƿlite.

Ɗerba millefolium ƿ iſ ƿearpe.² xc.

1. ƿiþ iſermer fleȝe ȝ ƿ achilleſ þaſ ƿýrte ƿunðe.
2. ƿiþ toð ece.
3. ƿiþ ƿunða.
4. ƿiþ ȝerpell.
5. ƿiþ ƿ³ man earƿoðlice⁴ ȝemȝan mæȝe.
6. Țýſ ƿunð on men⁵ ácolod⁶ sý.
7. Țýſ men⁷ ƿ heaƿod beſfte⁸ oððe uncuð ȝƿýle onȝerȝtte.
8. Țſt ƿiþ þam ýlcā.
9. Țýſ hƿýlcum men æðƿan⁹ aheapðode ȝýn oþþe hiſ mete ȝemýltan nýlle.
10. ƿiþ þæra þearma ece ȝ þæſ innoðer.
11. ƿið¹⁰ þæt men ȝoȝoða eȝliȝe.
12. ƿiþ heaƿod ece.
13. ƿiþ þam næððerȝynne þe man ƿƿalangȝuſ hateð.¹¹
14. Țſt ƿið næðƿan¹² ƿlite.
15. ƿiþ ƿeðe hunder ƿlite.
16. ƿiþ næððƿan ƿlite.

Ɗerba ruta ƿ iſ ƿude.¹³ xci.

1. ƿið þæt¹⁴ blod of noſum flope.
2. ƿið toƿundenneſſe.
3. ƿið þæſ maȝan ƿape.

¹ -ððr-, B.

² þa, B.

³ þæt ȝiſ, H.

⁴ ear-, V.

⁵ mæn, H.

⁶ áco-, B.

⁷ mæn, H.

⁸ tob-, B.

⁹ -ððr-, B.

¹⁰ ƿ ȝiſ, H.

¹¹ háteð, B.

¹² -ððr-, B.

¹³ (From B. H.) The article Rue is wholly omitted in V.

¹⁴ þæt ȝiſ, H.

4. For new wounds.
5. For sore of joints.
6. For bite of adder.

xc. The herb millefolium, that is, yarrow.

*Achillea
millefolium.*

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 *φαλάγγια*, 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.

*Ruta grave-
olens.*

1. In case blood flow from the nose.
2. For a puffing up.
3. For sore of the maw.

4. ƿið eaƷena Ʒape Ʒ Ʒerpelle.
5. ƿið oƿerƷitulneƷƷe.¹
6. ƿið eaƷena ðýmneƷƷe.
7. ƿið heaƿoð ece.

Ɗerba mentaƷƷe.² XCII.

1. ƿið eaƷena Ʒape.
2. ƿið hƷeoƷlan.

Ɗerba ebuluƷ Ʒ iƷ Ʒeal ƷýƷe. XCIII.

1. ƿið⁴ þæt ƷƷanaƷ on blæðƷan⁵ Ʒexen.
2. ƿið næðƷan⁶ Ʒlite.
3. ƿið ƷæƷeƷ ƷeoƷnýƷƷe.⁷

Ɗerba polleƷion Ʒ iƷ ðƷeoƷƷe⁸ ðƷoƷle. XCIV.

2. ƿið þæƷ innoðeƷ Ʒape.
3. ƿið þæƷ maƷan Ʒape.
4. ƿið ƷiƷþan þæƷa⁹ Ʒceapa.¹⁰
5. EƷƷ ƿið þæƷ innoðeƷ Ʒape.
6. ƿið þam ƷeƷoƷe þe ƷƷ þƷiððan ðæƷe¹¹ eƷleþ.
7. EƷƷ ðeað hoƷen eilð Ʒý on ƷiƷeƷ innoðe.
8. EƷƷ hƷa¹² on ƷeƷe Ʒlættan þoƷiƷe.
9. ƿið blæðƷan¹³ Ʒape Ʒ ƷƷanaƷ þæƷon¹⁴ Ʒexen.

10. EƷƷ hƷa¹⁵ onbutan¹⁶ hiƷ heoƷtan oððe on hiƷ
bƷeoƷtan ƷaƷ þoƷiƷe.

11. EƷƷ hƷilcum men hƷamma ðeƷe.¹⁷

12. ƿið ðæƷ maƷan aðunðennýƷƷe Ʒ þæƷ innoðeƷ.

¹ -tol-, H.

² þ iƷ munte, H. adds.

³ ebulu þ iƷ ellenƷýƷe, H.

⁴ þ ƷiƷ, H.

⁵ -ððƷ-, B.

⁶ -ððƷ-, B.

⁷ -neƷƷe, B.

⁸ ðƷæƷle, H.

⁹ þapa, B.

¹⁰ ƷeƷe-, H.

¹¹ ðæƷ, H.

¹² hƷa, B.

¹³ -ððƷ-, B.

¹⁴ þaƷ, B.

¹⁵ hƷa, B.

¹⁶ -Ʒon, B.

¹⁷ -ƷiƷe, B.

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*]. *Mentha silvestris.*

1. For sore of ears.
2. For leprosy.

XCIII. The herb ebulus,¹ that is, wall wort. *Sambucus ebulus.*

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 *Mentha pulegium.*

2. For sore of the inwards.
3. For sore of the maw.
4. For itching of the shapes, *αἰδοῖα*.
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. ƿiþ miltan ƿape.

14. ƿiþ lenden¹ ece ʒ ƿið þeona² ƿape.

Ɔerba nepitamon ʒ iƿ neƿte.³ XCV.

2. ƿiþ næðƿan⁴ ƿlite.

Ɔerba peucedana ʒ iƿ cammoc. XCVI.

3. Eƿt ƿið næðƿan⁴ ƿlite.

4. ƿiþ ƿeritcleaƿte⁵ þæƿ modeƿ.

Ɔerba hinnula campana ʒ ʒƿ ƿƿere⁶ ƿýƿt. XCVII.

1. ƿiþ blæðƿan⁷ ƿape.

2. ƿiþ toþa ƿape ʒ ƿaƿunƿe.⁸

3. ƿiþ ƿenƿƿýrmaƿ⁹ ýmb¹⁰ þone naƿolan.

Ɔerba cýnogloƿƿa ʒ iƿ ƿibbe. XCVIII.

2. ƿiþ næðƿan¹¹ ƿlite.

3. ƿiþ þam ƿeƿore þe þý ƿeopþan dæƿe¹² on man becyrne.¹³

4. ƿiþ ʒ¹⁴ man ƿell ƿehýƿan ne mæƿe.

Ɔerba ƿaxiƿƿaƿiam ʒ iƿ ƿunðeoƿn.¹⁵ XCVIII.

2. ƿiþ ʒ¹⁶ ƿtanaf on blæðƿan¹⁷ ƿexen.

Ɔerba hedena niƿna ʒ iƿ eoƿðifriƿ. C.

1. Eƿt ƿið ʒ¹⁸ ƿtanaf on blæðƿan ƿexen.

2. ƿiþ heaƿoð ece.

¹ lænden, II.; læ-, B.

² þeona, B.

³ neƿte, II.

⁴ -ððƿ-, B.

⁵ -lyfte, B. II.

⁶ ƿƿ, V., compendiously.

⁷ -ððƿ-, B.

⁸ ƿaƿ-, II.

⁹ ƿýn-, II.

¹⁰ ýmbutan, II.

¹¹ -ððƿ-, B. II.

¹² dæƿ, II., fol. 120, b.

¹³ becymð, B. II., fol. 120, b., but as V. in fol. 126, a.

¹⁴ þ ƿiƿ, II.

¹⁵ So II.; V. B. omit the rubric, but insert in the text.

¹⁶ þ ƿiƿ, II.

¹⁷ -ððƿ-, II. B.

¹⁸ þ, 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 πευκέδανος, 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 κυνόγλωσσον,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 *Cattaria*, catmint.
² *Inula helenium*.

³ Read as ἀρνόγλωσσον.
⁴ Now *H. helix*.

3. For sore of milt.
4. For bite of the creeping things that are called
φαλάγγια.
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.

*Origanum
vulgare.*

1. For sore of head.
2. Again, for head ache.
3. If one be badly burnt.

CII. The herb ἀψίνθιον, that is, wormwood.

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 κορίαννον.

*Coriandrum
sativum.*

1. For tape worms.
2. That a woman may bring forth easily.

CV. The herb portulaca.

Sativa.

1. For a strong flux of the seed, gonorrhœa.

CVI. The herb cerefolium, that is, chervil.

Anthriscus c.

1. For sore of the maw.

Ɗerba r̥r̥imb̥r̥uuf. CVII.

Ƴr̥ blæðran Ƴare Ƴ¹ ne mæge gemigan.

Ɗerba ol̥r̥at̥ra. CVIII.

Ǝft rið blæðran² Ƴare Ƴ þær micgan.

Ɗerba hl̥um . þ̥ 1̥r̥ hl̥e.³ CIX.

2. Ƴr̥ næðran Ƴl̥te.

3. Ƴr̥ Ƴer̥pell.

Ɗerba t̥ȳt̥malluf calat̥ter̥ þ̥ ȳr̥ lact̥eȳða. CX.

2. Ƴr̥ þ̥era innoða Ƴare.⁴

3. Ƴr̥ þ̥ear̥tan.

4. Ƴr̥ hl̥eor̥lan.

Ɗerba car̥ðuuf Ƴiluat̥euf þ̥ 1̥r̥ Ƴuðu þ̥ftel. CXI.

2. Ƴr̥ þ̥ær̥ maȳan Ƴare.

3. Ƴr̥ þ̥ þu nane ȳfele ȳenoȳmar̥⁵ þ̥e ne onðraðe.

Ɗerba lup̥inum montanum. CXII.

2. Ƴr̥ þ̥ Ƴȳr̥mas ȳmb þ̥one naȳolan ðer̥ȳen.⁶

3. Ƴr̥ þ̥⁷ cildum þ̥ Ƴȳl̥fe ðer̥ȳe.

Ɗerba lact̥ȳȳða þ̥ 1̥r̥ ȳr̥ cor̥n. CXIII.

Ƴr̥ þ̥ær̥ innoðer̥ hear̥dnȳr̥re.⁸

Ɗerba lactuca lepor̥ina þ̥ 1̥r̥ lactuca. CXIII.

2. Ƴr̥ið þ̥er̥or̥ȳenðe.⁹

¹ þ̥ið þ̥ man, which the sentence requires, are omitted in V. B. H. for the sake of brevity in the index.

² -ðer̥r̥-, B.

³ hl̥ge, H.

⁴ þ̥ara, H. B.

⁵ ȳean-, H. B.

⁶ ðer̥ȳan, B.; ðer̥ȳen, H.

⁷ þ̥ ȳr̥, H.

⁸ -ner̥re, H.

⁹ -ȳenðne, H.

CVII. The herb σισύμβριον.

Mentha hirsuta.

1. For sore of bladder, and *in case a man* cannot mie.

CVIII. The herb olusatrum.

*Smyrnum
olusatrum.*

1. Again for sore of the bladder and of the mie.

CIX. The herb lilium, that is, lily.

2. For bite of snake.
3. For swelling.

CX. 1. The herb τιβύμαλλος γαλακτίτης, that is, lacterida.¹ *Euforbia
lathyris.*

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

CXI. The herb carduus silvaticus, that is, wood thistle. *Cnicus
lanceolatus.*

2. For sore of the maw.
3. That thou may dread no evil gaincomers.

CXII. The herb lupinus montanus.

L. luteus.

2. In case worms about the navel annoy.
3. In case that same should vex children.

CXIII. The herb lacterida, that is, gith corn.²

Dafne laureola.

1. For hardness of the inwards.

CXIV. 1. The herb lactuca leporina, that is, *hares* lettuce. *Prenanthes
muralis.*

2. For the fevered.

¹ Spurge.

| ² The berries.

Ɗerba cucumerij siluatica ꝥ 17 hperhpette. CXV.

2. Ʋiþ þæra¹ 7ina 7ape 7 fotable.

3. Ʒýf cild mi7bornen sý.

Ɗerba cannaue² 7ilfatica. CXVI.

2. Ʋiþ þæra³ b7eofta 7ape.

3. Ʋiþ cile bæ7netter.

Ɗerba putta montana . ꝥ 17 7uðe. CXVII.

2. Ʋiþ ea7ena ðýmný77e.

3. Ʒft 7ið b7eofta 7ape.

4. Ʋiþ li7er 7ape.

5. Ʋiþ ꝥ man 7emigan ne mæ7e.

6. Ʋiþ næð7an⁴ 7lite.

Ɗerba epta7ilon ꝥ 17 7eo7onlea7e.⁵ CXVIII.

2. Ʋiþ 7ot aðle.

Ɗerba ocum7 . ꝥ 17 mi7tel. CXIX.

1. Ʋiþ hea7oð ece.

2. Ʒft 7ið ea7ena 7ape . 7 7e7pelle.⁶

3. Ʋiþ æð7ena 7ape.⁷

Ɗerba apium ꝥ 17 me7ce. CXX.

2. Ʋiþ ea7ena 7ape 7 7e7pelle.

Ɗerba hede7a e7ý7ocante7 ꝥ 17 77æ7. CXXI.

2. Ʋiþ 7æ7er 7eo7ný77e.

Ɗerba menta . ꝥ 17 min7e. CXXII.

1. Ʋiþ te7er 7 7ið 7ý7ýl7ende⁸ he.

2. Ʋiþ ýfele ðolh 7 7iþ 7unða.⁹

¹ þara, B.

² canane, H.

³ þara, B.

⁴ -ðð7-, H. B.

⁵ feo7an, B.

⁶ -77el, H.

⁷ Omitted in H. B.

⁸ 7e7el-, 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.

C. sativa?
Eupatorium
cannabinum?

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 ἐπτάφυλλον, that is, seven leaf.

Tormentilla.

2. For foot disease.

CXIX. The herb ὤκμιμον, 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 petro-
selinon?
A. graveolens?

2. For sore and swelling of eyes.

CXXI. The herb hederā χρυσόκαρπος, that is, ivy.

H. helix.

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.

- CXXIII. 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.
- CXXIV. 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.¹ *S. tectorum.*
- For all gatherings of the evil humour.
- CXXVI. The herb fœniculum, that is, fennel. *Anethum f.*
1. For cough, and for oppression of the chest.
 2. For sore of bladder.
- CXXVII. 1. The herb ἐριφία,² that is, lithewort. *Sambucus ebulus, gl.*
2. For lung disease.
- CXXVIII. The herb σύμφυτον album. (?)
- For flux of woman.
- CXXIX. The herb πτροσέλινον, 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 Housleek.

| ² Unknown.

Ɗerba baŕılıŕca þ ıŕ nædder pýŕt.¹ CXXXI.
 Þıþ eall² nædder cýn.

Ɗerba mandragora. CXXXII.

2. Þıþ heafod ece.
3. Þıþ þæra³ earpena ŕape.
4. Þıð fot adle.
5. Þıþ ƕeritleaſte.⁴
6. Eft riþ ƕına ŕape.⁵
7. Eýŕ hpa hŕýlce heŕıŕe ýfelnyŕŕe⁶ on hıŕ hoŕe⁷ ƕeŕeo.

Ɗerba lýchamıŕ ſtephanıce . þ ýŕ⁸ læce pýŕt.⁹
 CXXXIII.

Þıþ eal nædder cýn.

Ɗerba actıon. CXXXIIII.

2. Þıþ þ man bloð ı þoŕŕı¹⁰ ƕemanŕ hŕæce.
3. Þıþ þæra¹¹ lıða ŕape.

Ɗerba abŕotanıŕ þ ıŕ ƕuþerne puda.¹² CXXXV.

2. Þýþ nýŕpýŕt¹³ ı ban ece ı rið ƕæt man earŕoþlice ƕemıŕan mæŕe.¹⁴
3. Þıþ ƕıdan ŕape.
4. Þıþ atŕru ı rið næðŕena¹⁵ flıte.
5. Eft rið næðŕena ƕlıte.
6. Þıþ eaŕena ŕape.

¹ H. omits this wort.

² ealle, B.

³ þapa, B.

⁴ -lýſte, H.

⁵ toŕunŕe, H.

⁶ -neŕŕe, H.; heŕıŕneŕŕa, B.

⁷ hŕoŕe, H.

⁸ ýŕ, V. omits.

⁹ H. omits two worts.

¹⁰ þoŕıŕı, B.

¹¹ þapa, B.

¹² So H.; V. B. omit the English name.

¹³ -peŕ, H.

¹⁴ H. omits the last clause; rið bân, B.

¹⁵ næððpan, H.; *of a snake*.

CXXXI. The herb βασιλίσκη, that is, adderwort.

1. For all adder kind.

CXXXII. 1. The herb μανδραγόρας; *mandrake*. *Atropa m.*

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 λύχνος στεφανική, that is, leech-*Agrostemma coronarium.*
wort?

For all adder kind.

CXXXIV. 1. The herb ἄρκτιον.¹

2. In case a man break up blood and matter mixt.
3. For sore of the joints.

CXXXV. 1. The herb ἀβρότανον, that is, southern wood.² *Artemisia abr.*

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 γυβερνε

pepmob, southern wormwood, as in the Lib. Med., and MS. II. gives a more modern phrase.

Ɗerba ƿion þ̅ 1ƿ laber.¹ CXXXVI.

2. Þiþ þæt ƿtanar on blæðran ƿexen.²
3. Þiþ utriht ƿ innoðer ſtýrunga.³

Ɗerba elioþropur • þ̅ 1ƿ ƿiſil hƿeorfa.⁴ CXXXVII.

2. Þiþ ealra næddeþi⁵ cýnna ƿlitaƿ.
3. Þiþ þ̅ ƿýrmaƿ ýmb þone naƿolan ðerigen.⁶
4. Þiþ ƿearƿan.⁷

Ɗerba ſƿreƿitiƿ.⁸ CXXXVIII.

2. Þiþ þone colan ƿeor.
3. Þiþ ƿæbe⁹ hundes ƿlite.
4. Þiþ miltan ƿare.

Ɗerba aizoƿ minor. CXXXIX.

2. Þiþ oman¹⁰ ƿ eaƿena ƿare ƿ ƿot adle.
3. Þiþ heaƿod ece.
4. Þiþ þæra¹¹ ƿýrma ƿlite þe man ſƿalangioner hateþ.¹²
5. Þiþ utriht ƿ ƿiþ innoðer fleþran • ƿ ƿiþ ƿýrmaƿ þe on þam innoðe ðeruaþ.
6. Eft ƿið ƿehƿýlce untƿumnýrre þæra¹³ eaƿena.¹⁴

Ɗerba elleborur albur þ̅ 1ƿ tunſing ƿýrte. CXL.

1. Be þýrre ƿýrte mægenum.¹⁵
2. Þiþ utriht.
3. Þiþ adla ƿ ƿið ealle ýfelu.

¹ H. omits this wort.

² ƿeaxen, B.

³ -unge, B.

⁴ V. omits two words.

⁵ næddþena, H.

⁶ -rige, B.

⁷ V. omits this leechdom.

⁸ H. omits two worts.

⁹ ƿebe, B.

¹⁰ homan, V.

¹¹ þara, B.

¹² hacað, B.

¹³ þara, B.

¹⁴ In the index of B. a folio is wanting.

¹⁵ H. omits two leechcrafts.

- CXXXVI. 1. The herb *σίον*, that is, laver. *S. angustifolium.*
 2. In case stones wax in the bladder.
 3. For diarrhœa and disturbance of the inwards.
- CXXXVII. 1. The herb *ήλιοτρόπιον*, that is, solwherf. *Scorpiurus h.*
 2. For bites of all adder kinds.
 3. In case that worms about the navel annoy.
 4. For warts.
- CXXXVIII. 1. The herb spreritis. *Anagallis arvensis?*
 2. Against the cold fever, *ague*.
 3. Against bite of wood hound, *mad dog*.
 4. For sore of milt.
- CXXXIX. 1. The herb *ἀσίζων μικρόν*. *Sempervivum sediforme.*
 2. For erysipelas, and sore of eyes, and foot disease.
 3. For head ache.
 4. For the bite of the insects which hight *φαλάγγια*.
5. For diarrhœa, 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. *Veratrum album.*
 1. Of the virtues of this wort.
 2. For diarrhœa.
 3. For diseases and for all evils.

Ɗerba buortalmon.¹ CXLI.

1. Ɗiþ ȝehwýlce ýfele ȝppungar.
2. Ɗiþ æwýrðlan þær lichoman.

Ɗerba trubulur þ̅ iȝ ȝorft. CXLII.

2. Ɗiþ mýcele² hætan þær lichaman.³
3. Ɗiþ þær muðer ȝ þæra ȝomena fulnýȝre ȝ for-
rotuðnýȝre.⁴
4. Ɗiþ þ̅ ȝtanaȝ on blæðran pexen.⁵
5. Ɗiþ næðran⁶ ȝlite.
6. Ɗiþ attreȝ ðrunc.
7. Ɗið flean.

Ɗerba coniza.⁷ CXLIII.

1. Ɗiþ næðran ȝlite ȝ aȝligennýȝre ȝ ȝið ȝnættaȝ ȝ
micȝear ȝ ȝið flean ȝ punða.
- 2, 3. Ɗiþ ȝifeȝ cwiþan to feormienne • ȝ ȝið þ̅ ȝiȝ
cennan ne mæȝe.
4. Ɗiþ þa colan feƝoraȝ.
5. Ɗiþ heafod ece.

Ɗerba tricenor manicoȝ þ̅ iȝ foxer cloȝe.⁸ CXLIII.

1. Ɗiþ oman.⁹
2. Ɗiþ ȝýpelȝende he.
3. Ɗiþ heafoder¹⁰ ȝape ȝ þær maȝan hætan ȝ ȝið
cýrnlu.
4. Ɗiþ earpena ȝape.¹¹

Ɗerba ȝlýcýrða. CXLV.

1. Ɗiþ þone ðrȝȝean feƝor.
2. Ɗiþ bneortan ȝape • ȝ þære lifȝe ȝ þære blæðran.
3. Ɗiþ leahȝiaȝ þær muðer.

¹ H. omits this wort.² mýcelpe, H.; V.'s text has mý-
celne.³ V. omits two last words.⁴ H. omits this leechcraft.⁵ -ððan pexað, H.⁶ -ððr-, H.⁷ H. omits this wort.⁸ ȝloȝa, H.⁹ homan, V.¹⁰ -ȝð-, H., and omits seven words.¹¹ H. omits four worts.

CXLI. The herb βούφαλλον, *oa eye*.

*Anthemis
valentina.*

1. For all evil ulcers.
2. For damage of the body.

CXLII. 1. The herb τρίβολος, *tribulus*, that is gorse.

*Ulex
Europæus.*

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 κόνυζα, *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 στρύχνος μανικός,¹ 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 γλυκύριζα, *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.*

Ɗerba buoptalmon.¹ CXLI.

1. Ɗiþ gehpýlce ýfele ſppungar.
2. Ɗiþ æpýrðlan þær lichoman.

Ɗerba trubulur þ̅ iſ ȝorſt.

2. Ɗiþ mýcele² hætan þær lichaman.
3. Ɗiþ þær muðer ȝ þæra ȝomena
motudnýſſe.⁴
4. Ɗiþ þ̅ ſtanar on blæðran pexen.
5. Ɗiþ næðran⁶ ſlite.
6. Ɗiþ attreſ ðrinc.
7. Ɗið ſlean.

Ɗerba coniza.⁷ C

1. Ɗiþ næðran ſlite ȝ aſligeni
miegear ȝ Ɗið ſlean ȝ punda.
- 2, 3. Ɗiþ Ƥiſer cƤiþan to ſe
cennan ne mæge.
4. Ɗiþ þa colan ſeſorar.
5. Ɗiþ heafod cce.

Ɗerba truchor manicor þ̅

1. Ɗiþ oman.⁹
2. Ɗiþ pýpelgende he.
3. Ɗiþ heafoder¹⁰ ſape ȝ
cýrnlu.
4. Ɗiþ eapena ſape.¹¹

Ɗerba glýce

1. Ɗiþ þone ðriȝean ſe
2. Ɗiþ bpeorȝa ſape
3. Ɗiþ leahȝnar þær

¹ H. omits this word.² mýcelpe, II.; V.'s text h.

celne.

³ V. omits two last word-⁴ H. omits this leechcraft⁵ -ðpan ſexað, II.

H., mak

govern two ca

H. omits five wo

H., V.

3. For water sickness, *dropsy*.
4. For sore of milt, and to put snakes to flight, and for new wounds.

CLII. The herb *ὑπέρικον*, that is *κόριον*. *H. coris.*

1. For stirring of mie, 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 λευκή*. *Carduus leucographus.*

2. In case a man break blood, and for sore of the maw.

3. For stirring of the mie.
4. For sore of the teeth, and evil weals.
5. For cramp, and bite of snake.

CLIV. 1. The herb *ἀκάνθιον*, that is, beewort.¹

2. For stirring of the inwards and of the mie.
3. For lung disease, and several evils.

CLV. The herb *κύμινον*, that is, cummin. *C. cuminum.*

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 *χαμαιλέον λευκός*,² that is, wolfs teazel. *Dipsacus silvestris.*

2. In case worms in the bowels about the navel annoy.

3. For water sickness, and difficulty of urine.

¹ Figured as *Stellaria holostea*. | yet published in the original Hel-
 But *ἀκάνθιον* is *Chnicus erioforus*, | lenic.
 as proved by Oribasius, 407. d. in | ² *Carlina acaulis*.
 "Medicæ Artis Principes;" never

CL.

wece hawo's.] :

• • calleſ þæt heho-

CLVIII.

• afzýpungē.

• zenne.

• mlu.

CLVIII.

• pu.

CLX.

• þan dæge on man be-

CLXI.

• na⁴ ſape.

CLXII.

• sam bozum apýmð ſý ɣ

CLXIII.

• unge ɣ pið naðſena

• zne.

• ſumpeſ ým þa hpeofz.

• le, by hand of xii. century,
• Senena, V.

CLVII. The herb σκόλυμος.

*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 mie.

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 δελφίνιον; larkspur.

D. consolida.

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day.

CLXI. The herb ἔχιν.

E. rubrum.

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 σκόρδιον.

*Teucrium
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.

Ɗerba amī þ̅ īȝ mīlsum. CLXIII.

1. Þīþ þæȝ īnnōðer aȝtȝrunȝe ȝ earfoðlicnȝȝre þæȝ mīȝðan ȝ ȝilðeora flītaȝ.

1. Þīþ ȝommaȝ þæȝ lichoman.

2. Þīþ æblæcnȝȝre ȝ æhīpnȝȝre þæȝ lichoman.

Ɗerba uola . þ̅ ŷȝ ban ȝȝȝȝ. CLXV.

2. Þīþ þæȝ cȝiðan ȝape ȝ ȝið þone hætan.¹

3. Þīþ mīȝenlice² leahtȝaȝ þæȝ bæcþearȝef.

4. Þīþ cancoȝ þæȝa³ toða.⁴

5. Þīþ þa monōðlican to aȝtȝȝȝenne.

6. Þīþ mīltan ȝape.

Ɗerba uola ȝurȝȝea.⁵ CLXVI.

1. Þið nīȝe ȝundela ȝ eac ȝið ealde.

2. Þið þæȝ maȝan heaȝnȝȝȝre.⁶

Ɗerba zama lentīȝion. CLXVII.

2. Þīþ ealle ȝundela.

3. Þīþ ȝunda cancoȝ.

Ɗerba ancȝȝa. CLXVIII.

2. Þīþ ȝoȝbæȝȝnednȝȝȝre.⁷

Ɗerba ȝȝīlhoȝ. CLXVIII.

2. Þīþ cȝȝȝȝlu ȝ ealle ŷȝela⁸ ȝeȝaðerȝunȝa.

3. Þīþ heaȝoðer⁹ ȝape.

Ɗerba cȝȝnoȝbatȝȝ. CLXX.

2. Þīþ mīltan ȝape.

¹ II. omits the latter clause.

² mīȝenð-, B.

³ þaȝa, B.

⁴ on þam toðan, II.

⁵ II. omits six words.

⁶ -neȝȝe, B.

⁷ -neȝȝe, B.

⁸ īȝele, B.

⁹ -ȝð-, B.

CLXIV. The herb ἀμμή, that is, milvium.

Ammi copticum.

1. For stirring of the bowels, and difficulty of urine, and rents by wild beasts.

1. For blemishes of the body.

2. For paleness and discoloration of the body.

CLXV. The herb viola, that is, bonewort, *pansy*.

V. lutea.

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.

V. odorata.

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.

Anchusa tinctoria.

2. For a bad burn.

CLXIX. The herb ψύλλιον.

Plantago psyllium.

2. For churnels, and all evil gatherings.

3. For sore of head.

CLXX. The herb κυνὸς βάτος.

Rosa canina.

2. For sore of milt.

Երբա աղաթուշ. CLXXI.

2. Քի թոն քօր թե թյ իրսնան ծաջե յ թյ քօրթան
on man becymeð.¹

3. Ըիք հրա հրեօհնյրքե² on քօրտե թօլիջե.

4. Քի հրաման յ թի Բիքսնջե.

Երբա քարայր թ ւր քսնս Երծ.³ CLXXII.

1. Քի միւտան յարե.

Երբա քրնջիւր.⁴ CLXXIII.

2. Քի թէր միջնան աւշյրսնջե յ թի թա մոնօհիւսն յ
թէր մոնօթէր աւշյրսնջե.

3. Քի մաւնիքաւԵ լեաւիւր թէր մոնօթէր.⁵

4. Քի թէր⁶ Բիքօրտա յէրթիւ.

5. Քի քօրթիւթէր թէրնջ յ Եալա մաւնիքսննա յիւտա
յ թի քեժե հսնթէր թիւ.

6. Քի օման յ թի յօտ աժե.

Երբա քիւտիւթօր. CLXXIV.

2. Քի մաւնիւթ⁷ յիւտա յ թի թէր⁸ քրննա թե ման
քիւտիւթէր հաթի.

3. Քի Եալա յարե.

Երբա աչիւլեա. CLXXV.

2. Քի միք քսնս.

3. Ըիք քիք օք ծան յէրնիւսն⁹ հիւսն թոն քիւթիւթան
թէր քիւտան ծօլիջե.

4. Քի թիւթիւ.

Երբա քիւսիւթ. CLXXVI.

Քի հաղօլ յ թի հրեօհնյրքե տօ քիւտեննե.¹⁰

¹ becymeð, B.

² -քրքե, B.

³ եծ, H.

⁴ H. omits five words.

⁵ մոնօթէր has the termination in
short, V.

⁶ թէր, B.

⁷ -ծծիւթ, B.

⁸ թէր, B.

⁹ -հիւսն, B.

¹⁰ -քիւտեննե.

CLXXI. The herb ἀγλαοφωτίς.

*Pæonia
officinalis.*

2. For the fever which cometh on a man the third day, and the fourth.

3. If one suffer rough weather in rowing.

4. For cramps and quivering.

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

*Convolvulus
sepium and
arvensis.*

CLXXIII. The herb ἡρύγγιον.

*Fryngium
campestre and
maritimum.*

2. For stirring of the mie, and for the catamenia, and stirring of the bowels.

3. For manifold disorders of the inwards.

4. For swelling of the breasts.

5. For sting of scorpion, and bites of all sorts of snakes, and for bite of mad dog.

6. For erysipelas, and for foot disease.

CLXXIV. The herb φιάνθρωπος.

*Galium
aparine.*

2. For bites of adders and of the insects which are hight φαλάγγια.

3. For sore of ears.

CLXXV. The herb Ἀχιλλεία, γαρrou.

A. millefolium.

2. For new wounds.

3. Si de naturalibus fluxum humoris mulier patitur.

4. For diarrhœa.

CLXXVI. The herb ricinus.

R. communis.

For hail and rough weather, to avert them.

¹ *C. spinosa.*

Ɗerba polloten ꝥ Ƴr porprum nigrum. CLXXVII.

2. Ɔr ꝥ hunder¹ Ƴhte.
3. Ɔr ꝥ punða.

Ɗerba urtica ꝥ Ƴr netele. CLXXVIII.

1. Ɔr ꝥ forcillede punða.
2. Ɔr ꝥ Ƴerpell.
3. Ɔr Ƴr² æniȝ ðæl þær lichoman³ Ƴerleȝon⁴ Ƴȝ.
4. Ɔr ꝥ lȝþa Ƴape.
5. Ɔr ꝥ rule punðe⁵ ȝ fornotude.
6. Ɔr ꝥ Ƴrfeȝ fleppan.⁶
7. Ɔr ꝥ þæt ðu cile ne þoliȝe.

Ɗerba priapici ꝥ Ƴr ucarpica.⁷ CLXXVIII.

Ɔr ðeoȝul Ƴeoconȝra ȝ Ɔr næðran⁸ ȝ Ɔr Ƴilðeoȝ .
ȝ Ɔr ættru . ȝ Ɔr Ƴehȝylce behatu . ȝ Ɔr andan . ȝ
Ɔr oȝan . ȝ ꝥ þu ȝife hæbbe . ȝ Ɔr ꝥ þu Ƴerjæliȝ beo
ȝ Ƴecpeme.

Ɗerba hitospermon.⁹ CLXXX.

2. Ɔr ꝥ Ƴtanar on blæððran Ƴexen.

Ɗerba Ƴtanar aȝna. CLXXXI.

2. Ɔr ꝥ þone ȝfelan Ƴætan þær lichoman.¹⁰
3. Ɔr ꝥ Ƴerur ȝ Ɔr Ƴceab.¹¹
4. Ɔr ðoða Ƴape ȝ toð Ƴeomena.

Ɗerba ȝorȝoncon. CLXXXII.

2. Ɔr ꝥ Ƴehȝylce ȝfele Ƴotȝraðu.

¹ hund, V.

² H. omits two leechcrafts.

³ -ham-, B.

⁴ -ȝen, B.

⁵ punða, B.: Ɔr punðe, II., and its table of contents ends here, perhaps imperfect.

⁶ fleppan, V.

⁷ p for pep, V. B., shorthand.

⁸ -ððr-, B.

⁹ V. omits this wort.

¹⁰ hom, V.; haman, B.

¹¹ Ƴceab, B.

CLXXVII. 1. The herb βαλλωτή,¹ that is, porrum nigrum. *Allium nigrum*.

2. For bite of hound.
3. For wounds.

CLXXVIII. The herb vrtica, that is, nettle. *V. urens*.

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 womans flux.
7. That you may not suffer by cold.

CLXXIX. The herb priapiscus, that is, vinca pervinca. *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 λιθόσπερμον. *L. officinale*.

2. In case stones wax in the bladder.

CLXXXI. The herb σταφίς άγρία. *Delfinium stafis agria*.

2. For the evil humour of the body.
3. Against scurf and scab.
4. For sore of teeth and gums.

CLXXXII. The herb γοργόνιον.

2. For any evil foot track.

¹ *Ballota nigra*.

Երբա միւտի. CLXXXIII.

1. Քի՛ բաճա ծյմնյրը.
2. Քի՛ րա տօղսնը.

Երբա խլիւ. CLXXXIII.

2. Քի՛ չըրիւ յ թի՛ տօղսն . յ թի՛ չըրիւ չըրիւ-
նը.¹
3. Քի՛ թաւ թաւնը.
3. Քի՛ խոն խոն . յ թի՛ թաւ թաւն յ թի՛
թաւ թաւն թաւն.
4. Քի՛ խոն յ թաւն յ թաւն.
5. Քի՛ թաւ² խոնն յ թաւ³ յ թաւն-
նը.

Երբա խոնն յ թաւն CLXXXV.

2. Քի՛ խոնն թաւն.⁴

¹ չըրիւն թաւ, V.; չըրիւն-
նը, B.

² թաւ, B.

³ խոննը, B.

⁴ թաւ, 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 false maun a frere water de
breouuobe cente cinquante millef.

CLXXXIII. The herb milotis.

*Melilotus
officinalis?*

1. For dimness of eyes.
2. For tugging of sinews.

CLXXXIV. The herb βολβός.

*Dioscorea
alata?*

2. For swelling, and foot disease, and all annoyance.
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 κολοκυνθίς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita. *Cucumis col.*

2. For stirring of the inwards.
-

[A FIGURE OF BETONICA OFFICINALIS.]

I. ÐEOS pyrt þe man¹ betonicam nemneð heo biþ cenned on mædum 7 on clænum² dunlandum . 7 on gefrifeðum³ 7topum . 7eo ðeah gehræþer 7e þær man-
ner 7aple 7e hi7 lichoman⁴ hio⁵ hýne 7cýlðeþ 7ið unhyrum niht7engum 7 7ið ege7licum⁶ 7e7iððum 7
fpe7num .⁷ 7 7eo 7ýrt býþ 7pýþe haligu⁸ 7 þu7 þu hi⁹ fcealt niman on a7urter monðe butan¹⁰ 77erne .
7 þonne þu hi 7enumene¹¹ hæbbe . ah7ý7e¹² þa mol-
dan¹³ of . þ hýne nan7iht¹⁴ on ne clý7e¹⁵ 7 þonne¹⁶
ð7u7 hi¹⁷ on 7ceade¹⁸ f7ýþe þearle¹⁹ 7 mið 7ýrt-
trumman mið ealle 7e7ý7c to ðurte . b7uc hýne þonne .²⁰
7 hýne bý7u7 þonne ðu beþur7e .

Li7 manner heafod tobrocen 7ý²¹ 7enim þa²² ylcan 7ýrte betonican 7cear7a hý þonne²³ 7 7nið f7ýþe 7male to ðurte 7enim þonne²⁴ 7pe7a 77i7me77a 7æ7e²⁵
þi7e²⁶ hi7 þonne²⁷ on hatum beope þonne²⁸ halað þ heafod f7ýðe h7aðe æ7ter þam ð7ince .²⁹

¹ O. fol. 34 b. = 5 b. omits a line. ² clænum, B. ³ gefrifeðū, B.
also. The Latin "opacis" has been misread or misunderstood; þaf, O.
⁴ -ham-, O. ⁵ heo, O. ⁶ -lice, O. ⁷ fpefenū, O. ⁸ huligu, V.
⁹ hif, O. ¹⁰ buton, B. ¹¹ genuman, O. ¹² ah7ý7a, B. ¹³ molba, O.
¹⁴ 7iht, O. omits. ¹⁵ clíu7e, O. ¹⁶ þanne, O. ¹⁷ hi7, O. ¹⁸ 7cæde, B.
¹⁹ þeaclice, O. ²⁰ þanne, O., omitting three words. ²¹ fi7, O. ²² þeof
7., O. ²³ þanne, O. ²⁴ þanne, O. ²⁵ 7e7e7e, O. ²⁶ ð7ýnce, B.; þe7e,
O. ²⁷ þanne, O. ²⁸ þanne, O. ²⁹ þan brence, O.

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.

Betonica officinalis. Bot.

1.^a This wort, which is named betony, is produced in meadows, and on clean downlands, and in shady places; it is good whether for the mans 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^b 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 mans 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^c 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 *pæt*, in the sense of *op pæt*, is very common; but perhaps it had been intended to give *of- op pæt*.

^c *buƿt* is neuter.

ƿið eaƷena Ʒāƿ¹ Ʒenim þæƿe² ýlcan³ ƿýrte ƿýrt-
trumman Ʒeoð⁴ on ƿæteƿe to þƿiððan ðæle . Ʒ of þam
ƿæteƿe beþa þa eaƷa .⁵ Ʒ Ʒenim þæƿæ⁶ Ʒýlfan⁷
ƿýrte leaƿ Ʒ þƿýc⁸ hý⁹ Ʒ leƷe ofeƿ þa¹⁰ eaƷan on
þone andƿlatan.

ƿið eaƿena Ʒaƿ Ʒenim þæƿe¹¹ ýlcan ƿýrte¹² leaƿ
þonne¹³ heo Ʒƿenofst¹⁴ beo . ƿýl¹⁵ on ƿæteƿe¹⁶ Ʒ ƿƿunƷ þ
pos Ʒ Ʒiþþan hýt Ʒeƿtanden¹⁷ beo ðo hit eft ƿearm¹⁸
Ʒ¹⁹ þuƿh ƿulle ðƿýƿe²⁰ on þ eaƿe.

ƿið eƷena²¹ ðýmneƿƿe Ʒenim ƿæƿe²² ýlcan ƿýrte
betonican anƿe tƿemesse ƿæƷe Ʒ ƿýl on ƿæteƿe Ʒ fýle
ðƿuncan²³ ƿæƿtendum²⁴ þonne²⁵ Ʒeƿanað hit þone²⁶ ðæl
þæƿ bloðeƿ ðe²⁷ Ʒeo ðýmnyð²⁸ of cýmð.

ƿið týƿenðe eaƷan²⁹ Ʒenim þa ýlcan ƿýrte betoni-
can Ʒ Ʒýle ƿiƷcecan³⁰ heo³¹ ƷeƷoðað Ʒ onliht þæƿa³²
eaƷena³³ ƿceapƿnyffe.³⁴

ƿiþ ƿƿýþlicne³⁵ bloðƿýne³⁶ of nosum³⁷ Ʒenim þa³⁸
ýlcan ƿýrte betonican Ʒ enuca³⁹ hý⁴⁰ Ʒ ƷemenƷ⁴¹
þæƿto⁴² ƿumne ðæl⁴³ Ʒealteƿ⁴⁴ Ʒ Ʒenim þonne⁴⁵ ƿƿa
mýcel ƿƿa þu mæƷe mið tƿam⁴⁶ ƿinƷƿum Ʒenuman⁴⁷
ƿýrte hit fineƿealt Ʒ ðo on þa næƿþýrlu.⁴⁸

ƿiþ toðeƷe Ʒenim þa ýlcan ƿýrte⁴⁹ betonican Ʒ
ƿýl on ealðan ƿine ofþe⁵⁰ on eceðe to þƿiððan ðæle⁵¹
hit hælf þundƿlice⁵² þæƿa⁵³ toða Ʒāƿ⁵⁴ Ʒ Ʒeƿpell.

ƿiþ ƿiðan ƿaƿe⁵⁵ Ʒenim þæƿe⁵⁶ ýlcan⁵⁷ ƿýrte⁵⁸
þƿeoƿa⁵⁹ tƿýmessa ƿæƷe . Ʒeoð on ealðum⁶⁰ ƿine . Ʒ Ʒnið

¹ for, O. ² þaƿe, B. ³ þeoƿ ƿýrte ƿæƿtrumman, O. ⁴ Ʒ, B. O. add;
B. omits seven words. ⁵ eaƷan, B. O. ⁶ þaƿe, B. O. ⁷ ƿ., O. omits.
⁸ þƿýc, B.; hýt, O. ⁹ hýƷ, O. ¹⁰ ðan, O. ¹¹ þaƿe, B. O. ¹² ƿýrte, O.
¹³ þanne, O. ¹⁴ Ʒƿén-, B. ¹⁵ ƿel, O. ¹⁶ ƿat-, O. ¹⁷ læt ſtonðen, O.
¹⁸ ƿýrman, O. ¹⁹ Ʒ mið, O. ²⁰ ðƿuƿe, O. ²¹ eaƷena, B. O.
²² þaƿe, B. ²³ -cen, O. ²⁴ -tunðen, O. ²⁵ þanne, O. ²⁶ þonne, O.
²⁷ beo for ðe, O. ²⁸ -neƿ, B. ²⁹ eaƷene, O. ³⁰ þeƷan, B.; þeƷean, O.
³¹ heo ƷeƷoðað, B. ³² þaƿa, B.; O. omits. ³³ eƷenan, O. ³⁴ -neƿƿe,
B. O. ³⁵ ƿƿlicne, B. ³⁶ rane, O. ³⁷ nofa / O. ³⁸ þeoƿ ƿ., O.
³⁹ enoca, B. ⁴⁰ hýƷ, B. O. ⁴¹ ƷemenƷ, B.; menƷ, O. ⁴² þaƿ, B. O.

BETONY.
Art. i.

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^a (*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 πυτ is feminine, hit may be conveniently referred to the action.

⁴³ sal, O. ⁴⁴ feltet, O. ⁴⁵ panne, O. ⁴⁶ τπα fingre, O. ⁴⁷ ῥ, O. omits.
⁴⁸ nor-, B.; -byrle, O. ⁴⁹ πυτ, O. ⁵⁰ oššer, O. ⁵¹ dale.
O. ⁵² -dop-, B. O.; -lica, O. ⁵³ papa, B. O. ⁵⁴ for, O. ⁵⁵ fore,
O. ⁵⁶ bare, O. ⁵⁷ ῥ-, O. omits. ⁵⁸ πυτ, O. ⁵⁹ preo, O.
⁶⁰ -dan, B. O.

þærto¹ xxvii. pipor corn² geþrinc hir þonne on niht
niſtig þreo full fulle.

³Þiþ lænden brædena rare genim þæra⁴ ylcan
betonican þreora trýmeſſa pæge xvii. pipor corn
gnid to romne pýll on ealdum⁵ pine gýle him gpa
pearum on niht niſtig þreo full fulle.

Þið pambe rare⁶ genim þære⁷ ylcan pýrte tpega⁸
trýmeſſa⁹ pæge pýl¹⁰ on pætere sýle hýt þonne him .
pearum þrincan . ðonne¹¹ bið þær¹² innoðer¹³ rap get-
tende¹⁴ ȝ liðigende þ hit gona næniȝ lað ne bið.

Liſ manneſ innoð to færte¹⁵ gý anbýrge¹⁶ þaſ
ylcan þýrte on pearmuð pætere on niht niſtig .
þonne¹⁷ bið ge man hal on þreora nihte fýrte.¹⁸

Þiþ þon ðe men bloð uppealle¹⁹ þurh hir muð
genim þære²⁰ ylcan pýrte þreora²¹ trýmeſſa²² pæge²³ ȝ
cole gæte²⁴ meolc þreo full²⁵ fulle . ðonne²⁶ bið he ſpýþe
maðe hal.

Liſ man nelle beon þruncen²⁷ nime þonne æperte²⁸
onbýrge betonican ðære²⁹ pýrte.

Liſ men pýlle ſpring on geſittan³⁰ genime þonne³¹
aneſ trýmeſſeſ geþæge .³² cnucige³³ pið ealð³⁴ gmeoru³⁵
lece on ðone³⁶ ſtede þe ge gpring on geſittan polbe .
þonne³⁷ býþ hit gona³⁸ hal.

Liſ mon gý innan geþrocen ofþe him ge³⁹ lichoma
O. condenses. gáſ gý genime þonne betonican þære⁴⁰ pýrte feoper

¹ þær, B. ² corn, V., but u added by a captious reader ; a genitive plural was wanted, and so, corna, B. See three lines lower, iii. ſul. B. So below. O. omits the line. ³ O. omits the paragraph. ⁴ þære, B. ⁵ -ðan, B. ⁶ for, O. ⁷ þære, B. ⁸ tpega, B. ⁹ tr-, drachma. Apul. ¹⁰ pill, B.; p. o. p. ȝ þrincan hit pearum, O. ¹¹ þære, O. ¹² þaf, O. ¹³ -þaf, O. ¹⁴ ſentenbe, O. ¹⁵ faſt, O. ¹⁶ on-, B.; ðrica, O., for ðrinca: ðrica þe pýrte geſode on perma petæra on niht niſtig, O., carelessly. ¹⁷ þære, O. ¹⁸ -ſta, O. ¹⁹ þur, O. ²⁰ þære, B.; a few letters in V. have been eaten away ; g. þeof pýrte, O. ²¹ þreo, O. ²² trýmeſa, O. ²³ þæge, B. ²⁴ cole gæte, B. ²⁵ ſul, B., and so often. ²⁶ þære, O. ²⁷ -can, O. ²⁸ arýft, O. ²⁹ þære, B.

and add thereto twenty-seven pepper-corns, drink of it then at night fasting, three cups full.

BETONY.
Art. i.

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 Dit may refer to the masculine *ppung*, see St. Marharete, p. 89, or be a kind of impersonal construction.

²⁰ -tte? O. ²¹ þāne, O. ²² ȝe, B. omits. ²³ cnoc-, B. ²⁴ ælb, O.
²⁵ ȝmeþa, B.; ȝmeru, O. ²⁶ þan, O. ²⁷ þāne, O. ²⁸ þone, for ȝona, O.
²⁹ þe, O. ³⁰ þape, B.

trýmeſſan ƷepæƷe pýll¹ on pine Ʒpýþe. ðrince þonne² on niht³ niſtiƷ. þonne² leohtað him Ʒe lichoma.⁴

Liſ mon on mýcelne Ʒade oþþe on miclum ƷanƷum peopðe⁵ Ʒeteopað⁶ nime þonne betonican þære⁷ pýrte ane trýmeſſan fulle Ʒeoð on Ʒerpettum pine⁸ ðrince þonne⁹ on niht niſtiƷ¹⁰ þreo full fulle þonne bið he Ʒona unpepƷ.

Liſ man Ʒý innan unhal oþþe¹¹ hýne platige¹²
O. condenses. þonne Ʒenim¹³ ðu betonican þære¹⁴ pýrte tpa trý-
meſſan ƷepæƷe.¹⁵ Ʒ huniƷer ane ýndƷan ƷepæƷe
pýlle þonne¹⁶ on beope Ʒpýþe þearle ðrince¹⁷ ðreo ful
fulle on¹⁸ niht niſtiƷ. þonne¹⁹ Ʒumað²⁰ him Ʒona Ʒe
innað.²¹

Liſ þu²² ðonne²³ pýlle þ ðin mete eaðelice Ʒemýlte²⁴
Ʒenim þonne betonican þære pýrte²⁵ þreo trýmeſſan
ƷepæƷe Ʒ huniƷer ane ýndƷan Ʒeoð þonne²⁶ þa pýrte²⁷
oð þ heo heapðige.²⁸ ðrince hý²⁹ þonne³⁰ on pætere³¹
tpa full fulle.

Þiþ ðon³² þe man ne mæƷe hiƷ mete Ʒehabban Ʒ he
O. condenses. ſƷipe³³ ðonne³⁴ he hýne Ʒeðigeðne³⁵ hæbbe Ʒenim þonne
betonican þære pýrte. III. trýmeſſan ƷepæƷe.³⁶ Ʒ
apýlleð huniƷ.³⁷ pýrce þonne³⁸ lýtle ƷoƷlinƷar ƷeoƷer
þær³⁹ of. ete þonne⁴⁰ ænne Ʒ ænne on hatum pætere⁴¹
Ʒ on pine tó Ʒonne ƷeðicƷe ðonne⁴² þær pætan⁴³ þreo
full fulle.

Þið innoþer Ʒape.⁴⁴ oððe⁴⁵ Ʒiſ he aþunden⁴⁶ sý.
Ʒenim betonican þa pýrte⁴⁷ Ʒnið on pýne ſpýðe Ʒmale

¹ pelle, O. ² þāne, O. ³ niht, O. ⁴ -hama, B. O. ⁵ Ʒapðe, B.
⁶ -te-, B. ⁷ þape, B. ⁸ Ʒīne, B. ⁹ þōnne, B.
¹⁰ nihtƷ, V. ¹¹ oððer, O. ¹² -te, O. ¹³ þāna nīme, O. ¹⁴ þape, B.
¹⁵ Ʒepage, O. ¹⁶ þāne, O. ¹⁷ ðrinca, O. ¹⁸ a, O., for on. ¹⁹ þāne, O.
²⁰ -með, O. ²¹ innoð, B.; dat īnoð, O. See St. Marharette þe
meiben 't martyr, p. 89. ²² þu, V. omits. ²³ ðonne, O. omits.
²⁴ -mul-, O. ²⁵ þape, B.; Ʒ. b. þa pīrc, O. ²⁶ þāne, O. ²⁷ pýrc, O.
²⁸ heapð-, B. ²⁹ hƷ, B. O. ³⁰ þaū, O. ³¹ Ʒat-, O. ³² forþæt, O.

by weight four drachms; boil it in wine much; let him then drink at night fasting; then the body grows light for him.

BETONY.
Art. i.

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^a 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.

³² ῥίπε, B. ³⁴ παῖ, O. ³⁵ ῥεβίς-, B. ³⁶ ῥεπέγε, B. ³⁷ ἡύ-, B.
³⁸ παῖ, O. ³⁹ παρ, B. O. ⁴⁰ παῖ, O. ⁴¹ -ερα, O. ⁴² παῖ, O.
⁴³ πᾶσαν, B.; πατε, O. ⁴⁴ φορ, O. ⁴⁵ οὔδερ, O. ⁴⁶ ἀβύν-, B.
⁴⁷ πππ, so V. B.

lege þonne¹ abutan² þa pambe . ʒ þýge hý.³ þonne⁴
eac hraðe⁵ cýmeþ⁶ þæt to bote.

Ʒif⁷ þonne hpylc man attor ʒeþýge ʒenime⁸
ðonne þære⁹ ýlcan pýrte þreo tpymeran ʒepæge.¹⁰
ʒ feoper ful¹¹ fulle pinef pýlle to romne ʒ ðrince¹²
þonne¹³ arriped he þ attor.

Ʒif hpylcne¹⁴ man næðre¹⁵ to rite¹⁶ ʒenime¹⁷
þære¹⁸ pýrte.¹⁹ III. tpymeran ʒepæge pýll on pine
ʒ ʒnid ppyþe rmale ðo þonne²⁰ ʒehpæþer²¹ ʒe on ða
punde²² lege ʒ eac ðrunc ppyþe þearle . ðonne²³ meah²⁴
ðu æghpýlcere næðran²⁵ rite rpa ʒehælan.²⁶

Ʒif rið næðran rite ʒenim þære²⁷ ýlcan pýrte
ane²⁸ tpymeran ʒepæge²⁹ ʒecnid³⁰ on reað³¹ pín ʒeðo
þonne ðæt þæf pinef rýn³² þreo ful fulle rmýre³³
ðonne³⁴ mid þam pýrtum³⁵ ða punde³⁶ ʒ mid³⁷ þý píne
þonne³⁸ býð hio³⁹ rona hal.

Rið peðe⁴⁰ hunder rite ʒenim betonican ða pýrte
ʒecnuca⁴¹ hý ppyþe smale ʒ lege on þa punde.⁴²

Ʒif þe ðin þrotu far rý oððe⁴³ þinef rpyran⁴⁴
O. omits words. hpylc ðæl ʒenim þa ilcan pýrte ʒ ʒecnuca⁴⁵ rpyðe⁴⁶
rmale pýrte to clýþan .⁴⁷ lege on þone⁴⁸ rpyran ðonne
clænrað heo hit . æghpæf⁴⁹ ʒe innan ʒe utan.⁵⁰

Rið lændena⁵¹ rape . ʒ ʒif men⁵² hif ðeoh acen .
ʒenim þære⁵³ ýlcan pýrte tpeʒra⁵⁴ tpymera⁵⁵ ʒepæge
pill on beore . rile him ðrincan.⁵⁶

Ʒif he ðonne rý febriz ʒ he rý mýcelpe hætan⁵⁷
ðropiende⁵⁸ fýle ðonne þa pýrte on pearnum pætere

¹ þaū, O. ² -ton, B. ³ hrg, B. ⁴ þaū, O. ⁵ paðe, B.
⁶ cumeþ, O. ⁷ G. aní m., O. ⁸ nim, O. ⁹ þape, B. O.; þ. pýrte, O.
¹⁰ ʒe, O. omits. ¹¹ ful, O. omits : error. ¹² ðrican, O. ¹³ þaū, O.
¹⁴ h., O. omits. ¹⁵ -ððpe, B. ¹⁶ flite, B.; fliteð, O. ¹⁷ ʒenim, O.
¹⁸ þare, O. ¹⁹ pýrte, O. ²⁰ þaū, O. ²¹ æþar, O., either. ²² -ða, O.,
also condenses. ²³ þaū, O. ²⁴ miht, O. ²⁵ -ððp-, B., and so com-
monly, but not always; nað-, O. ²⁶ -hal-, O. ²⁷ þape, B. O.; þ. pýrte,
O. ²⁸ áne, B.; anne, O. ²⁹ -page, O. ³⁰ ʒegnib, B. O. ³¹ reað,

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

BETONY.
Art. i.

B.; rīde, O. ³² rjndpug, B.; fi, O., and omits þōñ. ³³ smepra, B.;
fmira, O. ³⁴ þañ, O. ³⁵ þa pýrce, O. ³⁶ punða, O. ³⁷ mib þā, O.
³⁸ þañ, O. ³⁹ heo, B. ⁴⁰ pobe, O., and condenses. ⁴¹ -cnoca, B.
⁴² pūða, O. ⁴³ oððer, O. ⁴⁴ spýpan, B.; þine spýrā, O., omitting hp. ð.
⁴⁵ gecnocca, B. ⁴⁶ spýða, O. ⁴⁷ clīðe, O. ⁴⁸ þane, O. ⁴⁹ æghpan, B.
⁵⁰ pūð inne ge pūð uran, O. ⁵¹ lenðena, V. ⁵² manna, O. ⁵³ þiffer
pýrce, O. ⁵⁴ tpega, V. O. ⁵⁵ tymeðan, O. ⁵⁶ -ca, O. ⁵⁷ hētan,
B. ⁵⁸ -genbe, B.

na læg on beore.¹ ðonne ȝodrað þæra lenda² ȝār .
ȝ þæra³ ðeona⁴ ȝrȝðe hræðe.⁵

Þiþ fotable ȝenim þa ȝlcan ȝȝrte seoð on ȝætere
oþ ðæt þæg ȝætereȝ sȝ ðriððan ðæl on biȝoden⁶
cnuca⁷ ðonne þa ȝȝrte ȝ leȝe on þa ȝet . ȝ smiȝe þær⁸
mið . ȝ ðrinc þ ȝoȝ þonne ȝindeȝt ðu þær⁹ æt bote ȝ
ælteore¹⁰ hælo.

ȝæȝbræðe.¹¹ II.

Liȝ manneȝ heaȝoð æce¹² oððe¹³ ȝār ȝȝ ȝenime¹⁴
ȝæȝbræðan¹⁵ ȝȝrtalan ȝ binde¹⁶ him on ȝrȝȝan.¹⁷
ðonne¹⁸ ȝeȝiteð¹⁹ þ ȝār²⁰ oȝ þam²¹ heaȝe.²²

Liȝ men hiȝ ȝamþ ȝār²³ ȝȝ ȝenime ȝæȝbræðan
ȝear²⁴ ðære ȝȝrte ȝeðo þ hio²⁵ blacu ȝȝ ȝ þȝȝe hȝ²⁶
ðonne²⁷ mið micelne²⁸ ȝlatunȝe²⁹ ȝeȝiteþ þ ȝār on ȝeȝ
ȝiȝ hȝt þonne³⁰ sȝ ȝæt ȝio³¹ ȝamþ ȝȝ³² aȝunden³³
ȝcearȝa ðonne³⁴ þa ȝȝrte .³⁵ ȝ leȝe³⁶ on þa ȝambe
ðonne³⁷ ȝorðȝineð heo ȝona.

Þið þæg innoðeȝ saȝe ȝenim ȝæȝbræðan ȝear³⁸ ðo
on ȝumeȝ cȝȝnneȝ calð.³⁹ ȝ þicȝe hȝt ȝrȝðe . þonne
bataþ he inne ȝearð ȝ⁴⁰ clænȝað þone magan ȝ þa
ȝmæl þȝȝmaȝ ȝrȝȝe ȝundȝum pell.

Et⁴¹ ȝið þon þe man on ȝambe⁴² ȝorȝeaxen⁴³ ȝȝ

¹ beore, B. ² þara lænd-, B. ³ þara, B. ⁴ þeona, B.
⁵ ȝæðe, B. ⁶ be, B. ⁷ enoca, B. This manner of writing throughout.
⁸ þar, B. ⁹ þar, B. ¹⁰ ælteore, B. ¹¹ The spaces in B. left for
the drawings have the names filled in. Here ȝeibȝoðe, by a later hand.
¹² heaȝoð æce, B. O. ¹³ oððer, O. ¹⁴ nima, O. ¹⁵ -ȝræð-, B.
¹⁶ binde, B. ; -ðan, O. ¹⁷ ȝȝran, O. ¹⁸ þanne, O. ¹⁹ -ȝiteð, B.
²⁰ for, O. ²¹ mannef, O. ²² heafeben, O. ²³ ȝambe for, O.
²⁴ ȝear in B. is glossed iuf. ²⁵ heo, B. ²⁶ hiȝ, B. ²⁷ þanne, O.
²⁸ þape, B. ²⁹ Read placu ; ȝlæt-, B. ³⁰ þanne, O. ³¹ ȝeo, B. O.
³² ȝiȝ, O. ³³ -ðen, B. ³⁴ þane, O. ³⁵ ȝȝrt, O. ³⁶ leȝe, 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*).

BETONY.
Art. i.

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 II.

*Plantago
major. Bot.*

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: þþubban sæl is governed by on.

^b Properly Waybread; 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*. hio, hý, refer to the wort, not the juice, for reap is neuter.

^d Lat. Ad dysentericos: þoppeaxen cannot mean that.

²⁷ þane, O.

²⁸ rǣp, B.

²⁹ ealo, B.

³⁰ V. so?

³¹ þ, O.

³² -ba, O.

³³ -pex-, O.

seoð þonne¹ þa þegbraedan² rryþe . ʒ ete þonne³ rryþe
ðonne ðrineþ ʒeo pamb ʒona.

Ʒft rið þon þe⁴ man þurh hȳr āriḡanḡ⁵ blōde
utȳrne⁶ ʒenim þegbraedan⁷ ʒeap ʒȳle him ðruncan⁸
þonne⁹ bið hit ʒona oðrtilleð.

Ʒf man ʒepunduð¹⁰ ʒȳ ʒenim þegbraedan¹¹ ʒæð
ʒnið¹² to ðurte ʒ ʒceað¹³ on þa punde heo bið ʒona¹⁴
hal . ʒif ʒe lichoma hƿær mið hefiḡlicre hæto¹⁵ ʒȳ
ʒebȳrḡoð ʒecnuca ða ʒȳlfan ʒȳrte ʒ leḡe þæron¹⁶
ðonne colað ʒe lichoma¹⁷ ʒ halað.

Ʒf ðu þonne ʒȳlle manneþ pambe þƿænan þonne
nim ðu þa ʒȳrte ʒȳll on eceðe . ðo þonne þ ʒor ʒ
þa ʒȳrte ʒpa aȳlleðe on ʒin ðjunce þonne on niht
nihtȳḡ . ʒȳmle an ful to ʒȳllef.

næðre.

ʒið næðran ʒlite¹⁸ ʒenim þegbraedan ða ʒȳrte ʒnið
on ʒine ʒ ete hȳ.¹⁹

Scorpio.

ʒiþ ʒcorpioneþ ʒlite ʒenim þegbraedan ʒȳrtpalan
bið²⁰ ofone man þonne ȳ to ʒelȳfenne²¹ þ hȳt
cume him to ʒoðre aþe.²²

Ʒf men²³ innan²⁴ ʒȳrmaḡ²⁵ eḡlen²⁶ ʒenim²⁷ þæḡ-
braedan²⁸ ʒeap cnuca ʒ ʒpung²⁹ ʒ ʒȳle him supan ʒ
nim ða ʒȳlfan³⁰ ʒȳrte ʒecnuca leḡe on þone³¹ naflan³²
ʒ ʒnið þæroto³³ ʒȳðe ʒæfte.

¹ þane, O. ² ʒebraðe, O., *roast*: from haste. ³ þ., O. omits. ⁴ þ, O.
⁵ ariḡange, O. ⁶ blōde utȳrne, B. ⁷ -ðe, O. ⁸ -ca, O.
⁹ þa, O. ¹⁰ -ðoð, B. O. ¹¹ þebraðe, O., and so below. ¹² ʒnið, B.
¹³ ʒeað, B. ¹⁴ ʒona, B. ¹⁵ hæto, B. ¹⁶ þap, B. ¹⁷ -hama, B.
¹⁸ ʒeḡl-, B. ¹⁹ hȳ, B. O. ²⁰ bið on, B. ²¹ -liḡ-, B. ²² aþe, B.
²³ manne, O. ²⁴ inne, O. ²⁵ þurmeḡ, O. ²⁶ eḡlen, B.; -an, O.
²⁷ cnuca fa ʒȳrte, O. ²⁸ braedan, B. ²⁹ ʒpung, B. ³⁰ ſulfe, O.
³¹ þæne, O. ³² næfelen, O. ³³ þap, B. O.

wamb, seethe then the waybread largely, and let him eat then (of it) largely; then soon will the wamb dwindle.

WAYBREAD.
Art. ii.

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 hemorrhage*) 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 ail 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*.

Liſ hpylceſ manneſ¹ lichoma² gý³ aheapdoð⁴ nim þonne þegbræðan þa pýrte . ʒ gecnuca wið gmeſu⁵ butan⁶ gealte ʒ pýrte ſpa to clame⁷ leze þonne on þær⁸ hit heapðige⁹ hneſcaþ hýt ſona ʒ bataþ.

Liſ hpylcum men gý þæſ feorðan dægeſ fefer ʒe-tenge¹⁰ ʒenim ðonne þæne pýrte ſear¹¹ enið¹² on pætere gýle him ðrincan tſam tidum ær hým¹³ þæſ feferer pene.¹⁴ þonne ýr pēn þ hýt him cume to mýcelne freme.

Wið foðable . ʒ wið gýna ſape¹⁵ ʒenim þonne þægbræðan leaſ ʒnið¹⁶ wið gealt¹⁷ ʒete ðonne on þa ſet¹⁸ ʒ on þa gýna þonne ýs þ ʒepýrlice¹⁹ læcedom.

Wið þam feſore þe ðý þriððan dæge on man be-cýmeð ʒenim þegbræðan²⁰ þpý²¹ cýðar enið²² on pætere oþþe on pine sýle him ðrincan ær þon ʒe feſor him to cume on niht nihtig.²³

Wið ðý feſore þe ðý æftſian dæge to cýmeð . ʒe-cnuca þaſ ýlcan pýrte ʒpýþe ʒmale gýle him on ealoð ðrincan²⁴ þ ýr to ʒelýſenne²⁵ þ hit dýge.

Wið punða hatum²⁶ ʒenim þonne þegbræðan²⁷ þa pýrte cnuca on ʒmæppe butan²⁸ gealte leze on þa punde.²⁹ þonne bið he ſona hal.³⁰

Liſ manneſ ſet on gýþe týðrien . ʒenim þonne þegbræðan³¹ ða pýrte ʒnið³² on ecede beþe ða ſet þærnið.³³ ʒ ʒmýne.³⁴ ðonne þpíneþ hý³⁵ ſona.

¹ manne, O. ² -hama, B. O. ³ haný, O. ⁴ -ðeð, O.
⁵ ſmeſa, B. O. ⁶ búton, B. ⁷ cláme, B. ⁸ þap, B. ⁹ heapð-, B.
¹⁰ -tænge, B. ¹¹ þape pýrtan ſear, B. ¹² ʒnið, B. ¹³ ðrincan
tſæ tidu ær he, B. ¹⁴ fefer pēne, B. ¹⁵ ſore, O. ¹⁶ ʒnið, B.
¹⁷ -te, O. ¹⁸ ſet, B. ¹⁹ ʒepýrlice, B. ²⁰ -þræð-, B. ²¹ þpý, B.
²² ʒnið, B. ²³ nihtig = ieiunus. Apul. ²⁴ ðrinc-, B. ²⁵ -liſ-,
B.; O. alters. ²⁶ hatunge . ni, B. ²⁷ -þræð-, B. ²⁸ ſmeſpe

11. If any mans 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).

WAYBREAD.
Art. ii.

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 mans 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.

būzon, B. ²³ pūnde, B. ²⁰ hāl, B. ³¹ -bpačč-, B. ³² gūib, B.
²² pap, B. ²¹ sinepa, B. ²⁵ hūg, B.

Enf hpylcum peargbraede¹ peaxe on þam nofum
oððe on þam hleoƿe² Ʒenim ðonne pegbraedan Ʒearp
Ʒring³ on hneƿce pulle lege þæron.⁴ læt heƷan niƷon
niht þonne halaþ⁵ hýt hƿaðe⁶ æfter ðam.

Be æghpylcum uncuþum blæðrum ðe on manneƷ
nebbe Ʒittað num pegbraedan⁷ Ʒæð⁸ ðruƷ to ðurte⁹
Ʒ Ʒnið¹⁰ menƷ¹¹ rið Ʒmeorþ¹² ðo lýtel ƷealteƷ to
peƷc¹³ mið Ʒine finýre¹⁴ þ̅ neb mið. þonne fineþað hýt
Ʒ halað.¹⁵

Þiþ muþeƷ Ʒunðe Ʒenim pegbraedan leaƷ. Ʒ hýre
Ʒearp¹⁶ Ʒnið toƷomne haƷa ðonne Ʒriþe lanƷe on þinum
muðe Ʒ et ðone ƷýrtƷalan.

Enf peðe hund man toƷhte Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcān
Ʒýrte¹⁷ Ʒ ƷeƷnið.¹⁸ Ʒ lege on. ðonne bið hit Ʒona
hal.

Þiþ ælceƷ ðæƷeƷ manneƷ týððeƷniýrre¹⁹ inneƷearðeƷ
nime þonne pegbraedan ðo on Ʒin Ʒ Ʒup²⁰ þ̅ ƷoƷ Ʒ
et²¹ þa pegbraedan ðonne ðeah hit rið æghpylcƿe in-
nancunðne unhælo.

Fifleaf. ²² III.

Enf men²³ hiƷ leoðu acen oððe onƷeƷloƷen sý Ʒenim
fiƷleaf²⁴ ða Ʒýrt. cnuca on fineorpe²⁵ spýpe finale
lege ðæron²⁶ butan²⁷ Ʒealte ðonne halað hýt Ʒona.

Þiþ pambe Ʒape Ʒenim fiƷleafan seap²⁸ þæpe²⁹ Ʒýrte
ƷeƷƷunƷ tƷeƷen cuculeƷas³⁰ fulle. sýle him Ʒupan. þonne
clænƷaþ hit on peƷ þ̅ ƷaƷ eall.

Þiþ muðeƷ ece. Ʒ rið tunƷan. Ʒ rið þƷotan Ʒenim
fiƷleafan ƷýrtƷalan Ʒýll on ƷæteƷe. sýle him Ʒupan

¹ peaphbræde, B. ² hléoƿe, B. ³ Ʒring, B. ⁴ þaƷ, B. ⁵ hálaþ, B.
⁶ Ʒaðe, B. ⁷ -brið-, B. ⁸ Ʒæð, B. ⁹ ðurte, B. ¹⁰ Ʒnið, B.
¹¹ mænƷe, B. ¹² ƷmeƷa, B. ¹³ ƷeƷ, B. O. ¹⁴ -Ʒa, B.; finure, O.
¹⁵ hálað, B. ¹⁶ Ʒearp, B. ¹⁷ Ʒýrt, B., omitting the case termination.
¹⁸ -Ʒnið, B. ¹⁹ -neƷre, B. ²⁰ fúþ, B. ²¹ ete, O. ²² fif-
leaf, MS. B., by a later hand. ²³ man, O. ²⁴ fiƷleafan, B. The
reading of V. seems careless grammar. ²⁵ ƷmeƷe, B. ²⁶ þaƷon, B.
²⁷ buton, B. ²⁸ Ʒearp, B. ²⁹ þæpe, B. ³⁰ -ref, O.

18. If to any an ulcer^a 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.

WAYBREAD.
Art. ii.

19. For any uncouth blisters which sit on a mans neb (*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 neb 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*.^b III.

Potentilla
reptans. Bot.

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,

^a *Ulcus*, Latin, 1528.

^b The drawing in MS. V. is meant for a cinquefoil: but five-lobed leaves stand on long upright footstalks, rising from a root. It is much the same in MS. A. The fig. is probably traditional. It would not be according to early notions to include the *potentillas* whose leaves are not quinate.

ðonne clænſað hit ðone muð innan 7 bið 7e ece
līchenðe.¹

Wið heafðer ſape.² 7enim fīfeafan³ ða wýrt.
beppit þwpa mid þam læſtan ſingre 7 mid þam
ðuman⁴ ahefe þonne upp of ðære⁵ eorðan 7 7egnið
ſpýðe ſmale 7 binð on þ heafod ðonne bið 7e ece
līchenðe.⁶

Liſ men blod ut⁷ of noſum ýrne to ſpīðe 7ýle
him ðruncan fīfeafan on wine. 7 ſmýne⁸ þ heafuð⁹
mid þam ðonne oðſtanðer 7e blodgýte ſona.

Liſ manneſ midwīfe¹⁰ áce 7enime fīfeafan¹¹
ſeap¹² menç¹³ to wine 7 ðrince¹⁴ ðonne þreo ful
fulle¹⁵ þwý¹⁶ moſgenas 7 on niht niſtiç.¹⁷

Wið næðpan¹⁸ 7līte 7enim fīfeafan þa wýrte¹⁹
7nið on wine. 7 ðrince²⁰ ſpīðe ðonne cymeð him þ to
bote.

Liſ man ſorþbærneð sý 7enime fīfeafan þa wýrt
bepe on him ðonne cpeſað cweſtiçe men þ him þ to
7oðe²¹ cume.

Liſ þu wille cancer ablenðan²² 7enim ðonne fī-
feafan ða wýrte ſeoð on wine 7 on ealðer beapſer²³
wýrle butan²⁴ 7ealte menç²⁵ eall toſomne. wýrte to
clýðan 7 leçe ðonne on þa punde þonne halað heo
ſona.

ðu ſcealt ðonne eac 7epýrcean²⁶ þa wýrt²⁷ on a7ur-
tuſ monðe.

Næðpe.

¹ -igenðe, B. ² cape, V. ³ fīf, B. ⁴ þuman, B. ⁵ þape, B.
⁶ -igenðe, B. ⁷ út, B. ⁸ ſmepe, B. ⁹ heafod, B. ¹⁰ midwīf,
in contents. ¹¹ fīf, B. O. ¹² ſeap, B. ¹³ menç, B. ¹⁴ -can,
O. ¹⁵ fulle fulle, O. ¹⁶ þwý, B. ¹⁷ nihtis, V., a false spelling.
¹⁸ næðpan, B., and so generally. ¹⁹ wýrt, B. ²⁰ -can, O. ²¹ bote,

give it him (*the patient*) to sip;^a then it will cleanse the mouth within, and the ache will be diminishing. FIVELEAF. Art. iii.

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 mans 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 will 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.

^a Gargarizet. Lat.

B., amendment. ²² -blænð-, B. ²³ berchief, O. ²⁴ buzon, B.
²⁵ mæng, B. ²⁶ -pcan, B. ²⁷ pýpr, B., by a slip, omits.

Æreþnote.¹ iv.

Deoƿ pýrte þe man uerinenacam ƿ oðrum naman æreþnote nemneð bið cenneð² ƿehpær on fineþum landum ƿ on pætum.

Þiþ punða ƿ pið deaðƿrinnƿar ƿ pið cýrnlu ƿenim þære³ ýlcan pýrte pýrtpalan . ƿ ƿerpuð abútan⁴ ðone ƿrýpan þonne ƿremað⁵ hit healice.

Æft pið cýrnlu ƿenim ða ƿýlfan pýrte uermenacum . ƿeenuca hý⁶ ƿ leƿe ðærto⁷ heo hælð pundorlice.

Þiþ ða þe habbað ætstandene⁸ æðran ſƿa þ þæt bloð ne mæg hýr ƿecýnðelican ƿýne habban ƿ heora þigne ƿehealdan ne maƿon . nim þære⁹ ýlcan pýrte reap¹⁰ ƿ ƿýle ðrincan ƿ ƿýððan ƿenim ƿin¹¹ ƿ huniƿ ƿ ƿæter meneg¹² to ƿonne ƿ hýt ƿona hælð¹³ þa untƿumnýrre.¹⁴

Þið hiþe ſaƿ ƿenim on miððe ƿumereþ ðæg þa ýlcan pýrte ƿ ƿegnið to ðurte nim þonne ƿif cuculeſar fulle ðæg ðurteþ . ƿ þrý ƿcencear¹⁵ ƿoðeþ ƿineþ meneg¹⁶ to ƿonne ƿyle ðrincan hýt ƿremað miclum¹⁷ eac ſƿa ƿame¹⁸ manegum oðrum untƿumnýrrum.¹⁹

Þiþ þa untƿumnýrre þe ƿtanaþ ƿeaxað on blæðran ƿenim þære²⁰ ýlcan pýrte pýrtpalan . ƿ²¹ enuca hý²² ƿýll þonne on hatan ƿine ſýle ðrincan hýt hælð þa untƿumnýrre pundorlicum ƿemete . ƿ na þ æn ac²³ eac ſƿa hƿæt ƿƿa þæne²⁴ miƿðan ƿelet . hýt hƿæðlice²⁵ ƿerýmið²⁶ ƿ ƿorð ƿelæðeþ.²⁷

Þið heaƿoð ƿar ƿenim þa ýlcan pýrte ƿ ƿebið to þam heaƿðe²⁸ ƿ heo ƿeƿanað þ ƿar ðæg heaƿðeþ .

¹ beoƿurte, B., in margin. ² acenned, B. ³ þære, B. ⁴ onbuton, B.

⁵ -at, B. ⁶ hý, B. ⁷ þar, B. ⁸ The Latin is *induratus*.

MS. V. is much damaged here. ⁹ þære, B. ¹⁰ reap, B. ¹¹ ƿin, B.

¹² meneg, B. ¹³ hælð, B. ¹⁴ -netre, B. ¹⁵ þrý ƿcencear, B.

ASHTHROAT, that is, *Vervain*. IV.

ASHTHROAT.
Art. iv.

1. This wort, which one nameth verbenaca, and by another name ashthroat, 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 (*hinders*) 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.

¹⁴ mænge, B. ¹⁷ mice-, B. ¹⁸ rome, B. ¹⁹ -nejr-, B. ²⁰ þape, B.
²¹ j, B. omits. ²² cnoca hig, B. ²³ æ, V. omits. ²⁴ þone, B. ²⁵ pæb-, B.
²⁶ gepýmð, B. ²⁷ -læb-, B. ²⁸ herðe V.

Nædre.

ƿið næðrian ƿlite ƿpa hƿýlc man ſpa ƿar ƿýrt
uermenacam mid¹ hýre leaƿum ƿ ƿýrtumum on him
hæfð ƿið eallum næðrum he bið trum.

Attoſcorpe.

ƿið attoſcorpan bite ƿenim ƿære² ýlcen ƿýrte
leaƿ ƿeoð on ƿine ƿecnucode. ƿiſ hýt mid ƿerpelle on
ƿorþoren býð ƿelege ƿærtō³ ƿeo ƿund ƿceal ƿona beon
ƿeopenud⁴ ƿ ƿýððan heo ƿeopenud⁴ beo ƿonne ƿe-
cnuca ƿa ƿýrt mid huniƿe. ƿ lege ƿærtō⁵ oþðæt hýt
hal ƿý⁶ ƿ bið ƿriðe hƿæðlice.⁷

ƿið ƿede hunder ƿlite ƿenim ƿa ýlcen ƿýrte⁸ uer-
menacam ƿ hƿætene corn ſpa ƿehale. ƿ lege to ƿære⁹
ƿunde¹⁰ oþð ða corn ƿurh ðone ƿætan¹¹ ƿehneƿode sýn.
ƿ ƿpa toðundene.¹² nim ƿonne ða corn ƿ ƿerurp to
ƿumum henƿugule.¹³ ƿiſ he hýt¹⁴ ƿonne etan nelle ðonne
nim ðu oþre corn ƿ menç¹⁵ to ƿære¹⁶ ƿýrte ƿam
ƿemete ƿe ƿu ær ðýðert. ƿ lege to ðære¹⁷ ƿunde ſpa¹⁸
oþðæt ƿu onƿite ƿ ƿeo ƿrecnýr¹⁹ oſánumen sý ƿ ut²⁰
atogen.

ƿið nipe ƿundela²¹ ƿenim ƿa ýlcen ƿýrte ƿ cnuca
mid buteran ƿ lege to ƿære²² ƿunde.

Nædre.

ƿið næðrian ƿlite ƿenim ƿa²³ ýlcen ƿýrte trigu²⁴ ƿ²⁵
ƿeoð on ƿine ƿ cnuca ƿýþþan ƿýr ƿe slýte blind bið ƿ
mid ƿam ƿerpelle. unƿeheardud²⁶ ƿonne lege ðu ƿa
ƿýrte²⁷ ƿærtō²⁸ ƿona hýt ƿceal openian. ƿ ƿýððan
hýt ƿeopenud²⁹ beo. ƿonne nim ðu ða ýlcen ƿýrte
unƿeƿodene ƿ cnuca mid huniƿe lege to ƿære³⁰ ƿunde

¹ hi mid, B. ² ƿære, B. ³ ƿærtō, B. ⁴ -nod, B., twice. ⁵ ƿar, B.
⁶ ƿý, B. ⁷ ƿæð-, B. ⁸ ƿære . . leaƿ, B., but -cam, not -cæ. ⁹ ƿære,
B. ¹⁰ ƿunde . ƿpa, B. ¹¹ ƿætan, B. ¹² -þund-, B. ¹³ hæn, B.
¹⁴ hý, B. ¹⁵ menç, B. ¹⁶ ƿære, B. ¹⁷ ðære, B. ¹⁸ ƿpa þ, B.

Drawing of a snake, MS. V., fol. 19 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.

Two drawings of attorcops, like two horned locusts.

MS. V., fol. 19 c.

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.

Drawing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 19 d.

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

ASHTHROAT.
Art. iv.

¹⁹ ꝥwæcner, B. ²⁰ út, B. ²¹ MS. Harl. 585 begins here. ²² šape, B.
²³ þæpe, H., a different construction; see St. Marherete. ²⁴ τριγα, H.,
with a gloss *bowel*. ²⁵ γ, H. omits. ²⁶ -ðob, B. ²⁷ þa pypre, H.
omits. ²⁸ þaptró, B. ²⁹ -nob, B. ³⁰ šape, B.

oðþ heo¹ hal rý² þ³ 1r³ rpyþe hræðlice⁴ ʒýf man
hý⁵ þýrrum⁶ ʒemetete þærto⁷ aleʒð.⁸

Denne belle.⁹

Ðeor pýrt þe man sýmphoniacam.¹⁰ [i. f. jusqui-
amum]¹¹ nemneð y¹² oðrum naman¹³ belone y eac rume
men¹⁴ hennebelle¹⁵ hatað pihrt on beʒanum¹⁶ landum
y on randigum¹⁷ landum y on pýrtunum. þonne ýr
oðer þirre ýlcan pýrte speart on hipe.¹⁸ y stiðþan
leaſum y eac ætþugum. þonne ýr reo æþre hritre¹⁹
y heo hæfð þar mægnu.

Þið earena²⁰ ʒar ʒenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte reap²¹
y pýrum hit ðrýpe²² on þ³ earpe hýt pundorlicum ʒe-
mete þæra²³ earena ʒār aſhʒð. y eac²⁴ ʒpa ʒame þeah
þær²⁵ pýrmar on beon hýt hý²⁶ æpelleð.

Þið cneopa ʒerpell oððe ʒeancena²⁷ oððe ſpa hræp²⁸
ſpa on lichoman²⁹ ʒerpell³⁰ sý³¹ nim þa ýlcan pýrte
ʒimphoniacan³² y enuca hý³³ leʒe³⁴ þærto³⁵ þ³ ʒerpell
heo ofanimeð.³⁶

Þiþ toða ʒape³⁷ ʒenim þære³⁸ ýlcan pýrte pýrtþalan
reoð on rþrangum³⁹ pine rupe hit ʒpa þearm y healde
on hīr muðe⁴⁰ ʒona hit ʒehæð þara toða ʒār.⁴¹

Þið þæra⁴² ʒepealða ʒerap. oððe ʒerpell⁴³ ʒenim
þære⁴⁴ ýlcan⁴⁵ pýrte pýrtþalan y ʒerpuð to ðam⁴⁶
þeo⁴⁷ ʒe þ³ ʒār ʒe þ³ ʒerpell þara ʒepalða⁴⁸ hio⁴⁹
ofanimeð.⁵⁰

¹ hýo, H. ² hál rý, B. ³ 1r, V. B. omit. ⁴ pæð-, B. ⁵ hūg, B.
⁶ þýrum, B. ⁷ þap, B. ⁸ leyð, H. ⁹ O. adds belone. ¹⁰ rymy-,
H. ¹¹ Overlined in V. ¹² y on, H. ¹³ nama, O. ¹⁴ mæn, H.
¹⁵ hæne, B. H. ¹⁶ beʒanū, B. ¹⁷ rānð-, B. ¹⁸ þon yr ðære ýlcan
pýrte rpeart on hipe, H.; þanne if oþer þiſſe ýlcan pþan pýrt, O.; hipe,
B. ¹⁹ æpe hritre, H.; hritre, B. It has been said that a long
vowel before two consonants is impossible. ²⁰ earane, O. ²¹ réap, B.
²² ðrýpe, B. ²³ þara, B. ²⁴ eác, H. ²⁵ þap, B. ²⁶ hūg, B.
²⁷ ʒerpelle oððæ ʒeancena, H.; ʒeāne-, B. ²⁸ hrap, B. ²⁹ -ham-, B.
³⁰ ʒerpell, H. ³¹ rý, B. ³² -am, H. ³³ hūg, B. ³⁴ beþe þar muð,

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.

ASHTHROAT.
Art. iv.

HENBANE. V.

*Hyoscyamus
niger.* Bot.

1. This wort, which is named συμφωνιακή, or ὄδς κύαμος, 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, or where-soever on the body a swelling be, take the same wort συμφωνιακή, 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*.

H., in margin. ²³ zo on, H.; παρ, B. ²⁴ ophanymeſ, H. ²⁵ rap, H.
²⁶ παρε, B. ²⁷ ferange, O. ²⁸ moſe, O. ²⁹ rap, healb, and stops at
palan, pine, muſe, H. ³⁰ παπα, B. ³¹ gerpel, H. ³² παπε, B.
³³ rýlyan, B. H. ³⁴ ſem, H., and a stop at palan. ³⁵ πέο, B., with
a stop. ³⁶ -peal-, B. ³⁷ heo, B. ³⁸ oropnimeſ, H.

Liſ piſeſ breoſt ƿape ƿien¹ Ʒenim ðonne þæpe² ýlcan
pýrte Ʒeap pýre to ðpence³ Ʒ ſýle hýre ðrincan Ʒ
Ʒmýre⁴ ða breoſt þæpmið⁵ þonne býð hýre Ʒona þe⁶
ſel.

Þið Ʒota Ʒap Ʒenim þa ýlcan pýrte mið hýre pýrt-
puman⁷ Ʒ enuca⁸ to Ʒomne⁹ leƷe ofer ða Ʒet¹⁰ Ʒ
þæp¹¹to Ʒebunð hýt hælþ¹² punðurlice¹³ Ʒ þ ƷeƷpell
ofanmið.¹⁴

Þiþ lungen aþle Ʒenim þæpe Ʒýlfan pýrte Ʒeap ſýle
ðrincan mið healepe punðrunge he bið Ʒehæleð.

Næðpe pýrt.¹⁵ VI.

ÐeoƷ pýrt þe man uipeſunam Ʒ oðrum naman næð-
ðeppýrt nemneð bið cenneð¹⁶ on Ʒætepe Ʒ on æcepum
heo bið hneƷceum¹⁷ leaƷum Ʒ biƷtepe¹⁸ on býrƷinƷce.

Þið næððpan Ʒlite Ʒenim ðaƷ Ʒýlfan uipeſunam enuca
hý menƷe¹⁹ mið Ʒine ſýle ðrincan heo hælð punðurlice
þone Ʒlýte Ʒ þ attoƷ toðruð. Ʒ þaƷ pýrte ðu Ʒcealt
niman on ðam monðe þe man aƷpeliſ nemneð.

Beopýrt. VII.

ÐeoƷ pýrt þe man on leðen²⁰ ueneſiam Ʒ on upe
ƷeƷeode beopýrt nemneð heo bið cenneð²¹ on beƷanum²²
ſtopum Ʒ on pýrtbeddum Ʒ on mæðum.²³ Ʒ þaƷ pýrte
þu Ʒcealt niman on þam monðe þe man auguƷtum
nemneð.

Þiþ ðæt beon²⁴ æt ne fleon²⁵ Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcan pýrte

¹ Ʒin, H.; Ʒyn, B.; ſi, O. ² þape, B. ³ ðpence, H.; ðpýnce,
B.; ðrincan, O. ⁴ Ʒmepe, H.; ƷmeƷa, B. ⁵ þap, B. O.
⁶ þe, H. omits; þe = þý, instrumental here. ⁷ -Ʒep-, B., more exactly.
⁸ enoca, B. H. ⁹ A note in H. explains *cum polenta*. ¹⁰ Ʒet, B.
¹¹ þap, B. ¹² hylþð, H. ¹³ -ðop-, B. ¹⁴ ofanmið, H. ¹⁵ nebbre
purt, B., later characters. ¹⁶ cænneð, B. ¹⁷ -cum, B. ¹⁸ biƷep, B.

6. If a wifes (*womans*) breasts^a 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.

HENRASE.
ART. V.

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.

*Polygonum
bistorta.*

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.

*Acorus cala-
mus. Bot.*

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,^b take this same wort

^a Apul. 1528, has pectinum, not pectorum nor mammarum.

^b Orris root is used for this purpose now.

¹² hug mænc, B.

²⁰ læben, B.

²¹ cænned, B.

²² begánū, B.

²³ mæsbū, B.

²⁴ bcon, B.

²⁵ plcon, B.

þe pe ueneriam nemdon ƿ gehoh hý¹ to ðære hýre² þonne beoð hý ƿungýnde.³ ƿ næfre ne ƿricað ac him gelicað . þeor ƿýrt býð felðon funden ne hý man gecnapan ne mæg buton ðonne heo gnerð ƿ blépð.⁴

Enf hpa ne mæge gemigan⁵ ƿ se micða æt fcanðen gý nime þýffe ýlcan ƿýrte ƿýrtƿalan ƿ geofe on ƿætere to þriddan ðæle . gýlle ðrincan . þonne binnan⁶ þrým ðagum he mæg þone mizþan forð aƿendan⁷ hýt hælf ƿundorlice þa untrumnýffe.

Leon fot.⁸ VIII.

Ðeor ƿýrt þe man peðem leoný ƿ oðrum nāman leonfot nemneð heo bið cenneð⁹ on felðon . ƿ on ðicon . ƿ on hƿeodbeddon.¹⁰

Enf hpa¹¹ on þære¹² untrumnýffe gý¹³ þ he gý¹⁴ cýr¹⁵ þonne meah¹⁶ ðu hine unbindan genim þýffe ƿýrte þe¹⁷ pe leon fot nemdon ƿf ðýfelar¹⁸ butan¹⁹ ƿýrttruman geoð on ƿætere on ƿanƿægenðum monan²⁰ ƿ ðreah hine þærmið²¹ ƿ læð út of þam hure²² on foran nihte ƿ fter²³ hýne mið þære²⁴ ƿýrte þe man aƿercolochiam nemneð ƿ þonne he utga²⁵ ne beseo he hýne nu on bæc . þur ðu hine meah²⁶ of þære untrumnýffe²⁷ unbindan.²⁸

Cluþunge.²⁹ IX.

Ðeor ƿýrt þe man fcelepatam ƿ oðrum naman cluþunge³⁰ nemneð heo bið cenneð³¹ on fuhtum ƿ on ƿæteregeum³² ftopum fpa hƿýlc man fpa þar ƿýrte fægtende þiðð hlihhenðe he ðæt lif forlæteð.³³

¹ hý, B. ² þære hýre, B. ³ -igenðe, B. ⁴ gnerð ƿ blépð, B.
⁵ -miz-, B. ⁶ -non, B. ⁷ aƿendan-, B. ⁸ leonef fot, B.
⁹ cenneð, B. ¹⁰ peoð-, B. ¹¹ hpa, B. ¹² þære, B. ¹³ fý, B. ¹⁴ gý, B.
¹⁵ cýr, B. ¹⁶ miht, B. ¹⁷ þ, 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.

BEE WORT.
Art. vii.

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.

*Alchemilla
vulgaris.*
Bot.

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 aris-tolochia, and when he goes out, let him not look behind him; thou mayest unbind him from the infirmity.

CLOFTHING, or Cloffing. IX.

*Ranunculus
sceleratus.*
Bot.

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.

²⁰ mōnan, B. ²¹ þap, B. ²² húre, B. ²³ feýp, B. ²⁴ þape, B.
²⁵ út gá, B. ²⁶ muht, B. ²⁷ -nerre, B. ²⁸ -bínð-, B. ²⁹ clof-
þung, B.; clufþunca, O. ³⁰ cloyþunce, B. ³¹ cænned, B. ³² -pug-, B.
³³ læt-, B.

ƿið ƿundela ƿ ƿið ðeaðſprungar¹ ġenim þar ýlcan
 ƿýrte ƿ ġecnuca² hý³ mið ſmeſupe⁴ butan⁵ ſealte
 leze to þære⁶ ƿunde ðonne ýt heo ƿ ƿæoruað ġýf
 ðær⁷ hƿæt horper⁸ on bið . ac ne ġeþaƿa þ heo lenge
 þær⁹ æt lieze þonne hýt þearf sý þý læf heo þone
 halan¹⁰ hehoman forume ġýf þonne mið orþance
 þurſer ðinġer fundian¹¹ ƿille ġecnuca ða ƿýrte ƿ ƿið
 hý to þinre¹² halan¹³ handa ġona heo ýt¹⁴ þone¹⁵
 lichaman.¹⁶

ƿið ġŕýlar ƿ ƿið ƿeartan¹⁷ ġenim þa¹⁸ ġýlfan
 ƿýrte ƿ ġecnuca hý mið ġŕinenum¹⁹ ġore leze to þam
 ġŕýlum ƿ to þam. ƿeartum binnan²⁰ ġeaġum²¹ tidum
 heo ðurfð þ ýfel ƿ þ ƿorrm²² ut atýhð.

Eluſ ƿýrte.²³ x.

Ðeor ƿýrte þe man baþracion ƿ²⁴ oþrum naman
 cluſſýrte nemneð bið cenneð²⁵ on ġanðigum²⁶ landum²⁷
 ƿ on ſeldum heo bið feapum leaſum ƿ þýnnum.

ƿið monoð ġeoce²⁸ ġenim þar ƿýrte²⁹ ƿ ġeppuð
 mið anum ƿeaðum þŕæde³⁰ onbutan³¹ þær monner³²
 ſŕýpan on ƿanpeġendum³³ monan on þam monþe³⁴ ðe
 man aþpelſ nemneð ƿ on octobre forpeapardum³⁵ ġona
 he bið ġehæled.

ƿiþ þa³⁶ ġpeartan ðolh ġenim þar ýlcan ƿýrte
 mýð hýre ƿýrtþalan ƿ ġecnuca hý³⁷ menġe³⁸ eceð
 þærto³⁹ leze to⁴⁰ ðam ðolchum⁴¹ ġona hýt fornimð⁴²
 hý⁴³ ƿ ġeðeð þam oþrum lice ġelice.

¹ deað, B. ² ġecnoca, B., and this mode of spelling prevails through-
 out MS. B. ³ hý, B. ⁴ ſmeſupe, V. ⁵ -ton, B. ⁶ þære, B.
⁷ þær, B. ⁸ horief, O. ⁹ lénge þær, B. ¹⁰ hælne, O., neglecting
 the definite construction. ¹¹ ġanðian, B.; fonðian, O. ¹² þín-, B.
¹³ hálán hánða, B.; hæle, O. ¹⁴ hýt, O. ¹⁵ þanc, O. ¹⁶ -me, O.
¹⁷ ƿirtan, O. ¹⁸ þaf, B. ¹⁹ ġŕín-, B. ²⁰ -non, B. ²¹ ƿearþ,
 B.; feapen tide, O. ²² ƿorrm, B. H. ²³ cluſſurt, B. ²⁴ ƿ on enġliſ

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 wilt try this thing by experiment, pound the wort, and wreathe it to thy sound hand; soon it eateth (into) the body.

CLOTHING.
Art. ix.

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.

*Ranunculus
acris. Bot.*

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.

clufpýrre hæteð heo býrðfeape, O. ²⁵ cænneð, H. B. ²⁶ rānð-, B.;
O. alters, fol. 36=7. ²⁷ fropum, H. ²⁸ reodne, H.; men, O. adds.
²⁹ þa pýrre, O. ³⁰ þræbū, O. ³¹ -būton, B.; abutan, O.
³² man-, B. O. ³³ pægenbū, H.; gepæniende mona, O. ³⁴ -þa, O.
³⁵ -rðe, O.; þan, O. adds. ³⁶ þan, O., and condenses. ³⁷ hys, B.
³⁸ mænge, H. B.; menge, O. ³⁹ þap, B. O. ⁴⁰ on, O. ⁴¹ bolhum, H.;
bolgū, B. O. ⁴² forð, O. ⁴³ hys, B. O.

Mugcƿýrt.¹ XI.

Deor ƿýrt þe man artemesiam ƿ oðrum naman mugcƿýrt² nemneð bið cenneð³ on ƿtanigum storum ƿ on ƿandigum . þonne hƿa⁴ riðræt onginnan ƿille ðonne genime he him on hand⁵ þar ƿýrte artemesiam ƿ hæbbe mid him ðonne ne ongyt he na mýcel to ƿerƿýnce⁶ þær riðer ƿ eac⁷ heo aƿliðð⁸ deofulƿeocnýrra⁹ ƿ on þam hufe þe he hý¹⁰ inne hæfð heo forbýt yfele lacnunga ƿ eac heo aƿendeð¹¹ ýfelra manna eagan.¹²

ƿiþ innoðer ƿár genim þar ýlean ƿýrte¹³ ƿ gecnuca hý¹⁴ to ðufte ƿ gemenȝe¹⁵ hý¹⁶ ƿið nipe¹⁷ beor sýle ðrinca¹⁸ ƿona heo¹⁹ ȝeliðeȝað þær innoðer ƿar.²⁰

ƿiþ ƿota ƿár genim þar ýlean ƿýrte ƿ gecnuca hý mid ƿmerupe leȝe to þam ƿotum heo þ ƿár ðæra²¹ ƿota ofgenimð.

XII. De ƿiba artemesia tƿaganther þ ƿ mugcƿýrt.²²

ƿið blæðran ƿár ƿ ƿið þ man ne mæȝe gemíȝan genum þyrre²³ ƿýrte ƿear²⁴ þe man eac²⁵ mugcƿýrt nemneð ȝeo ýȝ ƿra þeah oðrer cýnner ƿ ȝerýll²⁶ hý²⁷ on hatan²⁸ ƿætere oððe on ƿine ƿ sýle ðrinca²⁹.

¹ mugcƿurt, B. ² mug-, B. ³ cenneð, H. B. ⁴ hƿa, B. ⁵ hánð, B. ⁶ -sƿince, B. ⁷ eac, H. ⁸ ƿliðð, H. ⁹ -nyrra, H.; -nyrra, B. ¹⁰ hý, B. ¹¹ aƿenðeð, H.; so B., without accent. ¹² eȝan, H. ¹³ þa ƿurte þe þe cƿeðan (blotted) artemesia. ¹⁴ hý, B. O. ¹⁵ gemenȝe, B. H.; gemenȝ, O. ¹⁶ hý, B. ¹⁷ nipe, B. ¹⁸ ðrinca, B. ¹⁹ he, O. ²⁰ O. omits two paragraphs, but inserts as follows: Luf man on ƿerȝe ȝon ƿille : ðanne genime he him on hande ƿaf ƿurte artemesia. ²¹ he hæbbe mid him . þāne ne beð he ƿeri . on ȝeie. And eac heo aƿliȝh : deoful ƿeoceneffe. And on þan hufe se he himne hæfð : heo forbýt . yfele lacnunga . ²² he eac heo aƿenðeð yfelra manna eagan. ƿið blæðran fare . ²³ he ƿið þan man gemíȝan ne mæȝe . genim þa ýlean ƿýrte . ²⁴ he gecnuca hi mid smerupe . ²⁵ he ȝerýlle hi on hatan ƿætere oððer on ƿine : ²⁶ he sýle ðrinca. ²⁷ þara, B.; of, interlined before þæra, H. ²⁸ From H., which reads tagantey. 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*.)*Artemisia
vulgaris. Bot.*

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.*Artemisia
dracunculus
Bot.*

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.

line of distinction and written mugwort tagantef. ²² þyrre, B.
²⁴ réap, B. ²⁵ cáic, H. ²⁶ pýl, H. ²⁷ hýg, B. ²⁸ hácan, B.
²⁹ ðpi-, B.

Þið þeona¹ fāri ŷenim þar ýlcan pýrte ʒ ŷeenuca
hý² mið fmeþupe ʒ ŷepære³ hý pel⁴ mið ecede⁵
ŷebind fýþþan to ðam fape ðý þriddan ðage him bið
fel.⁶

Þið fīna fape ʒ þið ŷepel ŷenim þa ýlcan pýrte⁷
arþemeþiam cnuca hý⁸ mið ele pel ŷepýlbe⁹ lege þærto¹⁰
hýt hælð pundorlice.

Grýf hpa mið fotable¹¹ frýþe ʒ hefelice ŷefpenced¹²
fý · þonne ŷenim ðu þýrre ýlcan pýrte pýrþalan
fýle etan on hunige ʒ eft¹³ fona he bið ŷehæled ʒ
aclænþoð fpa þæt ðu ne penft þi heo mæge fpa mýcel
mægen habban.

Grýf hpa¹⁴ sý mið feferum ŷedþreht ŷenime¹⁵
þonne ðýrre ýlcan pýrte¹⁶ feap mið ele ʒ fimýre¹⁷ hýt
fona heo þone¹⁸ fefer fram aþeþ.

XIII. MucƷ pýrte.

Þeof pýrte þridda¹⁹ þe pe arþemeþiam leþteþlof · ʒ
oðrum naman mucƷpýrte nemdon.²⁰ heo bið cenned²¹
abuton ðicum ʒ on ealðum beorþum grýf ðu hýre
blofðman²² brýteft he hæfð fæc fpylce ellen.

Þið þæf maƷan fāre ŷenim þar pýrte ʒ cnuca hý
ʒ ŷepýll hý pel mið ámiƷðalef ele þam ŷemete ðe þu
clyþan pýrce ðo þonne on anne²³ clænne clað ʒ lege
þærto binnan²⁴ fuf ðaƷum he bið hal · ʒ grýf þýrre
pýrte pýrteþuma býð ahangen ofeþ hpylceþ²⁵ huþe²⁶
ðuru þonne ne mæƷ æniƷ man þam huþe ðeþuan.²⁷ p.

Þið þara fīna biþunƷe ŷenim²⁸ þýrre ýlcan pýrte

¹ ðeona, B. ² hys, B. ³ ŷeþeþ, H. B.; þeþ, O. ⁴ þel, O.
omits. ⁵ ʒ, O. adds. ⁶ fel, B. ⁷ pýrte, O. ⁸ hys, B.
⁹ ŷepýllebe, O. ¹⁰ þærto, B.; þar, O. ¹¹ -áð-, B. ¹² -fpeþe-, B.
¹³ ʒ eft, once was written in H., but has been erased. O. omits
the paragraph. ¹⁴ hpa, B. ¹⁵ ŷenim, O. ¹⁶ pýrte, O.
¹⁷ fimýre, B. ¹⁸ þone, H.; þan, O. ¹⁹ þridda pýrte, B., but the sense
is still faulty. ²⁰ nemneð, H. B. ²¹ cenned, H. B. ²² blofðman, H.
also; bloþman, B., which is etymologically correct. ²³ ænne, H. B.
²⁴ -an, B. ²⁵ fpylces, H. ²⁶ huþe, B. ²⁷ ðeþuean, H. ²⁸ ŷenim, H.

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. MUGWORT.
Art. xii.

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.

*Artemisia
Pontica. Bot.*

1. This wort, the third which we called artemisia (now) λεπτόφυλλος, 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 *pýpt* is out of place, for no drawing was wanted here.

^c The text, 1528, of Apuleius has *tumorem*; our author must have read *tremorem*.

reap¹ gemenægeð² mid ele smýre³ hý⁴ ðonne þærmið⁵
hý ȝeȝricað þære⁶ biſunȝe. ȝ hýt ealne ðone leahtor
ȝenimeð.⁷

ƿitodlice þaȝ þreo ȝýrta þe þe aȝtemeriaȝ nemdon
ýȝ ȝæð þ̅ diana hý ȝindan⁸ ȝeolde⁹ ȝ heopa mæȝenu¹⁰
ȝ læcedom chiponi centauro ȝýllan se æreȝt of þýȝȝum
ȝýrtum læcnunȝe¹¹ ȝeȝette ȝ he þaȝ ȝýrta of naman
ðære¹² dianas þ̅ iȝ aȝtemeriaȝ ȝenemneðe.

XIV. Doccæ.¹³

Deoȝ ȝýrt þe man lapatium ȝ oðȝum naman doccæ¹⁴
nemneð bið cenneð¹⁵ on ȝandȝum ftopum ȝ on ealðum
mýxenum.¹⁶

ƿið cýȝnlu þe on ȝepealde pexeð¹⁷ ȝenim þaȝ ȝýrte
lapatium ȝ cnuca hý¹⁸ mid ealðum ȝýȝle buton ȝealte
ſpa þ̅ ðæȝ ȝmeȝuȝe¹⁹ sý tȝam ðælum mape þonne
þære²⁰ ȝýrte ſȝýþe þel ȝemenȝeð²¹ ðo hýt þonne
ȝyntȝændeð²² ȝ beȝealð on cauleȝ²³ leaȝe ȝ beȝec²⁴ on
hatum aȝȝum²⁵ ȝ þonne hit hat²⁶ ȝý leȝe ofeȝi þa
cýȝnlu. ȝ ȝeȝȝið ðæȝto²⁷ þýȝ iȝ seleȝt²⁸ ƿið cýȝnlu.

Dracentſe.²⁹ xv.

Deoȝ ȝýrt þe man dracontea ȝ oðȝum naman
dracentȝe nemneð ýȝ ȝæð þ̅ heo of dracon bloðe
acenneð³⁰ beon ȝeolde.³¹ heo bið cenneð³² on uȝepeaȝ-
dum muntum þæȝ³³ bæȝȝaȝ³⁴ beoð ȝȝýþoſt on halȝum
ftopum. ȝ on þam lande þe man apulia nemneð. heo³⁵

¹ reap, B. ² gemænȝe, H.; ȝemenȝeð, B. ³ ȝmeȝa, B. ⁴ hȝ, B.
⁵ þær, B. ⁶ þære, B. ⁷ ȝenimeð, H. ⁸ ȝindan, B. ⁹ ȝeolde, H.
¹⁰ mæȝnu, B. ¹¹ læcn-, B. ¹² þaȝa, B. ¹³ ðocke, B., by later
hand. ¹⁴ docce, B. ¹⁵ cenneð, H. ¹⁶ mýxennum, H.
¹⁷ peaxeð, B. ¹⁸ hȝ, B. ¹⁹ ȝmeȝuȝe, H. ²⁰ þære, B.
²¹ ȝemenȝeð, B. H. ²² So B.; ȝyntȝum ðæl, V.; ȝyntȝum ðel, H.
²³ cauleȝ, H. ²⁴ beȝæc, H. ²⁵ aȝȝum, H.; axȝum, B. ²⁶ hát, B.

same wort, mixed with oil, smear them then therewith; they will cease the quaking, and it will take away all the mischief.

MUGWORT.
Art. xiii.

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, "Ἀρτεμῖς, that is Artemisias.

DOCK.^a XIV.

Rumex obtusifolius. Bot.

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.

Arum dracunculus.

1. Of this wort, which is named δραχόντιον, 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.

²⁷ ὄαρ, B.

²⁸ reloyr, B.

²⁹ dragance, B., in later hand.

³⁰ acenneb, B.

³¹ reolbe, B.

³² cenneb, B. H.

³³ pap, B.

³⁴ beappar, H.

³⁵ he, H.

on ftaŋgum lande pýxð¹ heo ýr lneſce on æthune
 7 peneðne on býrincge² 7 on fæce fpýlce ðene
 cýſtel.³ 7 ge pýrtruma neðdeapd⁴ fpýlce ðracan
 heafod.⁵

Næðne.

Þið earla næðrena flite æenim þýſſe pýrte dracontea
 pýrtruman enuca mid pine 7 pým hýt sýle ðruncan⁶
 eall þ attor hýt tofepeð.

Þið ban brýce æenim þýſſe ýlcan pýrte pýrtruman⁷
 7⁸ enuca mid ſmeſſe þam æelice þe ðu clýþan pýrce
 ðonne atýhð hýt⁹ of þam lichoman¹⁰ þa toþrocenan
 bân . ðar pýrte þu ſcealt niman on þam monðe þe
 man iulum nemneð.

Ðreafnef leac.¹¹ XVI.

Ðeor pýrte ðe man ſatýrion 7 oðrum naman
 hræfneſ¹² leac¹³ nemneð heo bið cenneð¹⁴ on hean¹⁵
 dunum 7 on heapdum ftopum 7 ſpa ſome¹⁶ on mædum¹⁷
 7 on beganum landan¹⁸ 7 on ſandigum.¹⁹

Þið earfoðlice punðela æenim þýſſe pýrte²⁰ pýr-
 truman²¹ þe pe ſatýrion nemdon 7 eac ſume men
 pſarſci hatað²² 7 enuca toſomne hýt þa punða²³
 acleænrað 7 ða dolh æelýcð.

Þiþ eaæena ſāþ þ iſ þonne þ hpa toſniæe²⁴ ſý æenim²⁵
 þýſſe ýlcan pýrte²⁶ ſeap²⁷ 7 ſmýne²⁸ ða eaæan²⁹
 þærmid³⁰ butan³¹ ýlbincge hýt ofæenimð þ ſar.

¹ puxft, B. ² býrincge, H.; býrincge, B. ³ cýſten, H. ⁴ nýðe-, B.
⁵ heafod, B. ⁶ ðruncan, H. ⁷ pýrtruman, V. ⁸ 7, H. omits.
⁹ hýt, H. omits. ¹⁰ -hāman, B. ¹¹ refnef lec, B., by a later penman.
¹² hræfneſ, B. ¹³ leac, H. ¹⁴ cenneð, H. B. ¹⁵ hean, B. ¹⁶ ſome,
 B. ¹⁷ mædū, B. ¹⁸ landum, H. B. ¹⁹ ſānd-, B. ²⁰ pýrtan, B.
²¹ pýrtruman, V. ²² hātað, B. ²³ O. adds afermaþ, *purses*.
²⁴ topan (termination blurred) eaæe, B. ²⁵ num, H. ²⁶ pýrte, H.

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.

DRAGONS.
ART. XV.

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.^a XVI.

Orchis. Bot.

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 Linnæus). The orchidaceous character is much less marked in MS. A., fol. 13 a. MS. G. draws an orchis.

²⁷ 7 hung, H.
²⁸ buzon, B.

²⁸ rmeпа, B.

²⁹ eagine, O.

³⁰ pap, B. O.

Feld pýrt.¹ XVII.

Deor pýrt þe man gentianam 7 oðrum naman feld-
pýrt nemneþ heo bið cenned² on dunum 7 heo
framað³ to eallum ðpenceom⁴ heo bið hnefce on
æthpene 7 bittere on býrgingce⁵

Næðne.

Þið næðrian flite zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte gen-
tianam pýrtþuman 7 ædruge hine⁶ cnuca ðonne to
durte anre tremeþe⁷ gephte⁸ sýle ðuncan on pine
þýr pencear⁹ hit fremað¹⁰ miclum.¹¹

Slite. XVIII.

Deor pýrt ðe man orbicularur 7 oþrum naman
slite nemneþ heo bið cenned¹² on beganum storum¹³
7 on dunlandum.

Þiþ þ ðæt¹⁴ mannes fex¹⁵ fealle zenim þar ýlcan
pýrte 7 ðo on þa nærþýrly.¹⁶

Þið innoþer rtyrunza¹⁷ zenim þar ýlcan pýrte pýrce
to galfe¹⁸ lege to ðær innoþer rape . eac heo þið
heortece¹⁹ pell fremað.²⁰

Þið miltan²¹ rape zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte reap
anne²² pence²³ 7 ri fteccan fulle²⁴ eceder rýle ðuncan²⁵
ix²⁶ ðazar þu punðraþ²⁷ ðære²⁸ gefremminege zenim
eac²⁹ ðære³⁰ ýlcan pýrte pýrtþuman³¹ 7 áhoh³² abutan³³
þær mannes rþýran³⁴ rpa³⁵ þ he hangie³⁶ forne³⁷ zeon
ða³⁸ miltan hræðlice³⁹ he bið gehæled . 7 fpa⁴⁰ hrýlc

¹ Not felpýrt. ² cenned, H. B. ³ fremað, B. ⁴ ðpýnceum, B. ⁵ biceþ on biringe, B.; býrgingce, H. ⁶ hys, B., her. ⁷ tpmese, H. ⁸ gepæge, H. ⁹ þpys pencear, B. ¹⁰ framað, H. ¹¹ micc-, B. ¹² cenned, H. B.; O., fol. 15 b, breaks the sentence at nemneþ. ¹³ rtorum, B. ¹⁴ ðæt þe, B. ¹⁵ fex, B. ¹⁶ nor-, B. ¹⁷ ftyrunge, H. ¹⁸ sealfe, H. B.; fealue, O. ¹⁹ heorte ece, O. ²⁰ -með, O.; framað, H. ²¹ milte, O. ²² ænne, B. ²³ pence, H.; with accent, B. ²⁴ fullu, O. ²⁵ ðpýncan, B.; ðpuncán, H. ²⁶ ix in H. has been altered to fix. ²⁷ -aft, O. ²⁸ þære, B. ²⁹ eac, H. ³⁰ þære, B. ³¹ pýrtþuman, H.; pirtume, O., which also condenses.

FIELD WORT. XVII.

*Erythræa
pulcella. Bot.*

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.^a XVIII.*Cyclamen
hederæfolium.
Bot.*

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 mans 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 mans 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.

³² ahóh, B. ³³ buzon, B. ³⁴ rpeopan, H.; spuran, O. ³⁵ þa, O., for
rpa. ³⁶ hangige, H.; hánŕige, B. ³⁷ aforne, O. ³⁸ þaf, O.
³⁹ pæð-, B.; hræl-, O. ⁴⁰ man ſpa, O.

man þýgge pýrte gear þeðð - pundorlice hreðnuýgge¹
he ongyt þær innoðer liðungre þar pýrte man mæz
niman on ælene gæl.²

Unrotrædde.³ XIX

Deor pýrte ðe man proserpinacum⁴ y oðrum naman
unrotrædde nemneð heo bið cenned⁵ zehpær on⁶
beðanum ftopum y on beorðum - ðar pýrte⁷ ðu
gealt on fumeþa nimen.⁸

Þið þ⁹ man blod¹⁰ gripe¹¹ zenim þýgge¹² pýrte gear¹³
proserpinace y butan fmuice¹⁴ zepýl on griðe zodum
y ftranðum pine ðrince þonne fæftende¹⁵ niðon
ðazaf¹⁶ binnan¹⁷ þam fæce þu ongytft on ðam¹⁸ pun-
dorlic¹⁹ ðingc.²⁰

Þið fýðan fape²¹ zenim þýgge ýlcan pýrte gear mið
ele y fmýre²² zelomlice²³ hrc zenimð þ fap.

Þið tittia fap fipa²⁴ þe beoð melce y toðundene²⁵
zenim ða ýlcan pýrte y enuca hý²⁶ y mið²⁷ buteran
zelidða²⁸ leze ðonne þærto²⁹ heo toðrufð pundorlice ða
toðundennýgge³⁰ y þ fap.

Þið eazena fape ær funnan upzange oððe hpene ær
heo fullice zefizan³¹ onginne za to ðære³² ýlcan pýrte
proserpinacum y beppit hý abutan³³ mið anum zýl-
denan³⁴ hringe³⁵ y cpeð þ þu hý³⁶ to eazena læcebome
niman³⁷ pýlle - y æfter ðrim ðazum zā eft þærto³⁸
ær funnan³⁹ upzange⁴⁰ y zenim hý⁴¹ y hoh on butan⁴²
þer mannes fprýpan heo fremeað⁴³ pel.

¹ -lice mæð-, B.
trobbe, O., rubric.

² o alce tíma, O.

³ un, O. omits.; for-

⁴ proserpinam, O.

⁵ cenned, H. B.

⁶ y on, H.

⁷ pýrt, B.

⁸ niman, H. B.; -me, O.

⁹ þ þe, B.

¹⁰ blóð, B.

¹¹ gripe, B.

¹² ilcan, B. adda.

¹³ gear, B.

¹⁴ fmuice, B.

¹⁵ fæftende, H.

¹⁶ ðazaf, O.

¹⁷ binnon, B.

¹⁸ on ðam, H. omits.

¹⁹ -lice, O.

²⁰ þinge, H.

²¹ for, O.

²² fmeþa, B.

²³ -lóm-, B.

²⁴ fipa, O.

²⁵ -þund-, B.

²⁶ hýg, B.

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.

SOWBREAD.
Art. xviii.

UNTRODDEN TO PIECES, *Knotgrass*. XIX.

*Polygonum
aviculare*. Bot.

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 lithe it with butter^b (*add butter as a lenitive*); lay it then thereto; it will drive away wonderfully the swollenness 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.

^a Lat. *Polygonum*=*Sanguinaria*=*Proserpinaca*.

^b Latin, "cum butyro subacta."

²⁷ hý mš, H. ²⁸ -šega, B. ²⁹ þap, B. ³⁰ -neffe, B. ³¹ -rīg-, B.
³² šape, B. ³³ onburon, B. ³⁴ un gilbene, O. ³⁵ hpinge, B. O.
³⁶ hūg, B. ³⁷ -men, O. ³⁸ þap, B. O. ³⁹ fuñe, O. ⁴⁰ ganege, H.,
 without up. ⁴¹ hūg, B. ⁴² -zon, B. ⁴³ ꝥamaš, H.

ƿið earþena ƿān zenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte ƿear¹
 Ʒeplæht² ðrýpe³ on þ̅ earþe ƿunðorlice hit þ̅ ƿar
 tōfeƿeð . Ʒ eac⁴ ƿe ƿýlfe eƿenlice Ʒ Ʒlæplice⁵ onfun-
 den⁶ habbað þ̅ hit ƿremað⁷ Ʒ eac⁸ ƿitodlice utene
 þæra⁹ earþena ƿar Ʒehælð.

ƿið utƿihtre zenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte leaƿa ƿear¹⁰ Ʒ
 ƿýll¹¹ on ƿætere sýle ðrincan þam Ʒemete þe ðe ƿince
 he bið hal Ʒeƿorðen.

ðmeƿo ƿýrt.¹² xx.

¹³ ðeor ƿýrt þe man aƿiſtolochiam Ʒ oðrum naman
 ƿmeƿopýrt¹⁴ nemneð heo bið cenneð¹⁵ on ðunlandum
 Ʒ on ƿærtum¹⁶ ƿtopum.¹⁷

ƿið attƿer ƿtenðe¹⁸ zenim þar ƿýrte aƿiſtolochiam
 Ʒ enuca¹⁹ ƿýle ðrincan²⁰ on ƿine heo oƿeſiƿið ealle
 ƿtenðe²¹ þær attƿer.

²² ƿiþ þa²³ ƿtƿurcan²⁴ ƿeƿeƿar zenim ðar ƿýlƿan ƿýrte
 Ʒ ƷeðriƷe hý²⁵ ƿmoca þonne²⁶ þærmið²⁷ heo aƿliƷð na
 lær²⁸ þone ƿeƿer eac²⁹ ƿƿýlce ðeoƿul Ʒeoƿnýrƿa.³⁰

ƿið nærðýrþa ƿare zenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte ƿýrt-
 numan . Ʒ ðo on þa nærðýrþu³¹ hƿæðlice hýt hi³²
 āƿeoƿmeð³³ Ʒ to hæle Ʒelædeð. ƿitodlice ne maƷon
 læcear³⁴ nahc mycel hælcan butan³⁵ þýrre ƿýrte.

ƿið þæt³⁶ hƿa³⁷ mið cýle Ʒeƿæht³⁸ ƿý zenim³⁹ þar
 ýlcan ƿýrte⁴⁰ Ʒ ele Ʒ ƿinen⁴¹ ƿmeƿo⁴² ðo tosomne

¹ ƿear, B. ² Ʒepleht, H. B. ³ ðrupe, O. ⁴ eac, H. ⁵ Ʒleap-, B.
⁶ ýfunðen, O. ⁷ V. omits three words. ⁸ eac, H. ⁹ þara, B.
¹⁰ ƿear, B. ¹¹ ƿyl, H. ¹² ƿmeoƷeƿurc, B., in later hand. ¹³ O. omits
 the paragraph, giving the equivalent names in the next. ¹⁴ ƿmeƿeƿýrt,
 O. ¹⁵ cenneð, H. B. ¹⁶ faſte, O. ¹⁷ ƿtóp-, B. ¹⁸ ƿtenðe,
 H.; ƿtenƷðe, B.; ſtenƷe, O. ¹⁹ enuca hi . ƿ, O. ²⁰ ðrincan, O.
²¹ ƿtenƷðe, H.; ƿtenƷþe, B.; ſtenƷe, O., with þ added. ²² O. omits
 two paragraphs. ²³ þa, H. ²⁴ -eƿc-, B. ²⁵ ƷeðriƷ hý, B.
²⁶ Ʒ mænƷe hi ƿmoca hý þon, H. ²⁷ þær, B. ²⁸ nælær, B.; nælar, H.

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.

UNTRODDE
TO PIECES
Art. xix.

7. For diarrhœa,^a 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.

*Aristolochia
clematitis. L*

1. This wort, which is named ἀριστολόχια, 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,^b 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.

²⁹ eác, H. ³⁰ -nerre, H.; -nerra, B. ³¹ -þýpla, B. ³² hūg, B.
³³ -mað, H. B. ³⁴ læcar, B. ³⁵ -ton, B. ³⁶ fīð þ̅ sif, O. ³⁷ hþá, B.
³⁸ sepeht, B. ³⁹ nime, O. ⁴⁰ pirt, O. ⁴¹ ppyner, H.; p̅ninen, B.
⁴² finere, O.

þonne¹ hæfð hit ða ftrængðe² hýne to gepýr-
enne.³

Næðran.⁴

Þið næðrian fhte zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte pýrt-
trumman týn penega⁵ gepæge y healfne fefter pines
geperc⁶ tofomne sýle ðrincan zelomlice þonne tofe-
neð⁷ hit þæt attor.

Lýf hpýlc cýlb ahpæned⁸ fý þonne zenim þu þaf
ýlcan⁹ pýrte y fmoça hit mið þonne geðert ðu hit
ðe glæðre.

Þið þi pearhbræde hram on nofa¹⁰ pexe¹¹ zenim þa
ýlcan pýrte y cýppneffum¹² y ðpacentfan y huniz .
cnuca tofomne¹³ leze þæfto¹⁴ ðonne bið hit fona¹⁵
gebet.

Læpfe.¹⁶ XXI.

Þið¹⁷ þ mannef fex¹⁸ fealle zenim þæfe¹⁹ pýrte feap
þe man nafturncum y oðrum naman læpfe²⁰ nemneð
ðo on þa nofa þ fex²¹ feal pexen.²²

Deof pýrt ne bið fāpen ac heo²³ of hýne fýlfne
cenneð²⁴ bið²⁵ on pýllon y on bpocen²⁶ eac²⁷ hit apu-
ten ýr þ heo on fumum landon²⁸ pið pagaf peaxen²⁹
pýlle.

Þið hearoð fār þ ýr pið feurf³⁰ y pið ficeðan zenim
þýrre ýlcan pýrte³¹ fæð³² y fofe fmeftu³³ cnuca

¹ þāne, O. ² ftrængðe, B.; ftrenge, O., with þ added.
³ -þurm-, O. ⁴ Here in B. a blank is left, and karfe is written, as
a heading or guide to rubricator. See Contents. ⁵ penega, II. B.
⁶ gepes, II. B. ⁷ -pað, B. ⁸ ahpæned, B. ⁹ ða fýlfan, II.
¹⁰ nofan, B.; nofa, II., with n added. ¹¹ peaxe, B. ¹² "cypero,"
Latin. ¹³ tofomna, O. ¹⁴ þaf, B. O. ¹⁵ fona hal, O.
¹⁶ karfe, B., in later writing. ¹⁷ Gif, O., fol. 15. ¹⁸ feax, B.
¹⁹ þiffe, O. ²⁰ cepfe, B. ²¹ feax, B. O. ²² pexan, II.; peaxan, B. O.
²³ O. thus: þeof pýrt pexaf on pýlle f on pætere . f eac on landū .
f bý pagaf . f bý ftafef. ²⁴ cenneð, B. ²⁵ bið, II. omits.
²⁶ bpocen, II. B. ²⁷ ac, II. ²⁸ lande, II. ²⁹ pexen, B. ³⁰ feapf, H.;
O. condenses. ³¹ furt, O. ³² sete, for fæð, H. ³³ fmefta, B.; -re, O.

them together; then bath it the strength to warm. SMEAR WORT.
Art. xx.
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, ($\frac{3}{4}$ 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*.^c XXI.

*Nasturtium
officinale.*

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.

toƿomne hit þa hƿitnerre¹ þær² ƿcupƿer of ðam heafde atýhð.

ƿið heer³ ƿapnýrre⁴ zenim þar ýlcan ƿýrte naf-turcium ƿ polleian⁵ ƿeoð on ƿætere sýle ðrincan þonne ƿebetft⁶ ðu þær lichoman⁷ ƿapnýrre⁸ ƿ þ ýfel toƿærð.⁹

ƿið ƿpýlar zenim þar ýlcan ƿýrte ƿ cnuca hý mid ele. leze ofeƿ þa ƿpýlar nim ðonne¹⁰ þære¹¹ ýlcan ƿýrte¹² leaƿ ƿ leze þærto.¹³

ƿið ƿeartan zenim þar ýlcan ƿýrte ƿ ƿýft¹⁴ cnuca toƿomne¹⁵ leze þærto¹⁶ hý beoð ƿona ƿornumene.

Greate ƿýrt. XXII.

Ðeoƿ ƿýrt þe man hierubulbum ƿ oðrum naman greate ƿýrt nemneþ heo biþ cenned¹⁷ abutan¹⁸ heozan¹⁹ ƿ on fulum ftorum.

ƿið liða ƿape zenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte þe þe hieru-bulbum nemdun²⁰ ƿýx ýntƿan²¹ ƿ ƿætenes ƿmeruƿes ðam be ƿelicon.²² ƿ of cƿƿreƿto²³ þam treoreýnne anes ƿunder ƿerihƿte eleƿ ƿ treƿea²⁴ ýntƿa cnuca to ƿomne ƿel ƿeménƿced²⁵ hit zenimð þ ƿar ƿe þær innoðes ƿe þæpa²⁶ liða.

Liƿ nebcorn on ƿiƿmanneƿ nebbe ƿexen²⁷ zenim þýrre ƿýlfan²⁸ ƿýrte ƿýrtƿuman²⁹ ƿ ƿemenƿc³⁰ ƿið ele þƿea³¹ ƿýððan þærmið³² hit aƿeormað of ealle þa nebcorn.

¹ hƿit, B. ² þærƿcupƿer, H. ³ lícer, B. ⁴ "Ad cruditatem," indigestion. The translator took it for "rawness." ⁵ pollegian, O. ⁶ þone ƿebetftu, H.; þaū, O. ⁷ -haman, B. H.; -mef, O. ⁸ -neffe, B. ⁹ toƿereð, H. ¹⁰ þaūe, O. ¹¹ þape, B. O. ¹² ƿýrt, O. ¹³ þap, B. O. ¹⁴ "Ad strumas"—cum lomento. Apuleius. That is, a mixture of bean meal and rice kneaded together. But ƿýft = yeast. ¹⁵ to-gadere, O. ¹⁶ þapto, B.; þar, O. ¹⁷ cænned, H. B. ¹⁸ -ton, B. ¹⁹ hezon, H. B. ²⁰ -don, B. ²¹ enƿan, H. ²² ƿelican, H. ²³ Olei cypriini, Lat.; oil of priuet; cýppeffa, H. ²⁴ treƿea, B. ²⁵ ƿeménƿced, H.; -ƿeb, B. ²⁶ þapa, B. ²⁷ ƿeaxon, B. ²⁸ ƿýlfan, H. ²⁹ ƿƿertƿ-, B. H. ³⁰ ƿeménƿce, H.; -ƿ, B. ³¹ þƿea, B. ³² þap, B.

pound together; it draws from off the head the whiteness of the scurf.

CRESS.
Art. xxi.

4. For soreness of body,^a 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,^b take this same wort and yeast; pound together, lay thereto; they be soon taken away.

GREAT WORT. XXII.

*Colchicum
autumnale?*
Bot.

1. This wort, which man nameth *ισόβολος*, 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^c 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 womans face, take roots of this same wort, and mingle with oil;^d 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.

Glof pýrt.¹ XXIII.

Deof pýrt þe man apollinarum y oðrum naman
glofpýrt nemneþ yŕ fæð þ̅ apollo hý æreŕt² ŕindan³
ŕceolde⁴ y hý⁵ erculapio þam læce gýllan þanon he
hýre þæne⁶ naman⁷ on aŕette.

Þið handa⁸ ŕape ŕenim þar ýlean pýrte apollinarum
cnuca hý⁹ mið ealðum¹⁰ ŕimeŕpe butan¹¹ ŕealte ðo
þæŕt¹² anne¹³ ŕcænc¹⁴ ealðer¹⁵ pimeŕ y þ̅ sý¹⁶ ŕehæŕt
butan¹⁷ ŕmice.¹⁸ y þæŕ ŕmeŕpeŕ.¹⁹ ŕý áneŕ pundeŕ
ŕepihæte²⁰ cnuca to ŕomne þam ŕeumete þe ðu clýþan
pýnce y lege to þæpe²¹ handa.²²

Maŕeþe.²³ XXIV.

Þið eaŕena ŕape ŕenime man²⁴ éŕ ŕunnan²⁵ upŕauŕe
ðar pýrte þe man camemelon y oðrum naman maŕeþe
nemneð y þonne²⁶ hý man nime²⁷ cpeþe þ̅ he hý²⁸
pille þið flean y þið eaŕena ŕape niman²⁹ nýme ŕýððan
þ̅ pōŕ y ŕmýŕe³⁰ ða eaŕan ðæŕmið.³¹

Deofŕ clæŕpe.³² XXV.

Deof pýrt þe man chamedŕŕ y oðrum naman heoŕt-
clæŕpe nemneð heo bið cenned³³ on ðunum³⁴ y on
ŕæŕtum landum.

¹ cloŕpurt, B., in later writing. ² -oft, B.; areŕt, O. ³ finðen, O.
⁴ ŕceolde, B. ⁵ hí, B. ⁶ þone, B. ⁷ fellā . þa he hýre þānan
naman, O. ⁸ *Ad vulnera chironia*, Latin; hānda, B.; handā, O.
⁹ hŕ, B. O. ¹⁰ ealðe, O. ¹¹ -ton, B. O. ¹² þap, B. O. ¹³ ænne,
H. B. ¹⁴ ŕenc, O. ¹⁵ ælðeŕ, O. ¹⁶ ŕý, B. ¹⁷ -ton, B.
¹⁸ ŕmice, B. ¹⁹ ŕmeŕpeŕ, O. ²⁰ ŕephite, O. ²¹ þape, B. O.
²² *Chironio vulneri impones*, Latin. ²³ meŕðe, B., by later hand.
²⁴ ŕenim, O., without man, fol. 38=10. ²⁵ ŕuia, O. ²⁶ þaŕ, O.
²⁷ nimen, O. ²⁸ hŕ, B. ²⁹ nime, O., infinitive. ³⁰ ŕmýŕe, H.;
ŕmeŕpeŕ, B.; ŕmýre, O. ³¹ þap, B. ³² heoŕt cloure, B., by later pen.
³³ cenned, H. B. ³⁴ ðune, O.

GLOVEWORT, *Lily of the valley.* XXIII.*Convallaria
matalis.*

1. Of this wort, which is named Apollinaris, and by another name glovewort, it is said that Apollo should first find it, and give it to Æsculapius, the leech, whence he set on it the name.

2. For sore of hands,^a 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,^b 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 χαμαίμηλον, 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 χαμαίρπος, *Germander*,^c and by another name hart clover, is produced on downs and on solid^d 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 chamædrys, Bot.*

^d Latin, Sabulosus, *sandy*.

Lyf hpa tobrýfed yf zenim¹ þar pýrte² þe pe cameðrur nemdon cnuca hý³ on trýpenum⁴ fæte sýle ðruncan on pine eac⁵ spýlce to flite heo gehæleð.

Þið næðran flite zenim þar ylcan pýrte cnuca hý⁶ spýþe fmæl on ðurte⁷ fýle ðruncan on ealðum⁸ pine þearle hýt þ attor toðrefð.⁹

Þið fotable zenim þar ylcan pýrte fýle ðruncan on þearmum¹⁰ pine þam gemete þe pe hæp¹¹ beforan cpeaðon pundorlice hýt þ rap zelþegað y þa hæle gegeaprað. þar pýrte¹² þu fcealt niman¹³ on þam monðe þe man auguþuf nemneð.

See the glossary on crop-reapn.

Pulfer camb.¹⁴ xxvi.

Þið lifer feocnýrre zenim þýrre pýrte reap þe man chamæleæ y oðrum naman¹⁵ pulfer camb nemneð sýle ðruncan on pine. y fereþgindum mið þearmum¹⁶ pætere pundorlice¹⁷ hýt fpemað.¹⁸

Þið attreþ ðrunc zenim þar ylcan pýrte cnuca hý¹⁹ to ðufte fýle ðruncan on pine eal²⁰ þ attor tofæpð.

Þið pæter feocnýrre zenim þar ylcan pýrte y hþæfneþ fot²¹ y heort²² clæfran y heneþ²³ ealpa ðigra pýrta²⁴ zelice. mýcel be gepihte cnuca hý²⁵ to finalon²⁶ ðufte fýle þýcgæan²⁷ on þine geonzum men fip cuceleþar fulle. y ginzrum y untrumum²⁸ y þifum þrý²⁹ cuculeþar. litlum³⁰ cildum ænne.³¹ pundorlice³² he þ pæter þurh micððan forlæteð.³³

¹ nime, O. ² pýrte, O., which condenses. ³ hý, B. ⁴ treop-, O.
⁵ eac, H. ⁶ hý, B. ⁷ to sp. fm. ð., O. ⁸ -ðan, B.; ælðan, O.
⁹ toðref, V.; toðrefð, II. B.; æl þ a. to ðref, O. ¹⁰ pýrme, O.
¹¹ hep, B. ¹² pýrte, O. ¹³ nime, O. ¹⁴ puluef comb, B., but later.
¹⁵ nama, O. ¹⁶ pýrme, O. ¹⁷ -ðop-, B. ¹⁸ fpeamað, II. ¹⁹ hý, B.
²⁰ æl, O. ²¹ pæfneþ fót, B. ²² hort, O. ²³ hæneþ, II. B. ²⁴ ealle
þiffe pýrte, O. ²⁵ hý, B. ²⁶ finalan, B.; -le, O. ²⁷ þicgan,
H. B. ²⁸ untrþrþ, B. ²⁹ þrýg, B.; uny, O. ³⁰ litle, O.

2. If one be bruised,^a take this wort, which we HART CLOVER.
named chamædrys, pound it in a treen (wooden) fat Art. XXV.
(vessel); give to drink in wine; it also healeth for an
incised wound.

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.

WOLFS COMB. XXVI.

*Dipsacus
silvestris. Bot.*

1. For liver sickness, take juice of this wort, which
man nameth χαμαιλαία,^b 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.

^a Latin, Convulsos, and Etiam ruptos sanat.

^b The English text has mistaken χαμαιλέων for χαμαιλαία,
and translated the former, as in art. CLII., and incorrectly.

²¹ ænne, B. H.; anne, O.; áne, V.
pūbelice, O., woundily.

²² -læc, O.

²³ Five words omitted in H.;

Rather ground
pinc.

Đenep.¹ XXVII.

Đið pundela ġenim þaġ pýrte þe man chamepitliġ
ġ oðrum naman henep² nemneð cnuca ġ³ leȝe to
ðære⁴ punde.⁵ ġýf þonne ġeo punð⁶ frýþe ðeop sý
ġenim þ þor ġ þring on ða punða.⁷

Điþ innoðer sape ġenim þaġ ýlcan pýrte⁸ ġýle
ðrincan heo þ ġār ġenimð.⁹

Đreŋer¹⁰ fot. XXVIII.

Đið innoð to aŋtýrġenne ġenim ðaġ pýrte ðe ġrecaġ
chamedarŋe ġ engle hræŋer¹¹ fot nemnað¹² cnuca to
ŋmælon¹³ ðurte ġýle ðrincan¹⁴ on pearnum¹⁵ pætere
hit ðone¹⁶ innoð aġtýneð.

Lyðpýrte. XXIX.

Đeop pýrte þe¹⁷ man oftriago ġ oðrum naman lýð-
pýrte nemneð¹⁸ bið cenneð¹⁹ abutan²⁰ býrġenne²¹ ġ
on beorġum²² ġ on paġum þæra²³ huġa þe pið ðuna
ftandað.

Điþ ealle²⁴ ðinge ðe on men²⁵ to ġape²⁶ 27 acennede²⁸
O. condenses. beoð ġenim þaġ pýrte þe pe oŋtriago nemdon ġ cnuca
hy²⁹ leȝe to ðam ġape³⁰ ealle þa þincȝ ġpa pe ær
cƿædon þe on ðær manneġ lichoman³¹ to laðe æcen-
nede³² beoð³³ heo ðuġi³⁴ hæleð.³⁵

¹ hænep, H.; nepte, B., by later hand and in index. In the para-
graph next preceding henep, hænep, in all the MSS., answered to chamæ-
pitys. ² hænep, H. B.; ʔ on eglis henep hæteð, O. ³ an for ġ, O.,
following the sound. ⁴ þære, B. ⁵ pūða, O. ⁶ þaū þe pūða, O.
⁷ punde, H. ⁸ pýrte, O. ⁹ ġenimð, V. ¹⁰ hræŋes, H.; refnef
for, B., by later hand. ¹¹ hræŋer, B. ¹² nemnað, O. ¹³ ŋmælan,
H.; ġmalan, B.; -le, O. ¹⁴ ðrinca, O. ¹⁵ perme, O. ¹⁶ þaū, O.
¹⁷ þ, O. See St. Marh., Meiden & M., p. 89. ¹⁸ O. breaks the sentence,
fol. 16, at "nemneð." ¹⁹ cænneð, H. B. ²⁰ -ton, B. ²¹ býr-
ġenum, H. ²² býrġinū, B. ²³ þæra, B. ²⁴ O. adds þa.
²⁵ mæn, H.; manne, O. ²⁶ for, O. ²⁷ ġý ġ, H. B. add. ²⁸ -neð,
O.; acænnede, H. B. ²⁹ huġ, B. ³⁰ ðan for, O. ³¹ lichaman, B.

HEMP. XXVII.

Aiuga chama-
pitys. Bot.

1. For wounds, take this wort which is called χαμαίπιτυς, 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.^a XXVIII.

1. For to stir the inwards, take the wort which Greeks name χαμαιδάφνη, and the Engles ravens foot; knock (*pound*) to small dust; give to drink in warm water; it will stir the inwards.

LITHEWORT. XXIX.

Sambucus
ebulus, gl.

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.

^a Ravens foot is *Ranunculus ficaria. Bot.* Chamædafne is *Ruscus racemosus.* A ranunculus, but not ficaria, is drawn in MS. V.; a Ruscus in MS. G.

²² -neb, O.; acænnebe, B. ²³ monner lichoman bið ⁊ inserted, acænnebe beoð, H. ²¹ þur, O. ²² hælð, H.

Liſ ðu þar pýrte¹ niman² pýlle ðu ſcealt clæne beon
 7 eac³ ær ſunnan⁴ upgange þu hý⁵ ſcealt niman.⁶ on
 ðam monðe⁷ ðe⁸ man iuhur nemneð.

Wæpen⁹ hýðele.¹⁰ xxx.

Þið muðer¹¹ ſape¹² zenim þar pýrte þe¹³ 7necaſ
 brýttanice 7 engle¹⁴ hæpen¹⁵ hýðele nemneð cnuca
 hý¹⁶ ſpa 7pene¹⁷ 7 pping þ þor ſýle ðruncan¹⁸ 7 healde
 ſpa on hſ muðe. 7 þeah man hpýlcne ðæl þæpor¹⁹
 ſpelge 7elice hit fremað.²⁰

Et þið muþer ſape²¹ zenim þa²² ýlcan pýrte²³
 brýttaniceam. 7ýf ðu hý²⁴ 7pene næbbe zenim hý
 ðrýge²⁵ cnuca mid pine on huniger þicnýſſe nim ðonne²⁶
 þam ſýlfan 7emete þe þe ær²⁷ cpaðon heo hæfð þa²⁸
 ſýlfan 7efremminege.²⁹

Þið topa ſape 7 7ýf hý paſegen³⁰ zenim þar ýlcan
 pýrte³¹ heo of ſumpre punduplice³² mihte³³ helpeð.
 hýne þor 7 hýne ður 7ſ to 7ehealdenne³⁴ on pinte³⁵
 for ðam þe heo ælcon tīman ne atýpeð.³⁶ hýne þor
 þu ſcealt on ſammer³⁷ hoſne³⁸ 7ehealdan ðrige³⁹ eac þ
 ður 7⁴⁰ 7eheald. piðodlice eac hýt ſceaplice fremað
 to ðam ſýlfan⁴¹ brýce mid pine onbýrgeð.

Þið færtne innoð to ftyrzenne⁴² zenim þſſe ýlcan
 pýrte ſeap⁴³ fýle ðruncan be þære⁴⁴ mihte þe⁴⁵ hpa
 mæge þurh hit ſelf⁴⁶ butan⁴⁷ fremceſſe⁴⁸ hit æfeor-
 mað punduplice⁴⁹ ðone⁵⁰ innoð.

¹ pýrt, O. ² nime, O. ³ eac, H. ⁴ ſunne, O. ⁵ hſ, B. ⁶ -men, O.
⁷ monða, O. ⁸ þ, O. ⁹ hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. ¹⁰ hudele, O.,
 fol. 36 = 7. ¹¹ innoþer, H. ¹² ſor, O.; ſap, H. ¹³ nim þa pýrt þa, O.
¹⁴ ængle, H. ¹⁵ hæpen corrected to hæpenen, H. ¹⁶ hſ þa, O.
¹⁷ 7pene, B. ¹⁸ ſupan, H. B. O. ¹⁹ þar, B. O. ²⁰ 7pamað, H.
²¹ ſore, O. ²² þa, V. B.; þar, H. ²³ pýrt, O. ²⁴ hſ, B. O.
²⁵ ðrige, H. B. ²⁶ þa, O. ²⁷ ær, B. ²⁸ þe, O. ²⁹ -munge, H.;
 -unge, B.; -unge, O. ³⁰ paſigan, B.; paſion, O. ³¹ þaf pýrt, O.
³² punduplice, H. B. ³³ hæfþ fume p. m., O. ³⁴ ge, B. omits.
³⁵ pinte, H. ³⁶ ætýpð, B. O. In B. the ſtop is after þor. ³⁷ in

3. If thou wilt 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.

LITHEWORT.
Art. xxix.

BRIGHT-COLOURED HYDELE. XXX.

Cochlearia
Anglica. Bot.

1. For sore of mouth, take this wort which the Greeks name *βερτανική*, 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,^a 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 mans strength*), through itself without danger, it purges wonderfully the inwards.

^a Latin, *Ad oscitadinem*, for yawning.

uase abietino, Lat.; here *arietino*; pamney, V.; hpānef, B. ²⁸ hópne, B. ²⁹ spigge, B. ³⁰ H. omits six words. ⁴¹ fylfe, O. ⁴² ftýp-
genne, H. ⁴³ reáp, B.; O. alters. ⁴⁴ þape, B. O. ⁴⁵ þa, O.
⁴⁶ filþ, B. ⁴⁷ buzon, B. ⁴⁸ rþæc-, B. ⁴⁹ punðoplice, H. B. O.
⁵⁰ þane, O.

ƿið ƿiðan ƿape þ̅ ƿrecar ƿapaliſiſ nemnað¹ ƿenim þar ƿlcan ƿýrte² ſpa ƿrene³ mið ƿýrtcrumum⁴ cnuca hý⁵ sýle ðrincan on ƿine tpegen ſcencear⁶ oððe⁷ ðrý.⁸ hýt iſ ƿelýfeð⁹ þ̅ heo ƿunðurlice¹⁰ ſſe-mige.¹¹

ƿuðu lectruc.¹² XXXI.

Ðeor ƿýrt þe man lactucam ſiſſaticam ƿ oðrum naman¹³ ƿuðu lectruc¹⁴ nemneð bið cenneð¹⁵ on beƿanum ſtopum ƿ on ƿandigum.

ƿið eaƿena ðýmneſſe ƿýr ƿæð þ̅ ſe eaſn þonne he uppleon¹⁶ pille to þý þ̅ he þý beortur ƿereon mæge¹⁷ þ̅¹⁸ he ƿýlle mið þam ƿeape hiſ eaƿan¹⁹ hneppan ƿ ƿætan ƿ he þurh þ̅ onfehð²⁰ þa mæſtan beorhtneſſe.

Ẽt ƿið eaƿena ðýmnýſſe ƿenim þýſſe ƿlcan ƿýrte ƿear þe þe lactucam ſiſſaticam nemdon mið ealðon ƿine ƿ mið hunige ƿemencgeð²¹ ƿ þýr ſý butan²² ſmice ƿeromnuð²³ þ̅ bið ſelurc²⁴ þ̅ man þýſſe ƿýrte ƿear ſpa þe ær cƿædon ƿ ƿin ƿ hunig ƿemencge²⁵ toſomne ƿ on anre ƿlæſenre²⁶ ampullan ƿeloge²⁷ bpuce²⁸ þonne him þearf ſý . of ðam þu healicne læcedom onƿitc.

V. is here
much eaten
away.

¹ nemneð, H. B. ² ƿýrt, O., and alters. ³ ƿrene, B. ⁴ -man, B.; ƿurcruman : O. ⁵ hý, B. O. ⁶ ſcencear, B.; ſcences, O. ⁷ oððir, O. ⁸ þrý, B.; oþþý, H., with a later attempt to alter; but the penman meant what he wrote. ⁹ ƿelýfeð, B. ¹⁰ ƿunðurlice, H. B. ¹¹ ſſemige, H. ¹² In H. a later gloss gives Scauolo, Scariolo, understand Scarióla, *garden endive, or broad leaf*, (Florio); ƿuðe leſtric, B., by later hand. ¹³ naman, B. ¹⁴ lectruc, B. ¹⁵ cenneð, H. B. ¹⁶ up pille pleon, H.; plcon, B. ¹⁷ mæge, V., the last letter (e) gone. ¹⁸ þi, B., but V. H. omit. ¹⁹ eaƿan, B. ²⁰ aſchð, H. ²¹ ƿemencgeð, B.; ƿemencgeð, H. ²² butan, B. ²³ ƿeromnuð, H. B. ²⁴ ſeleſt, H.; -loſt, B.

5. For sore of side, which the Greeks name παράλυσις (*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.

BRIGHT-
COLOURED
HYDELE.
Art. xxx.

WOOD or wild LETTUCE.^a XXXI.

Lactuca
scariola. Bot.

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.

²³ gemænge, B.; pín 7 hunig gemænge, H.
paler ink had made glærenpe; V. is illegible.
illegible; gelógige, B. ²⁸ bpoce, H.

²⁶ anpe glærenne, H.; a
²⁷ gelogie, H.; V. is

Garclife.¹ XXXII.

ƿið eaƷena Ʒape Ʒenim þaƷ ƿýrte þe man aƷimonia² Ʒ oðrum naman Ʒarclife nemneð cnuca hý³ Ʒpa Ʒrene⁴ þurh hý Ʒelfe.⁵ Ʒýf ðu hý þonne⁶ Ʒrene næbbe⁷ Ʒenim hý⁸ ðruƷe⁹ Ʒ ðýpe¹⁰ on ƿearmum¹¹ ƿætere Ʒpa þu eaþelicoƷt hý⁸ bƷýcan¹² mæƷe . smýra¹³ þonne¹⁴ þærmid¹⁵ ofstlice heo ða tale Ʒ¹⁶ þ ƷáƷ of þam eaƷan¹⁷ aþƷeð.

ƿið innoðer Ʒape Ʒenim þýrre ylcan ƿýrte¹⁸ ƿýrtru-
man¹⁹ þe pe aƷimonia² nemdon²⁰ Ʒýle ðruncan²¹ hýt
Ʒremað²² Ʒundorlice.²³

ƿið cancoƷ²⁴ Ʒ ƿið Ʒundela Ʒenim þaƷ ylcan ƿýrte²⁵
Ʒpa Ʒrene cnuca hý leƷe to þam Ʒape²⁶ ƷecƷemlice²⁷
heo þone leahtor Ʒehælan²⁸ mæƷ . Ʒýf ðonne²⁹ Ʒeo
ƿýrt ðruƷe³⁰ Ʒý ðýpe hý on ƿearmum ƿætere . hýt
ýr Ʒelýfeð³¹ þ heo to ðam ylcan ƷremiƷe.³²

³³ƿið næðƷan Ʒlite Ʒenim þýrre ylcan ƿýrte tƷeƷea
tƷýmesa ƷeƷilte Ʒ³⁴ tƷeƷen³⁵ ƷcenceaƷ³⁶ ƷineƷ sýle
ðruncan Ʒundorlice³⁷ hýt þ attor tofeƷeð.³⁷

ƿið ƿeaƷtan Ʒenim þaƷ ylcan ƿýrte cnuca on eceðe
leƷe þærtð³⁸ heo Ʒenimð⁴⁰ þa ƿeaƷtan.

ƿið miltan⁴¹ Ʒape Ʒenim þaƷ ylcan ƿýrte⁴² sýle
ƷicƷean⁴³ on Ʒine heo þ ƷaƷ Ʒorunimð⁴⁴ þære⁴⁵ miltan.

Ʒif ðu hƷilce þinƷc⁴⁶ of ðam lichoman⁴⁷ ceorƷan Ʒýlle

¹ gozfelif, B., by later hand.² The corrector altered in H. to

acrimonia; ἀργεμόνη is not agrimony.

³ hý, B.⁴ Ʒrene, B.⁵ Ʒýfe, H. B. O.⁶ þāne, O.⁷ nabbe, O.⁸ hý, B.⁹ twice.¹⁰ ðruƷe, H. B.¹¹ ðrýpe, H.¹² ƿermun, O.¹³ bƷýtan, H.;

bƷýtan, B.

¹⁴ smýpe, H.;

smepa, B.

¹⁵ þāne, B.¹⁶ þaƷ, B. O.¹⁷ Ʒ, O. omits.¹⁸ eaƷon, B.¹⁹ Ʒýrte, O. omits.²⁰ ƷýrteƷuman, H.²¹ nembe, O.²² ðrican, O.²³ Ʒpamað, H.²⁴ Ʒundelice, O., woundily.²⁵ canere, O.²⁶ Ʒirt, O.²⁷ fore, O.²⁸ -cƷém-, B.²⁹ leahter

gehalan, O.

³⁰ þan, O.³¹ ðrigen, O.³² -lýf-, B.;

Ʒelfe, O.

³³ muelan ƷpamiƷe, H.³⁴ O. omits the paragraph.³⁵ Four words

GARCLIVE.^a XXXII.*Agrimonia
cupatoria.
Bot.*

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

^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.

omitted in V. ³⁵ трегъа, B. ³⁶ рсѣнар, B. ³⁷ рундопѣе, H.
³⁸ торепаѡ, H. B. ³⁹ ѡар, B. ⁴⁰ he benímĭb, O. ⁴¹ mlte, O.
⁴² ѡuf pĭrĭ, O. ⁴³ ѡegan, H. B.; dĭegan, O. ⁴⁴ benímĭġ, O. ⁴⁵ ѡape,
 B. O. ⁴⁶ ѡine, H. ⁴⁷ -haman, B.

γ δε ποῖνη¹ ποῖνη. β̄ δὲ ne mæge² zenim þar ýlean
pýrte³ zecnucade⁴ leze þærto⁵ heo⁶ hýt zeopenað γ
zehæleð.⁷

Þið rleze iſepner oððe ſtænger⁸ þe of ýlce pýrte⁹
zecnucud¹⁰ γ tozelæð¹¹ heo punduplica¹² zehæleþ.¹³

Þudu poſe.¹⁴ XXXIII.

Þið ſceancena¹⁵ ſape oððe ſota zenim þýrre¹⁶ pýrte¹⁷
ſear þe¹⁸ man aſtula ſeſia γ oðrum naman pudu-
poſe¹⁹ nemneð mið amigdaleſ ele ſmýne²⁰ þær²¹ β̄
ſāp²² ſý hýt bið punduplica²³ zehæleð²⁴ γ zýf hýt
zerpell²⁵ sý enuca hýt γ pel zeliðegode leze þærto.²⁶

Þið liſpe ſape²⁷ zenim þýrre²⁸ ſýlfan²⁹ pýrte³⁰ pýr-
puman³¹ ſýle þrincean on zefſetton³² pætepe³³ hit β̄
ſar³⁴ punduplica³⁵ ofzenimð.³⁶

Þudu³⁷ docce.³⁸ XXXIV.

ſýf hpýle ſtiðner³⁹ on lichoman⁴⁰ become zenim þar
pýrte þe man lapatium . γ oðrum naman pudu docce
nemneð γ ealð ſpýnen ſmeþu⁴¹ γ ðone cþuman⁴² of
oſenbacenum⁴³ hlaſe enuca toſomne þam gemete ðe ðu
clýðan pýpce leze⁴⁴ to ðam ſape hýt zehæleð pun-
duplica.

¹ þaṇe, O. ² mihte, commonly. ³ purt, O. ⁴ -code, B. O.
⁵ ſar, O. ⁶ he, V. ⁷ zehæleð, O. ⁸ ſtænger, H.; ſtænger, B.
⁹ pýrte, O. ¹⁰ -cob, O. ¹¹ -leð, H. O. ¹² punduplica, H.; -ber-, O.
¹³ zehæleð, H. O. ¹⁴ puberoua, B., by later hand. ¹⁵ ſeanc-, B.
¹⁶ ſaffera, O. ¹⁷ pýrtan, B. ¹⁸ þa, O. ¹⁹ puderoſe, O. ²⁰ ſmeþa,
B.; ſmire, O. ²¹ þap, B. O. ²² ſor, O. ²³ pundelice, O., woundily.
²⁴ zehaleð, O. ²⁵ geſpelleð, O. ²⁶ þap, B. O. ²⁷ ſore, O. ²⁸ þiſſer, O.
²⁹ ſleau, B. ³⁰ purte, O. ³¹ pýrtþuman, H. B.; þirtume, O.
³² -tæð, B.; -tun, O. ³³ þar-, O. ³⁴ ſor, O. ³⁵ pundelice, O.
³⁶ Here O. inſerts as follows: ƿýð þ̄ man on ƿambe forþexi ſi; zenim
loſe ƿýrttanan þe grefa malochin agria . 7 romane aſtula regia nem-
nacð 7 enghle . puderoſe hatað; enuca mið pine ſile þrincean . ſona þa
oxxide loſe purte ſtrenfulneſſe. ƿýð innoþeſ ſleþan . zenim biſſe purte

body, and it then seem to thee, that thou mayest not, take this same wort pounded; lay it thereto; it openeth and healeth. GARCLIVE.
Art. xxxii.

8. For blow of iron or of pole, this same wort, pounded and applied, wonderfully healeth.

WOODROFFE.^a XXXIII.

*Asfoedelus
ramosus.* Bot.

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.

WOOD DOCK, *Sorrel*.^b XXXIV.

Rumex Acetosa.
Bot.

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."

fæb · gemencg to fīþun ðrenche ðrincā hit ⁊ hīc ȝeþrīþ þane mnoþ.
²⁷ pube, B., by later hand. ²⁸ *Oxylapatium*, Latin. ²⁹ fciðner, H.;
fciðper, V., but the p has a dot below it. ³⁰ en man, B. ³¹ finepa, B.
³² epūman, B. ³³ bacenan, H. ³⁴ le, H., corrected to lege.

Eorð zealla vel cupmelle. xxxv.

¹ Þið lifer able zenim þar pýrte þe ʒnecaʒ centaupia maiop ʒ anʒle² cupmelle.³ ʒeo mare nemnað⁴ ʒ eac⁵ sume men eorð zeallan hatað⁶ seoð on pine sýle ðruncan. pundorlice heo ʒertranʒað. ʒ þið miltan⁷ ʒape ðo þʒ sýlfe.

Þið punda ʒ þið cancopi zenim þar ilcan⁸ pýrte enuca hý leʒe to þam ʒape ne ʒeþaʒað heo þ̅ ðæt ʒār ʒurður peʒe.⁹

Ðeos ʒýlfe pýrte centaupia ʒʒ spýþe ʒceapʒ numul¹⁰ nipe punda ʒ þiðe to ʒehælenne¹¹ ʒpa þ̅ þa punda hʒæðlice tōʒæðere ʒað. ʒ eac¹² ʒpa ʒome¹³ hio ʒeðeþ þ̅ ʒlæʒc toʒæðere ʒeclifað ʒýʒ hýt man on þam pætepe ʒerýʒð þe heo on bið.

Cupmelle ʒeʒerʒeʒe. xxxvi.

Ðeop pýrte þe man centaupiam minorem ʒ oðrum naman cupmelle seo læʒʒæ¹⁴ nemneð ʒ eac¹⁵ ʒume men ʒeþʒurʒam hatað.¹⁶ heo bið cenneð¹⁷ on fæstum landum ʒ on ʒtranʒum. eac¹⁸ ʒʒ ʒæð þ̅ chýʒon¹⁹ centaupʒ ʒundan ʒceolde²⁰ þar pýrta þe pe æp centaupiam maiorem²¹ ʒ nū centaupiam minorem nemðun²² ðanan²³ hý²⁴ eac²⁵ þone naman healðað centaupʒ.

Þið næðpan ʒlite zenim þýʒʒe ýlcan pýrte ðuʒt oððe hý²⁶ ʒýlfe ʒecnucude²⁷ sýle ðruncan on ealðum²⁸ pine hýt ʒʒemað²⁹ ʒʒýðlice.

Þið eaʒena ʒape zenim þýʒʒe ýlcan pýrte ʒeap ʒmýʒa³⁰ ða eaʒan³¹ þæp³² mið hit ʒehæð þa þýnnýʒʒe³³ þæpe³⁴ ʒeʒiððe. ʒemæncʒ eac³⁵ hunʒ þæpʒō.³⁶ hýt

¹ O. condenses, fol. 38 = 10 b.² engle, B. O.³ cupmealle, B.⁴ nenneð, O., a pronunciation, not an error.⁵ eac, H.⁶ haeð, H.;

hátað, B.

⁷ O. inserts seo lifer.⁸ illan, V.⁹ peaxe, B.¹⁰ numel, B.¹¹ -hæle-, B.¹² eac, H.¹³ ʒame, B.¹⁴ læʒʒe, H. B.¹⁵ eac, H.¹⁶ hátað, B.;

háteð, H.

¹⁷ cenneð, H. B.¹⁸ eac, H.

EARTH GALL, or *Curmel*. XXXV.*Chlora perforata*, Bot.

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.*Erythraea centaureum*, Bot.

1. This wort, which is named centaurea minor, and by another name the lesser churmell, 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 centaureæ.

Figure of a snake. MS. V., fol. 28 d.

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 worts juice; smear the eyes therewith; it heals the thinness of the sight (*the weakness of the vision*). Mingle also honey

¹⁹ chýpón, H. ²⁰ fcolbe, B. ²¹ H. omits four words. ²² nenbun, V.; nenbon, B. ²³ þanon, B.; ðanun, H. ²⁴ hīg, B. ²⁵ eác, H. ²⁶ hīg, B. ²⁷ geenocobe, B. ²⁸ cealban, H. ²⁹ ꝥꝥamað, H. ³⁰ ꝥꝥeꝥa, B. ³¹ eaƿon, B. ³² þap, B. ³³ ðýmnefꝥe, but the Latin has "aciem extenuant." ³⁴ þape, B.; þæpa, H. ³⁵ eác, H. ³⁶ þap, B.

framað¹ ꝥpa some.² ꝥitodlice dimꝥendum eazum to
þý ꝥ ꝥeo beoꝥhtnýꝥ agýfen³ sý.

Grýꝥ hpa þonne on þaꝥ fræcnýꝥꝥe⁴ befealle zenim
þýꝥꝥe ýlean⁵ ꝥýꝥte ȝodne ȝrupan seoð on ȝine oððe
on ealoð ꝥpa ꝥ þaꝥ ȝineꝥ sý an ambur⁶ full læt
ftandan þýꝥ ðaȝaꝥ. nim þonne æȝhꝥýlce ðæȝe þonne
ðeaꝥꝥ sý heaꝥne ȝeften menȝe⁷ mið hunȝe⁸ ðꝥunce
ðonne fæꝥtende.

Þið ȝina toȝunȝe⁹ zenim þaꝥ ýlean¹⁰ ꝥýꝥte ȝeoð on
ꝥæteꝥe to þꝥiððan ðæle ȝýle ðꝥuncan fpa mýcel fpa he
þonne maȝe¹¹ ȝ þeaꝥꝥ ȝý he bið ȝehæled.

Þið attꝥeꝥ onbýꝥunȝe zenim þaꝥ ilcan¹² ꝥýꝥte
enuca on ecede sýle ðꝥuncan ȝona hit ꝥ attorꝥ to-
ðꝥeꝥð.¹³ eac¹⁴ þæꝥe¹⁵ ȝýlfan ꝥýꝥte ꝥýꝥꝥuman¹⁶ zenim
týn penegā¹⁷ ȝeꝥhte ðo on ȝine sýle ðꝥuncan þꝥý
ȝcenceaꝥ.¹⁸

Þið ꝥýꝥmaꝥ ýmb naȝolan¹⁹ ðeꝥȝen²⁰ ðo eal fpa ȝe
heꝥ beȝoran cꝥædon.

Þið ȝýna toȝunȝe ꝥ ýꝥ ðonne ꝥ ðu zenime²¹ þaꝥ
ýlean ꝥýꝥte ȝeoð on ꝥæteꝥe to þꝥiððan ðæle heo ða
ꝥýꝥmaꝥ út aꝥeopð.²²

Bete. XXXVII.

Personaca,
however,
otherwise

Þið ealle ȝunda ȝ þið næððꝥan flitaꝥ²³ zenim þýꝥꝥe²⁴
ȝeap þe man ꝥeꝥȝonaciam ȝ oðꝥum naman

¹ framað, H. ² same, B. ³ agýꝥe, H. ⁴ þaꝥ fræcnýꝥꝥe, H.;
fræcneȝꝥe, B. ⁵ ýlean, H. ⁶ ambur, H. B. ⁷ menȝe, H. B.
⁸ hunȝe, B. ⁹ Ad auriginem, Lat., jaundice. ¹⁰ ýlea, H.
¹¹ mæȝe, H. B. ¹² ilcan, V. ¹³ toðꝥeꝥð, H. B. ¹⁴ eac, H.
¹⁵ þæꝥe, B. ¹⁶ ꝥýꝥꝥuman, H. B. ¹⁷ penegā, H. B. ¹⁸ ȝcenceaꝥ, B.
¹⁹ naȝolan, B. ²⁰ ðeꝥȝen, B. ²¹ genī, V. B., against the con-
struction. ²² utapýꝥð, H. B. Perhaps V. may have rejected
a letter to make the utterance easy: it may then stand in the text.
²³ flites, H. ²⁴ ilcan, B. adds.

thereto; it benefits similarly dim eyes, so that the brightness (of vision) is restored (to them). FEVER FUGE.
Art. xxxvi.

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,^a 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.^b

BEET.^c XXXVII.*Beta. Bot.*

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 Bete, and the drawing with the fructification is faithful.

Persolata,
is *Burdock*
= clate.

boete¹ nemneð sýle ðruncan on ealðon² pine ealle
næðran fltar hýt punduplice³ gehæleð.⁴

Þið ferefar zenim þýrre ýlcan rýrte leaþ bezýrð
to þam ferefarzenðan⁵ rona⁶ hýt pundoplice ðone ferefar
aflizeð.⁷

Þið⁸ cancor on punde pexe⁹ zenim þar rýrte rýll¹⁰
on pætere beþe þa¹¹ punde ðærimid sýððan zenim þa
rýrte 7 rapan 7 rmeru¹² cnuca mid ecebe do þonne on
clað lege to ðære¹³ punde.

Þið innoðer sare zenim þýrre ýlcan rýrte reaper
anne rcenc¹⁴ 7 huniger tpegen rýle ðruncan¹⁵ færten-
endum.

Þið peðe¹⁶ hundey rlite zenim þýrre ilcan¹⁷ rýrte
rýrttruman¹⁸ cnuca mid gneatan realte lege to ðam
rlite.

MS. V. is
here much
eaten out.

Þið nipe punða þe þone pætan gerýrcear¹⁹ zenim
þisse ýlcan rýrte rýrttruman²⁰ 7 hæzðornel leaþ
æzþreþ efen mýcel cnuca tosomne lege to ðam
undum.²¹

Streopberian²² rýre. XXXVIII.

Ðeor rýrt ðe man rraza 7 oðrum naman ftrear-
bergean²³ nemneð bið cenneð²⁴ on ðihglum²⁵ ftopum 7
on clænum 7 eac²⁶ on dunum.

Þið miltan rare zenim þýrre ýlcan rýrte rear þe
pe rrazan nemðon 7 huniz sýle ðruncan hýt rremað²⁷
punduplice.²⁸

Ðýrre ýlcan rýrte rear rið huniz gemengceð²⁹ mid

¹ bete, H.; bête, B. ² -ðan, B. ³ -ðor-, B. ⁴ gehæleð, H.
⁵ -ðum, H. ⁶ rona, H. omits. ⁷ aflizeð, B. ⁸ Read rið þ,
against V. H. B. ⁹ peaxe, B.; penxað, H. ¹⁰ rýl, H. ¹¹ þar, B.
¹² rmeru, B. ¹³ ðære, B. ¹⁴ rcenc, B. ¹⁵ -ca, O. ¹⁶ peðe, O.
¹⁷ ýlca, H. ¹⁸ rýrttruman, H. ¹⁹ rýrcað, B. ²⁰ -me, O.
²¹ ðan punða, O. ²² Streap berge, H.; streaberie, B., by the later
hand. ²³ berzan, B. ²⁴ cenneð, H. B. ²⁵ ðihglum, H. B.
²⁶ eac, H. ²⁷ rramað, H. ²⁸ pundoplice, H. B. ²⁹ gemengceð,
H.; -mængeð, B.

by another name beet; give to drink in old wine; it wonderfully heals all bites of snake.

BEET.
Art. xxxvii.

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,^a 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.^b XXXVIII.

1. This wort, which is named *fraga* (*fragaria*), and by another name strawberry, is produced in secret^c places and in clean ones, and also on downs.

2. For sore of milt (*spleen*),^d 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., Στρεππεβαν πῖφε. *Strawberry plant.*

^c Latin, opacis, *shady*.

^d Latin, penis; splenis was perhaps read.

ƿipeƿe hit ƿƿemað¹ mýclum² Ʒeðƿuncen ƿið ƿƿƿƿƿƿ³
 ƿ ƿið innoðeƿ ƿape.

Meƿƿe mealuƿe. XXXIX.

Deoƿ ƿƿƿƿe ƿe man hiƿiƿcum ƿ oðƿum ƿaman meƿƿe
 mealƿe⁴ nemneð bið cenneð⁵ on ƿuhtum ƿtopum ƿ on
 ƿeldum.

ƿið ƿotable Ʒenim ƿaƿ⁶ ƿƿƿe ƿe ƿe hiƿiƿcum nem-
 don⁷ cnuca mið ealðum ƿƿƿe leƷe to ðam ƿape ƿƿ
 ƿƿýððan ðaƷe heo hƿt Ʒehæleð.⁸ ƿƿƿe ƿƿƿe onƿunðel-
 ƿƿƿe maneƷa ealðƿaƿ Ʒeƿeðað.

ƿið æƷƿƿƿe ƷeƷaðeƿunƷa ƿe on ƿam liðoman⁹
 acenneð¹⁰ beoð Ʒenim ƿaƿ ýlcen ƿƿƿe seoð mið ƿýlle
 cæƿƿan¹¹ ƿ mið liƿƷeðe ƿ mið meƿe¹² leƷe to ƿam
 ƿape hit toƿeƿeð ealle ƿa ƿiðnƿƿƿa.¹³

Horsetail. XI. *Equisetum.*

ƿið þ mon¹⁴ on ƿambe ƿoƿƿexen ƿƿ Ʒenim ƿƿƿe
 ƿƿƿe Ʒeaƿ ƿe Ʒƿeceaƿ ƿƿƿum ƿ itali æƷƿiƿeiam nem-
 nað¹⁵ on Ʒeƿƿettum ƿine ƿýle ðƿuncan tƿeƷen ƿcen-
 ceaƿ.¹⁶ ƿel ýƿ Ʒelýƿeð þ hƿt þ ýƿel Ʒehæle.

¹ ƿƿamað, II.	² macc-, B.	³ nƿƿƿeƿe, H. B.
⁴ mealuƿe, B.	⁵ cenneð, H. B.	⁶ ƿaƿ, H.
⁷ Ʒehæleð, B.	⁸ -hamon, B.	⁹ acenneð, B.
¹⁰ meƿe, II.	¹¹ -neƿƿe, B.	¹² man, B.
¹³ ƿcenneaƿ, B.		¹⁴ -neð, B.

¹⁵ The drawing, MS. V., fol. 29 d, is no representation of marsh mallow, nor of any English kind of the *Malva* nor *Althæa* of the botanists. In MS. A. is a figure neither like marsh mallow nor like the English drawing. But MS. T. draws the wort known to the mediæval botanists, especially

along with pepper, benefits much when drunk, for STRAWBERRY.
oppression of the chest and sore of inwards. Art. xxxviii.

MARSH MALLOW.^a XXXIX.

*Althæa offici-
nalis. Bot.*

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^b from a spring, and with linseed, and with meal, lay it to the sore; it removes all the stiffnesses.

HORSETAIL.^c XL.

1. In case that a man be overwaxen^d in wamb (belly), take juice of this wort, which the Greeks name ἵππουρις, 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, *Malva rotundifolia* of Hooker, *M. pusilla* of Sir J. E. Smith.

^b Latin, cum fœno græco, which is *trigonella*.

^c 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.

^d See the table of contents: popplexen, however, cannot mean diarrhoic. See LIII. 1.

Grȳf hpa blod fripe hræce zenime ðýrre ylcan
pýrte reaf reoðe on rtranzum pine butan fince
ðrince þonne færtende rona hýt þ blod zeppuð.¹

Docleaf. XII.

Deor pýrt þe man maluæ eppaticæ² ȳ oðrum
naman hocleaf nemneð hýð cenneð³ æghrær⁴ on
bezanum storum.

Þið blæðran rare zenim þýrre pýrte þe pe maluam
eppaticam nemdon mið hýne pýrtuman⁵ anef pundef
zerihre reoð on pætere þearle to healfan⁶ ðæle ȳ ðær
pætereȳ rý refteȳ ful oððe mare ȳ þ rý binnan⁷
þrum ðazum zerýlled fpa pe ær cwædon to healfan
ðæle rýle ðruncan fæftendum hýt hýne gehæleð.⁸

Þið rina rare zenim þar ilcan pýrte cnuca mið
ealdun rýrle hýt þæra⁹ rina rar pundorlice gehæleð.¹⁰

Þið ridan rar¹¹ zenim þar ylcan pýrte reoð on ele
ȳ rýððan þu hý¹² zeroden¹³ hæbbe tozæðerne zedón¹⁴
zenim¹⁵ þonne þa leaf cnuca on anum mortere do
þonne on anne¹⁶ clað leze þærto¹⁷ rpa þ ðu hýt þrum
ðazum ne unbinde þu þ rār zebetst.

Þið nipe punda zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte pýrttu-
man bærm to ðufte do on þa punda.¹⁸

¹ restringet, MS. 17063.

² éppaticæ, H.

³ cenneð, B.

⁴ æghrap, B. ; æghrær, H.

⁵ pýrttuman, H.

⁶ In H. the

corrector made to þearle healfan, very wrongly.

⁷ -non, B.

⁸ gehæleð, B.

⁹ hit þara, B.

¹⁰ gehæleð, H. B.

¹¹ rare, B.

¹² hys, B.

¹³ zerodan, B.

¹⁴ zedón, B.

¹⁵ V. is here much

in holes.

¹⁶ ænne, H. B.

¹⁷ þar, B.

¹⁸ punbe, B. Plural as

before ?

2. If one hreak 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.

HORSETAIL.
Art. xl.

HOCKLEAF,^a XLI.

Malva silvestris. Bot.

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 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

^a 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.

Dunder tunge. XLII.

See the
glossary.

Deof pýrt þe ȝnecaȝ bugloŕram ȝ romane lingua
bubula neimnað¹ ȝ eac engle² ȝloŕpýrt ȝ oðrum
naman³ hunder tunge hatað⁴ heo bið cenned⁵ on
beȝanum ſtopum ȝ on ranðigum landum.⁶

Liŕ hŕýlcum men⁷ ȝý þæȝ þriddan dæȝeȝ feŕeŕ
oððe⁸ þæȝ feorðan ȝenim þonne⁹ pýrttruman¹⁰ þýȝȝe
pýrte ðonne¹¹ heo hæbbe þiŕȝ boȝaȝ¹² ðæȝ ȝædeȝ ȝeoð
þone¹³ pýrttruman on pæteŕe sýle ðrincan þu hýne
ȝelacnaft.¹⁴

Seo eac¹⁵ ðe hæfð þæȝ ȝædeȝ feoreȝ boȝaȝ ȝŕemað¹⁶
þam ȝelice¹⁷ þe pe heȝ beŕoȝan cŕædon.

Donne¹⁸ ýȝ oþeȝ pýrt þýȝȝe ȝelic ȝeo hæfð¹⁹ ſume
ðæle²⁰ læŕȝan leaȝ²¹ ðonne²² boccoe.²³ þæne²⁴ pýrte²⁵
pýrttruma²⁶ on pæteŕe ȝeðýȝeð²⁷ ȝiðŕæð iceom ȝ
mæddrum.

Þið nýppýrt²⁸ ȝenim þaȝ ýlcān pýrte²⁹ ȝ huniȝ
ȝ hlaȝ³⁰ þe ȝý mið ſmeŕupe³¹ ȝebacen³² þam ȝelice þe
þu eýðan pýrce pundoŕlice hýt þ ȝŕȝ toȝht.

Glædene.³³ XLIII.

Þið pæteȝ ȝeocnýȝȝe³⁴ ȝenim þaȝ pýrte þe man
bið biŕeallitici ȝ oðrum naman ȝlædene³⁵ nemneð ȝ

man H.	² eac on ænglȝc, H.	³ nama, O.	⁴ hācað, B.
man H. B.	⁵ O. omits a line.	⁷ Giŕ man, O.	⁸ oððeȝ, H.,
man O.	⁹ þane, O.	¹⁰ -me-, O.	¹¹ þanne, O.
man O.	¹² þane, O.	¹⁴ -noſt, H.; -neſt, O.	¹⁵ eac, H.
man H.	¹⁷ ȝelice, B.	¹⁸ þaȝ, O.	¹⁹ haneð, O.
man H.	²¹ læȝ, B.	²² þaȝ, O.	²³ bocce, H. B.
man O.	²⁵ pýrt, O.	²⁶ -man, O.	²⁷ ȝeþiȝeð, B.
man O.	²⁹ hlaȝȝca pýrt, O.	³⁰ hlaȝ, H.	³¹ ſmeŕupe, H. B.
man O.	³² ȝebacen, O.	³³ -neȝȝe, H.	³⁵ glædene, O.

HOUNDS TONGUE. XLII.

*Cynoglossum
officinale. Bot.*

1. This wort, which the Greeks name βούγλωσσον, and the Romans lingua bubula, and also the Engle 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 shall 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.*Scilla mari-
tima. Bot.*

1. For water sickness (*dropsy*), take this wort, which is named βολβός σκιλλητικός, and by another

^a Latin, Ad suppuraciones 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 σκιλλητικός 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.

geþnyge¹ hȳ² fȳððan³ eal ombutan ðenim þonne mæ-
reapbe⁴ reoð on weapbe⁵ ðonne⁶ hȳc reaym fȳ ge-
menre⁷ eac⁸ þæpce⁹ hmanȳ ȳ ðeoð¹⁰ fȳle þȳȳ reocceay¹¹
falle fȳðbe hpaðe¹² foal reo¹³ weocnyȳ¹⁴ heom ut ætðen
þurh mȳðan.

Þið hpa rapc ðenim þay ȳleam fȳȳce¹⁵ fpa pe æp
cpeðan¹⁶ mneapbe¹⁷ fȳll¹⁸ on ele fȳȳpa¹⁹ þ fȳp ðap²⁰
mib sone hȳc fpaemað.²¹

Þið þa²² ahte þe gæcaȳ pæpocudnað nemnað ðenim
fȳȳce ȳleam fȳȳce fȳȳcȳuman cūca mib eoðe ȳ
mib hlafe lege to þam rapc²³ pūdoðhoe hȳc hȳ²⁴
gehealeð.

Þið þ man ne mæge weapceoceȳ manneȳ þaſt
geoleam ðenim fȳȳce fȳȳpan²⁵ fȳȳce leaȳ lege under
þa tungan fuma heo þone²⁶ þaſt paphȳc.

Umblicum. XLIII.

Deor fȳȳc ðe gæcaȳ cealebon ȳ pæmane umblicum
venepuð nemnað hȳð ceanneð²⁷ on hpaȳum ȳ on
beoȳȳum.

²⁸Þið fȳȳlaȳ ðenim þay fȳȳce ȳ fpanen fimeȳu fȳȳum
fpa ðeah unðefȳc æȳȳneȳ gehoe mīcel be phte²⁹

¹ geþnyge, B. ² hȳ, B. O. ³ fȳððan, O. ⁴ -reapbe, O.
⁵ weapbe, O. ⁶ V. omits five words. ⁷ gemenre, B. H.
⁸ eac, H. ⁹ þap, B. O. ¹⁰ eoðe, O. ¹¹ reocceay, B.;
-eaf, O. ¹² paðe, H. B. O. ¹³ reo, O. ¹⁴ weocneȳ, H.
¹⁵ þa fȳȳce, O. ¹⁶ cpeðan, H. ¹⁷ weapbe, O. ¹⁸ fȳȳ, H.; pel, O.
¹⁹ mneapbe, H. ²⁰ þap, B. O. ²¹ fpaemað, H. ²² þa, B. If
so, able is for ahlum. ²³ fore, O. ²⁴ hȳ, B.; O. omits.
²⁵ ȳleam, H.; O. omits. ²⁶ þone, O. ²⁷ ceanneð, H. B. ²⁸ Ad
strumas discutiendas. Herba cotyledon pisata cum assungia ovilla
[fylla alii] feminis sine sale æquis ponderibus calida imponatur
strumas discutit. But the ed. of 1528 reads feminibus, so that the sense
would be less disturbed. ²⁹ fhte, H.

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.

GLADDEN.
Art. xliii.

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 *παρωνυχίας*, *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) Ladys navel.^d XLIV.

*Cotyledon
umbilicus.*
Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks name *κοτυληδών*, 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*, *heelsores*, from the old sense of *Perna*=*Πτέρνα*, 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 *piſum*, the interpreter decidedly followed his Latin copy, which read "*cum assungia ovilla feminis sine sale æquis ponderibus calida imponatur*," as does MS. A. But the ed. of 1528 reads *feminibus*, on the *thighs*.

weight, pound together, lay to the swellings, it removes them. This wort thou shalt take (up) at winter-tide.

COTYLEDON
UMBILICUS.
Art. xlv.

ATTORLOTHE. XLV.

*Panicum crus
galli. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named galli crus, and by another name attorlothe, 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.^a XLVI.

*Marrubium
vulgare. Bot.*

1. For colds in the head, and in case a man breaks 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 break 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 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.

Þið lifa ƿape¹ ƿ þið ƿeƿeab ƿeum þaƿ ƿleam ƿýrte
heorſ to alyra² ðo to þam ƿape ƿona hit ƿeaeleð.

Þið aetƿer ðeƿe ƿeum þýrre ƿleam ƿýrte ƿoƿ ƿýle
on ealdrum ƿine³ bryccan ƿona ꝥ aetƿor toƿeapð.

Þið ƿoel⁴ ƿ þið toetƿe ƿeum þaƿ ƿleam ƿýrte ƿeoð
on ƿeetƿe ðƿeð⁵ þone lichoman⁶ þaƿ⁷ mað þaƿ⁸ ꝥ
ƿa ƿi⁹ - heo ofƿeumð þone ƿeap⁶ ƿ þone toetƿe.

Þið lunge aþle ƿeum þaƿ ƿleam ƿýrte ƿeoð on
lunge ƿýle þuƿƿean⁴ he lufð ƿundorþoe ƿeaeleð.

Þið ealle fæmneƿra þaƿ lichoman¹⁰ ƿeum þaƿ ƿleam
ƿýrte - eucra mað ƿýle leƿe to þam ƿape heo hæleð
ƿundorþoe.

Foƿerƿot. XLVII.

Iris sifum.

Þið uncude ƿƿungar þe on lichoman¹⁰ acenneð¹¹ beoð
ƿeum þýrre ƿýrte ƿýrtruman þe man xƿion ƿ
oðrum naman foƿerƿot nemneð þƿeoƿa ƿntƿena ƿe-
ƿihte ƿ ƿmedman ƿix ƿntƿena ƿeƿihte - eceðeƿ tƿegen¹²
ƿeenceaƿ¹³ ƿ foƿeƿ fmeopuƿeƿ¹⁴ ðƿeoƿa ƿntƿena¹⁵ ƿe-
ƿihte eucra toƿomne on ƿine - ðeð¹⁶ þonne anne¹⁷
clað þaƿ¹⁵ of leƿe to ðam ƿape þu ƿundraƿt þaƿe
lacnunge.¹⁹

Þið heaƿoð bryce²⁰ ƿeum þaƿ ƿleam ƿýrte uƿeƿeðe²¹
ƿeðryƿe hý ƿ eucra²² ƿeum þonne be ƿeƿihte eƿen
mýcel ƿineƿ menƿ²³ toƿomne leƿe to þam ƿape hýt
ðonne þa ƿorþƿiocenan bân út aƿýhð - eac²⁴ ƿiƿ hƿæt
on þam lichoman²⁵ ðeƿƿende býð hýt ƿel ƿið ꝥ

¹ *Ad condilomata*, Latin. ² buƿe, H.; aƿra, B. ³ V. omits
three words. ⁴ ƿeab, H. B. ⁵ þƿeah, B. ⁶ -haman, B.; -ma, O.
⁷ þaƿ, B., twice. ⁸ ƿeap, H. B. O. Both forms are still current.
⁹ þuƿƿan, H.; þeƿan, B. ¹⁰ -haman, B., twice. ¹¹ acenneðe, H. B.
¹² tƿegean, V. ¹³ ƿeenceaƿ, B. ¹⁴ fmeƿƿeƿ, B. ¹⁵ ƿntƿa, H.,

4. For sore of joints and for inflation, take this same wort, burn it to ashes, apply it to the sore, soon it healeth. HOREHOUND
Art. xlv.

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.

*Sparganium
simplex. Bot.*

1. Against strange pustules which are produced on the body, take a root of this wort, which is named ξίφιον, 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. ¹⁰ do, H.

¹² ænne, B.

¹³ þap, B.

¹⁴ þape lácunge, B.; lænugge, H.

²⁰ bpece, H.

²¹ peapde, H. B.

²² gedpugebe 7 cnuca hý, H.;

gedpugge hys, B.

²³ mænge, H. B.

²⁴ eác, H.

²⁵ -hamen, B.

frēmað.¹ oððe ʒif hƿa² mid hƿ ƿet of fterð³ ætƿrʒ
banʒnacān⁴ oððe næddraſ ðeoƿ ʒýlfe ƿýrt iƿ ʒrýfe
ʒceap⁵ numul ƿið þæt atƿor.

Þæter ƿýrt. XLVIII.

Lyf fƿýlaƿ fæmnum deʒuʒen⁶ ʒenim ðaƿ ƿýrte þe
man callitricum⁷ ʒ oðrum naman þæter ƿýrt nemneð
cnuca hý⁸ ʒýndʒuʒe lege to þam ʒape heo hýt hælð.

Lyf manneƿ rex⁹ fealle ʒenim þaƿ ýlcan ƿýrte
cnuca on ele fmýra¹⁰ ðonne þ ƿex¹¹ þærmid¹² hýt
ʒona bið fæst.

ðýnʒrene. XLIX.

Allium moly.

ðeoƿ ƿýrt þe man temolum ʒ oðrum naman ʒin-
ʒrene nemneð þæƿ þe omeruf ʒæʒð ý ʒ ƿýrta¹³
beorhtuſt¹⁴ ʒ þ meƿcuƿuƿ hý ʒindān ʒcolbe.¹⁵ ðýʒfe
ƿýrte ƿōs. ýf ʒrýðe fremful ʒ hýre ƿýrtƿuma ý ʒ
ʒýnepealt ʒ ʒceap¹⁶ eac on ðære¹⁶ mýcele þe leacef.

ƿið cƿiþan ʒape ʒenim þaƿ ƿýrte cnuca ʒ lege
þært¹⁷ heo ʒeliþeʒað þ ʒāƿ.

ðýʒelpeāra. L.

*Holiotropion
scorpiurus.*

¹⁸ðeoƿ ƿýrt þe ʒnecaſ heliotrophuſ ʒ romane uep-
tamnum nemnað. ʒ eac anʒle.¹⁹ siʒel hpeorfa hatað.²⁰
bið cenneð²¹ ʒehƿær²² on beʒanum ftopum ʒ on clenum
ʒ eac on mædum.

ðeoƿ ƿýrt hæfð mid hýre ſume pundorlice ʒoðcund-
neʒfe²³ þ iƿ þonne þ hýre bloʒman hý²⁴ æfter þære²⁵
ſunnan ƿýne²⁶ penðað²⁷ ſpa þ þa bloʒman þonne ʒeo

¹ frēmað, H. ² hƿá, B. ³ ʒteƿð, B.; fterð, H. ⁴ bān, B.
⁵ ceap, B., tart. ⁶ deʒuen, H.; deʒuʒan, B. ⁷ callitricum, V.
⁸ hý, B. ⁹ rex, B. ¹⁰ fmepa, B. ¹¹ ʒeax, B. ¹² þaƿ, B.
¹³ ƿýrta, H. ¹⁴ -toft, H. ¹⁵ ʒcolbe, H. B. ¹⁶ ðære, B. ¹⁷ þaƿ, B.
¹⁸ V. is here but little legible. ¹⁹ eac on ænʒle, H. ²⁰ hateð, H.
²¹ cenneð, H. B. ²² ʒehƿær, B. ²³ -nysfe, H. ²⁴ hýʒ, B.
²⁵ bloʒman, B. ²⁶ hƿýne, B. ²⁷ penðað, B.

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.

FOXES FOOT.
Art. xlvii.

WATER WORT. XLVIII.

Callitriche
verna. Bot.

1. If swellings annoy maids, take this wort, which is called καλλιτριχος, and by another name water wort, pound it apart, lay it to the sore; it healeth it.

2. If a mans 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.

Sempervivum
tectorum. Bot.

1. This wort, which is called μῶλυ, 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.^b

2. For sore of matrix, take this wort, pound it and lay it thereto; it alleviates the sore.

SOLWHEREF. L.

Achillea
tomentosa. Bot.

1. This wort, which the Greeks named ἡλιοτρόπιον, ἡλιότροπος, 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 arbut berries.

^b The root of singreen is not a bulb: a garlic, *allium moly*, was in the mind of Apuleius.

gunne ȝeȝýhð hý¹ ȝýlfe beclýȝað. ȝ eft þonne heo upȝangeð hý¹ ȝýlfe² ȝeopenað.³ ȝ tobrædað ȝ heo ȝremað.⁴ to þȝȝum læcedomum þe þe her rið æȝtan aȝriten habbað.

Rið ealle attȝu ȝenim þaȝ ȝýlȝan pýȝte cnuca to ȝriðe⁵ ȝmalon⁶ duſte oððe hýȝe poȝ⁷ sýle ðrincan on ȝodum pine pundorlice heo þ̅ attor toȝereð.

Rið fleȝȝan⁸ ȝenim ðýȝȝe ýlcan pýȝte leaȝ cnuca ȝ leȝe to ðam ȝape hýt ýs⁹ ȝelýȝeð þ̅ heo ȝceaplice ȝehæle.

Mædere. LI.

Deoȝ pýȝt þe man ȝȝýaȝ ȝ oðȝum naman mædere nemneð býð cenneð¹⁰ ȝȝȝȝȝȝ¹¹ in lucania heo hæȝð hȝitel mapman¹² bleoh ȝ heo bið ȝeȝȝæteȝuð¹³ mið ȝeoȝer ȝeadum ȝælum.¹⁴

Rið ban ece. ȝ rið ban bȝýce ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan pýȝte cnuca hý¹⁵ leȝe to þam bane þý þȝuððan ðæȝe him bið sel ȝpýlce þæȝ¹⁶ clýþa toȝelæð þæȝe.¹⁷

Eac¹⁸ þýȝȝe pýȝte pýȝttȝuma ȝremað¹⁹ rið ælc ȝāȝ þe þam lichoman ðereð²⁰ þ̅ ýȝ ðonne þ̅ man þone pýȝttȝuman cnuceȝe²¹ ȝ to ðam ȝape ȝeleceȝe. eal þ̅ ȝaȝ he ȝehæleð.

Hýmele.²² LII.

Deoȝ pýȝt ðe man polittȝum ȝ oðȝum naman hýmele nemneð býð cenneð²³ on ealdum huȝ ſtedum ȝ eac²⁴ on ȝuhtum ſtopum.

¹ hȝ, B., twice. ² V. is here illegible. ³ -mað, B.; -nað, H.
⁴ ȝremað, H. ⁵ ȝriðan, H. ⁶ ȝmalan, B. ⁷ poȝ, B.
⁸ fleð laxum, looseness. ⁹ hýs, V. ¹⁰ cenneð, H. B.
¹¹ ȝȝȝȝȝȝ, H. B. ¹² mapman, H. has altered by the same hand to
~~mapman~~, being a later utterance than the penman found in the text.
~~ȝȝȝȝȝȝ~~ B. ¹⁴ ȝælū, B. ¹⁵ hȝ, B. ¹⁶ þaȝ, B. ¹⁷ toȝelæð
~~toȝelæð~~ B. ¹⁸ Eac, H. ¹⁹ -ȝȝumaȝ ȝremað, H. ²⁰ ðereð, B.
~~ȝȝȝȝȝȝ~~ B. ²¹ cnuceȝe, H. B. ²² humele, B., by later hand;
~~humele~~ B. ²³ cenneð, H. B. ²⁴ eac, H.

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.

SOLWHERF.
Art. l.

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 LI.

Rubia tinctorum.

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 LII.

Trifolium procumbens.
Bot.

1. This wort, which is named *πολύτριχον*, and by another name *hyme*, 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., *hyme*, is rendered consistent with our English tradition of names.

ƿið innoðeƿ ƿape¹ Ʒenim þýrre ƿýrte leaƿ þe ƿe
politrucum nemdon² hýre ƿriƷu³ beoð ſƿýlce ſƿinen
byrft . cnuca ðonne þa leaƿ Ʒ niƷon ƿipeƿ copn Ʒ col-
anðƿan ƿæðeƿ niƷon copn⁴ eall to ƿonne . ſýle ðƿincan
on Ʒoðum⁵ ƿine Ʒ þýr ƿý ðonne he ƷanƷe to bæðe .
eac⁶ þeoƿ ýlce ƿýrte Ʒeðeþ þ æƷþeƿ Ʒe ƿeƿa Ʒe ƿiƿa⁷
ƿeax⁸ ƿeƿeþ.⁹

ƿuðuƿrofe.¹⁰ LIII.

ƿið þ man on ƿombe¹¹ ƿoƿpexen¹² ſý Ʒenim þýrre
ƿýrte ƿýrtƿuman ðe Ʒƿeƿar malochin aƷƿia Ʒ ƿomane
aſtula ƿeƷia nemnað . Ʒ eac ænƷle¹³ ƿuðuƿrofe haƿað
cnuca mið ƿine ƿýle ðƿincan ƿona þu onƷitft þýrre
ƿƿemƿulnýrre.¹⁴

ƿið innoðeƿ ƿleƿƿan Ʒenim þýrre ƿýrte ƿæð þe ƿe
aſtula ƿeƷia nemdun¹⁵ ƷemencƷeð¹⁶ mið ſƿiþum eceðe
ƿýle ðƿincan hýt Ʒeƿnið þone innoð.

ƿoƿiƷ.¹⁷ LIV.

ƿið eaƷena ƿápe þ ýr þ ƿe cƿeðað toƿniƷe¹⁸ Ʒenim
þýrre ƿýrte ƿos ðe Ʒƿeƿar moecƿuƿar Ʒ ƿomane
ƿaƿaueri album nemnað Ʒ enƷle¹⁹ hƿit ƿoƿiƷ haƿað²⁰
oððe þone ſtelan mið þam ƿæftme leƷe to þam eaƷan.

ƿið þunƿonƷa²¹ ƿape oððe þæƿ heaƿðeƿ Ʒenim þýrre
ƿýlƿan ƿýrte ƿos cnuca mið eceðe leƷe oƿeƿ þone
anðƿlitan²² hýt ƷeliþeƷað þæt ſaƿ.

¹ ƿápe, B. ² nemdun, H. ³ ƿriƷa, H. ⁴ coliantopan, V.;
H. omits two words. ⁵ Ʒóðū, B. ⁶ eac, H. ⁷ ƿiƿa, B.
⁸ rex, H. ⁹ ƿeaxeð, B., but the conjunctive is required. ¹⁰ ƿuðe-
roue, B., by later hand. ¹¹ ƿambe, H. B. ¹² ƿeaxen, B.
¹³ eac on ænƷlyc, H.; enƷle, B. ¹⁴ ƿƿæm-, H.; -neƷre, B.
¹⁵ -ðon, B. ¹⁶ ƷemænƷeð, H. ¹⁷ hƿit ƿoƿi, B., by later hand.
¹⁸ toƿneƷe, H. ¹⁹ nemneð Ʒ on ænƷlyc, H. ²⁰ haƿað, B.
²¹ þan, B. ²² ƿlatan, H. B.

2. For sore of inwards, take leaves of this wort, HOP TREFOIL. Art. lii. which we named *πολύτριχον*, 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.

WOODROFFE. LIII.

*Asphodelus
ramosus. Bot.*

1. In case a man be overgrown in the wamb,^a take roots of this wort, which the Greeks name *μαλάχη ἄγρια*, and the Romans *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 *hastula regia*, mixed with strong vinegar, administer (*this*) to be drunk; it bindeth the inwards.

POPPY.^b LIV.

*Papaver som-
niferum. Bot.*

1. For sore of eyes, that is what we denominate blearedness, take the ooze of this wort, which the Greeks name *μήκωνα*, and the Romans *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^c with vinegar, lay upon the forehead; it alleviates the sore.

^a See art. xxxiii. In the table of contents truly translated after the Latin; but *poppexen* can be only *wrongly grown*, not troubled with diarrhœa. Similarly II. 4, xl. 1., lxix. 1.

^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.

^c The notion of pounding an infusion with vinegar is due to our old interpreter.

Þið flæpleafte¹ geným þýgge ýlcan pýrte þof
fmýrpe² þone man mið rona þu him þone flæp³
onrenft.⁴

LV.

Lýf hpa⁵ gemigan⁶ ne mæge genim þýgge pýrte⁷
pýrttruman⁸ þe⁹ man oenanteſ ʒ oðrum naman
nemneð tó dufte gecnucude¹⁰ rýle þrincan on þine
tpegean¹¹ rcencear¹² fulle hýt framað¹³ healice.

Lýf hpa rpyþe hræce¹⁴ genime þýgge ýlcan pýrte¹⁵
pýrttruman þiege þam gemete þe þe nu hēr beforan¹⁶
cpeedun¹⁷ hýt gehðigað þone¹⁸ hracan.¹⁹

Dalf pýrt.²⁰ LVI.

Þið þa punda þe on þam men²¹ beoð acenned²²
zenim þýgge pýrte pýrttruman²³ ðe man narpurum²⁴
ʒ oðrum naman²⁵ halppýrt nemneð mið ele ʒ mið
melupe gecnucudne²⁶ þam gehce þe þu to²⁷ clþan
pýrce lege to þære²⁸ punde hýt hælð pundorlice.²⁹

Brune pýrt. LVII.

Þið miltan rape zenim þýgge pýrte pýrttruman þe
ʒrecar rplenion ʒ romane teucurion³⁰ nemnað ʒ eac
engle³¹ brune pýrt hatað cnuca to ſpide ſmalan dufte

¹ flæp-, B. ² fmepa, B. ³ flæp, B. ⁴ onrenft, H. B.
⁵ man, O. ⁶ ge, B. O. omit. ⁷ pýrt, O. ⁸ pýrtume, O. ⁹ þa, O.
O. alters the text a little. ¹⁰ gecnocode, B.; cnuca to ð., H.
¹¹ tpegean, H. B. ¹² rcencear, B. O. ¹³ -með, O.; framað, H.
¹⁴ puece, B. ¹⁵ pýrt, O. ¹⁶ -ren, O. ¹⁷ -don, B. O. ¹⁸ þane, O.
¹⁹ hracan, B. ²⁰ See CXXVII. HEALSFYRT, H. ²¹ on þa mana, O.
fol. 15 = 57. ²² acenned, H. B. ²³ -me þ, O. ²⁴ narpurū, V. B.
²⁵ nama, O. ²⁶ gecnucud, H. ²⁷ to, B. omits. ²⁸ þære, B. O.
²⁹ -ðep-, O. ³⁰ uerō, O. ³¹ eac on ænglre, H.

3. For sleeplessness, take ooze of this same wort, smear the man with it; and soon thou sendest the sleep on him.

POPPY.
Art. liv.

Dropwort.^a LV.

*Ænanthe
pimpinelli-
folia.*
(Sprengel).

1. If one may not pass water, take roots of this wort, which is named *οινάνθη*, and by another name, pounded to dust, administer in wine, two cups full; it is of high benefit.

2. If one hreak 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 hreaking.

HALSWORT.^b LVI.

*Probably Cam-
panula trache-
lium.*

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.

BROWNWORD. LVII.

*Ceterach offi-
cinarum. Bot.*

1. For disease of spleen, take roots of this same wort, which the Greeks name *ἀσπλήγιον*, 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 "*Oxngen launge. i. hundestunga*."

HERBARIUM

ƿe ƿrincan on hƿum ƿine healic¹ þingc þu þær² mid
 ƿeac eac³ ƿr ſed þ heo þur funden⁴ ƿære . þ ƿ
 ƿine ƿ hƿt ƿelamp hƿilon þ man þearmas mid þære⁵
 ƿeac ƿrincan þar ƿrte ƿerƿearp þa ſona ƿeclýfude⁶
 ƿeac ƿe to þyrre ƿrte ƿ heo hƿæðlice þa miltan
 ƿeac ƿe ƿr dy heo eac⁷ fram ſumum mannum⁸
 ƿeac ƿe ƿr ƿr þ ƿr on ƿre ƿeðeode milte
 ƿeac ƿe ƿam⁹ þær þe man ƿæƿð¹⁰ þa ƿr¹¹ þe
 ƿe ƿruman¹² ead þ hƿ beon butan¹³ miltan¹⁴

ƿeac ƿe ƿæƿð¹⁶ þ heo ſtelan mid ƿr¹⁷
 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac¹⁸ hæbbe ƿ leaƿ¹⁹ beanum ƿelice þanon²⁰
 ƿeac ƿe ƿam ƿr²¹ naman nemnað hƿropan .
 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac . þonne heo bleþ²² ƿr²³ heo
 ƿeac ƿe on þam muntlandum þe man cilecia ƿ
 ƿeac ƿe

LVIII.

ƿeac ƿe þe man ƿolion ƿ oðrum naman
 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac²⁴ on unfmeþum²⁵ ƿroþum .
 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿrte ƿear þe þe
 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac
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 ƿeac ƿe ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac ƿeac

1 eac, H. 2 -ðe, O. 3 þære, B.
 4 eac, H. 5 mannum, H. omits. 6 þæm, H.
 7 þu, B. 8 -truma, B., dropping n.
 9 ƿeac, H. 10 ƿeac, H. 11 eac ſecƿeað, H.;
 12 ƿeac, H. 13 ƿeac, B. 14 leaƿ, B.
 15 bleþ, B. 16 -ðoſt, B. 17 -roð, B.
 18 ƿeac, H. 19 Ad lunaticos, Latin;
 20 ƿeac, and H. B. 21 ƿeac, B.;
 22 ƿeac, H.; ſmeþa, B. 23 þær, B.
 24 ƿeac, H. B. 25 abutan, H.; on-

pound it to small dust; give it to drink in lithe (*soft*) 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.

BROWNWORT.
Art. lvii.

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.

LVIII.

Teucrium
polium. Bot.

1. This wort which is called *πόλιον*, 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

* 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.

vere (*neck*), who suffers the evil, it will Art. lviii.
 experimental proof of that same thing (*its*)

REE HOLLY,^a or *Butchers broom*. LIX.

*Ruscus
 aculeatus. Bo*

the wrist drop, and for the maw or belly, take
 full of the ooze of this wort, which is named
 da, and by another name kuce holly; administer
 the patient) to drink fasting mixed with honey;
 it diminishes the wrist drop.

YALLUC,^b or *Comfrey*. LX.

*Symphytum
 officinale. Bo*

1. This wort, which is called confirma (*comfrey*), and
 another name yalluc, is produced on moors and
 fields, and also on meadows.

2. For wives (*womens*) flux, take this wort con-
 firma, 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.

grypan þe ƿ yfel ƿolað hȳt deƿ
gylpan þingef.

ƿið þone ƿropan ȳ ƿið þone ƿropan he ȳæð¹⁰ ƿ
geornear³ fulle ƿore ƿyrre ƿyrre he bið ƿæled fram
oðrum naman cneopholen nemneð ƿyrre¹³ þære ƿyrre¹⁴
dum⁴ ƿið huniȳ ȳemenȳeð.⁵ ƿ
ȳeræceð.

Deor ƿyrre þe man eaf⁶ ȳ læbbe ðar gylpan
galluc nemneð bið cenneð he bið ȳelacnuð.²⁰
eac⁷ on mædum.

ƿið ƿira fleppan ȳenir ȳ
to ƿyrre⁸ ȳmalon⁹ ȳufte
fleppa ætftander.¹⁰

ȳȳ hpa innan toborð
ƿyrre ƿyrre ȳuman ȳeb
þonne on huniȳ ȳer
þone maȳan ealne aȳe
ȳone maȳan ȳape ȳen
ȳið huniȳ ȳ ȳið eced
nȳrre.¹⁸

¹ nȳse, H. ² þæf maȳan

³ ȳmængeb, H. B. ⁴ eac

⁵ ȳmalan, B. ¹⁰ ȳer

¹³ ȳebæde, B. ¹⁴ hæ

¹⁸ axon, B. ¹⁶ ȳemen

HERBARIUM
on unſmeþum³

Eneopholen. 11

ȳales ſceopra⁵ on
ȳerhð he ȳæð¹⁰ ƿ
he bið ƿæled fram
ȳyrre¹³ þære ƿyrre¹⁴

ȳeræceð.⁵ ƿ
ȳyrre berȳean¹⁷ þe
on ȳanȳendum¹⁸

ȳannan²² ȳȳne beo on

ȳerhð ƿ bið on þam
ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð
he bið ȳelacnuð.²⁰

ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð

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ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð ȳerhð

H. ²⁰ aȳerhð, B.;
hȳe below; hȳe, H.

and by another
stones and in

star in heaven,
at it is, he sup-
and so afeard
men and by such
wort.

ake berries of this
administer it to be
wane, and let that be
in the constellation
month which is called
the same wort hung on his
ed.

OT. LXII.

*Trifolium
arvense. Bot.*

ards, take this wort, which is
by another name haresfoot;
dust, administer it in wine
(nt) be unfeverish; if however,
it him to drink in water; soon
ess away.

RTANY.^b LXIII.

*Diptamnus
alba. Bot.*

ich is named dittany, and by
, is produced in the island

MS. V. is beyond interpretation; so
MS. B. 130, the drawing reminds us of
tot., *Chickweed*.

MS. V., fol. 35 c, has eaten itself away.

B. glosses auence. ²⁹ -nerre, B. ²⁹ ɔpuncan, B.
B. ³¹ cænned, H. B. ³² ɣ-, B.

I I

Deos pýrt þe man aſterion 7 oðru
nemneð býð cenned² betpeoh ſcanum
ſtopum.

Deor pýrt⁴ ſcineð on nihte ſp
heorone⁶ 7 ſe ðe⁷ hý⁸ nýtente⁹ 7e
he ſcīlac 7ereō 7 ſpā aſæneð¹¹ he
hýrdum¹² 7 ſpām ſpýlcum mannum ſp
mihca¹⁵ cunnun.¹⁶

O. condensæ.

Þið fýlle geocnýrre zenim þýrre 7
pe aſterion nemdon fýle etan
monan¹⁹ 7 sý þ ðonne²⁰ þære²¹ ſun
þam tacne þe man uirgo nemne
monðe þe man auguſtur hæteð²² 7
pýrte on hīr ſpýran²⁴ ahangene²⁵ h

Danan hýge.²⁷ I.

Fuchsius,
p. 479, figures
Trifolium
arvenſe not
Geum ur-
banum.

Þið innoþer fæſtnýrre²⁸ zenim
leporur þef 7 oðrum naman
7eðrýge hý enuca þonne to duſte
7if he unſereur sý 7if he þon
ðrincan²⁹ him on pætere ſc
ſlýpeð.³⁰

LXI.

Deor pýrt þe man dictan
nemneð býð cenned

¹ O. gives ſaúne for the Engliſh.

⁴ pýrte, B. ⁵ ſterre, O. ⁶ heuer

⁹ -enbe, O. ¹⁰ reðð, O. ¹¹ h

¹² ſpýlcū, O., error. ¹⁴ þara pýrt
inserts. ¹⁶ -non, B. ¹⁹ be.

¹⁹ mónan, B. ²⁰ þāne, O. ²¹ .

article. ²² hæteð, B. ²⁴ ſpýran.

achange? O. ²⁵ -nob, B. O. ²⁷ h.

which is called Crete, and on the mountain which is called Ida.

DITTANY.
Art. lxiii.

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

¹⁸ *spylrá*, H., n seems to have been erased; *pylran*, B. ¹⁹ *các*, H.
²⁰ *dean*, B. ²¹ *hýan*, B. ²² *pægan*, B. ²³ *hig*, B. ²⁴ *efcan*, H.,
an error. ²⁵ *hig*, B. ²⁶ *sóna*, H. ²⁷ *-háel-*, B. To the
same purpose, Isidorus, Origin. xviii. 9 = p. 152 B. ²⁸ *-ðingc*, B.
²⁹ *heleþan*, B. ³⁰ *buzepán*, H.

¹ *zpete*, V. ² *hácað*, B.
³ *arenðeð*, B. H. ⁷ *gnæcnýrre*, B.
⁴ *oþa*, corrected to *on þa*, H. This is the same as *þa*, H.; *creca*, B.
 see St. Marh., p. 96, § 57. ⁸ *hug*, B.
¹¹ *-nerre*, B. ¹² *hug*, B.
¹⁴ *stænce*, H. ¹⁵ *hvan*, B.

her on all accounts at the DITTANY.
Art. lxiii.

a LXIV.

*Heliotropium
Europæum.*

for sting of scorpion, take
solago maior and ἡλίσκοπιος,
it to very small dust; ad-
drink, and take the wort
wound.

Between a scorpion and a snake.
MS. V., fol. 36 a.

b LXV.

*Croton
tinctorius.*

and worms annoy about the navel,
ich is called solago minor, and by
ρόπιον, dried, pound it to dust; give
to be drunk; it slayeth the worms.

PEONY.^c LXVI.

*P. officinalis.
Bot.*

which is named peony, was found by
tain, and it has the name from him.
principally in Græcia. Also, as the
or Homeros, in his books remarked, it
ly by herdsmen; and it has grains of
to (*of those*) of the malum granatum,

in MS. V., fol. 36 a, was once nearly a dupli-
ext.

wing in MS. V., fol. 36 a, when compared with
the Flora Græca, has points of resemblance.

uting in MS. V., fol. 36 b, is eaten away, but it was
like peony.

nihte geineð ꝥra leoht ꝥæt . ꝥ eac hýne coꝥn beoð
 Ʒelice coccele . ꝥ heo¹ býð ꝥra ꝥe ær cƷædon oftuƷt²
 ꝥram hýrdum on nihte Ʒemet ꝥ ƷeƷaðeƷod.³

Þið monoð ꝥceonýƷƷe⁴ Ʒýꝥ man þaƷ ꝥýꝥte ꝥeomam
 þam monoð ꝥeocan hiƷeƷendon⁵ ofeꝥ aleƷð⁶ Ʒona he
 hýne ƷýlƷne hálne⁷ upaheƷð ꝥ Ʒýꝥ he hý⁸ mid him
 haƷað næƷƷe Ʒeo aðl him eft ne⁹ Ʒenealæceð.

Þiþ hýꝥe ban ece Ʒenim þýƷƷe ýlcan ꝥýꝥte ſumne
 ðæl Ʒýꝥttuꝥman ꝥ mid linenan¹⁰ claðe ƷeƷƷuð to þam
 ƷaƷe . hýꝥ Ʒehælð.

Beꝥbena.¹¹ LXVII.

ÐeoƷ Ʒýꝥt þe man ꝥeꝥſteƷeon ꝥ oðruꝥ naman
 beꝥbenam¹² nemneð . heo ýꝥ culƷƷion ſƷiðe hiꝥcuð¹³
 þanan¹⁴ hý¹⁵ eac¹⁶ Ʒum þeodƷƷe columbinam hateð.

Ʒýꝥ hƷa þaƷ Ʒýꝥte¹⁷ mid him haƷað þe ꝥe ꝥeꝥſte-
 Ʒeon ueuðon ne mæƷ he Ʒꝥam hundum¹⁸ beon
 boꝥcen.¹⁹

Þið ealle atttu²⁰ Ʒenim þýƷƷe ſýlƷan²¹ ꝥýꝥte duft
 Ʒýlle ðꝥucan ealle atttu²² heo toðƷýð eac mon ƷæƷð²³
 þ ðꝥýas²⁴ to heoꝥa cƷæftum hýꝥe bꝥucen.²⁵

¹ he, B. ² -toft, H. ³ -pað, H. ⁴ -neƷƷe, B. H.
⁵ leeƷ-, B.; ſan, H. ⁶ aleið, H. ⁷ hálne, B. ⁸ hiƷ, B.
⁹ ne, V. omits. ¹⁰ -nū, B.; V. has here lost many letters.
¹¹ beꝥbene, H. ¹² uel ueruenam, O., fol. 37=8. The draw-
 ing may be meant for vervain, not for aquilegia. ¹³ hýꝥ-, B.
¹⁴ þanon, B. ¹⁵ hiƷ, B. ¹⁶ eac, H. ¹⁷ Ʒýꝥt, O. ¹⁸ hundef, O.
¹⁹ boꝥcen, H. ²⁰ atttu, O. ²¹ O. omits. ²² atttu, O. ²³ ſeƷð, B.
²⁴ ðꝥýas, B.; þnaſ, O., fol. 20. ²⁵ bꝥucen, B.; bꝥuca, H., with loss
 of s, 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;^a and it is, as we before said, most often met with and gathered by herdsmen at night.

PEONY.
Art. lxvi.

2. For lunacy, if a man layeth this wort peony over the lunatic, as he lies, soon he upheaveth himself hole; 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.

(Confused with
columbine).

1. This wort, which is named *περιστερών*, and by another name *verbena*, is very near akin in colour to culvers or doves. Whence also some people call it *columbina*.^c

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, "cocci 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 *περιστερών* in Dioskorides. *Columbina*, *culverwort*, is a bad translation; *περιστερών* 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*.

nihte geineð ꝥpa leoht fæc . ꝥ eac þ
 gehce coccele . ꝥ heo¹ býð ꝥpa pe æp
 ꝥram hýrdum on nihte gemet ꝥ geaðe ~~man~~ brýonia ꝥ
 geaen² gemang

Þið monod ꝥceonýrre⁴ zýf man þe ~~þone~~ micgþan³
 þam monod ꝥeocan ligegendon⁵ op ~~adlic⁶ þ~~ hý man
 hýne gýlfne halne⁷ upahefð ꝥ zýf
 harað næfre geo aðl him eft ne⁸

Þiþ hýpe ban ece zenim þýr
 dæl pýrtruman ꝥ mid linenan¹
 ƿape . hýt gehælð.

~~þý~~ zenim þýrre
~~þam~~ naman

Bepbena.¹¹

Deor pýrt þe man ƿepuð ~~þam~~¹⁰ sýle hýne þam
 bepbenam¹³ nemneð . heo ~~þe~~
 þanon¹⁴ hý¹⁵ eac¹⁶ ƿum þeodr ~~þe~~¹² on ƿtranƿon¹⁸

Lýf hƿa þaƿ pýrte¹⁷
 ƿeon nemdon ne ne
 boccen.¹⁰

Þið ealle atcrun²⁰
 gýlle ðruncan ealle atcr
 þ ðrýas²⁴ to heora ep

~~þa~~ þýrre pýrte pýrt-
~~þum~~ naman clæfre
~~uf~~ spýran býrð næfre

¹ he, B.² lecg-, B.; -þan, H.³ ne, V. omits.⁴ bepbene, H.

ing may be meant

⁵ þanon, B.⁶ boccen, H.⁷ ðrýas, B.; þrýas, H.

of N, on which see

⁸ þicgan, B.⁹ micgan, B.;¹⁰ ƿorð þan, B. omits.¹¹ ðrencar, B.¹² þam ýlcen, H.; þan fylfe, O.¹³ zýn, B. O.¹⁴ þicgan, B.

I. so.

36 d, I trace no likeness
 of the hoppers call it, whether

MELE.^a LXVIII.

*Humulus
lupulus.*

been, take this wort, which is
by another name hymele; give it
allow among (*his*) meat; then shall
go forth through the urine. This
gree laudable that men mix it with

The water lily.^c LXIX.

man be overwaxen in wamb,^d take seed
which is named *νύμφαια*, and by another
, pound it with wine, and give it to

for the same, of the root, give it to the
for ten days.

in, if thou givest this wort in strong wine to
flowed; it restrains ill running (*diarrhœa*) of
wards.

CLOVER. LXX.

*Trifolium
pratense. Bot.*

or sore of the jaws^e or back of the mouth, if one
with him a root of this wort, which is named
roy, and by another name clover, and beareth it
his neck, his fauces will never give him trouble.

male or female, nor to the bryony; it is more like *Mentha
piperita* (H.) In MS. Bodley, 130, bryony is drawn tolerably
well, with red berries; it is also rightly glossed "wildenep."

^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 *confervæ* 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

Ðær witeð ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow

ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow

LXXII

ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
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Felle ƿeow. LXXIII.

Ðeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow
on ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow ƿeow

¹ nemned, B. ² eac on englisc, H. ³ hazað, B. ⁴ ad serpentis
morsum, H. also; it should be ƿeow, *road*, which in B. has been forced in.
In B., the later hand which put in the numbering after xxviii., seeing a
space left for the drawing of a snake, has made it a new wort. ⁵ ƿeow, B.
V. ⁶ ƿeow, B. ⁷ ƿeow, H. ⁸ lege þoð, H. ⁹ ƿeow, B.
¹⁰ ƿeow, B. ¹¹ ƿeow, H. ; V. B. omit. ¹² hys, B. ¹³ búron, B.
¹⁴ lie, H.; -hamon, B. ¹⁵ ƿeow, V.; ƿeow, with the next word
craned, H. ¹⁶ ƿeow, B., here and in contents, but not in text. ¹⁷ ƿeow
ƿeow, V. ¹⁸ ƿeow, H. B. ¹⁹ ƿeow, H. ²⁰ ƿeow, B.

Woad. LXXI.

Isatis tinctoria. Bot.

For the Greeks name *ισάρις*, and the Romans also the Engle *ad serpentis morsum*.^a

For the curing of a snake. MS. V., fol. 37 b.

For bite of snake, take leaves of this wort, which is named *isatis*; pound it in water, lay it to the wound; it benefits and removes the sore.

LXXII.

Teucrium Scorodonia? Bot.

For bite of snake, take this wort, which is named *Teucrium*, and by another name ^b, seethe it in water, 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.*Verbascum thapsus.* Bot.

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

* Our interpreter was dozing when he transferred the heading of the next paragraph *ad serpentis morsum* to this place, and called it English. The plant is woad, παβ. The drawings are worthless.

^b The Latin has *Scordion*, id est, sorbus: the σκόρδιον of Dioskorides was herbaceous, παβ, not a service tree. The drawing in MS. V., fol. 37 c, may, with large allowance, be T. *Scorodonia*, it cannot be T. *Scordion*.

he com to circean ⁊
 he þeowc onðreð.¹

He wite ane tealgne býrð
 he eazgan ne him pildeoþ
 he eazgan.²

Hean pýrte uerþarcum
 he eazgan³ þeapum tiddum
 he eazgan þe eaz⁴ þe
 he eazgan eazdon ⁊ eazdon⁵ þe
 he eazgan.⁶

LXXIV.

He þe eazgan hæbbe mid him
 he þe man he eazgan ⁊ oðrum
 he þe þonne ne onðreð he hým
 he eazgan.¹⁰

LXXV.

He eazgan¹² ⁊ oðrum eazgan¹³
 he eazgan¹⁴ eazgan¹⁵ ⁊ oðrum
 he eazgan¹⁶ eazgan¹⁷ of þam
 he eazgan¹⁸ þonne þa eazgan

¹ eazgan-, B. ² eazgan-, B. ³ eazgan-, B.
⁴ eazgan-, B. ⁵ eazgan-, B. ⁶ eazgan-, B.
⁷ eazgan-, B. ⁸ eazgan-, B. ⁹ eazgan-, B.
¹⁰ eazgan-, B. ¹¹ eazgan-, B. ¹² eazgan-, B.
¹³ eazgan-, B. ¹⁴ eazgan-, B. ¹⁵ eazgan-, B.
¹⁶ eazgan-, B. ¹⁷ eazgan-, B. ¹⁸ eazgan-, B.

(*gave*) this wort to Ulixes, the chieftain, when he came to Circe, and he after that dreaded none of her evil works. FELT WORT.
Art. lxxiii.

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.

* LXXIV.

He who will travel an over long way, let him have with him on the journey, the wort which one nameth *ἡρακλεία*, and by another name _____, then he dreadeth not any robber, but the wort puts them (all) to flight.

CELANDINE.^b LXXV.

*Chelidonium
maius.*

1. For dimness of eyes and soreness and obstruction,^c 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 calcitrapa*. In MS. G. is a gloss "hannichamp," that is, *clavaria coralloides*, but neither G. nor V. draw a fungus, nor yet *Heraclea sphondylium*.

^b MS. V. aims at drawing *chelidonium maius*. (H.)

^c *Opeptogennŷ*, overtuggenness, is a *drawing over*, *obductio*; the Latin has, *Ad caliginem oculorum, et qui ulcera in oculis et scabritudinem habent, et ad albuginem oculorum*. See *plie*, in glossary.

... eaze men of ðære meolce
... eazan² smýredon³ ȝ him

... eazan⁵ ȝenim þýrre ýlean
... ȝeppungene ȝ ȝemenȝ-
... þonne lifelice peallende
... to¹⁰ romne on ærenum
... ecedom rið eazena¹² dým-

... en¹³ ſpa pe ær¹⁴ cƿædon¹⁵
... ead.

... elean pýrte enuca mið mýrle
... þa þ̅ hi¹⁷ æreſt¹⁸ rýn mið

... þar rýlfan pýrte enuca mið
... eazan²⁰ ȝ þ̅ heafod.

... rý ȝenim þar ýlean pýrte
... eape²³ ȝ leȝe þærto.²⁴

LXXVI.

... pýrte þe man folate ȝ²⁵
... eenneð ȝeenucude ȝ mið ele
... hýt fremað:

... dýrre ýlean pýrte pos
... eýrro ȝ ȝepýrum hýt ȝ²⁹ ſpa

... dýrre rýlfan³⁰ pýrte eƿorpar.

¹ ſmearðon, B. ⁴ þe, H.

² eazan, B. ⁵ -mænȝed, B.; eede, H.

⁶ -mænȝed, B.; eede, H. ¹¹ ruple, H. ¹² eazan, B.

¹³ eazan, H. ¹⁴ -don, B. ¹⁵ hȝ, B.

¹⁶ -plir-, B. ¹⁷ ȝebæpneð, B.

¹⁸ -loos, ȝotene. ¹⁹ ſmearpe, B. H.

²⁰ eazan, B. ²¹ þar, B. ²² ȝe-

²³ -loos, H. omits. ²⁴ rýlfan, H.

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. CELANDINE.
Art. LXXV.

3. Again, for eyes getting dim, take ooze of this same wort, or the blossoms wrung out, and mixed with honey; mingle then gently^a 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. Rather Nihtr-
reabu, night-
shade. But
solsequa in the
glossaries is
marigold.

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; *παρωτιδας*, *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 1693. (Salmons Druggist's Shop Opened, p. 1129 a). Cyprus was the mediæval name for privet. (G. J. Voss, de Vitiis Sermonis, p. 122).

~~MS. V. 2. here~~ ~~superscribed~~ Þið bloð rýne of norum zenim þýrre ylcan rýrte
 þor 7 býpe anne¹ linenne² clað 7 forfete þa nærðýrli
 þær³ mið . fona ðæt bloð oðftænt.⁴

Grunde rýrlige. LXXVII.

Þeor rýrte ðe man renecio 7 oðrum naman grunde
 rýrlige⁵ nemneð býþ cenneð⁶ on hrofum 7 onbutan⁷
 þazum.

Þið punða þeah hý rýn rýrre ealde zenim þar
 rýrte þe þe renecio nemdun⁸ cnuca mið ealðum rýrle
 lege to þam⁹ pundum¹⁰ hýt hæleþ¹¹ sona.

Grýf hpa¹² mið iſerpe¹³ gerlegen sý zenim þar
 ylcan rýrte on ærne merſen oððe to miððan ðæge
 cnuca hý¹⁴ ſpa þe ær crædon mið ealðum rýrle lege
 to þære¹⁵ punde sona heo þa punde zeopenað 7 afeor-
 mað.¹⁶

Þið fot aþle zenim þar ylcan rýrte cnuca mið rýrle
 lege to þam fotum hýt gelþegað þ̅ r̅ār.¹⁷ eac hit
 fremað¹⁸ mýcelum¹⁹ pið þæra²⁰ ſina ſāpe.

Þiþ lenda²¹ ſape zenim þar ylcan rýrte cnuca
 mið ſealte þam²² gemete ðe þu clýþan rýrce lege to
 ðam lendum.²³ þam gelice hýt fremað²⁴ eac pið
 þæra²⁵ foða ſape.

Fern.²⁶ LXXVIII.

Þið punða²⁷ zenim þýrre rýrte rýrtruman þe
 man rilicem 7 oðrum naman ſearn nemneþ zecnucudne
 to þære²⁸ punde 7 æþelferþincz²⁹ rýrte trefra³⁰
 þeacra zepæge sýle ðrincan on rine.

linene, B. 1 linene, B., suppressing a consonant without sound.
 æt, B. 2 rýrle, H. 3 cenneð, H. B.
 þær, B. 4 þærto þæ, H. 5 pundum, H. 6 hæleð, H.
 iſerpe, H. 7 hýg, B. 8 ſape, B. 9 7 r., H.
 fremað, H. 10 mēlū, H.; micclum, B. 11 ſapa, B.
 þæm, H. 12 lænd-, B. 13 framada, H.
 æm, B., later hand. 14 A plural. 15 þape, B.
 æm, V.

4. For blood-running from the nose, take ooze of *SOLSEQUIUM*.
this same wort, and dip a linen cloth in it, and stop Art. LXXVI.
the nostrils with it; soon the blood stancheth.

GROUNDSEL.^a LXXVII.

*Senecio vul-
garis.*

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. LXXVIII.

*Aspidium,
Polypodium,
etc.*

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*.

[REDACTED]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY THE MARKINGS~~

1. Вопросы к тексту
 1. Как вы считаете, что такое искусство?
 2. Почему искусство так важно для человека?
 3. Какие виды искусства вы знаете?
 4. Как искусство влияет на общество?
 5. Почему искусство не умирает?
 6. Как искусство помогает людям?
 7. Почему искусство так важно для культуры?
 8. Как искусство помогает людям лучше понимать друг друга?
 9. Почему искусство так важно для жизни?
 10. Как искусство помогает людям лучше понимать себя?

Ich nehme hier + eine kleine Summe bitte
von der letzten Rechnung + in Rechnung

[illegible]

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.

FERN.
Art. lxxviii.

QUICK OR QUITCH GRASS.^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,^b and see the them, then smear a cloth therewith, lay it to the spleen; thou shalt understand the advantage thereof.

GLADDEN.^c LXXX.

Iris pseudacorus. 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,^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^e of this same wort, pounded, and rendered

^a Quick grass is most fantastically disguised in the drawing, MS. V., fol. 39 b.

^b Still so called by country folk, better known to gentlemen and ladies as couch-grass.

^c Gladden is drawn in MS. V., fol. 39 c.

^d Maturissimam, Lat. 1528.

^e Lat. baccam, as a hip is a berry: the seed is contained in a trilocular capsule.

lukewarm in goats milk, or yet better, in wine^a administer *this*; the sore will cease.

GLADDEN.
Art. lxxx.

BOTHEN. LXXXI.

*Rosmarinus
officinalis.*
Bot.

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,^b 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^c 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.

^a Lat. asinino, which the translator made out as uino.

^b Lat. Ad languentes.

^c This sense has been discussed in Spoon and Sparrow, art. 199.

²² gemængc, H. B.
næmbun, H.

²³ ѿap, B.

²⁴ fulle, B.

²⁵ -bon, B.;

Feld moru.¹ LXXXII.

Deor² pýrt þe man pastinace³ siluaticæ y oðrum naman feld moru nemneþ bið cenned⁴ on gandiſum ſtopum y on beorſum.

Þið þ̅ p̅r̅men eap̅p̅ðlice⁵ cenneþ.⁶ zenim þaſ p̅r̅te þe pe paſtinacam ſiluaticam nemdun⁷ ſeoð on p̅ætepe ſyle þonne þ̅ ſe man h̅ne þ̅ep̅⁸ mid beðige⁹ he bið gehæled.

Þið p̅iſa afeor̅munga¹⁰ zenim þaſ ylcan p̅r̅te paſtinacam ſeoð on p̅ætepe y¹¹ þonne heo geſoden beo menſe¹² h̅y pel y ſyle druncan h̅y¹³ beoð afeor̅made.

Dolhpune. LXXXIII.

Deor pýrt þe man perdicaliſ y oðrum naman dolhpune nemneð b̅yþ cened¹⁴ pið pezaſ y pið peallaſ y on beorſum.

Þið ſot adle y pið cancop¹⁵ zenim þaſ p̅r̅te þe pe perdicaliſ¹⁶ nemdun¹⁷ ſeoð on p̅ætepe beþe¹⁸ þonne þa ſet y þa cnepu.¹⁹ cnuca ſyððan þa p̅r̅te mid p̅yrl̅e dō on ænne clað y leze to þam²⁰ ſotum y to þam²⁰ cneor̅um þu h̅y²¹ pel gehælyt.

Cedelc.²² LXXXIV.

Þið þ̅æg innoðeſ heap̅n̅yſſe²³ zenim þaſ p̅r̅te þe man mercurialiſ y oðrum naman cedelc²⁴ nemneð on

¹ ſeldmoze, B., later hand. ² Deo, H. ³ paſtinace, H.
⁴ cenned, H. B. ⁵ -ſoð-, B.; -ſað-, H. ⁶ cewnen, H. B. ⁷ -don, B.;
 nemdun, H. ⁸ þap, B. ⁹ beðie, H. ¹⁰ Sing., purgationem, Lat.
¹¹ y, H. omits. ¹² menſe, H. B. ¹³ ſyle h̅y, H. ¹⁴ cenned, H. B.
¹⁵ In H., the corrector and glossator has written on his erasure, cneopu,
 knecs. ¹⁶ In H., perdicalis is glossed halmervet. ¹⁷ -don, B.;
 nemdun, H. ¹⁸ beða, B. ¹⁹ cneopa, B.; cneopu, H. ²⁰ ðæm, H., bia.
²¹ h̅y, B. ²² In B. appears, in faded ink, over-written by the later
 xii. century hand, smeozeyurt. ²³ -neſſe, B.; neap̅n̅yſſe, H.
²⁴ cedelc, B., also in heading.

FIELD MORE, or *Parsnep*. LXXXII.FIELD MORE.
Art. 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^a (*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*.^b LXXXIII.*Parietaria
officinalis.*
Bot.

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,^c 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.^d LXXXIV.*Mercurialis
perennis.* Bot.

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.

pætere gegnidene gýle þam ðolegendum gona heo ða hearnþýrre¹ ut² atýhð y ðone maðan afeorumað þam gelice þ̅ gæð gemað.

Þið eazena gār y zerpel zenim ðýrre sýlran pýrte leaƿ gecnucude³ on ealðum pine lege to þam⁴ gape.

Liſ pæter on earan ſriðe zerizen sý zenim þýrre ylcan pýrte reap plæc ðrýpe on þ̅ earpe gona hýt toplýð.⁵

ƿorƿ rearn.⁶ LXXXV.

ƿeor pýrt þe man raðiolum y oðrum naman efor rearn⁷ nemneð⁸ ýr gelic rearne y heo býð cenneð⁹ on ſtanigum ſtopum¹⁰ y on ealðum huſ rcedum y heo hæfð on æghwýlcum leaƿe tƿa enbeþýrðnýrre¹¹ ræzerpa rƿicena y þa rcinað gƿa gold.

Þið heafod ece zenim þar pýrte þe pe raðiolum nemðun¹² ſriðe clæne afeorunde¹³ reoð on ecede þearle ſmýre¹⁴ þonne þ̅ heafud¹⁵ þær¹⁶ hýt geliðezað þ̅ gār.¹⁷

Þudu ceruulle.¹⁸ LXXXVI.

Þið blæðran gape oððe zerpelle zenim þýrre pýrte pýrttruman þe man ſƿaraſi aſneſtiſ y oðrum naman þudu ceruillu¹⁹ nemneð reoð on pætere to reorðan ðæle ðrince ðonne ræſtende reoƿan²⁰ ðaſaſ. y he

¹ -neſſe, B. ² út, B. ³ -ade, H.; gecnocobe, B. ⁴ ðæm, H.
⁵ glihð, H. B. ⁶ De radiolo, id est, pollipodio, O.; eueorfearn and euerfearn, B.; later hands. ⁷ euor-, B. H.; eaforfirn, O.
⁸ næmneð, H. ⁹ cænneð, B. ¹⁰ lanðe, H. ¹¹ -neſſa, B.; ænbeþýrðnýrre, H. ¹² -bon, B.; næmðun, H. ¹³ -mobe, B.; afeornebe, O. ¹⁴ ſmeſa, B. ¹⁵ -foð, B. ¹⁶ þær, B.

¹⁷ In B., one of the intermeddlers has erased rap, thinking perhaps, it was not a good answer to ece. The vacant space left for a painting is

rubbed in water;^a give to the sufferer; soon it draweth out the hardness and purges the maw (or *stomach*). In the same way the seed is beneficial.

CHEADLE.
Art. lxxxvi.

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.

*Polypodium
vulgare. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named radiolus, and by another name everfern, is like fern; and it is produced 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^b; it alleviates the sore.

[Red] WOOD CHERVIL. LXXXVI.

*Asparagus
acutifolius.*

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 *pæpmð*, against V. B. H.

filled in B., by the letters of the alphabet, and atque .: est. amen aue maria gracia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in muneribus atque benedictus fructus uentris tui amen. in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum redemisti me domine deus. ¹⁸ pube cearulla, B. ¹⁹ cýppille, H.; ceapulla, B. ²⁰ -ron, B.

manegum dagum bæþef¹ bpuce 7 na on caldum
pætere² cume ne he cealdne pætan ne þicge pundorlice
he hæle onzýt.

Þið toð ece zenim þýrre sýlfan pýrte seap þe pe
rparagi nemdun³ rýle supan. 7 healde hýt rpa on
hýt muðe.

Þið æddrena rane zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte pýrt-
palañ gecnucude⁴ on pine rýle ðrincan hýt rremað.⁵

Lýf hpýlc ýfel ðæde man þurh ænigne ærfancan
oferne bezaleþ zenim þýrre sýlfan pýrte pýrttuman
geðrigeðe⁶ sýle þicgean⁷ mið pýlle⁸ pætere 7 be-
rppenre⁹ hýne mið þam pætere he bið unbunden.

Saune. LXXXVII.

Þið þa cýnelican adle þe man auþuginem¹⁰ nemneð þ
ýr on ure geþeode¹¹ þæra¹² rýna getoh 7 rota gerpel.
zenim þar pýrte þe man rabanam 7 oðrum naman
pel þam gelice raunam hateþ¹³ sýle ðrincan¹⁴ mið
hunige heo tofenep¹⁵ þ rār þ sýlfe heo ðeþ mið pine
gecnucud.¹⁶

Þiþ hearoð¹⁷ ece zenim þar ýlcan pýrte rabanam
eorþlice¹⁸ gecnucude¹⁹ mið ecede 7 mið ele gemenege-
ede²⁰ smýra²¹ þonne þ hearuð²² 7 þa þunponga²³ healice
hýt rremað.²⁴

Þiþ ðeaðrppungaf zenim þar pýrte rabanam mið
hunige gecnucude²⁵ smýre²⁶ þonne þ rār.

¹ bæþef, H. ² The corrector inserts ne, H. ³ -on, B.
⁴ gecnocobe, B. ⁵ rramað, H. ⁶ Faintly distinguishable from
geðrigeðe, in V. ⁷ ðigcan, B. H. ⁸ pyll, H. ⁹ -sprænre, B.
¹⁰ auþuginem, H. ¹¹ ðeode, H. ¹² þara, B. ¹³ háreð, B.
¹⁴ ðrincan, H. ¹⁵ -rað, B. ¹⁶ gecnocod, B. ¹⁷ hearoð, B.
¹⁸ eorðlice, H. ¹⁹ gecnocobe, B. ²⁰ gemenece, H.; gemenregeð, B.
²¹ smýre, H.; smera, B. ²² hearoð, H. B. ²³ þunponga, H.
²⁴ rramað, H. ²⁵ gecnocobe, B. ²⁶ rmepe, H.; smera, 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. [Red] Wood
CHERVIL.
Art. lxxxvi.

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^a LXXXVII.

*Juniperus
sarina. Bot.*

1. For the morbus regius,^b 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 hearod. LXXXVIII.

Þið eazena gār 7 ȝeipel ȝenim þýrre þýrte þýr-
pelan þe man canu caru 7 on ure ȝeþeode hunder
hearod: hacað¹ ȝeoð on ȝeetepe 7 iſþþan mid þam
ȝeetepe þa eazan² ȝebeþa hræðlice hýt þ̅ gār ȝe-
hriȝað.³

Bremel. LXXXIX.

Þið eazena gār ȝenim þar þýrre þe man eructi⁴ 7
oþrum naman bremel⁵ nemneð fra mearpe ȝecnuca
nim þonne þ̅ þōȝ ȝepleht driȝpe on þ̅ eape hýt þ̅
ȝepanað 7 ȝeriglice ȝehæleþ.⁶

Þið riſet rleþsan ȝenim þýrre ýlcan þýrte cnoþpaȝ
ȝra mearpe 7 þæra⁷ sýn þrura ȝeoſeone⁸ ȝeoð on
ȝeetepe to þriddan dæle sýle þruncan ȝeȝcende þrý
ðaȝaȝ ȝra þ̅ ðu þeah æȝhrýlce dæȝ¹⁰ þone drienc
nipe.¹¹

Þið heort ece ȝenim þýrre ýlcan þýrte leaȝ ȝe-
cnucude¹² þurh hý ȝýlſe leȝe ofer þone rýnſtran tit
þ̅ gār toſærið.

Þið nipe punda ȝenim þýrre ȝýlſan þýrte bloſt-
man¹³ leȝe to ðam pundum butan ælcpe¹⁴ ýldineȝe
7 friecenýrre¹⁵ hý þa punda ȝehælað.¹⁶

Þiþ liþa ſape ȝenim þýrre ýlcan þýrte ſumne dæl
ȝeoð on pine to þriddan dæle 7 of þam pine sýn¹⁷ þonne
þu lýþu ȝebeðede ealle þæra¹⁸ liða untrumnýsse¹⁹ hýt
ȝeliðigaþ.²⁰

¹ hēarod, B.² hacað, H. B.³ eazon, B.⁴ -eazð, B.⁵ The printed Latin, Erucus, id est rubus, or Nomina et virtutes herbe Eruci, rubive.⁶ hræbel, H.⁷ ȝhælp, H. B.⁸ þara, B.⁹ rýſone, H.; ȝeoſone, B.¹⁰ dæȝ, also H. B.¹¹ nipeȝe, B.¹² ȝecnucode, B.¹³ bloſman, B.¹⁴ ælcpe, B.¹⁵ -cennýrre, B.¹⁶ næl, B.¹⁷ sýn, B.¹⁸ þara, H. B.¹⁹ -neſſe, B.²⁰ ȝeliðigað, H. B.

HOUNDS HEAD. LXXXVIII.

*Antirrhinum
orontium. Bot.*

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.*Rubus fruti-
cosus. Bot.*

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,^b 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,^c they will heal the wounds.

5. For sore of joints,^d 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 condyloinnata. Lat.

ƿið ƿæððƿan ƿihte Ʒenim þýſſe ƿlean ƿýrte leaƿ þe
ƿe eƿuſti ƿemduſ¹ ſƿa ƿiƿe Ʒecnucude² leze to ðam
maſe.

Geaƿpe.³ xc.

Ðaſ ƿýrte⁴ þe man melleſolu[m] ƿ on ƿne Ʒeƿeode
Ʒeaƿpe ƿemneþ ƿſ ƿæð þ achilleſ ƿe ealðorƿan hý⁵
ƿindan ƿeolde.⁶ ƿ he mid þýſſe sýlſan ƿýrte Ʒe-
hæleð⁷ þa þe mid ƿſe⁸ Ʒeſleſene ƿ Ʒepundude⁹
ƿæƿan.¹⁰ Eac¹¹ heo of ſumum mannum ƿor þý¹² Ʒe-
nemneð¹³ ƿſ . achýlleor mid þæſe¹⁴ ƿýrte ƿſ sæð þ
he eac¹⁵ ſumne¹⁶ man Ʒehælan ƿeolde¹⁷ þam¹⁸ ƿæſ
thelephon nama.

ƿið toð ece Ʒenim þýſſe ƿýrte ƿýrtƿalan ðe ƿe
melleſolum nemduſ¹⁹ ƿýle etan ƿæſtendum.

ƿiþ ƿunda þe mid ƿſe²⁰ ƿýn Ʒeporhte Ʒenim þaſ
ýlean ƿýrte mid ƿýrle Ʒecnucude.²⁰ leze to þam
ƿundum heo þa ƿunda aƿeornmaþ ƿ Ʒehæleð.²¹

ƿiþ Ʒeſpell Ʒenim þaſ ýlean ƿýrte mýlleſolum mid
buterian Ʒecnucude²² leze to þam²³ Ʒeſpelle.

ƿið þæc hƿýle man eaƿroðlice Ʒemizan²⁴ mæze
Ʒenim þýſſe ýlean ƿýrte ƿos mid eceðe ƿýle ðƿincan
ƿundurlice²⁵ heo haeleþ.²⁶

Liſ ƿund on men acolod sý Ʒenim þonne ða²⁷ sýlſan
ƿýrte melleſolum ƿ Ʒuid ſƿýþe ƿmale ƿ menze²⁸ ƿið
buterian leze ðonne on ða ƿunda²⁹ heo eƿicaf ƿona ƿ
ƿearmað.³⁰

Liſ men þ heaƿoð beſſe oððe uncuð ƿƿýle onze-

¹ nemduſ, H. nemduſ, B. ² Ʒecnucode, B. ³ Ʒeaƿpe, B.
by later hand ⁴ ƿýrte, B. ⁵ hý, B. ⁶ ƿeolde, H.
ƿeolde, V. B. ⁷ Ʒehæleð, H. ⁸ ƿſe, H. ⁹ Ʒeolde, B.
¹⁰ ƿæƿan, H. ƿæƿan, B. ¹¹ Eac, H. ¹² ƿorðig, B. ¹³ Ʒenemneð, H.
¹⁴ þæſe, B. ¹⁵ Eac, H. ¹⁶ ſume, H. ¹⁷ ƿeolde, B. ¹⁸ þam, H.
¹⁹ nemduſ, B. ²⁰ Ʒecnucode, B. ²¹ Ʒehæleð, B. ²² Ʒecnucode, B.
²³ þam, H. ²⁴ mizan, B. ²⁵ Ʒeolde, B. ²⁶ haeleþ, B. ²⁷ þa, H.
²⁸ menze, H. B. ²⁹ ƿunda, B. ³⁰ heo Ʒeƿearmað, H. omitting three
words, ƿearmað, 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. lxxxix.

YARROW.* XC.

*Achillea mille-
folium. Bot.*

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.^b

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.^c

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

* 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.

licce nime þýrre ýlcan þýrte þýrtpalan banðe on þone
þýrpan¹ ðonne cymeð² hým þ to goðne freme.

Éft rið þam ýlcan zenim þar ýlcan þýrte þýrte to
ðaſte do on ða punde þonne býþ heo ſona hatigende.³

Lýf hſýlcum men æðnan ahearpode sýn⁴ oððe⁵
har mete gemýltan⁶ nelle ným⁷ þýrre ýlcan þýrte⁸
ſear menge⁹ ðonne ſin ȝ¹⁰ pæter ȝ huniȝ ȝ þ ſear
eall tosomne¹¹ ſýle hýt him ðonne¹² ſearum ðruncan
ðonne¹³ býþ him ſona bet.

Éft rið þæra¹⁴ ðearma ece¹⁵ ȝ rið ealles¹⁶ þær
manuðer¹⁷ num þar ýlcan þýrte¹⁸ ðrýȝ hý þonne ȝ
ȝeȝnað to ðurte ſpýþe ſmale do ðonne¹⁹ þær ðurcef mſ
eareloſar²⁰ fulle ȝ ðreo full goðer ſineȝ sýle hým
ðonne ðruncan²¹ þ. ðonne deah hýt him rið²² ſpa
hſýlcum earfoðum ſpa him on innan bið.

Lýf ðonne æfter ðam men ȝý goȝoþa ȝetenȝe²³
oððe²⁴ hſýlc innan ȝunð²⁵ brýne . zenim ðonne²⁶ þýrre
þýrte þýrtpalan ȝ ȝecnuca ſpýþe pel do ðonne²⁷ on
ipýþe ȝoð beor²⁸ ſýle hýt him þonne²⁹ placu ſupan .
ðonne³⁰ þene ic þ hýt him pel freme³¹ ȝe rið goȝo-
ðau ȝe rið æȝhſýlcum incundum³² earfoðnýſſum.³³

Rið heafod³⁴ ece zenim þar ýlcan þýrte þýrte
cýþan³⁵ þæroſ³⁶ leȝe ðonne³⁷ on þ heafod ðonne³⁸
ȝeaminð³⁹ hýt ſona þ ſār onpreȝ.⁴⁰

Þiþ þan⁴¹ næððer cýnne ðe man ſpalanȝiur hateð⁴²
ȝeamin þýrre ýlcan þýrte triȝo ȝ þa leaſ ȝeod on ſine .

man 11. 2 cymeð, B. 3 hāt-, B. 4 sýn, B.
15 ȝ. 5 nime, O. 6 þ. þýrte, O.
man 12. B. 7 menȝ to, O. 8 ȝ, B. omits. 9 to gabere, O.
man 13. (for þanne.) 10 þane, O. 11 þapa, B. O.
man 14. 12 A modern hand in H. proposes to add ſarc.
man 15. 13 þane, O. 14 -cel-, B. 15 bican, O., and so often.
man 16. B. 16 menȝe, B. 17 obber, O. 18 cunð, B. O. 19 þane, O.
man 17. 20 biop, B. 21 After þon, H. adds ſpa; þan, O.
man 18. 22 menȝe, B. 23 -mia, O. 24 incunða, 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.

YARROW.
Art. xc.

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 mans 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 ^a 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

^a Ratten is *pus*, *matter*, in Devonshire : understand *purulent inflammation*.

uncūca. ²² -nerrum, H. ²³ héarob, B. ²⁴ to clyðan, H.
²⁵ þap, B. O. ²⁶ þane, O. ²⁷ þaŋ, O. ²⁸ binumð, O. ²⁹ apeg, O.
³⁰ ðam, H.; O. omits the paragraph. ³¹ hát-, B.

Ʒnib ðonne¹ spýþe fmale Ʒ lege on ða² punðe Ʒýf
heo tosomne hleapan polbe Ʒ þonne æfter þam Ʒenim
ða pýrte Ʒ huniƷ menƷc³ to somne Ʒmýpe⁴ þa punðe
ðær⁵ mið þonne hatað heo Ʒona.

Ʒið næddþan Ʒlite Ʒýf hþýlc man hýne bezýrðeþ
mið þýffe pýrte⁶ Ʒ hý⁷ on þege mið him beneþ he
bið Ʒercýlðeð Ʒnam⁸ æghþýlcum⁹ næddeþ cýnne.¹⁰

Ʒið pebe¹¹ hunder Ʒlite Ʒenim ðaƷ ýlcān pýrte
Ʒnib Ʒ hþæten corþ lege on þa punðe ðonne halað
heo Ʒona.

Ʒft pið næddþan¹² Ʒlite Ʒýf Ʒeo punð¹³ forþunden¹⁴
sý Ʒenim þýrre sýlþan¹⁵ pýrte telƷan¹⁶ Ʒeoð on
þætere Ʒnib þonne¹⁷ Ʒpýþe fmale Ʒerodene lege þonne
on ða punðe¹⁸ ðonne¹⁹ þ ðolh open Ʒý Ʒenim þa ýlcān
pýrte unƷodene²⁰ Ʒnib spýþe fmale menƷc²¹ pið huniƷ
lacna²² þonne þa punðe²³ þærmið ðonne²⁴ býð heo
sona hal.

Rude. XCI.

Ʒif blod of nosum flope Ʒenim ðaƷ pýrte þe man
putam Ʒ þam Ʒelice oðrum naman ruðan nemneþ . ðo
telomlice on þa nærðýrþu²⁵ punðorlice heo þ blod of
ðam nærðýrþun²⁶ Ʒepprið.

Ʒið toðundennýsse²⁷ Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcān pýrte putam
sýle hý²⁸ ðælmelum Ʒpa Ʒrene etan²⁹ oððe on ðrince³⁰
þeƷean.³¹

¹ ðon, H. omits. ² ða, V. B. omit. ³ mænec, H. B.
⁴ þam, B. ⁵ þær, B. ⁶ pýrte, O. ⁷ hý, B. ⁸ pið for
⁹ þen, O. ¹⁰ næddre cunne, O. ¹¹ poðef, O.; See
¹² toðun, A. 21. Marsh. O. condenses. ¹³ næddra, O. ¹⁴ fe
¹⁵ sýlþan, O. ¹⁶ telþan, O. ¹⁷ ýlcān, B. ¹⁸ telþan, B.; þiſſan pýrte
¹⁹ þane, O. ²⁰ punða, O. ²¹ þaþ, O.
²² lacna, B. ²³ þærmið Ʒeefodone, O. ²⁴ mænec, H.; mænec, B.;
²⁵ þærmið, B. ²⁶ punða, O. ²⁷ þær, B. O. ²⁸ 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

YARROW.
Art. xc.

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.

*Ruta grave-
olens.* Bot.

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. hatað; 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.

omit seven words by error.

²⁷ to etan? O.

²⁸ þurle, O.

²⁹ þurle, O.

³⁰ þurle, O.

³¹ þurle, O.

²⁶ þurle, O.

²⁷ þurle, O.

²⁸ þurle, O.

²⁹ þurle, O.

³⁰ þurle, O.

³¹ þurle, O.

³² þurle, O.

³³ þurle, O.

³⁴ þurle, O.

³⁵ þurle, O.

³⁶ þurle, O.

³⁷ þurle, O.

³⁸ þurle, O.

³⁹ þurle, O.

⁴⁰ þurle, O.

⁴¹ þurle, O.

⁴² þurle, O.

⁴³ þurle, O.

⁴⁴ þurle, O.

⁴⁵ þurle, O.

⁴⁶ þurle, O.

⁴⁷ þurle, O.

⁴⁸ þurle, O.

⁴⁹ þurle, O.

⁵⁰ þurle, O.

⁵¹ þurle, O.

⁵² þurle, O.

⁵³ þurle, O.

⁵⁴ þurle, O.

⁵⁵ þurle, O.

⁵⁶ þurle, O.

⁵⁷ þurle, O.

⁵⁸ þurle, O.

⁵⁹ þurle, O.

⁶⁰ þurle, O.

⁶¹ þurle, O.

⁶² þurle, O.

⁶³ þurle, O.

⁶⁴ þurle, O.

⁶⁵ þurle, O.

⁶⁶ þurle, O.

⁶⁷ þurle, O.

⁶⁸ þurle, O.

⁶⁹ þurle, O.

⁷⁰ þurle, O.

⁷¹ þurle, O.

⁷² þurle, O.

⁷³ þurle, O.

⁷⁴ þurle, O.

⁷⁵ þurle, O.

⁷⁶ þurle, O.

⁷⁷ þurle, O.

⁷⁸ þurle, O.

⁷⁹ þurle, O.

⁸⁰ þurle, O.

⁸¹ þurle, O.

⁸² þurle, O.

⁸³ þurle, O.

⁸⁴ þurle, O.

⁸⁵ þurle, O.

⁸⁶ þurle, O.

⁸⁷ þurle, O.

⁸⁸ þurle, O.

⁸⁹ þurle, O.

⁹⁰ þurle, O.

⁹¹ þurle, O.

⁹² þurle, O.

⁹³ þurle, O.

⁹⁴ þurle, O.

⁹⁵ þurle, O.

⁹⁶ þurle, O.

⁹⁷ þurle, O.

⁹⁸ þurle, O.

⁹⁹ þurle, O.

¹⁰⁰ þurle, O.

ƿið þæſ maſan¹ ſape ƿenim þýſſe ýlcan ƿýrte sæð
 ƿ ƿſeſel ƿ eceð ſýle þicſean² færtenum ;.

ƿið eaſena ſape ƿ ƿeſſel ƿenim þaſ ýlcan ƿýrte³
 ƿutan pel ƿecnucude⁴ leſe to ðam⁵ ſape eac ƿe
 ƿýrtruma ƿecnucud⁶ ƿ ðær⁷ mið ƿefmýreð⁸ þ ƿáſ
 hýt pel ƿebet.

ƿið þa adle ðe man liſarſum hateð⁹ þ ýſ on uſe
 ƿeſeode¹⁰ oſerſýtulnýſ¹¹ cſeden ƿenim þaſ ýlcan
 ƿýrte ƿutan mið eceðe ƿeſeðe beſeot þonne ðæne¹²
 andſlatan ðær mið.¹³

ƿið eaſena ðýmnýſſe¹⁴ ƿenim ðýſſe ſýlſan ƿýrte¹⁵
 leaſ ſýle etan færtenum ƿ ſýle hý¹⁶ ðſincan on
 ƿine.

ƿið heaſoð ece ƿenim ðaſ ýlcan ƿýrte ſýle ðſincan¹⁷
 on ƿine cnuca¹⁸ eſt þaſ ſýlſan ƿýrte ƿ ƿſunſ þ ƿoſ
 on eceð¹⁹ ſmýſe²⁰ ðonne þ heaſoð þæſmið.²¹ eac
 þeoſ ƿýrte ƿſemað²² ƿið deaðſſſunſar.

*Horsemint.*²³ XCII.

ƿið eaſena²⁴ ſápe ƿenim þýſſe ƿýrte ƿoſ þe²⁵ man
 mentaſtrum ƿ oðrum naman²⁶ hateþ mið
 ſtranſon²⁷ ƿine ƿemeneſeð²⁸ ðó on þ eaſe þeah ðær²⁹
 beon ƿýſmaſ on acennede³⁰ hi³¹ þuſþ³² ðiſ ſceolon³³
 beon ácealbe.

¹ mæſe, O. ² þicſan, H. B. ³ ƿýrte, V. omits. ⁴ ƿe-
 cnocode, B. ⁵ þæm, H. ⁶ ƿecnocod, B. ⁷ þaſ, B.
⁸ ƿeſmeſeð, H. B. ⁹ hát-, B. ¹⁰ -þeode, B. ¹¹ -neſ, B.; oſer-
 ſýtulneſ, H. ¹² þone, B. ¹³ þaſ, B. ¹⁴ -neſſe, B.
¹⁵ ſýle ƿýrtan, B. ¹⁶ hýſ, B. ¹⁷ -ea, O. ¹⁸ cnuca, H. omits ;
 V. is here fretted away. ¹⁹ eceðe ƿ, H. ²⁰ ſmeſa, B. ²¹ þaſ, B.
²² ſmýmað, H. ²³ hoſſunſte, B., by later hand. ²⁴ eaſan, O.,
 A. 12. ²⁵ þaſa ƿurte ƿoſ þ, O. ²⁶ O. ſupplies brocminſte, and alters
 A. text. ²⁷ ſtranſe, O. ²⁸ ƿemænſeð, H.; -ſeð, B. ²⁹ þaſ,

3. For sore of the maw, take seed of this same wort and sulphur and vinegar; administer (*to the patient*) to eat, fasting.

RUE.
Art. xci.

4. For sore of eyes and swelling, take this same wort rue, well pounded, lay it to the sore, also the root pounded, 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 XCII.

Mentha sil-
vestris. Bot.

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 "horsemint," but drawn wrong.

B. O. ²⁰ acæennebe, H. B.; -neb, O.

²¹ hūg, B.

²² þur, O.

²³ ꝛcalon, B.

ƿið hƿeoƿlan ġenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte leaƿ sýle
etan ġeƿiſlice¹ he bið ġehæled.²

ƿæl ƿýrte³ vel ellen ƿýrt. XCIII.

ƿið þ ƿtanar on blæðrian pexen⁴ ġenim þar ƿýrte
þe man ebulum ƿ oðrum naman ellen ƿýrte⁵ nemneþ
ƿ eac sume⁶ men ƿeal ƿýrt hatað⁷ ġecnuca hý⁸
þonne ſƿa mearpe mið hýre leaƿum ſýle ðrincaſ on
ƿine heo⁹ út anýðeþ¹⁰ ða untumnyrre.¹¹

ƿið næddrian ſlite ġenim þar ýlcan ƿýrte þe ƿe
ebulum nemdun¹² ƿ űr þam ðe þu hý¹³ ƿorceorfe
heald hý¹⁴ on þinre handa¹⁵ ƿ cƿeð þrýpa¹⁶ niġon ſiþan¹⁷
omneſ malar beſtial cunto . þ ýr þonne on uƿe¹⁸ ġe-
peode beſing ƿ oſercum ealle ýfele ƿilðdeor . ƿorceorfe¹⁹
hý²⁰ ðonne mið ſƿýþe ƿcearpon ġexe²¹ on þrý²² ðealar .
ƿ þa hƿile þe þu ðiſ ðo²³ þene²⁴ be þam men þe þu
ðærmið²⁵ þeneft²⁶ to ġelacienne²⁷ ƿ þonne þu þanon
penðe²⁸ ne beſeoþ þu þe nā . nim ðonne þa ƿýrte ƿ
cnuca hý²⁹ leġe to þam ſlite ƿona he bið hal.

ƿiþ ƿæteſ ƿeocenýrre ġenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte ƿýrt-
ƿalan ġecnucode³⁰ ƿrinġ þonne þærfoþ³¹ ſƿa þæt þu
hæbbe þærfoþ³² ƿeoƿer ƿeencear³³ ƿ ƿineſ healfne

¹ ġeƿ . B. omits.

² -hal . O.

³ ƿalſurt . B. by later hand.

⁴ ƿeaxaþ . H.

⁵ ƿýrt . H.

⁶ sumæn . H.

⁷ hāt . B. ; hātēð . H.

⁸ hū . B.

⁹ heo . B.

¹⁰ anýð . B.

¹¹ -neſſe . B.

¹² -don . B.

¹³ hū . B. twice.

¹⁴ hānda . B.

¹⁵ þrýpa . B.

¹⁶ riðon . B.

¹⁷ upe . B.

¹⁸ ƿorceorfe . H.

¹⁹ hū . B.

²⁰ seaxe . H.

²¹ þrýx . B.

²² hū . B. also.

²³ þene . H.

²⁴ þap . B.

²⁵ þeneft . H.

²⁶ ġelacienne . B.

²⁷ penðe . H.

²⁸ penðe . B.

²⁹ hí . B.

³⁰ ġecnucode . B.

³¹ þap . B. twice.

³² ƿeencear . B.

The old interpreter has omitted this. Ut scias in cuius
causa natus sis. Herbam mentastrum tolles mundus
in tuo 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

HORSEMENT.
Art. xcii.

WALL WORT, or ELDER WORT.^b XCIII.

*Sambucus
ebulus. Bot.*

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 stellæ tutela sis.

^b 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.

^c Canto, Lat. 1528, but the English text has the verbs in the imperative.

ƿeſteƿ ƿýle ɔruncan ænne¹ on ɔæg hýt ƿƿemað²
mýclum³ þam ƿæteƿƿeocan.

Eac⁴ hýt býnnan⁵ healfon⁶ ƿearpe ealne þone ƿætan
ut atýhþ.

Dƿeopge ɔƿeopfe. xciv.

Ƣeoƿ ƿýrt þe man pollegium ƿ oþrum naman
ɔƿeopge ɔƿoƿle nemneþ hæfð mið hýre manega læce-
ðomaƿ þeah hý⁷ ƿela manna né cunne.⁸ þonne ýr þeos
ƿýrt tƿeƿgea⁹ cýnna þ̅ ƿr ƿer¹⁰ ƿ ƿr̅. Se ƿer¹⁰ hæfaþ
hƿite bloftman¹¹ ƿ þ̅ ƿr̅ hæfaþ reade oþþe bƿune
æghƿæþer ýr nýtlic¹² ƿ ƿundorlic ƿ hi¹³ on him hab-
baþ ƿundorlice mihte mið þam mæftan bleo¹⁴ hý
blofaþ¹⁵ ðonne nealice oþþe ƿýrta ƿerincap ƿ ƿeoƿ-
mað.

Ƣiþ ɔæg innoþer ƿape ƿenim þaƿ ýlcan ƿýrte pol-
legium ƿ cýmen cnuca toƿomne mið ƿætepe ƿ lege to
þam naƿolan¹⁶ ƿona he bið ƿehæled.¹⁷

Eft ƿið þæg maƿan ƿape ƿenim þaƿ ƿýlƿan ƿýrte
pollegium cnuca hý¹⁸ ƿ mið ƿætepe ƿeƿæge¹⁹ sýle
ɔruncan on eceðe hýt þone ƿlættan þæg maƿan ƿel
ƿeliþiƿaþ.²⁰

Ƣið ƿicþan þæra²¹ ƿeƿceapa²² ƿenim þaƿ ýlcan ƿýrte
seoð on ƿeallendon ƿætepe let²³ þonne colian ƿpa oðþ̅
hýt²⁴ man ɔruncan mæge ƿ hýt þonne ɔruncan hýt ƿe-
liþeƿaþ þone ƿicþan.

Eft ƿið þæg innoþer ƿape þeoƿ ƿýlfe ƿýrt ƿƿemaþ²⁵
ƿel ƿeetan²⁶ ƿ to þam naƿolan²⁷ ƿeƿriþen ƿpa þ̅ heo²⁸
ƿam þam naƿolan ƿeallan ne mæge²⁹ ƿona heo þ̅ ƿāƿ
toƿeƿeþ.

Ƣið þam³⁰ ƿeƿope þe þý ɔrýððan ɔæge on man

¹ æne, H. B. ² ƿƿemað, H. ³ micclū, B. ⁴ Eac, H. ⁵ -non, B.
⁶ healfan, H. ⁷ hý, B. ⁸ -na, O. ⁹ tƿeƿgea, B. O. ¹⁰ ƿær, H.,
twice. ¹¹ bloſman, H. B. ¹² neclíc, H. ¹³ hý, B. ¹⁴ bléo, B.
¹⁵ blópað, B. ¹⁶ -rel-, B. ¹⁷ -hæle-, B. ¹⁸ hý, B. ¹⁹ ƿeƿe,

half sextarius of wine; administer one a day to drink; it benefiteth much the watersick *or dropsical*. WALL. WORT. Art. xciii.

4. Also, within half a year it draweth out all the *dropsical* humour.

DWARF DWOSLE, *Pennyroyal*. XCIV.

Mentha pulegium. Bot.

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

H. B.; pef, O. ²⁰ -εγαδ, B. ²¹ þapa, B. ²² -ρεαπα, B. ²³ lær, B.
²⁴ hi, B. ²⁵ γρᾱμαδ, H. ²⁶ geeten, H. ²⁷ -rel-, B. ²⁸ he, B.
²⁹ μαγα, O. ³⁰ þem, H.

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.

DWARF
DWOSE.
Art. xciv.

7. If a dead-borne child be in a *wifes or womans* 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^a 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.

H. B. ²⁷ hūg, B. ²⁸ γ, V. omits. ²⁹ scencas, H.; ꝛcncas, B.
³⁰ ꝛcncas, H. ³¹ þūnbeneꝛre, B. ³² þapa, B. ³³ ꝛcncas, B.
³⁴ hūg, B. ³⁵ þicgan, B.; þyngcan, H. ³⁶ uutpūnnesse ꝛpūlscan, H.; -neꝛ ꝛpūlscan, B.

ƿiþ miltan ƿape Ʒenim þaƷ Ʒlcan ƿýrte polleium
Ʒeoð on eceðe Ʒýle ðrincan fpa ƿearum.

ƿiþ lenden¹ ece Ʒ rið þæra² þeona Ʒape Ʒenim
þaƷ Ʒlcan ƿýrte polleium Ʒ ƿiƿor æƷþreƷ Ʒelice micel
be ƷerihƷe cnuca tosomne Ʒ þonne þu on bæþe sƷ
Ʒinýne³ þærumið⁴ þær⁴ hýt fpyþorƷe ðerize.

Nep̃te. xcv.

ÐaƷ⁵ ƿýrte⁶ man nep̃tamon Ʒ oþrum⁷ naman
nep̃te nemneþ Ʒ eac ƷƷecaf hý⁸ mente orinon hataþ.

neððre.

ƿiþ næðran Ʒhte Ʒenim þaƷ ƿýrte⁹ ðe ƿe nep̃-
tamon nemdun¹⁰ cnuca mið Ʒine ƷƷinƷ þonne þ ƿor
Ʒ¹¹ sýle¹² ðrincan on Ʒine¹³ Ʒ Ʒenim eac þa leaƷ¹⁴
þýƷƷe sýlfan ƿýrte Ʒecnucude¹⁵ leƷe to þære¹⁶ Ʒunde.

Cammoc. xcvi.

The fig., V.,
fol. 45 a, I
hold to be
peucedanum
officinale.

ÐaƷ ƿýrte¹⁷ man Ʒeucedanum Ʒ oþrumi naman cam-
moc¹⁸ nemneþ.

Neððre.

Ðeor ƿýrƷ þe ƿe Ʒeucedanum nemdun¹⁹ mæƷ næðran
mið hýre fƷiece²⁰ aƷlian.²¹

ƿið næðran fhte Ʒenim þaƷ Ʒlcan ƿýrte Ʒeucedanum
Ʒ betonicam Ʒ heorƷef fmeorup²² oððe²³ þ meap̃h Ʒ
eceð ðo tosomne leƷe þonne to þære²⁴ Ʒunde he hið
Ʒehæleð.²⁵

ƿið þa adle þe ƷƷecaf ƷƷeneƷƷ nemnað þ iƷ on upe

¹ lænð-, B. ² þera, V.; þara, B. ³ fnepa, B. ⁴ þap, B., twice.
V. is here defective. ⁵ Ðeor, II. ⁶ ƿýrte; altered later to
ƿýrƷ þe, B. ⁷ on upum, II. ⁸ hý, B. ⁹ ƿýrƷ, O.
¹⁰ nemdun, V.; nemðun, II.; -don, B. ¹¹ Ʒ, B. omits. ¹² fule, O.
¹³ mið þan Ʒine, O. ¹⁴ leaƷ, B.; O. alters a little. ¹⁵ Ʒecnucude, V.;
Ʒecnocude, B. ¹⁶ þære, B. O. ¹⁷ A meddling hand has
inserted þ into ƿýrte, in B. ¹⁸ cammoc, II. ¹⁹ -don, B.; næmðan, II.

13. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take this same wort pulegium, seethe in vinegar, give it so warm to drink.

DWARF
DWOSLE.
Art. xciv.

14. For ache of loins and sore of the thighs,^a 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.^b *Catsmint.* XCV.

*Nepeta cat-
taria.* Bot.

This wort is named nepeta, and by another name nepte, and also the Greeks call it καλαμίνθη ὀρεινή.

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. XCVI.

*Peucedanum
officinale.* Bot.

1. This wort is named πευκέδανος, 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

^a Ad sciam (*so*) vel coxarum dolorem. Lat., 1528. So that *thigh* must include *hip*.

^b Drawn fairly well in MS. V., fol. 44 d.

^c As Celsus, lib. iii. c. 18.

²⁰ грѣеце, H.

²⁴ бѣпе, B.

²¹ аплізан, B.

²⁵ zelacnub, H.; -ноб, B.

²² гмеруп, H.; -пу, B.

²³ обѣпат, O.

LEXICARIVM

þæt he ðe ðeodeg þæt býþ ðonne þæt heafod
 ðonne þar² ylcan pýrte peuce-
 ðe ðeðeot þonne þæt heafod þærmið³

þe ðe pýrte. XCVII.

þe ðenim þar pýrte þe man⁵ hinnula
 þe ðaman fpepe pýrte nemneþ 7
 ðe naflan⁶ 7 finuleg⁷ pýrtpalan enuca
 ðe ðe plæc ðrincan pceapþice hýt

þe 7 pæwunge⁹ ðenim þaf ylcan pýrte
 heo þa tef ætþýmeð.

þe naflan¹⁰ sýn penz pýrmaþ ðenim
 ðe ðenulan enuca on þine leze to þam

Rabbe. XCVIII.

þe ðe cýnozloþram 7 oðrum ðaman
 ðe ðeac¹³ þume men linguam cany

Naedþe.

þe ðe pýrte þe pe cýnozloþram nem-
 ðe ðe ðeac¹⁶ 7 on þine æþiðeð.

þe ðe þe þý¹⁸ feorþan ðæze on man
 ðe ðe ylcan pýrte cýnozloþram ða þe

T
 f
 h
 l
 r
 "

1. þar, B. 2. ppamað, H. 3. H. omits
 4. naflan, B. 5. finuleg, B. 6. ppamað, H.
 7. naflan, H.; naflan, B.
 8. V. and B. write þe, which is not wanted.
 9. ðeac, H. 10. ðon, B. 11. ppam, H., with mað
 12. ðeac, B. 13. þam, H. 14. þig, B.
 15. The folios of H. have been ill put together, we pass
 16. to 50 a, four words being missing.

that is, in our language, witlessness of the mind, which is when the head is on fire; then take this same wort peucedanus, pound it in vinegar, then souse the head with it; it benefits highly.^a

CAMMOCK.
Art. xcvi.

SPEARWORT. XCVII.

Inula helenium.
Bot.

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 steadieth 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.

Plantago lanceolata. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named *κυνόγλωσσον*,^b and by another name rib, and also some men call it *linguam canis*. (*Sentence incomplete.*) Snake.^c

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 *πυκνέδανος*; the English interpreter had a different text.

^b *Cynoglossa*, Lat., ed. 1528. But Ribwort is *Arnoglossum*. In MS. Bodley, 130, glossed "*Hundestongæ*," 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.

feorep leaƿ hæbbe cnuca hý¹ sýle ðrincan on ƿætere
heo alýreƿ þone man.

ƿiƿ ðæra² eaƿena unnýtlicnýrre ƿ ƿið ƿ man ƿel
ƿehýpan³ ne mæge ƿenim þaƿ ýlcan ƿýrte cýnozloƿram
ƿecnucode⁴ ƿ on ele ƿeplæhte⁵ ðrýpe on ƿ⁶ eaƿe
ƿundorlice hýt hæleƿ.

Sundcorn. XCIX.

For the figure,
see the fac-
simile.

Deos ƿýrte ðe man ƿaxifraƿam ƿ oþrum naman
rundcorn nemneð býþ cenneð⁷ on ðunum ƿ on sæn-
ihtum⁸ ƿcorum.

ƿið ƿ ƿtanar on blæðran ƿexen ƿenim þaƿ ƿýrte
þe ƿe ƿaxifraƿam nemdun⁹ cnuca on ƿine ƿýle ðrincan
þam þolizendan¹⁰ ƿ ðam ƿeƿerizendan on ƿearmum
ƿætere ƿra andƿearð¹² heo ýr þær þe iƿ sæð of ðam þe
hiƿ aƿandebon¹⁸ ƿ heo þý ýlcan ðæge þa ƿtanar ƿor-
briƿeð ƿ hý¹⁴ ut¹⁵ atýhð ƿ þone man to hýr hæle
ƿelædeþ.¹⁶

Eorð ýfrið.¹⁷ c.

Hedera helix.

ƿið ƿ ƿtanas on blæððran¹⁸ ƿexen ƿenim þýrre
ƿýrte þe man heðeran niðran ƿ oþrum naman eorð
ýfrið nemneþ feorƿon beƿian oððe endluƿon¹⁹ on ƿætere
ƿeƿniðene ƿýle ðrincan ƿundorlice heo²⁰ ƿtanar on
þære²¹ blæðran ƿeƿaðeƿað ƿ hý to briƿeð²² ƿ þurh
niðþan ut atýhð.

ƿið heaƿoð safi²³ ƿenim þaƿ ýlcan ƿýrte heðeran ƿ

¹ hux, B. ² ðara, B. ³ ƿehýpan, B. ⁴ ƿecnocode, B.
⁵ -pleh-, B. ⁶ oþ, B. ⁷ cenneð, B. ⁸ ƿtænizum, H. B.
⁹ -don, B. ¹⁰ -ðū, H. B. ¹² anƿæbe, H., on an erasure; andƿearð,
a mere Latinism, offended the later owner of the MS. ¹⁸ -ðod-, B.
¹¹ hux, B. ¹³ út, B. ¹⁶ -læð-, B. ¹⁷ eorðýfrið, B., by later hand.

cynoglossum, that one (*namely*) which may have four leaves, pound it, give it to drink in water; it releases the man.

RIBWORT.
Art. xcvi.

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.

*Saxifraga
granulata.*

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.¹⁸ C.

*Glechoma
hederacea.*
Bot.

1. In case that stones wax in the bladder, take seven or eleven berries rubbed *small* in water of this wort, which is named heder a 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 heder a, and

^a The figure in MS. V. is *Hedera helix*.

¹⁸ -bpan, H. ¹⁹ ænlujan, H.; enðljene, B. ²⁰ heo þa, B. ²¹ šape, B.

²² bþuncð, V. and H. before correction; tó þþungð, B. ²³ écc, H. B.

posan pos on pine ȝeƿeƿeð¹ smýre² þonne þa ðunƿonȝa
ȝ þone andƿlatan þ̅ ȝān ȝeliðȝaþ.³

Þið miltan saƿe ȝenim þýȝre ýlcan⁴ ƿýrte cƿoppaȝ
æƿeȝt⁵ þrý.⁶ æt oþrum ȝæle ƿif. æt þam þrýððan
ȝæle seorone. æt þam ȝeorþan cýrre niȝon.⁷ æt þam
ƿiftan cýrre⁸ enðlufon.⁹ æt þam sixtan cýrre þreo-
týne.¹⁰ ȝ æt þam ȝeoroþam cýrre ƿifstýne.¹¹ ȝ æt þam
ehteoþan¹² cýrre ȝeorohtýne. ȝ æt þam niȝoþan cýrre
niȝontýne. æt þam teoþan ȝæle ān¹³ ȝ tƿentiȝ.¹⁴ ȝýle
ðruncan dæȝhramlice on ƿíne ȝýf he þonne on ƿeoƿe
ȝý ȝýle ðruncan on ƿearmum ƿæteƿe mýcelon he býþ
ȝebet ȝ ȝeƿanȝoð.

Þið þæra¹⁵ ƿýrma ȝlite þe man spalanȝioneȝ nemneð
ȝenim þýȝre ȝýlfan ƿýrte ȝeap þæȝ ƿýrtpalan þe ƿe
heðeƿam nemðun¹⁶ sýle ðruncan.

Et þið þæra¹⁷ ƿunða lacnunȝe ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan
ƿýrte seoð on pine leȝe to þam ƿundum.¹⁸

Þiþ þ̅ næƿþýrli ȝýle stincen¹⁹ ȝenim þýȝre sýlfan
ƿýrte seap. ƿel ahlýtƿeð²⁰ ȝeoƿ on þa næƿþýrli.

Þið þæra²¹ eaƿena unnýtlincýfse ȝ ƿið þ̅ man ne
mæȝe ƿell²² ȝehýpan²³ ȝenim þýȝre ýlcan ƿýrte ȝeap
fýþe clæne mið ƿine ðrýþe on þa eaƿan²⁴ he bið
ȝelacnuð.²⁵

Þiþ þ̅ heafod ne ace ƿor ȝunnan hætan ȝenim þýȝre
sýlfan ƿýrte leaƿ fýþe hneȝce cnuca on eceðe smýre²⁶
þonne þone andƿlatan þærmuð²⁷ eac hýt ȝremaþ²⁸ on-
ȝean²⁹ ælc ȝar³⁰ þe þam heafode³¹ ðeƿeþ.

¹ -ƿeȝ-, B. ² smýra, B. ³ -eȝað, B. ⁴ ýlan, V. ⁵ æƿoƿt, H.
⁶ þrýȝ, B. ⁷ niȝone, H. ⁸ cipe, B. ⁹ ænðlufon, H.; enðlufon, B.
¹⁰ -týne, B. ¹¹ ȝifstene, B. ¹² eahƿeoþan, B. ¹³ ān, H.
¹⁴ tƿenti, B. ¹⁵ þæra, B. ¹⁶ -ðon, B. ¹⁷ þæra, B. ¹⁸ ƿundun, V.
¹⁹ -nean, B. ²⁰ -tƿeð, B. ²¹ þæra, B. ²² ƿel, H. ²³ ȝehýpan, B.

ooze of rose extracted in wine, then smear the temples and the forehead; it relieves the sore. EARTH IVY.
Art. c.

3. For sore of milt, *or spleen*, take heads^a 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 φαλάγγια, *tarantulas*,^b take juice of the root of this same wort, which we named hederā; 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 nesh, *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 φαλάγγια are not tarantulas.

²⁴ φ escape, B. ²⁵ -ноб, B. ²⁶ смѣра, B. ²⁷ бар, B. ²⁸ гранаѣ, H.
²⁹ ongen, H. ³⁰ гáp, H. ³¹ hearde, B.

Organe. CI.

Þið þær hearðer¹ sape genim þýrte þýrte ešear þe
man reppillum y oppum naman organe nemneþ y ele
y gebærned² realt to rryþe³ smalan duſte gebrýt
gemente⁴ ealle to somne smýre⁵ þ hearð þærmið⁶
hýt býþ hal.

Eft þið hearð ece genim þar ýlcan þýrte reppillum
gefoðene enuca on ecede smýre⁷ þærmið⁸ þa ðunponga
y þone andplatan.

Gif hpa forbærned sý genim þar ýlcan þýrte reppillum
y ærþrore ænne⁹ rryð y anre ýntſan¹⁰ ge-
rihte gerþýrfer of seolſre y roſan¹¹ þreora ýntſena¹²
gerihtre gepuna þonne eall tosomne on anum moſtere
ðo¹³ þonne ðærto¹⁴ pex y healfer punðer gerihte
beþan ſmerupes¹⁵ y heortener¹⁶ reoð ealle¹⁷ tosomne
reoruna hýt y leze to þam bærnette.¹⁸

Permod. CII.

Þeos þýrte þe man abrynthium y oppum naman
permod nemneð¹⁹ býþ cenneð²⁰ on beþanum ſtopum y
on dunum²¹ y on ſtænilicum²² rtopum.

Þið þ man læla y oðre sār of lichaman geðo²³
genim þar þýrte abrynthium reoð on pætere ðo þonne
on anne²⁴ clað leze to þam sape gýf þonne se lichoma²⁵
meapn²⁶ rý reoð on hunize²⁷ leze to þam ſape.²⁸

¹ hearðer, H. B. ² -net, B. ³ rryþan, H. ⁴ gemænge, H.;
-mæng, B. ⁵ smýra, B. ⁶ þærmið, H.; þap, B. ⁷ rryþa, B.
⁸ þap, B. ⁹ anne, H. ¹⁰ ýntſena, H., with marks of erasure.
¹¹ roſan, B. ¹² ýntſena, H.; ýntſa, B., see St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30.
¹³ ðo, B. ¹⁴ þap, B. ¹⁵ -puf, B. ¹⁶ hyrtener, H. ¹⁷ eall, H.;
eal, B. ¹⁸ Wanting in the Latin texts. ¹⁹ peremod nemneð, O., and
here stops the sentence. ²⁰ cenneð, H. B. ²¹ ðúnū, B. ²² ſtæni-
licum, altered by erasure to ſtæniſum, H.; -niſum, B. ²³ geðo, H. B.;
gebon? O., which omits a line. ²⁴ ænne, H. B. ²⁵ -hama, B.
²⁶ -pup, B. ²⁷ -niſ, B. ²⁸ ſape, O.

ORGANY,^a *Wild marjoram.* CL.*Origanum
vulgare. Bot.*

1. For sore of the head, take juice of this wort which is named serpyllum, and by another name *ὄρεϊράνον*, 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 CII.*Artemisia ab-
sinthium. Bot.*

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
lumbricoides.*

ƿið þ̅ ƿenȝ ƿýrmar ýmbe¹ þone naſolan² ðeȝen³
ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan ƿýrte⁴ abrinthium ȝ hæpe huan⁵
ȝ electrum⁶ ealpa ȝelice mýcel seoð on ȝeſpetum
ƿætere⁷ oppe⁸ on ƿine lege tupa oððe⁹ þrīpa to þam
naſolan hýt cpeþ þa ƿýrmar.

Salme. CIII.

ƿið ȝicþan þæra¹⁰ ȝeȝceapena¹¹ ȝenim þaȝ ƿýrte ðe
man ȝaluian nemneð seoð on ƿætere ȝ mid þam
ƿætere ſmyre¹² þa ȝeȝceapu.¹³

Eft ƿið ȝicþan þæȝ ſetleȝ ȝenim þaȝ ýlcan ƿýrte
ȝalſian¹⁴ ȝeoð on ƿætere¹⁵ ȝ mid þam ƿætere beþa þ̅
ȝetl hýt ȝeliðȝað ðone ȝicþan healice.

Celendpe. CIV.

ƿið þ̅ ƿenȝ ƿýrmar ýmb¹⁶ ðone naſolan ƿexen
ȝenim þaȝ ƿýrte þe man colianþrum ȝ oðrum naman
þam ȝelice cellendpe nemneð ȝeoð on ele to þrýððan
ðæle do to þam ȝape ȝ eac¹⁷ to ðam hearode.¹⁸

ƿið þ̅ ƿiȝ hræðlice cennan¹⁹ mæȝe²⁰ ȝenim þýȝȝe²¹
ýlcan colianþran ȝæð endluſon²² corn oððe þreottýne²³
enýte mid anum ðræðe²⁴ on anum clænan²⁵ linenan²⁶
claþe nime ðonne an²⁷ man þe sý²⁸ mæȝðhader²⁹ man.
cnapa oppe mæȝðen ȝ healde æt þam ƿýnȝȝian þeo
neah þam ȝeƿealde ȝ ȝona ſpa eall seo³⁰ ȝeacnung³¹

¹ yb, H., as in Narratiunculus, p. 72, altered to ýmb; embe, O. ² na-
ſolan, B.; naſlan, by first hand, H. ³ ðeȝen, H.; -an, O. ⁴ ƿýrte, O.
⁵ huan, B.; hara huna, O. ⁶ electrum, H. B. O. ⁷ patere, O.
⁸ oððer, O. ⁹ oððer, O. ¹⁰ þæra, B. ¹¹ ȝeȝceapa, B.;
ȝeȝceapa, H.; cf. St. Marharete, p. 87, art. 30. ¹² smýra, B.
¹³ -ſeapu, B. ¹⁴ ȝaluian, B. ¹⁵ V. omits four words. ¹⁶ ýb, H.
¹⁷ eac, H. ¹⁸ hearde, B. ¹⁹ cennan, B. H. ²⁰ ne
mæȝ, H.; mæȝ, V. ²¹ þaȝ, H. ²² endluſan, B. ²³ -ttene, B.
²⁴ þræðe, B.; ðræðe, H. ²⁵ clænan, B. ²⁶ linenan, H. omits;
-nū, B. ²⁷ an, B. ²⁸ sý, B. ²⁹ -hād-, B. ³⁰ ȝeo, B.
³¹ eacnung, H.

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.

WORMWOOD.
Art. cii.

SALVIA, *Sage*.^a CHIL.

Salvia. Bot.

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.^b

CORIANDER.^c CIV.

*Coriandrum
sativum. Bot.*

1. In case that round^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

^a *Salvia, Bot.* is figured in MS. V., fol. 47 a. Nearly the same figure is in MS. A., MS. G.

^b Wanting in Latin text.

^c The figure is wholly decayed in MS. V. No distinguishing mark of coriander can be seen in MS. Add. 17063, fol. 47 a.

^d Round worms are akin to tape worms.

*Ascarides
lumbricoides.*

ƿið þ̅ ƿenȝ ƿýrȝ
ȝenim þar ȝlcan ƿýr
ȝ elechtrum⁶ ealȝ
ƿætere⁷ oþþe⁸ on
napolan hýt cƿelþ

ætz¹ þý læȝ þar

æƿemað⁵ ƿel þeos

man

ægeƿizeð⁹ ȝe eac⁹

ƿið ȝicþan þæȝ
man ȝaluian
ƿætere smyre¹²

VL

Et ƿið ȝicþan
ȝalȝian¹⁴ ȝeoð
recl hýt ȝelid

ægeƿize þe man¹²
ægeƿize ceƿille nem-
æge ȝ ðreorȝe ðorȝlan
æge ȝ anne¹⁶ cuculeȝe
æge ƿorȝ ƿýll tosomne
æge hƿæðlice ȝeƿnanȝaþ.

ƿið þ̅
ȝenim þar
þam ȝelice
ðæle ðo to

CVII.

ƿið þ̅
ȝlcan eo
cnýte
claþe
cnapu
neali

æge ȝ ƿið þ̅ man ȝemȝan¹⁹
æge þos þe man ȝimbrȝum
æge mneþ ȝýle þam þolȝen-
æge man²⁰ ȝýf he ȝeƿorȝende²¹
æge hum on ƿine ðrincean ðu

1 ȝ

2 ȝ

3 hū

4 oð

5 æ

6 æ

7 æ

8 æ

9 æ

10 æ

11 æ

12 æ

13 æ

14 æ

15 æ

16 æ

17 æ

18 æ

19 æ

20 æ

21 æ

22 æ

1 æȝ, H.

2 þar, B.

3 nemnéð, H.

4 hȝ, B.

5 -con, B.; ðrænceon, H.

6 H. 7 -nað, B. 8 þȝ, B.

9 þȝan, H. B. 10 þar, B.

11 ȝeƿorȝende, B. 12 -naȝ, B.;

the leechdom, lest part of the inwards follow there-
after. CORIANDER.
Art. civ.

Purslane.^a CV.*Portulaca*
sativa. Bot.

For violent gonorrhœa, this wort is of good
advantage, which is named porcilaca, or *purslane*,
and by another name , either swallowed by
itself, or also with other drinks.

CHERVIL.^b CVI.*Anthriscus*
cerefolium. Bot.

For sore of the maw or stomach, take three heads
of this wort, which is named cerefolium, and by
another name like that, chervil, so green, and dwarf
dwosle, or *pennyroyal*, pound them in a treen or
wooden mortar, and a spoon full of spoilt honey, and
a green poppy, boil them together; give them to be
swallowed, it then quickly strengtheneth the maw.

BROOKMINT.^c CVII.*Mentha hir-*
suta. Bot.

For sore of the bladder, and in case that a man
may not mie, that is, pass water, take ooze of this
wort, which is named σισύμβριον, 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.

^a This article is wholly wanting in the Latin texts. The
figure in MS. V. has perished.

^b See art. LXXXVI. The drawings belonging to the two
articles are totally unlike. The figure in MS. A., fol. 47 b,
has traces of long seed pods; MS. V., fol. 47 c, has lozenge
leaves only.

^c The figure in MS. V., fol. 47 d, was probably intended for
this plant.

Alexanders.^a CVIII.*Smyrniun
olusatrum.*

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.^b CIX.

1. This wort is named λελριον, and by another name lily.

Drawing of a snake.

2. For bite of adder, take this wort, which we named lily, and the wort bulbus,^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.

See arts. LVI.,
CXXVIII.,
CLXXXIV.

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 τιβύμαλλος γαλακ-<sup>Euphorbia
lathyris.</sup> τῆς,(?)^d and by another name lacterida, is produced (*Sprengel.*) in wet places and on shores.^e

^b The lily in MS. V., fol. 48 a, is good; flowers blue; they are blue also in the Vienna MS. of Dioskorides.

^c Herbae lilii bulbum conterito et in potu dabis; aut ipsum bulbum tritum morsui apponas. Lat.

^d Of the sorts Dioskorides and Plinius, xxvi. 40, *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.

^e Tithymalum nostri herbam lactariam vocant.
Nascitur in asperis maritimis. Plin., xxvi. 40.

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.

LACTERIDA.
Art. cx.

3. Against warts, take milk of this same wort and ooze of cloffing, apply to the wart; the third day it healeth the warts.

See art. ix.

4. Against leprosy, take heads of this same wort, sodden with tar, smear therewith.

WOOD THISTLE.^a CXI.

Cnicus lanceo-
latus; or per-
haps *C. palus-*
tris; see Fuch-
sius, p. 53.

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^b 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 "Disfil."

^b Quod habet in capite summo, medullam viridem. Latin text.

CXII.

Deor pýrt þe man lupinum montanum y oþrum
naman nemneþ býþ cenned¹ pīð hegar y on
randigum storum.

Pīð þ þýrmar ymb ðone naþolan ðerigen² zenim
þar pýrte lupinum montanum gecnucude³ gýle ðrincan
on ecede anne⁴ scenc⁵ fulne butan⁶ ýldingce⁷ heo ða
þýrmar ut arýrpeð.

Grýr þonne cildan⁸ þ sýlfe ðerige⁹ zenim ðar ýlcen
pýrte lupinum y permod cnuca tosomne leze to ðam
naþolan.

p'. Grýð corn.¹⁰ CXIII.

Þeos pýrt þe man lactýridem y oþrum naman grýð-
corn nemneð býð cenned¹¹ on bezanum rtorum y on
randigum.

Pīð þær innoþel hearðnýrre zenim þýrre pýrte gæð
þ gýndon ða corn¹² pel afeornude¹³ gýle ðrincan on
pearum¹⁴ ætere gona hýt þone¹⁵ innoð aŕtýrpeþ.

p'. Lactuca. CXIV.

Þeos pýrt þe man lactucam leporunam y oþrum
naman¹⁶ þam gelice lactucam nemneþ bið cenned¹⁷ on
bezanum storum y on randigum. be ðýrre pýrte ýr
sæð þ ge hara ðonne he on sumura¹⁸ for frīðlice
hætan¹⁹ geteorud²⁰ býþ mid þýffe pýrte hýne sýlfne
gelacnað.²¹ for þý²² heo ýr lactuca leporunam ge-
nemneð.

Pīð geforþende²³ zenim þar²⁴ pýrte lactucam leporu-

¹ cenned, H. B. ² ðerigen, B. ³ gecnucode, B. ⁴ ænne, B.
⁵ geenc, B. ⁶ buton, B. ⁷ -ingce, B. ⁸ cildan, B.
⁹ ðerige, H. ¹⁰ Grýð corn, B., by later hand. See interpretation.
¹¹ cenned, H. B. ¹² corn, H. ¹³ -mode, B. ¹⁴ pearum, H.
¹⁵ þone, B. ¹⁶ naman, H. ¹⁷ cenned, H. B. ¹⁸ -mera, B.
¹⁹ hætan, B. ²⁰ -eorð, B.; -eorð, H. ²¹ -noð, H. ²² forþon, H.;
forðig, B. ²³ geforþende, B.; geforþendne, H. ²⁴ þar, H.

* CXII.

Lupinus luteus.
Bot.

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.

The berries of
Dafne laureola,
which MS. V.,
fol. 49 a, at-
tempts to draw.
See Flora Aus-
triaca, pl. 183.

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.^b CXIV.*Prenanthes*
muralis. Bot.

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,

* Not lupine, but *Arthrolobium* (H.) is drawn in MS. A., fol. 48 b. MS. V. has an equally false figure, and colours the pods blue, but they are lupine pods.

^b See the glossary, in *Hares lettuce*.

nam lege him nýtcendum¹ under hīr pýle² he byþ
gehæled.

ƿ'. Dperhpette. CXV.

*Momordica
elaterium*, is
probably meant
by the draw-
ing, MS. V.,
fol. 49 c.

Deor ƿýrt þe man cucumerem ƿiluaticum 7 oþrum
naman hperhpette nemneþ býþ cenned³ neah ƿæ 7 on
hatum storum.

ƿið þæra⁴ ƿina⁵ sape 7 ƿið foetale zenim⁶ ƿýrtƿalan
þýrre ƿýrte þe ƿe cucumerem ƿilƿaticum nemdun⁷
ƿeoð on ele to þriððan dæle smýre⁸ þær mid.⁹

Gif cild miþborien ƿý zenim ðýrre ýlcan ƿýrte
ƿýrtƿuman to þriððan¹⁰ dæle ƿeodenne¹¹ þreah ðonne
þ cild þær mid¹² 7 ƿýr hƿa þýrre ƿýrte ƿærtm ƿærtende
ƿizeð¹³ hýt him becýmð to ƿreanýrre¹⁴ for ðý¹⁵ gehƿa
hine forhæbbe þ he hi¹⁶ na ƿæstende etc.

ƿ'. Denep¹⁷ .j. Canuere. CXVI.

Deos ƿýrt þe man cannane¹⁸ ƿilƿatica 7 oþrum
naman henep¹⁹ nemneþ býþ cenned²⁰ on ƿiþerƿædum
storum ƿið ƿeƿar. 7 heƿas.²¹

ƿið þæra²² breoſta ƿape ƿenim þar ƿýrte canna-
rem²³ ƿiluaticam ƿecnucude²⁴ mid ƿýrle lege to þam
breoſtan²⁵ heo tofeſeþ þ ƿeſpel. 7 ƿýr þær²⁶ hƿýlc
ƿegaderung biþ heo þa afeormaþ.

ƿið cile bærnetter zenim þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte ƿærtm²⁷
mid netelan ƿæde ƿecnucudne²⁸ 7 mid ecebe ƿeƿeſed²⁹
lege to þam sape.³⁰

¹ -dúm, H. ² pele, H. ³ cænned, H. B. ⁴ þara, B.
⁵ ƿina, H. ⁶ able; zenim, H. ⁷ -dúm, H.; -don, B. ⁸ smýra, B.
⁹ þar, B.; þærmid, H. ¹⁰ þriððæle, B. ¹¹ -dene, H. B. ¹² þar, B.
¹³ ðizeð, H. B. ¹⁴ ƿreanýrre, B. ¹⁵ forðis, B. ¹⁶ hƿs, B.
¹⁷ henep, B., by later hand. ¹⁸ cannaue, B.; in H. glossed wilde henep.
¹⁹ henep, B. ²⁰ cænned, H. B. ²¹ V. omits the two last words.
²² þara, B. ²³ cannaue, B. (that is cannabim.) ²⁴ -cude, H.;
ƿecnocobe, B. ²⁵ -rū, B. ²⁶ þar, B. ²⁷ ƿærtm, H. ²⁸ -cude, H.
and V., before correction; ƿecnocobne, B. ²⁹ -ƿeſe-, B. ³⁰ ƿape, H.

lay it for him, without his knowing it, under his pillow; he will be healed. LETTUCE.
Art. cxiv.

WHERWHET. CXV. *Cucumber.*

Cucumis.

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 ^a 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.

C. sativa?
Bot.

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,^c *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 pýrte þe man putam montanam y oþrum
naman¹ þam zelice pudan nemneþ býþ cenned² on
dunum y on unbezanum ftorum.

Þið eaƷena dýmnýrre³ y rið ýfele dolh zenim þýrre
ýrte leaþ þe pe putam montanam nemdun⁴ on ealðum
rine ƷeƷodene do þonne on an Ʒlæfen fæt smýre⁵
fýþþan þær mid:⁶

Þiþ ðiepa⁷ hƷeoƷta sape zenim þaƷ ýlcan pýrte
putam řiluaticam cnuca on tƷrýpenan⁸ fæte . nim
þonne sƷa mýcel řpa ðu mid ðrim řingƷon⁹ ƷeƷƷupan
mæƷe do on¹⁰ an fæt y þær¹¹ to anne¹² řcenc¹³ řinef
y tƷreƷen pæteƷeř sýle ðruncan ƷeƷeƷte hýne þonne
řume hƷile sona he býð hæl.¹⁴

Þið hƷeř sape zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte anne¹⁵
Ʒupan y oþerne healfne seƷteƷeř pæteƷeř y ealřpa
mýcel humiƷeř řýll¹⁶ tosomne řýle ðruncan þrý¹⁷
ðaƷaƷ . ma Ʒýř him þeaƷf sý . þu hine miht Ʒehælan.

Þið þ man Ʒemigan¹⁸ ne mæƷe zenim þýrre ýlcan
pýrte putte řiluaticce niƷon řtelan¹⁹ y pæteƷeř ðrý
řcencar²⁰ cnuca tořomne²¹ y eceðes healfne řeƷteƷeř
řýll eal tořomne sýle ðruncan sinƷallice niƷon ðaƷaƷ
he býð Ʒehæled.²²

Þið þaƷe²³ næðpan²⁴ řlite ðe man řeoƷpiuř hateþ
zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte sæð putte řiluaticce cnuca on
wine sýle ðruncan hýt Ʒeliðřaþ²⁵ þ saƷi.

1 aman, B. 2 cenned, H. B. 3 -nerre, B. 4 nendun, V.;
5 answa, B. 6 smýpa, B. 7 þap, B. 8 þapa, B. 9 -num, H.
10 ƷeƷƷupan, H. 11 on, H. 12 þap, B. 13 ænne, H. B. 14 řcenc, B.
15 ænne, B. 16 řýll, H. 17 þrýg, B.
18 řcencar, B. 19 řtelan, H. 20 řcencar, B. 21 The penman
has written seven words, and in supplying them put the usual caret
22 řehæled, B. 23 þaƷe, B. 24 næðpan, H.
25 řeliðřaþ, B.

RUE.^a CXVII.*Ruta montana.*
Bot.

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.

Seopen¹ leape. CXVIII.

Deos pýrte þe man eptarilon y oðrum naman pectapolum nemneð y eac² yume men seopenleape³ hanc⁴ hýþ cenneð⁵ on⁶ beganum fcorum y on fambigan landum.

Þið for adle zenim þar pýrte pectapolum gecnucude⁷ y þið epih zemengegebe⁸ smýre⁹ ðonne þa pít mid þam rose þy ðrýððan ðæge hýc þ ær zenimeþ.

Wistel. CXIX.

Þið hearob ece zenim þar pýrte þe man ocnum y oðrum naman¹⁰ mistel nemneþ cnuca mid foran¹¹ rose oððe¹² pýrtripeþ¹³ oððe¹⁴ mid ecede lege to þam andplatan.¹⁵

Eft¹⁶ þið eazena sape¹⁷ y zesfel cnuca ðar pýrte¹⁸ on zodum¹⁹ pine fmyre²⁰ þa eazan²¹ þær mid²² þu hý²³ zehælf.

Þið æðrena fape²⁴ do þ sýlfe sýle ðruncan on funde ðæs seples þe man malum zfanatum nemneþ.

Werce.²⁵ CXX.

Þið eazena²⁶ sape²⁷ y þið zesfel nim ðar pýrte þe man appium y oðrum naman merce nemneþ pel zecnucude²⁸ mid hlafe lege to þam eazon.

O. condenses
and alters.

¹ georon, H. B.	² eac, H.	³ georon, H.	⁴ cenneð, H. B.
⁵ on, H.	⁶ gecnocobe, H.	⁷ -mæng-, B.	⁸ smýra, B.
⁹ nama, O.	¹⁰ rose, O.	¹¹ oððer, O., bis.	¹² -treopes, O.
¹³ anp-, O.	¹⁴ caft, O.	¹⁵ for, O.	¹⁶ pýrte, H.; pýrt, O.
¹⁷ zaban, B. O.	¹⁸ smýra, B.	¹⁹ smera þa eazena, O.	²⁰ þær-
mid, H.; þær, B.	²¹ hý, B.	²² fape, H.	²³ apu merce, B.,
in later hand.	²⁴ -ne, O., fol. 13.	²⁵ fape, H.	²⁶ ge-
			cnocobe, B.

SEVENLEAF.^a CXVIII. *Setfoil.**Tormentilla.*

1. This wort, which is named *επτάφυλλον*, 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.*Clinopodium
vulgare. Bot.*

1. For head ache, take this wort, which is named *ῥακίμον*, 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 CXX.*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 *ῥακί* (?) *ῥιρυντ* (*dicunt*) basilice." The plant drawn is clearly not mistletoe; more like "*veronica beccabunga*." (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.

Seoſen¹ leaſe. CXVIII.

Deos pýrt þe man eptaſilon Ƴ oðrum 1
folum nemneð Ƴ eac² Ƴume men seoſen
býþ cenneð⁴ on⁵ beƳanum Ƴtopum Ƴ
landum.

Þið Ƴot able Ƴenim þaƳ pýrte Ƴepti
cude⁶ Ƴ þið cƳoh ƳemenƳcƳede⁷ ſmýre⁸
mið þam poſe þƳ ðrýððan ðæƳe hýt þ

Wiſtel. CXIX.

Þið heaƳoð ece Ƴenim þaƳ pýrte þ
oðrum nama⁹ wiſtel nemneþ cnuca
oððe¹¹ pýrtƳipeƳ¹² oððe¹¹ mið eceðe
platan.¹³

EƳt¹⁴ þið eaƳena ſape¹⁵ Ƴ ƳeſƳe
pýrte¹⁶ on Ƴoðum¹⁷ þine Ƴmýre¹⁸ þ
þu hý²¹ Ƴehælfst.

Þið æðƳena Ƴape²² ðo þ ſýlƳe
ðæs æƳles þe man malum ƳƳanaƳ

ƳeƳce.²³

Þið eaƳena²⁴ ſape²⁵ Ƴ þið Ƴ
man appium Ƴ oðrum nama²⁶
cnucude²⁶ mið hlaƳe leƳe to þe

O. condenses
and alters.

¹ Ƴeoſon, H. B. ² eac, H.

⁵ ón, H. ⁶ Ƴecnocobe, H.

⁹ nama, O. ¹⁰ roſe, O. ¹¹ oð.

¹² anƳ-, O. ¹³ eaſt, O. ¹⁴ 1

¹⁷ Ƴoðan, B. O. ¹⁸ ſmýra, B.

mið, H.; þaƳ, B. ²¹ hƳƳ, B.

in later hand. ²² -ne, O., fol. 1

cnocobe, B.

IVY.^a CXXI.*Hedera poetica,*
Encyclop.
H. helix. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named hederā χρυσόκαρπος, and by another name ivy, is called chrysocarpus, because it beareth grains like to gold.^b

2. For water sickness or dropsy, take twenty grains of this wort, rub *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.*Anethum gra-*
veolens. Bot.

1. For itch, and for sore of the shapes, or *the verenda*, take this wort, which is named ἀνέθον, 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. ὁ τὸν κροκέντα Πρίηπος κισσὸν ἐφ' ἡμερῶν κρατὶ καθαπτόμενος.)

^c The drawings may do for some of the mints, as *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.)

mid pearnum pyrtþrenum¹ þore lege þonne² þa lænunga³ þærto.⁴

Gýf þonne⁵ rímen hæt spýlceþ deþuge ðo hýre man⁶ fram hýre býrþinene þone gýþan læceðom þære⁷ rýrte þe þe nu⁸ heþ beforan⁹ cweðom.

Þið hearð ece zenim þýrre ýlcan þýrte blofman¹⁰ geoð mid ele gmyrre¹¹ ða¹² þunponga¹³ y¹⁴ geþræð¹⁵ þ hearð.

Organe. CXXIV.

¹⁶Ðeor rýrt þe man organum y oðrum naman þam zelice organan nemneþ iþ hactre gecýnðe¹⁷ y spyðþe y heo zebæcece ut atýhð y heo ælc ýfel bloð y þæne¹⁸ ðropan gepýlðeþ y heo rýþ nýrret¹⁹ y hþer geocum pel fremað.²⁰

Þið zebæcece zenim þar ýlcan rýrte²¹ organan gýle etan þu punðraft hýre fremfulnýrre.²²

Sinfulle.²³ CXXV.

Þið ealle zegaderunga²⁴ þær ýfelan pætan of þam lichoman²⁵ zenim þar rýrte þe man gempurium y oðrum naman rínfulle nemneþ y rýrte y hlaþ y colianðran cnuca eal togomne þam zelice þe ðu clýþan rýrce lege to þam rare.

Finol. CXXVI.

Þið zebæcece y rýð nýrþæt zenim þýrre rýrte rýrtþuman þe man feniculum y oðrum naman

¹ -treop-, O. ² þona, O. ³ lænunga, H.; -unga, B. ⁴ þar, B. O.
⁵ þanan, O. ⁶ mon, H. ⁷ þære, B.; þara, O. ⁸ nú, B.
⁹ before, O. ¹⁰ bloþman, B. ¹¹ smýra, B. ¹² O. inserts þæne.
¹³ þunpongan, H. ¹⁴ O. inserts þar mid. ¹⁵ gepýrð, O.
¹⁶ O., fol. 16 b, condenses. ¹⁷ -cumb-, O. ¹⁸ þone, B.; þane, O.
¹⁹ -þit, O. ²⁰ fremað, H. Most of this paragraph is eaten away in V.
²¹ þeof þert, O. ²² fram-, H.; -neþre, B.; 1 hure læcecraft, O. adds.

with water, subsequently wash with warm myrtle tree wash, then lay the sanative preparation thereto.

DILL.
Art. cxxiii.

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,^a *Marjoram*. CXXIV.

*Origanum vul-
gare*. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named *ὀρείγανον*, 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.

SINFULL,^b *Houseleek*. CXXV.

*Sempervivum
tectorum*. Bot.

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.^c CXXVI.

*Anethum feni-
culum*. Bot.

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 *Anethum feniculum* is intended by the drawings.

²³ *Sempervivum*, sinfull ² *sin grene*. Jouis barba, O.
²³ -haman, B.

²⁴ -unge, H.

cinul nemneþ cnuca on pine ðrince¹ færtende niȝon
ðaȝaȝ.

Þið blæðþan ȝape ȝenim þýȝȝe ýlcan pýȝte þe ȝe
peniculum nemdun anne² ȝripan fpa ȝrene³ ȝ meȝceȝ
pýȝttȝuman ȝrenne ȝ eorð naȝolan pýȝttȝuman ȝrene⁴
ðð on anne⁵ niȝne⁶ cnoccan ȝ pæteȝeȝ anne⁶ ȝeȝteȝ
fulne pýl toȝomne to ȝeorðan ðæle . ðrince þonne
færtende ȝeoȝon ðaȝaȝ oþþe ma⁷ ȝ he bæȝeȝ⁸ bȝuce
na ȝpa þeah coles . ne he colne pætan þicȝe butan⁹
ýlðincȝe þæȝe¹⁰ blæðþan ȝap býð ȝeliðȝoð.¹¹

Lið pýȝt. CXXVII.

Þeoȝ pýȝt þe man epiȝion ȝ oþrum naman lið pýȝt
nemneþ býþ cenned¹² fýȝmeȝt in ȝallia þ̅ iȝ on fpanc-
lande on þam munte þe man ȝoactȝ hateþ . heo hæfð
meȝceȝ ȝeliçnýȝȝe ȝ heo hæfað bloȝtman ȝeaðne ȝpýlce
cæȝȝe¹³ ȝ heo hæfaþ ȝeoȝon pýȝttȝuman ȝ fpa ȝela
ftelena ȝ heo hý¹⁴ ȝýlȝe tobræðeð on unbeganum ȝto-
pum ȝ na on pætum¹⁵ heo býþ ælcon tȝman bloȝende¹⁶
ȝ heo hæfað ȝæð ȝpýlce beana.

Þiþ lunȝen aðle ȝenim þaȝ pýȝte epiȝion ȝecnu-
cude¹⁷ þam ȝelice þe þu clýþan pýȝce . leȝe to þam
ȝape heo hit ȝehaȝeþ .¹⁸ nim þonne þ̅ pos þiȝȝe ȝýlȝan
pýȝte ȝýle ðrincaȝ þu punðȝaȝt þæȝ mæȝeneȝ¹⁹ þýȝȝe
pýȝte.

¹ ðrince, B., error.

² -don ænne, B.

³ ȝrenne, H. B.

⁴ B. omits five words.

⁵ ænne, B., twice.

⁶ ón anne clænne n., H.

⁷ má, B.

⁸ beðæs, H.

⁹ buton, B.

¹⁰ þape, B.

¹¹ -eȝoð, B.

¹² cenned, H. B.

¹³ ceȝe, H. B.

¹⁴ hiȝ, B.

¹⁵ ȝ on unpætum, H.

¹⁶ blóþ-, B.

¹⁷ ȝecnoðe, B.

¹⁸ -ið, B.

¹⁹ mæȝeneȝ, B.

another name fennel, pound in wine; let him drink fasting for nine days.

FENNEL.
Art. cxxvi.

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*,^a 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*.^b It hath the likeness of marche, and it hath a red blossom as cress,^c 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 *erifia*, 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.

I. 246. 1. 1. 1. 1.

ƿið ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre
 ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre
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p'. Capel.¹² cxxx.

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 ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre ƿýrre
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¹ halfrýrre, H. omits; see glossary. ² hys, B. ³ ƿýrre ƿýrre, H.,
 spoiling the sense. Read triennem, triennial. ⁴ eac, H. ⁵ hys, B.
⁶ ƿýrre ƿýrre, H. ⁷ ƿýrre, B. ⁸ ƿýrre, B. ⁹ -nobe, B. ¹⁰ -eƿad, B.
¹¹ ƿýrre, H.; ƿýrre, B. ¹² ƿýrre capul, B., by later hand. ¹³ capel,
 H. H. ¹⁴ ƿýrre ƿýrre, H.; -menc, B. ¹⁵ on, H. ¹⁶ ƿýrre, B.
¹⁷ ƿýrre, H. ¹⁸ ƿýrre, B., by sound.

HALSWORT.^a CXXVIII.

Art. cxxviii.

For a womans flux, take this wort, which is named σύμφυτον, symphytum album, *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.^b CXXIX.*Apium petroselinon. Bot.*

1. This wort is named triennis,^c and by another name πετροσίλινον, and also some men call it by a name like that, parsley.

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.^d CXXX.*Brassica napus. Bot.*

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

^a Symphytum officinale is not what the figure means, MS. V., fol. 52 b, which shows fraxinus excelsior (H.) Was it *Dictamnus alba*? but that occurs art. LXIII.

^b Parsley is drawn in MS. A., fol. 53 a; but caricatured in MS. V., fol. 52 a.

^c Sir Wm. Hooker, British Flora, p. 136, marks *Petroselinum sativum* as biennial; and *P. segetum* as annual or biennial.

^d Brassica napus is drawn.

ƿiſdoman lara to þam ƿare þa ƿenemmed¹ ƿa ƿe
 heaſ beropan² cƿædon.

ƿe ƿenemmed ƿæm þaſ eſſa ƿiſne³ ƿraſſaſam on
 þa ƿiſa ƿiſa þe ƿe ær cƿædon⁴ ƿ ƿa ƿe læcedon
 ƿiſa eſſa ƿa ær ƿæaſ⁵ cƿædon⁶ ƿ læcedon⁷
 eſſa.

Nædder ƿiſa CXXX

The figure in
 MS. V. 1. 1. 1.
 shows a *Mani-
 curus*, a *Tana-
 ceta*, or a *Py-
 rethrum Parthe-
 nium* (H.), with
 three snakes
 twined about
 the neck.

Deaſ ƿiſa þe man læraſa ƿ⁸ oðrum naman næd-
 der⁹ ƿiſa læmmed¹⁰ eſſa cenned¹¹ on ðam ƿorum
 þaſ¹² ƿeo læraſa eſſa þe man þam ƿiſan naman¹³
 læmmed læraſaſ - ƿiſlice nſr heora cſn an æc hi¹⁴
 ƿiſdon þreora cſnna an ƿr oloerſſaſ ƿ ƿ on upe
 ƿeode ƿeodeþen ƿ heo eall golde ƿeune¹⁵ ðonne¹⁶ ƿ
 oðer cſn fallat ƿ ƿ on¹⁷ upe ƿeode¹⁸ ðroppaſ
 seo ƿe ƿiſlice heo ƿiſdenum¹⁹ heaſde ƿſ - ƿ ðriðde²⁰
 cſn ƿr ƿanſueneſ ƿ ƿ blodnead eac²¹ ƿiſlice heo ƿiſden
 on heaſde²² ƿſ - ealle²³ ðaſ cſn²⁴ þeoſ ƿiſa læraſa
 læaſ ðonne ƿſr þa²⁵ þaſ ƿiſa mid him²⁶ læaſ ðonne
 ne²⁷ mæg him nan ðſſa²⁸ nædder cſnna ðeuan ƿeo
 ƿiſa næddre oloerſſaſ ƿ ƿeunmed²⁹ cſſeoſ ƿeo
 ƿa læaſ ƿa³⁰ heo ƿeſið heo tolaſeð ƿ anæleð³¹
 ðonne ƿeo oðer fallat ƿ ƿiſlice ƿeodeþen cſſeoſ
 oloerſſaſ æfterteſ - þeoſ ƿa³² læaſ ƿa³³ heo ƿeſið
 hſt ƿoſſeſmed ƿ ƿeſteð³⁴ ðonne ƿ ƿeo ðriðde³⁵ ƿe-
 nemmed hematiteſ ƿ cſſeoſ oloerſſaſ ƿa læaſ³⁶ ƿa³⁷
 deaſ ƿeſið oðre læaſeð³⁸ hſt tolaſeð ƿa ðæt læaſ³⁹
 nan ƿiſt heliſeð⁴⁰ buton⁴¹ þa ban - ðonne⁴² læaſ þeoſ

¹ ƿa ƿeunmed, H.; -mænt-, B.

² beropan, H.

³ ƿiſne, H.

⁴ cƿædon, B.

⁵ cƿædon, H.

⁶ -mel-, B.

⁷ -þaſ, H.

⁸ an for a, O.

⁹ næddre, O.

¹⁰ -nað, O., and then the sentence

breaks off. Also it condenses what follows.

¹¹ cenned, H. B.

¹² þaſ, B.

¹³ naman, H.

¹⁴ hi, B.

¹⁵ eal þa golde ſeineð, O.

¹⁶ þan, O.

¹⁷ on, H.

¹⁸ ge, O. omits.

¹⁹ -nun, O.

²⁰ þriðde, O.

²¹ blodnead eac, H.

²² heaſden, O.

²³ ƿſ eall, H.; ealla, O.

²⁴ cſnne, O., and condenses.

²⁵ þa, H. B.

²⁶ on him, O.

²⁷ na, O.

²⁸ ðſſa, O.

²⁹ ƿeunmed, O., for ƿe.

³⁰ hel þa, O. (for eal).

silvatica, lay it to the sore so mixed, as we here before said.

COLE.
Art. cxxx.

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 βασιλίσκη, and by another name adderwort, is produced in the places where the adder is, which is named by the same name βασιλίσκος. Verily of them, there is not one sort, but they are of three kinds; one is δόλχυρος, 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 δόλχυρος, is named χρύσεος; it bloweth upon and setteth on fire, whatsoever it seeth. Next the other, stellatus, is truly denominated χρυσοκέφαλος ἀστερίτης; as to this one,^a whatsoever it seeth, shrinketh up and perishes. Next, the third is named αιματίτης and χρυσοκέφαλος; 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 A nominative thus put absolute is not uncommon at the beginning of a sentence.

²¹ onælcð, B; onælcð, O.

²² γρά, II.

²³ el þ, O. (for eal).

²⁴ forp-, O.

²⁵ þeo þribðan, O.

²⁶ hpræt, B.

²⁷ eal þæt

feo, O.

²⁸ -pað, B.; O. omits.

²⁹ þap, B.

³⁰ ne b., O.

³¹ búzon, II.

³² þanna, O.

pýrt þarhíra ealle heora ftengeða.¹ zýf hpýlc man þar pýrte² mid him³ hafað rið eall nædder cýn⁴ he biþ tpuu.

Þeos pýrt ýr iudan zelc y heo hæfð meole peade fpýlce celidome . y heo hæfð polcen⁵ peade⁶ blostman.⁷ y re þe⁸ hý⁹ niman¹⁰ pýlle he hýne rýlfne clænne¹¹ y hý¹² beppite¹³ mid zolde y mid reolfne y mid heortef horne¹⁴ y mid ýlpen¹⁵ bane¹⁶ y mid baper¹⁷ tuxe¹⁸ y mid feapner¹⁹ horne y mid hunize zerpette²⁰ þærtnar þær²¹ onbutan²² zelecge.

Qandragora. CXXXII.

The man-shaped figure is true enough. See Flora Græca, plate 232.

²³Ðeor pýrt þe man²⁴ mandragoram nemneþ ýr mýcel y mæpe on²⁵ zepihþe y heo ýr fremful.²⁶ Ða þu rcealt þýrrum zemetec niman þonne þu to hýpe cýmfe þonne onzifte²⁷ þu hý²⁸ be þam þe heo on nihte²⁹ reimeð eal rpa³⁰ leohf fæc³¹ þonne ðu hýpe³² hearoð æperc zerec³³ þonne³⁴ bepput þu hý³⁵ pel hraþe mid ipepne³⁶ þý læf heo þe ætleo hýpe mægen ýr rpa mýcel y rpa mæpe þ heo unclænne man þonne³⁷ he to hýpe cýmeþ³⁸ pel hraþe³⁹ forpleon⁴⁰ pýle forðý⁴¹ þu hý⁴² bepput⁴³ rpa pē ær cpaedon⁴⁴ mid ipepne⁴⁵ y rpa þu⁴⁶ rcealt onbutan⁴⁷ hý⁴⁸ deþfan rpa ðu hýpe mid þam ipepne⁴⁹ nā æthpne.⁵⁰ æc þu zeorhlice rcealt mid ýlpenbanenon⁵¹ fæfe ða⁵² eorðan deþfan . y þonne⁵³ þu hýpe handa⁵⁴ y hýpe fet zerec⁵⁵ þonne zepnið⁵⁶

¹ ftengeða, H. ² pýrt, O. ³ him, H. ⁴ cýn, H. ⁵ polc, H., which is right, *welk* is *murex*.

⁶ readan, O. ⁷ blostman, B.

⁸ þe þe, O. ⁹ hýz, B. ¹⁰ nýmán, H.; níme, O. ¹¹ -nyrge, B.;

clænne, H.; clæne fle, O. ¹² hýz, B. ¹³ beppihþe, O., *wreath*.

¹⁴ hópne, B. ¹⁵ hulpen, O. ¹⁶ bāne, H. ¹⁷ beapger, H.

¹⁸ tuxle, H. B.; tpuce, O. ¹⁹ feapner, H. ²⁰ zerpette, *wetted*, H.

²¹ þap, B. ²² -ton, B. ²³ O. fol. 11 = 54 condenses. ²⁴ mán, H.

²⁵ on, H. ²⁶ fremful, H. ²⁷ onzifte, H. ²⁸ hýz, B. ²⁹ niht, O.

³⁰ fo, O. ³¹ leohfiet, O. ³² hare, O. ³³ zerec, B. ³⁴ þaū, O.

³⁵ hýz, B. ³⁶ ýfene, O. ³⁷ þaū, O. ³⁸ cymð, H. ³⁹ hýaðe, H.

⁴⁰ -pléon, B.; forlæte, O. ⁴¹ forðiz, B. ⁴² hýz, B. ⁴³ bepput, O.

If any man hath this wort with him, he is secure ADDER WORT.
against all kinds of snakes. Art. cxxxī.

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.

*Atropa man-
dragora.* Bot.

1. This wort, which is named *μανδραγόρας*, 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.

⁴¹ epēdon, B.; epadā, O. ⁴² ifene, O. ⁴³ pan pu, O. ⁴⁴ -ton, B.;
-te, O. ⁴⁵ hys, B. ⁴⁶ yfene, O. ⁴⁷ ærpine, B. ⁴⁸ -ben-, H.;
-benenan, B. O. ⁴⁹ ðe, O. ⁵⁰ þaue, O. ⁵¹ hande, O. ⁵² yfeo,
þane, O. ⁵³ gepyrre, O.

þu hý¹ nim þonne² þæne oþerne ende³ ⁊ Ʒerpuð⁴
to aneƷ hunder Ʒrýpan⁵ Ʒpa ꝥ Ʒe⁶ hund hungƷuƷ⁷
Ʒý purp him⁸ Ʒýþþan⁹ mete toƷorpan Ʒpa ꝥ¹⁰ he hýne
ahƷeacan¹¹ ne mæge buton¹² he mid him þa Ʒýrte¹³
upabƷeðe¹⁴ be þýrre Ʒýrte¹⁵ ýr sæð¹⁶ ꝥ heo Ʒpa
mýcele mihte hæbbe ꝥ Ʒpa hƷýle¹⁷ þineƷ¹⁸ Ʒpa hý¹⁹
upatýhð ꝥ hýt²⁰ Ʒona Ʒeýle þam ƷýlƷan Ʒemete beon
beƷƷeæn • Ʒorþý²¹ Ʒona Ʒpa þu ƷeƷeo ꝥ heo upabƷoden
Ʒý • ⁊ þu hýre Ʒepealð hæbbe Ʒenim hý²² Ʒona on
hand²³ Ʒpa and Ʒeale²⁴ hu²⁵ ⁊ ƷerƷunƷ ꝥ Ʒor of hýre
leaƷon²⁶ on ane²⁷ ƷlæƷene ampullan²⁸ ⁊ þonne²⁹ ðe
neod becume ꝥ þu hƷýlcon men þærmid³⁰ helpan³¹
Ʒeýle³² þonne³³ help þu him ðýrƷum³⁴ Ʒemete.

Ʒið heaƷod ece ⁊ Ʒið ꝥ man Ʒlapan³⁵ ne³⁶ mæge
Ʒenim ꝥ Ʒor • Ʒmýne³⁷ þone andƷlatan³⁸ ⁊ Ʒeo Ʒýrt
Ʒpa Ʒome³⁹ þam ƷýlƷan⁴⁰ Ʒemete þone⁴¹ heaƷod ece Ʒe-
liðƷaþ⁴² ⁊ eac⁴³ þu ƷundƷaƷt hu hƷæðlice Ʒe⁴⁴ ƷlæƷ
becýmeþ.

Ʒið þæra⁴⁵ eaƷena Ʒape Ʒenim þýrre ýlcan Ʒýrte
ƷōƷ ƷemenecƷeð⁴⁶ mid ele þe Ʒý of naƷdo Ʒeot on ða
eaƷan þu ƷundƷaƷt hu hƷæðlice he býþ Ʒehæleð.

Ʒið Ʒot aðle þeah ðe heo heƷeƷuƷt⁴⁷ Ʒý Ʒenim of
þæne⁴⁸ ƷrýþƷan handa⁴⁹ þýrre Ʒýrte⁵⁰ ⁊ of þæne⁵¹ Ʒýn-
ƷƷan of⁵² æƷþerƷe⁵³ handa þneorƷa ƷeneƷa⁵⁴ ƷeƷihte⁵⁵
Ʒýne to ðurte⁵⁶ Ʒýle ðƷuncan on Ʒine ƷeoƷon ðaƷaþ⁵⁷
he býþ Ʒehæleð⁵⁸ na⁵⁹ ꝥ án ꝥ þæt ƷerƷel ƷeƷet • æc

¹ hýg, B. ² þone, B.; þane, O. ³ ænðe, H. ⁴ ƷerƷyrt, O.
⁵ ƷrýþƷan, B.; ƷƷeorpan, H. ⁶ ða ꝥ þe, O. ⁷ -Ʒri, O. ⁸ him
þon, H. ⁹ Ʒeððan, O. ¹⁰ þa ꝥ, O. ¹¹ aƷæcan, H. B.; aƷacon, O.
¹² bute, O. ¹³ Ʒýrt, O. ¹⁴ úp, H. ¹⁵ Ʒyrt, O. ¹⁶ for Ʒe ýf ýfæð, O.
¹⁷ hƷýlce, O. ¹⁸ þine, B.; þineƷ, H. ¹⁹ hýg, B. ²⁰ he, H., false
syntax. O. alters the text. ²¹ Ʒorþýg, B. ²² hýg, B. ²³ on han-
ða, O. ²⁴ anƷealche, H.; anƷelce, O. ²⁵ hýg, B. ²⁶ hure leaƷen, O.
²⁷ anne, H., false syntax. ²⁸ -lle, O. ²⁹ þaþ, O. ³⁰ þaþ, B. O.
³¹ helpen, O. ³² Ʒeole, H.; Ʒeule, B.; Ʒýlle, O. ³³ þane, O.
³⁴ þýrý, B. ³⁵ -pen, O. ³⁶ né, H. ³⁷ Ʒmýpa, B. ³⁸ þane

other end and tie it to a dogs 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.

MANDRAKE.
Art. cxxxii.

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,^a 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

^a The root of the mandrake is drawn in the shape of a man.

anpl-, O.	²⁹ rame, B.	⁴⁰ rylhan, II. omits.	⁴¹ þane, O.
⁴² -egað, B.	⁴³ euc, H.	⁴⁴ him for re, B.	⁴⁵ þapa, B.; O. omits
and condenses.	⁴⁶ gemængeb, H.; -mæng-, B.	⁴⁷ -gar, B.	
⁴⁸ þape, H. B.	⁴⁹ hānda, H.	⁵⁰ pýrr, O.	⁵¹ þape, B.
⁵² ægbpe, II. B.; ægre, O.	⁵³ pænega, II. B.	⁵⁴ -ra, O.	
⁵⁵ ðuft, O.	⁵⁶ ðæga, O.	⁵⁷ -hal-, O.	⁵⁸ nap', O.

LEXICON

1. to hæle gclæðeþ . ȝ þa þær
 2. ȝe

3. ȝeoþul ȝeoþnȝȝe ȝeþma ȝ
 4. ȝeþn ȝȝȝe⁶ maþþaȝoȝe þȝeoþa
 5. ȝeþcan⁸ on ȝeaȝmuþ⁹ ȝeþeȝe¹¹
 6. ȝeþeȝeȝe þea he bȝþ ȝehæleð.

7. ȝeþeȝeȝe ȝeþm¹¹ of ðam heþomaþ¹²
 8. ȝeþan¹³ ȝeþhte enuþa¹⁴ to ȝȝȝe
 9. ȝeþeȝe¹⁵ mīð ele fīnȝȝe¹⁷ þonne þa þe
 10. ȝeþm mȝeþmȝȝe habbað.
 11. ȝeþe heȝȝe ȝȝeþnȝȝe on hȝ heȝe¹⁸
 12. ȝeþeȝeȝe maþþaȝoȝam on mīððam
 13. ȝeþeȝeȝe he þonne hæþbe ealle ȝȝeþu

14. ȝeþeȝeȝe²¹ CXXXIII.

15. ȝeþma heþamȝ ȝeþeþeþe ȝ oðȝum
 16. ȝeþ heȝað laȝȝe leaȝ ȝ ȝeþȝeȝe ȝ
 17. ȝeþa bȝð mīð ȝeþȝum²³ boȝum ȝ
 18. ȝeþum þam fȝelan ȝeþȝeþe bloȝȝe
 19. ȝeþ on ȝȝe ȝeþeþað þȝeþað²⁵ þel .
 20. ȝeþȝe . ȝ þið ȝeoþȝeoȝeȝe stȝeȝe to
 21. ȝeþe men²⁶ ȝeþeþað .²⁷ þ ȝȝȝe hȝ²⁸
 22. ȝeþeȝeȝe ȝeþeȝe þ heo hū ūnūhȝȝeȝe
 23. ȝeþeȝeȝe onȝeþȝeȝeȝe.

1. þara, O. 2. þara, H. B.; þ far þara
 3. þara, O. 4. þara, H.; þara, B.; þara, O.
 5. þara, H. 6. þara, O. 7. þara, O.
 8. þara, B. 9. þara, V. 10. enuþa, H.
 11. þara, H.; unaccented, B. 12. fīnȝȝe, B.
 13. þara, H. 14. þara, B. 15. þara, B.
 16. þara, H. 17. þara, B. 18. þara, B.
 19. þara, H. 20. þara, B. 21. þara, B.
 22. þara, H. 23. þara, B. 24. þara, B.
 25. þara, H. 26. þara, B. 27. þara, B.
 28. þara, B.

the swelling, but also leadeth to healing the tugging of the sinews, and wonderfully healeth both the disorders.

MANDRAKE.
Art. cxxxii.

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 *λύχνις στεφανική*,^a 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.

^a *στεφανωματική*. Dioskorides, iii. 114. *ἄνθος ἐμπορφύρον*, not leaves. The Dioskoridean plant is *Agrostemma coronarium* (Sprengel), but not that is figured. In the drawing, MS. V. fol. 54 b, some eyes discover *Campions*, *Lychnis dioica*, some *Agrostemma githago*.

CXXXIV.

Deof pýrt ðe man action ƿ oðrum *naman*¹
nemneð harað² gelice leaƿ cýrrettan³ ac⁴ hý⁵ heoð
marian ƿ hearðrian.⁶ ƿ heo harað⁷ fæð þone⁸ pýr-
trumman gneatne stelan ƿ tpegea⁹ fæðma¹⁰ hæfeð¹¹ ƿ
heo harað¹² on uƿerheardon¹³ þam fælan fæð ðe ge-
gelic¹⁴ ac¹⁵ hýt býð fæðlice ƿ read¹⁶ on bleda.

Þið þe man blod ƿ porrtu¹⁷ gemang hræce.¹⁸ ƿ genum
þýrre pýrte feoƿer þeneza¹⁹ ƿerht²⁰ sæder²¹ ƿ cýrað
of rintpýpenum²² hnutum enuca tofomne þam geboe
þe þu anne²³ ærpeð pýrce sýle þeƿean²⁴ þam untrumman
hýt hýne gehæleð.²⁵

Þið þæra²⁶ liða sape genum þaƿ ýlean pýrte gec-
cude²⁷ ƿ to elýþan ƿerohite lege to ðam fape²⁸ heo
hýt gehlōgað.²⁹ eac³⁰ þam fýlþan gemete heo ealde
funda³¹ gehæleþ.³²

Superne puda.³³ CXXXV.

Deos pýrt þe man abrotanum ƿ oðrum *naman*³⁴
fuderne puda nemneþ ýr tpegea³⁵ cýnna.³⁶ þonne³⁷ ƿ
þe oðer cýn gneaton³⁸ bozum ƿ fýrþe fmaelon³⁹ leaƿon
fýrþe heo mā fexede⁴⁰ ƿerpen⁴¹ sý ƿ heo harað
bloftman⁴² ƿ fæð fýrþe gehræde.⁴³ ƿ heo ƿr ƿoðer⁴⁴
fpeceƿ ƿ mýceƿ ƿ biterne⁴⁵ on býrtýnge.

naman, H. ¹ hæfeð, O. ² cýrrettan, ƿ. B.; lange leaƿ gelic
cýrrettan, ac, H. ³ hý, O. ⁴ hýr, B. ⁵ hearðrian, H.;
herbran, O. ⁶ hæfð, O. ⁷ þane, O. ⁸ tpeƿra, B.; tpeƿra, H.
⁹ fæðma, B. ¹⁰ lagne, O. ¹¹ hæfeð, O. ¹² oðon, H.
¹³ gelic, H.; gelice, O. ¹⁴ ac, H.; ƿ, O. ¹⁵ hread, B.
¹⁶ porrtu, H. B.; pýrmet, O., altered by a later hand. ¹⁷ hræce, B.;
hræce, O. ¹⁸ þen-, B. ¹⁹ ƿerht, H. B. O. ²⁰ sæder, O.
²¹ rint-, V.; -tpeop-, O. ²² anne, B. ²³ þeƿean, B.; þeƿean, H.,
altered to þeƿean; ſinga, O. ²⁴ bið gehæleð, H. ²⁵ þæra, B.
²⁶ geccude, B. ²⁷ fape, H. ²⁸ egað, B. ²⁹ eac, H.
³⁰ funda, H. ³¹ -is, B. ³² fuderne puda, B., in later hand;
fudu, O. ³³ *naman*, H.; B. omits the English name; on engliffe, O.

ACTIUM.^a CXXXIV.*Arctium lappa.**A scorpion holds a snake. MS. V., fol. 54 c.*

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.

SOUTHERNWOOD.^b CXXXV.*Artemisia abrotanum.*

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.

^a Dioskorides, iv. 107, Ἀρκίον, or Ἀρκίον ἕτερον. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 54 c, represents "Proteus antepimus, I should think." (H.) The Dioskoridean plant is *Arctium lappa* (Sprengel).

^b Southernwood is drawn, MS. V., fol. 53 d. From Dioskorides, iii. 29.

^a ὑπερμα, B. O.; ὑπερίμα, H.^a cýnna, H.^a þañ, O.^a -cū, O.^a smala, O.^a júxebe, H.^a gef-, O. omits.^a O. omits bl-; -mán, H.; bloyman, B.^a gchpébe, B.; -hpébe, O.^a góbér, H.; góber, B.^a bítep, B. O.

Þýð nýppýt¹ ʒ pið ban eoe ʒ pið þ man eaſſoð-
lice ʒemigan næʒe þýrre þýrte ʒæð pel ʒſemað²
ʒecnucub³ ʒ on ƿætere⁴ ʒeðigeð.⁵

Þið ʒiðan ʒaſe ʒenim ðaſ ýlcan þýrte⁶ ʒ beconicam
cnuca toſomne ʒýle ðruncan.

⁷Þið attſu ʒ pið næðſena ʒlite ʒenim ðaſ ýlcan
þýrte abſotanum ʒýle ðruncan on ƿine heo helpeð pel
cnuca hý⁸ eac⁹ mið ele ʒ ſmýre¹⁰ ðone lichoman¹¹
þærmid.¹² eac¹³ heo pið þone colan ƿeoſ¹⁴ pel ʒſemað.
eac¹⁵ þ ʒæð þýrre þýrte ſƿanʒlice aſliʒeð¹⁶ ʒunðſƿeð¹⁷
oððe onæleð.

Þið ʒæſa¹⁸ næðſena¹⁹ ʒlite þe man ʒſalangioneſ ʒ
ʒoſſioneſ nemneð þeoſ ſýlſe²⁰ þýrte pel ʒſemað.²¹

Þið eaʒena ʒaſe ʒenim þaſ ýlcan þýrte abſotanum
ʒeſobene²² mið ðæpe²³ þýrte þe²⁴ man melacidoniam ʒ
oðrum naman codoniam hateþ ʒ ðonne mið hlafe ʒe-
cnucube²⁵ þam ʒelice²⁶ þe þu clýþan²⁷ þýrce leʒe to²⁸
þam²⁹ ʒaſe hýt býð ʒeliðigeð.³⁰

So Dioskor.,
but not in the
modern sense.

þeoſ þýrte iſ ſƿa þe heſ³¹ beſoſan cƿædon tpeʒea³²
cýnna oðeſ ʒſ ƿiſ oðeſ ƿeſ.³³ ʒ hý³⁴ habbað³⁵ on
eallon³⁶ þinʒeon³⁷ ʒelice mihte³⁸ onʒean þa ðinceʒ³⁹ ðe
þe heſ⁴⁰ beſoſan ʒædon.

¹ -ƿet, B. O. ² ʒſámað, H.; fremeð, O. ³ ʒecnocub, B.;
-cob, O. ⁴ ƿæteran, O. ⁵ ʒeðigeð, B. ⁶ þ. ƿ., O.
⁷ O. omits two paragraphs. ⁸ hý, B. ⁹ eac, H. ¹⁰ ſmýre, B.
¹¹ -haman, B. ¹² þaſ, B. ¹³ eac, H. ¹⁴ ƿeoſ, H. ¹⁵ ʒſamað.
eac, H. ¹⁶ aſliʒeð, H. ¹⁷ ʒunð, B., that is, ʒeond; ʒunð, V.
¹⁸ þaſa, B. ¹⁹ ʒið næðſeán, H. ²⁰ ſýlſe, B. omits.
²¹ ʒſámað, H. ²² þ. ʒ. ʒeſobena, O. ²³ þape, B. O. ²⁴ þýrte
þa, O. ²⁵ ʒecnocobe, B.; -cobe, O. ²⁶ ʒelican, O. ²⁷ þe
clýðam, O. ²⁸ þaſ to, O. ²⁹ þám, H. ³⁰ -eʒob, B. ³¹ hý, 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. SOUTHERN-
WOOD.
Art. cxxxv.

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 *καλῳγγια*, 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 κυδώνια*, 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*.

²² *ερεγρια*, B.; *ερεγρια*, H. ²³ *huf pif. ober huf pere*, O. ²⁴ *huf*, B.
²⁵ *habbeſ*, O. ²⁶ *eallū*, B.; *ælcū*, O. ²⁷ *þingcon*, B. omits; *þinga*, O.
²⁸ *mihza*, O. ²⁹ *þinga*, O. ³⁰ *or*, H.; *ge*, O.

Labeſ.¹ CXXXVI.

Ðeow pýrte þe man sion² ƿ oðrum naman³ labeſ⁴
nemneþ hýð cenned⁵ on ƿætum ſtopum.⁶

ƿið þ ƿtanar⁷ on blæðran ƿexen ƿenim ðar pýrte
hýle etan oððe ƿeodene⁸ oððe hƿæpe heo⁹ þa ƿtanar¹⁰
þurh¹¹ inriþan ut¹² atýhð.

Ðac¹³ ðeow fýlfe¹⁴ pýrte ƿel ƿremað¹⁵ ƿið utriht¹⁶ ƿ
ƿið þaƿ innoþer aſtyrunge.

Siȝil hƿeorfa.¹⁷ CXXXVII.

The figure,
MS. V., fol. 55c,
represents, I
think, *Heliotru-*
pion Europæum.
It is much
damaged, and
may be a
Crotum.

Ðeow pýrte þe man eliotropuſ ƿ oðrum naman¹⁸
ƿiȝilhƿeorfa nemneþ hýð cenned¹⁹ on ƿættum landum²⁰
ƿ on beȝanum²¹ ƿ heo haſað leaſ neah ƿýlce miſtel
þa beoð ruȝe ƿ hƿæde ƿ heo haſað ƿæð ƿinepealt²² ƿ
þ hýð þƿeorfa cýnna bleas.

ƿið ealra²³ næddeſ cýnna²⁴ ſlitar ƿ ƿið ƿeorƿioneſ
ƿenim þýrte pýrte ƿýrttƿuman eliotropoſ ƿýle ðƿim-
can²⁵ on ƿine ƿ ƿeocucode²⁶ leȝe to þæpe²⁷ ƿunde heo
ƿremað²⁸ mýcelon.

ƿýð þæt ƿýrmaſ ýmb þone naſolan on þam²⁹ in-
noðe ðeȝuȝen³⁰ ƿenim ðar ýlcen pýrte. ƿ ýȝopan ƿ
nýtſum ƿ æorſan³¹ enuca toſomne ealle ƿýle ðƿincan
on³² ƿætepe heo³³ acpelleþ ða ƿýrmaſ.

¹ laper, B., by later hand.

² son, V.; ſon, B., with 1 shoved in.

³ oþþ' name, O., fol. 14 b. = 56.

⁴ labeſ, V.; laper, B.

⁵ cæn-

neþ, H. B.

⁶ ƿætere ſtope, O.

⁷ ſtanar, H.; -neſ, O., which

condenses.

⁸ -ðéne, H.; -bone, O.

⁹ hu, O.

¹⁰ -neſ, O.;

ſtanar, H.

¹¹ þurð, V.; ſur, O.

¹² út, B.

¹³ Ðac, H.

¹⁴ f, H. omits.

¹⁵ ƿremað, H.

¹⁶ út, B.

¹⁷ See article L.

hƿeorfa, V. The former half of the word is gone.

¹⁸ namán, H.

¹⁹ cænneþ, H. B.

²⁰ lándum, H.

²¹ beȝanū, B.

²² -peal, B.

²³ ealle, H.

²⁴ cýnná, H.

²⁵ ðƿincan, H.

²⁶ ƿeococode, B.

²⁷ þæpe, B.

²⁸ ƿremað, H.

²⁹ þæm, H.

³⁰ ðeȝan, B.

³¹ ceȝran, B.

³² ón, H.

³³ héo, B.

LAVER. CXXXVI.

1. This wort, which is named *σίον*,^a 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.^b CXXXVII. *Scorpiurus* or *heliotropion*. *Heliotropion*
Diosk. *Europæum*.

1. This wort, which is named *ἡλιότροπος*, and by another name solhwerf, is produced on fat lands and on cultivated ones, and it hath leaves nigh such as mistel,^c 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 parsnep*; laver, *porphyra laciniata*, and *Vlva 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 mediæval 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 *ώκίμω*.

ƿið ƿearƿan Ʒenim þaƷ Ʒlcan ƿýrte Ʒ ſcaht cnuca
 ƷaƷenne leƷe to þam ƿearƿan¹ he hý² ƿaƿenneþ þam
 heo eac³ ƿearƿaƷa Ʒenenneþ Ʒ.

CXXXVIII.

DeoƷ ƿýrte ðe man ſƿepet Ʒ oðrum naman
 nemneþ he Ʒð Ʒelƿeðe leaƷ Ʒ ƷebuƷe⁴ Ʒ heo of
 anum ƿýrtƿuman manega boƷaƷ aƷendeþ.⁵ Ʒ þa beoð
 ueali ðeƷe⁶ eoƷðan alede Ʒ heo haƷað ƷeoluƷe bloƷt-
 man.⁷ Ʒ Ʒý þu hý⁸ heƷreonan þinum⁹ ſinƷum¹⁰
 Ʒelƿýrteþ þonne haƷað heo ƿæc Ʒýlce mýrre.¹¹

ƿið þone¹² colan ƿeoƷ Ʒenim þaƷ ƿýrte Ʒƿepet
 Ʒeð on ele . Ʒ to ðam tīman¹³ ðe Ʒe ƿeoƷ to ðam
 men Ʒenealæcean ƿýlle ſmýrre¹⁴ hýne þeƷmð.¹⁵

ƿýð ƿede hundef ſlīte Ʒenim þaƷ Ʒlcan ƿýrte cnuca
 to ðuƷte nim ðonne anne¹⁶ cuculeƷe ſulne¹⁷ Ʒýle
 ðrīncan on ƿearmum ƿæteƷe he býð hal.

ƿýþ miltan Ʒape Ʒenim þýrte Ʒýlcan ƿýrte anne¹⁸
 Ʒoðne Ʒrīpan Ʒ anne¹⁹ ƷeƷteƷ ſulne meolce ƿýll to-
 Ʒonne Ʒýle ðrīncan heaƷ on meƷgen heaƷ on æƷen²⁰
 þa hƷýle þe him þeaƷƷ Ʒý Ʒeo mīlte býð Ʒelacnuð.²⁰

CXXXIX.

Deon ƿýrte þe man aƷzoƷ minoƷ Ʒ oðrum naman²¹
 nemneþ býð cenned²² on ƷaƷum Ʒ on
 ſteinnƷum²³ ƷtoƷum Ʒ on dunum Ʒ on ealðum²⁴ býr-

¹ ƿearƿum, H. B. ² hý, B. ³ eac, H. ⁴ ƷebuƷe, B.
⁵ aƷendeþ, B. ⁶ þaƷe, B. ⁷ bloƷman, B. ⁸ hý, B. ⁹ nū, B.
¹⁰ ſinƷum, H. ¹¹ mýrre, B. ¹² þone, H. ¹³ tīman, V.
¹⁴ ſmýrre, B. ¹⁵ þaƷ, B. ¹⁶ anne, B. ¹⁷ ſulne, H.
¹⁸ anne, H., twice. ¹⁹ on æƷne, H., at early. ²⁰ -noð, B.
²¹ O. omīta "other name." ²² cenned, H. B. ²³ ſtan-, O.; -Ʒum, H.
²⁴ ealðum, H. ; -den, O.

4. Against warts, take this same wort and salt, SOLHWERF. Art. cxxxvii.
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.

*Anagallis
arvensis?*

1. This wort, which is named spreritis,^a 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 spreritis, 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.

^b CXXXIX.

*Sempervivum
sediforme. Bot.*

1. This wort, which is named ἀεζων μικρόν, and by another name prick madame, is produced on walls, and in stony places, and on downs, and on old

^a spyeritis, MS. T., fol. 49 b. Σπυρίτις is a mediæval synonym of the ἀνάγαλλις ἡ φοινικῆ, 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 σφαυρίτις, and like Centaurea nigra.

^b From Dioskorides, iv. 90. The technical name from Sprengel. *Sedum rupestre*, or *reflexum*, Kühn.

genum¹ ⁊ heo of anum pýrttrumana² manega gehpæde³
 boḡas⁴ aſenbeð⁵ ⁊ ða beoð fulle of gehpæðūm⁶ leaſum.
 V. is here eaten away. ⁊ langūm ⁊ ſcearpum ⁊ fættum⁷ ⁊ pelporizum. ⁊
 þýrre pýrte pýrttruma⁸ ys unnýtlice.⁹

Þið oman ⁊ þið eaſena ſape ⁊ þið foctable zenim
 ðar pýrte. butan¹⁰ pýrttrumana. enuca mid fmedman.
 þam ſelice. þe ðu cliðan¹¹ pýrce. leze to þýrtrum¹²
 unttrumnýrtrum¹³ hit hý¹⁴ ſeliðigað.¹⁵

Þýð heafod ece zenim þýrre ýlcan pýrte poſ ⁊
 noſan poſ mænſe¹⁶ tðromne ſmýre¹⁷ þ heafod þærmuð¹⁸
 þ ſār¹⁹ hýð ſeliðigub.²⁰

Þýð þæra²¹ pýrma ſlite þe man ſpalandioner hæteþ²²
 zenim þar ýlcan pýrte aizoſ on²³ pine ſecnucude²⁴ ſýle
 ðruncan²⁵ hýt ſremað²⁶ nýtlice.

Þið utriht ⁊ þið innoðer fleppan ⁊ þýð pýrmaſ²⁷
 þe on²⁸ ðam²⁹ innoðe ðeruað³⁰ þeoſ ſýlfe pýrt þel
 ſremað.³¹

Erc³² þýð gehpýlce³³ unttrumnýrre þæra³⁴ eaſena
 zenim þýrre ýlcan³⁵ pýrte poſ ſmýra³⁶ ðonne³⁷ þa
 eaſan³⁸ þærmuð³⁹ nýtlice hýt ſremað.⁴⁰

Tunſing pýrt.⁴¹ CXL.

Ðeoſ pýrt þe man elleborum album ⁊ oðrum naman
 tunſincð⁴² pýrt nemneð ⁊ eac⁴³ ſume men peðeberſe

¹ -gennū, B.; -gen, O. ² -mán, H. ³ gehpæde, O. ⁴ bógar, B.
⁵ aſenbeð, B.; O. omits a line. ⁶ gehpæðū, B. ⁷ fættū, O.
⁸ pýrt pýtrume, O. ⁹ -net-, O. ¹⁰ bútan, B. ¹¹ cliþem, O.
¹² þýrū, B. ¹³ -neſſe, O. ¹⁴ hiſ, B.; O. omits. ¹⁵ -eðað, B. O.
¹⁶ mæg, O. ¹⁷ ſmýra, B. ¹⁸ þar, B. O. ¹⁹ rap, O. omits.
²⁰ -gob, H.; -egob, B. O. ²¹ þara, B. ²² hécetð, B.
²³ ón, H. ²⁴ ſecnocode, B. ²⁵ ðrincan, H. ²⁶ ſpamað, H.
²⁷ pýrman, O. ²⁸ pambe ⁊ on þan, O. ²⁹ ðæm, H. ³⁰ ðerigað, B.
³¹ ſpamað, H. ³² Erc, H. ³³ gehpýlce, V.; gehpýlce, H.
³⁴ þære, H.; þara, B. O. ³⁵ ýlcan, O. omits. ³⁶ smýre, H.
³⁷ ðon, B. omits. ³⁸ eaſena, O. ³⁹ þar, B. O. ⁴⁰ hit. þra.

barrows, and from one root it sendeth forth many minute boughs, and they be full of leaves, minute and long,^a and sharp and fat, and well oozy, or succulent, and the root of this wort is without use.

SEMPERVIVUM.
Art. cxxxix.

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 φαλαγγια, 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.^b CXL.

*Veratrum
album.*

1. This wort, which is named helleborus albus, and by another name tunsing wort, and also some men

^a περιφερῶν, round.

^b White hellebore = *Veratrum album*, Bot., is not a native of England. The drawing is lost. See the glossary in Τυνσίγινρυτ. Only a groundwork of this article is in Dioskorides, iv. 150. The Vienna MS. draws *Ver. alb.*

μαδ, H. ¹ cluebunge, tunsingpurc, B., by later hand. ² -τινς, B.
³ εάκ, H.

hatað býð cenned¹ on dunum² 7 heo hafað lea³
leace gelice.⁴ þýrre þýrte þýrttruman man geal
niman onbutan⁵ midne sumur⁶ 7 eac swa some⁷ þa
þýrt ealle forðý⁸ heo is to læcedomum wel gecpene⁹
þ is to lufigenne on ðýrre þýrte þ heo hafað ge-
hræðne¹⁰ þýrttruman 7 na swa miltne þ he be sumum
ðæle gebýðed¹¹ ne gý. he býð breaf 7 tidre þonne he
gedraged býð 7 þonne he tobrocen býð he mýcþ eal
swýlce he gmic¹² of him arænde¹³ 7 he býð hronlice
bittepre¹⁴ on býrginge þonne¹⁵ beoð þa maran þýrt-
truman lange 7 hearde 7 swýþe bittepre¹⁶ on býrginge¹⁷
7 hý¹⁸ habbaþ to ðam swýþlice miltne 7 fpecenfulle¹⁹
þ hý²⁰ for oft hræðlice þone man forþilmaþ.²¹
ðonne geal man þýrne þýrttruman swa pe ær cpaedon
gedraged²² 7 þa langnýrre²³ toceorpan on pýsena ge-
licnýrre.²⁴ mýcel læcedom is to gehwýlcum þingum þ
man ðonne þýrre²⁵ þýrttruman gemme tyn penega²⁶
gehwýlce swa ðeah ne mæg man æfre for hýr fpenegðe²⁷
hýne gýllan þicgean²⁸ on runðrum²⁹ ac³⁰ mid sumum³¹
oðrum mete gemencgedne³² be þære³³ swýlcnýrre³⁴ þe
reo unttrumnýr³⁵ þonne býð. þ is swýr geo unttrumner
swa fcið beo gýle þicgean³⁶ on beore oððe on blacan
bripe.³⁷

Gýf he þonne on utrihte gý³⁷ gýle þicgean³⁸ on
pýrena pore oððe mid þære³⁹ þýrte ðe man oriza
hateþ mid fmedeman⁴⁰ þa ealle swa þeah geolon⁴¹ beon
æroft⁴² on liðon⁴³ beore gefodene 7 gehðigode.⁴⁴

¹ cenned, H. B. ² dūnū, B. ³ lea, H. ⁴ gelice, B. ⁵ -zon, B.
⁶ sumor, B. ⁷ same, B. ⁸ forðý, B. ⁹ gecpene, H.
¹⁰ gehræðne, B. ¹¹ gebýðed, B. ¹² gmic, H. ¹³ arænde,
from H.; V. is illegible; B. repeats three words. ¹⁴ bitep, B.
¹⁵ þon, V. ¹⁶ bitepe, B. ¹⁷ from "býrginge" to the same word,
H. omits all. ¹⁸ hý, B. ¹⁹ fpecen-, H. B. ²⁰ hý, B.
²¹ -mað, H. ²² gedraged, B. ²³ -nerre, B., twice. ²⁴ þýrre, B.
²⁵ penega, H. B. ²⁶ fpenegðe, H. ²⁷ þicgean, B. ²⁸ runðrum, B.
²⁹ ac, H. ³⁰ sum, H., without case ending. ³¹ -mæg-, B.;
-egeð, H. ³² þære, B. ³³ -nerre, B. ³⁴ -nerre, B., as nominative.
³⁵ ðuncean on, H.; þicgean, B. ³⁶ bripe, B. ³⁷ gý, B. ³⁸ þicgean, B.

call wood berry, *madberry*, is produced on downs, and it has leaves like a leek.^a 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 reeketh just as if it sent forth from it a smoke,^b 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.

TUNING
WORT.
Art. cxi.

2. If he then be troubled with diarrhoea, administer it in ooze 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.

^a Leek is an alteration; Dioskorides says the leaves are like those of plaintain or wild beet.

^b Acre gustu fervensque, in frangendo pulverem emittit. Plin., xxv. 21.

¹ 𐌲𐌰𐌿𐌸, B.
² 𐌲𐌰𐌿𐌸, H.

³ 𐌲𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰, H. B.
⁴ -egobe, B.

⁵ 𐌲𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰, B.

⁶ 𐌲𐌰𐌿𐌸𐌰, B

HERBARIVM

...ealle ealde 7 hefige 7 unlacniȝ-
...rfa þ he býþ ȝelacnuð² þeah he
...æteeneſſe⁴ pære.

CXLI.

...man buorþalmon 7 oðrum naman
...þarað hneſene ȝtelan⁶ 7 leaþ ȝelice
...þarað ȝeolupe bloȝtman⁷ eal ȝſýlee eaȝe
...þone naman onſenȝ.¹⁰ heo býþ
...mð meoniam ða ceapſe þýȝe pýrte¹²
...7 to elýþan ȝerophite¹⁴ tolyȝað¹⁵ ȝe-
...þunȝar¹⁶ 7 heapnuȝſſa.¹⁷

...þær lichoman¹⁸ þe¹⁹ cýmeþ of toȝo-
...callan²⁰ ȝenim þýȝe pýrte poſ ȝýle
...ȝýfð þ ȝecýnðelice²² hiȝ.²³ 7 he býð
...he of ſpiðe haſon²⁴ bæþe²⁵ ȝeode.²⁶

Goſſet. CXLII.

...tribulur 7 oðrum naman ȝoſſet
...vuna • oþer býþ cenneð²⁸ on pýrte
...ða.

...þær lichaman ȝenim þaȝ pýrte
...leȝe þaȝto.³⁰

...elacnuð, H. hēle, B. ¹ -teun-, B.
...telan, H. bloȝtman, B.
...onſenȝe, B. ¹⁰ cænned, B.
...ȝeolupe, H.; ȝeenocode, B. ¹¹ ȝerophite, H.
...neſſa, B. ¹² líc, H.; -haman, B.;
...Marharet þe meſen ant martyr, p. 86.
...callan, H. alſo; ȝeallan, O.; cf. p. 270.
...he, O. ¹⁹ -eunð-, O.
...þe, O. ²² baþe, O. ²³ code, B. O.
...B. ²⁴ ȝeenocode, B. ²⁵ þaȝ, B.

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.

TUNING
WORT.
Art. cxi.

^a CXLL.

*Anthemis
valentina.*

1. This wort, which is named βούφθαλλον, 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 Mæonia, the town, *say 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.

GORSE^b CXLII.

*Vlex Euro-
pæus. Bot.*

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 *Tribulus*es, not *V. e.*, is drawn, MS. V., fol. 57 b. The article is from Dioskorides, iv. 15, τριβόλος. The Vienna copy figures *Trib. terrestris*.

1. þessum gæmum þýrre
 2. þessum þýle þrincan

... þýrre ýlcan þýrte sæd 577
... geþilhte.¹⁰ 578
... mid hýre jæbe geornu-
... heo alýrþ hýne of þa-¹¹

7ed eac¹⁵ ƿƿýlee on ƿme ƿ¹⁶
 nƿean attƿer ƿrýne.
 7 ƿlean ƿýrte mid hýre ƿ¹⁷
 am huƿe¹⁸ heo cƿeð ƿa ƿlean-

20 Ʒ oðruun naman
 21 Ʒeah þe oðer Ʒý mare ofeþ
 22 23 lægge smæle²⁴ leaƷ Ʒ ge-
 25 26 Ʒræc Ʒ Ʒeo oðer bapað
 27 28 heƷigne Ʒræc Ʒ þýŷra þýŷa
 29 30 Ʒaŷelice²⁷ ac²⁸ þýŷre þýŷe
 31 32 Ʒindŷreð³¹ Ʒ onæled . na-
 33 34 Ʒeo Ʒecnuend³⁴ Ʒ to elþŷan

before: a trying mistake. 10 kapa, B.
 11 B. 12 ppá, B. 13 xecnococ, B.
 14 xecnococ, B.; V. is here imperfect.
 15 B. 16 xecnococ, B. 17 Sape, B.
 18 B. 19 húpe, B. 20 pléan, B.
 21 Ierra, B. 22 hay8, H.
 23 an pon, V. and H. 24 nýce-,
 25 kám, H. 26 gmb, B.; gmb, V.;
 27 cie, H. 28 xecnococ, B.

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.

GORSE.
Art. cxlii.

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 wholesome against a drink of venom.

7. Against fleas, take this same wort, with its seed, sodden, sprinkle it into the house; it killeth the fleas.

^a CXLIII.

1. This wort, which is named *κόνυζα*, 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,^b and set on fire, puts to flight snakes; and also it, when pounded and wrought into

^a 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 *ζινδρτεβ* Dioskorides had *στιβαδευόμενον*, *made into litter*, and here *ὑποστρωννόμενος*; the reading *ζινδρτεβ* is a mere error: see *ζινδ* for *ζεονδ*, in art. CL., see also CL. 4.

ƷeƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷe¹ neƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe Ʒ ƷeƷeƷe
Ʒ neƷeƷeƷe² Ʒ ƷeƷe³ ƷeƷeƷeƷe - Ʒ ƷeƷe ƷeƷe ƷeƷe
ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷe Ʒ ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷe⁴ ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe
ƷeƷeƷeƷe - Ʒ ƷeƷe Ʒe ƷeƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷe - Ʒ ƷeƷe Ʒe
ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe⁵ ƷeƷeƷe.

ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe Ʒ ƷeƷeƷeƷe
ƷeƷe⁶ ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe⁷ ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷe⁸ ƷeƷeƷeƷe.

ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷe⁹ ne ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷe
ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷe ƷeƷe Ʒe ƷeƷeƷeƷeƷe - ƷeƷe ƷeƷe Ʒe
ƷeƷeƷeƷe¹⁰ ƷeƷeƷeƷe.

ƷeƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷe
ƷeƷe ƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷe
ƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷeƷe.

Ʒe
Ʒe.

Foxes ƷloƷa.¹³ CXLIV.

*Notandum
innotandum, ut
Notandum.*

Ʒe
Ʒe
Ʒe.

Ʒe
Ʒe
Ʒe
Ʒe.

¹ ƷeƷe, B. ² neƷeƷeƷe, B. ³ ƷeƷe, B. ⁴ -neƷe, B.
⁵ ƷeƷeƷe, H. ⁶ ƷeƷe, H. ⁷ ƷeƷe, V. omits; ƷeƷe, B.
⁸ ƷeƷe, H. ⁹ ƷeƷeƷe, H. B. ¹⁰ ƷeƷeƷe, H.; ƷeƷeƷe, B.
¹¹ ƷeƷe, B. ¹² -ƷeƷe, B. ¹³ From the transposition of the folios
in V., this article is at fol. 60. ¹⁴ ƷloƷa had a tail added to the c
in H., making Ʒ; ƷloƷa, B. ¹⁵ -ƷeƷe, B. ¹⁶ ƷeƷeƷe, B.
¹⁷ Ʒe, H. ¹⁸ -Ʒe, B. ¹⁹ ƷeƷeƷe, H. B. ²⁰ ƷeƷeƷe, 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 *morbis 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 herbæ 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.*

*Digitalis
purpurea.*

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, ἵκτερον. Dioskor.

^b Strychnos manikos is Solanum insanum fairly drawn, MS. V., fol. 60a, 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 καταπλασσόμενα ἀρμόζει πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα καὶ ἔρπητας; and so on of κεφαλαγία and στόμαχος καυσούμενος and ὠταλγία. (iv. 71.)

ƿið heafdes ƿape ƿ ƿið þæs maƿan hætan¹ ƿ ƿið
cýrnlu ƿenim þæs ylcan ƿýrte mið ele ƿecnucode²
smýre³ þa ƿār hý⁴ toſlupað.⁵

ƿiþ ðæra⁶ earena ƿape ƿenim þýrre⁷ ƿýlfan ƿýrte
reap mið roƿan⁸ reape drýpe on þ earpe.

CXLV.

ƿið þone druxean⁹ reƿor ƿenim þæs ƿýrte ðe man
glýcýruda¹⁰ ƿ oðrum naman nemneþ ƿýl on
reapnum ƿætere ƿýle druncan hýt fremar¹¹ nýtlíce.

Eac¹² ƿýlce þeor ƿýlfe ƿýrt ðæra¹³ breorfa ƿār ƿ
þære¹⁴ liſne ƿ þære¹⁵ blædran ƿ þære¹⁶ ædrana mið
ƿerodenan¹⁷ ƿine ƿehæleþ . eac heo¹⁸ þýrftendon þone
þurft ƿeliſgað.¹⁹

ƿið leahtƿar ðæs muþes þýrre ylcan ƿýrte ƿýrt-
ƿuma²⁰ ƿeeten oððe ƿedruncen²¹ ƿel fremar²² . ƿ þa
leahtƿar ƿehæleþ .²³ eac²⁴ heo ƿunda ƿehæleþ ðærumið²⁵
ƿerefeðe . ƿ re ƿýrtƿuma ƿra ƿome²⁶ þ ƿýlfe ƿe-
ƿearpað ác na ƿra . þeah ƿra ƿceaplice.

CXLVI.

ƿið þ man ƿemigan ne mæge ƿenim ðýrre ƿýrte
ƿýrtƿuman ðe man ƿƿutium ƿ oðrum naman
nemneþ ƿýle ðicgean²⁷ he þone miððan aſtýneð.

¹ hætan, B. ² ƿecnocobe, B. ³ smýra, B. ⁴ hý, B.
⁵ ſlupað, B. ⁶ þara, B. ⁷ þis, H.; illegible in V. ⁸ róran, B.
⁹ druxean, H.; druxan, B. ¹⁰ ƿramað, H. ¹¹ eac, H. ¹² þara, B.
¹³ þare, B., twice. ¹⁴ þara, B. ¹⁵ -non, B. ¹⁶ hýo, H., an unusual
spelling. ¹⁷ -egað, B. ¹⁸ -ƿuman, H. ¹⁹ ƿedruncen, B.
²⁰ ƿramað, H. ²¹ ƿehæleð, B. ²² eac, H. ²³ þar, B. ²⁴ ƿame, B.
²⁵ þicgan, H. B.

3. For sore of head, and for heat of the maw, FOXGLOVE
Art. cxliv
or *stomach*, and for kernels, take this same wort,
pounded with oil, smear the sores; they shall be dis-
sipated.

4. For sore of the ears, take this same worts juice
with juice of rose, drip into the ear.

Liquorice.^a CXLV.

*Glycyrrhiza
glandulifera.*

1. For the dry fever, take this wort, which is named
γλυκύριζ, 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 re-
lieves 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, atchieveth the same,
yet, however, not so sharply or *efficaciously*.

Latherwort or Crowsoap.^b CXLVI.

*Gypsophila
struthium*, S.
or rather
*Saponaria
officinalis*.

1. In a case a man may not mie, *that is, for re-
tention of urine*, take a root of this wort, which is
named *στρούθιον*, and by another name , ad-
minister *this*; it stirreth the urine.

^a The substance of the articles is found in Dioskorides.
The drawing, MS. V., fol. 60 b, is wholly destroyed.

^b 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 *στρούθιον*, *Saponaria officinalis*.

Þið hƿer seocnýrre¹ ƿ þið nýrrýt ƿ þið ƿriðlicne
hracan² zenim þýrre ƿýrte to ðurte ƿecnucudne anne³
cuculepe fulne ƿýle ðruncan on hƿan beope⁴ hýt
ƿrarnað.⁵ ƿ eac⁶ hýt þone innoð þið þær eallan⁷
toƿotennýrre ƿeƿlaðað ƿ þ ƿfel ƿorð ƿelæðeþ.

Þiþ þ ƿtanar on blæðræn⁸ pexen zenim ðar ƿýlƿan
ƿýrte fƿrutium ƿ lubaftican ƿýrtruman ƿ ðære⁹
ƿýrte¹⁰ ðe man capparar hateð cnuca toƿomne ƿýle
ðruncan on liðon beope¹¹ hýt tolyreþ¹² ða blæðran ƿ
ða stanar ƿorð ƿelæðeþ¹³ ƿ eac¹⁴ þære¹⁵ miltan ƿār
hýt tolyreþ.

Þið hƿeorlan¹⁶ zenim þar ƿlcan ƿýrte ƿ melur ƿ
eced cnuca toƿæðne¹⁷ leƿe to þam hƿeorlan¹⁸ he bið
ƿelacnud.¹⁹

ƿft ðeor ƿýlfe ƿýrt mið bepenum melupe on ƿine
ƿeroden ealle ƿfele hearðnýrre²⁰ ƿ ƿeƿæðerunƿa heo
toƿereþ.

21 CXLVII.

*Sempervivum
arboreum.*

ƿeor ƿýrt ðe ƿ aizon ƿ oðrum naman
ƿecpeðen ƿeo ƿ ƿýlce heo ƿýmle epicu²² sý ƿ heo
harað elne lanƿne ftefan on ƿincpeþ²³ ƿreatnýrre²⁴ ƿ
heo ƿs pel ƿorð²⁵ ƿ heo harað ƿætte leaƿ on²⁶ ƿin-
ƿereþ²⁷ lænƿe.²⁸ heo bið cenned²⁹ on ðunum ƿ heo eac
býþ hƿilon on pealle³⁰ ƿereted ðeos ƿýrt mið meolupe
ƿecnucud³¹ ƿehæleþ³² mænigfealde³³ untƿumnnýrre³⁴ ðær

¹ neƿre, B. ² hrácan, B. ³ ƿecnocudne ænne, B. ⁴ beope, B.
⁵ ƿrarnað, B. ⁶ eac, H. ⁷ geallan, H. ⁸ on blæðran, H.
⁹ þære, B. ¹⁰ ƿýrte, H. ¹¹ beope, B. ¹² to, B.
¹³ ƿelæðeð, B. ¹⁴ eac, H. ¹⁵ þære, B. ¹⁶ hƿeorlan, B.
¹⁷ -ðere, H. B. ¹⁸ hƿeorlan, B. ¹⁹ -noð, B. ²⁰ -neƿre, B.;
-nýrre, H. ²¹ Fol. 59, V., of the recent binding; singrenan, O. sup-
plies; see art. XLIX. ²² cuca, B.; epicu, altered to epice, H. "Morosi
grammatici." ²³ ƿincpeþ, H. B. ²⁴ -neƿre, B.; V. omits five words.
²⁵ ƿorð, O., and omits three lines. ²⁶ leaƿ in, B. ²⁷ ƿincpeþ, 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 lithe *or* soft beer; it will be beneficial. And it also comforts the inwards against effusion of the bile, and conveys away the mischief.

LATHERWORT
OF CROWSOAP.
Art. cxlvi.

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 lithe *mild* beer, it will relieve the bladder, and leadeth forth the stones; and it also relaxeth the sore ^a 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.^b CXLVII.

Sedum Tele-
phium is the
largest English
species.

1. This wort, which is denominated ἀνιζων, 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

^a Skirrh^{us}, in Diosk.

^b 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 arboreum*, Fl. Gr. 478.

²⁸ lenge, B.

²⁹ cenn^{eb}, H. B.; V. has lost some words.

³⁰ peallon, B.

³¹ gecnocob, B.

³² -hal-, O.

³³ -lbu, H.

³⁴ -nerja, B.;

-neffe, O.

lichoman¹ þ̅ iſ beſtende lic² ƿ forrotubn̅yſſe³ þ̅æſ
liceſ ƿ eaƿena ſapn̅yſſe⁴ ƿ hætan ƿ forþ̅æſnebn̅yſſe⁴
ealle þ̅aſ þ̅ing⁵ heo ƿeh̅æleþ.

Þið heafod ece ƿenim þ̅yſſe ƿlc̅an⁶ þ̅yſte poſ aizon
mið noſan⁷ poſe ƿemenƿeð⁸ beƿeot þ̅ heafod þ̅æſ⁹
mið h̅ytc ƿelid̅iƿaþ¹⁰ þ̅ ſ̅ā.¹¹

Þið þ̅æne¹² n̅æðſan ſl̅ite þe man ſƿalanƿionem
nemneþ ƿenim þ̅aſ ƿlc̅an þ̅yſte aizon ſ̅yle ðſincan
on haton¹³ ſine.¹⁴

Eſt ðo þ̅ ſ̅ylfe þið utſiht ƿ þið þ̅yſmaſ on innoðe
ƿ þið ſƿiðlicne¹⁵ c̅yle h̅ytc ſƿemað.

Ellen. CXLVIII.

Otherwise
Amaracus, or
Origanum
maioranoides
(Kühn).

Þið þ̅æteſi ſeocn̅yſſe¹⁶ ƿenim þ̅aſ þ̅yſte þe man
ſamſuchon ƿ oðſum naman ellen hateþ¹⁷ ſ̅yle ðſincan
ƿep̅yllede¹⁸ heo ƿelneæceþ ða anƿinnu þam þ̅æteſi-
ſeocum . eac¹⁹ ſ̅p̅ylce heo²⁰ ſƿemaþ²¹ þið þa unmihtic-
n̅yſſe²² þ̅æſ miƿðan ƿ þið þ̅æſa²³ innoða æſt̅yſunƿa.²⁴

Þið ſƿunƿaſ ƿ þið toboſtten lic²⁵ ƿenim þ̅yſſe
ƿlc̅an þ̅yſte leaſ ſamſuchon ƿeðmiƿeðe ƿ ƿecnucude²⁶ ƿ
mið humƿe ƿemenƿeðe²⁷ leƿe to þam ſape h̅ytc ſceal
beſtcan ƿ halian.

Þið ſceopioneſ ſtinc̅e²⁸ ƿenim þ̅aſ ƿlc̅an þ̅yſte ƿ
ſealt ƿ eced cnuca toſomne ƿ to plaſtne ƿep̅yſc leƿe
to ðam ſtinc̅e he bið ƿeh̅æled.

¹ -haman, B. O. ² lic, H. ³ neſſe, B. ⁴ -neſſe, B.
twice. ⁵ þ̅ingc, H. ⁶ ƿlc̅an, O. omits, and poſ. ⁷ poſan, O.

⁸ -m̅ænc-, B. ⁹ þ̅aſ, B. O. ¹⁰ -eƿað, B. ¹¹ ſor, O.

¹² ðapa, B. ¹³ h̅æton, B. ¹⁴ V. omits the three laſt words.

¹⁵ licne, H. ¹⁶ -neſſe, B. ¹⁷ hateð, B. ¹⁸ ƿep̅p̅ylebe, H.

¹⁹ eac, H. ²⁰ he, B. ²¹ ſƿemað, H. ²² -neſſa, B.

²³ ðapa, B. ²⁴ -unƿe, 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 ƿecnude, H., ſo before.

²⁷ ƿem̅ænc̅eðe, H. ²⁸ ſtinc̅e, H.

is, a bursting body,^a and putrefaction of the body, and soreness of the eyes, and heat, and bad burns. All these things it healeth.

ORPINE, or
LIVELONG.
Art. cxlvii.

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 *φαλάγγια*, 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.^b CXLVIII.

*Sambucus
nigra.* Bot.

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 stirring^c of the bowels.

2. For carbuncles,^d 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, πρὸς ἐρυσιπέλατα, ἔρπητας, νομάς, ἐφθάλμων φλεγμονάς, πυρίκαυστα, 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 Gripping, from Diosk. στροφουμένων.

^d Diosk. only, αἶρει ἰπώπια, *weals*.

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.

ELDER.
Art. cxlviii.

French lavender.^a CXLIX.

Lavandula
stoechas. Bot.

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.^b

Shepherds purse.^c CL.

Thymus
campestris
(Sprengel).
Rather *Thlaspi*
bursa pastoris.

1. This wort, which is named *θλάσπι*, 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^d 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. Daubeny "pretty good."

^b *Μίγνεται δὲ καὶ ἀντιδότοις*, 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 *ῥπόλευκον* is rather *pink*, *whitish*.

Deor gýlfe pýrt ealle þa ýfelan gegaderunge þær
innofær heo fornumef y eac¹ spýlce heo wifa monod-
lican² aftyred.

Omnimorbia. CLI.

Deor pýrt þe man poliof y oþrum naman omni-
morbia nemneþ y eac fume men³ hataþ
býþ cenneð⁴ on dunum y heo of anum pýrttruman
manega telgrian árendel.⁵ y heo on ureperðum hařař
ræd gýlce eroppar y heo iř heřegon gřæce.⁶ y hron
peredre on byrgmege.

Wið nædran flite zenim þýřre pýrte pōř poliof on
pætere geroden gýle druncan hýt gehæleþ ðone flite.

⁷ Wið pæter reoenýfle do þ řýlfe hýt þone innoð
alýřeþ.

Wið miltan řape zenim þař ýlcan pýrte poliof reoð
on ecede gýle druncan nýtlice heo þone milt reocan
gehæleþ. Deor gýlfe pýrt on hure geręred oþre on-
æled nædran ařligeþ y eac⁸ gýlce heo mpe punda
fornumeþ.

CLII.

*Hypericum
coris* is drawn
in the Vienna
MS., and not
crispum.

Deor pýrt þe man hypericon y oþrum naman
corion nemneþ for gelicnýřre⁹ cýmeneř heo hařař
leap¹⁰ ruðan gelice¹¹ y of anum řtelan manega telgrian
peaxař¹² y þa řeade y heo hařař blořtman¹³ gýlce
banpýrt y heo hařað beřian gýnepealte y hron lange

¹ eác, H. ² monod, not lican, H., and the former o erased.
³ H. omits the useless words. ⁴ heo bið cenneð, H. ⁵ ařæn-
beð, H. ⁶ heřegon gřæcce, H. ⁷ H. omits this line. ⁸ eác, H.
⁹ -lic-, H. B. ¹⁰ leap, B. ¹¹ gelice, H. B. ¹² peaxeð, B.;
pexeð, H. ¹³ blořman, B.

* From Dioskorides, iii. 124. "Polios" is also Omnimor-
bia 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 τὰ τῶν γυναικῶν καταμήνια.

SHEPHERDS
PURSE.
Art. cl.

OMNIMORBIA.^a CLI.

1. This wort, which is named πόλιον, 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,^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.

^c CLII.

*Hypericum
coris.*

1. This wort, which is named ὑπέρικον, and by another name κόριον, 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

^b Κεφάλιον ἐπ' ἄκρου κορυμβοειδές ὡς πολλὰν τρίχα, Diosk., 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."

^c The drawing, MS. V*, fol. 70 b, has outline of *H. crispum*, but the red of *H. coris*. From Dioskorides, iii. 161. The clause about cummin differs; *Hypericum coris*, Bot. is the plant (Sprengel).

on befeſ mýcelnýſſe on þam ýſ sæð ƿ þ̅ ſſearp ƿ on
ſſæce ſſýlce týſſe.¹ ƿ heo bið cenned² on beganum
ſtopum. ðeoſ pýſt gecnucud³ ƿ gedrunceen þone
mizþan aſtýſeþ ƿ heo þa monodhican pundorlice deþ
zýſ hý man ðam gecýndelican lime underzelezeþ.⁴

Þið þone ſeſor þe þý ſeorðan dæge on man be-
cýmeþ⁵ zenim þaſ ýlcan pýſte gecnucude⁶ ſýle ðrincean
on⁷ pine.

⁸ Þið ðæpa⁹ ſceancena¹⁰ zeſſel ƿ ece zenim þýſſe
ýlcan pýſte ſæð ſýle ðrincean on pine. binna¹¹ ſeoſe-
tiſan¹² ðagon. he bið. zehæled.

CLIII.

Cnicus acarna,
or *Echinops*
lanuginosus, in
the Vienna
fig. (D.)

Þeoſ pýſt þe man acanta leuce ƿ oðrum nama¹³
nemneþ byð cenned¹⁴ on ſtænizum¹⁵ ſtopum
ƿ on dunum ƿ heo haſaþ leaſ ſſýlce¹⁶ pulſef camb
ac hi¹⁷ beoþ meapſſan¹⁸ ƿ hſiſan ƿ eac zeſuſſan¹⁹
ƿ heo haſað tpegea²⁰ elne lanene²¹ ſtelan on ſinzeſ
zreatnýſſe²² oððe ſumon ðæle²³ maſan.

Þið þ̅²⁴ man blode hſæce²⁵ ƿ þið þæſ maſan ſape
zenim ðaſ ýlcan²⁶ pýſte acantaleuce cnuca to ðurte
ſýle ðrincean on²⁷ pætepe²⁸ anne²⁹ cuculepe³⁰ ſulne hýt
ſſemað³¹ pel.

Þið þæſ³² mizðan aſtýſunze zenim þaſ ýlcan pýſte
ſſa poſiſe gecnucude³³ ſýle ðrincean heo ðone mizðan
ſoſð³⁴ zelædeþ.³⁵

¹ cýpſe, H., *cress*. ² cenned, H. B. ³ gecnocod, B. ⁴ -legð, B.;
-leðð, H.; rather *layth*, than *layeth*. ⁵ becýmð, B. ⁶ gecnocode, B.
ow, H. ⁷ H. often puts the stops in this way. ⁸ þapa, B. ⁹ ſcanc-,
B. ¹⁰ bannon, B. ¹¹ -tiſon, B. ¹² H. O. omit the useless words.
¹³ cenned, H. B. ¹⁴ ſten-, H. ¹⁵ ſſýlcef, O. ¹⁶ hiſ, B. ¹⁷ So B.;
wealdſſan, V.; meapſſan, H.; meapſſan, O. ¹⁸ eac þuſſan, H.;
wealdſſan, H. ¹⁹ tpegea, H., without accent, B. ²⁰ langne, H. B. O.
wealdſſan, H. ²¹ oððer ſum ðale, O. ²² þ, H. omits. ²³ hſæce, B.
wealdſſan, H.; þeſſe, O.; ýlcan in V. is dotted for erasure. ²⁴ on, H.
wealdſſan, H. ²⁵ anne, B. ²⁶ cucelerne, O. ²⁷ ſſemað, H.
wealdſſan, H. ²⁸ gecnocode, B. ²⁹ út for ſoſð, B. ³⁰ alædeð, B.

the mickleness or size of beer or barley, on which is the seed, and that swart and in smack as tar.^a And it is produced in cultivated places. This wort pounded and drunken stirreth the mie or urine, and it moves wondrously the *καταμήνια*, if it be laid under the naturalia.

Art. clii.

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,^c take seed of this ilk wort, give it to drink in wine; within forty days the man will be healed.

c CLIII.

Carduus leucograftus
(Sprengel).
Rather
Echinops lanuginosus.

1. This wort, which is named *ἄκανθα λευκή*, and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs, and it hath leaves as wolfs comb, but they be tenderer^d and whiter and also tuftier, and it hath a stalk two ells long of the greatness^e 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 ὄζον*.

^b Compare the original, *θεραπεύει δὲ ἰσχυράδας ἐπὶ ἡμέρας μ. τὸ σπέρμα πινόμενον*. *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 whitethorn.

^d There had been something illegible, it should be 'narrower,' *στενώτερα*.

^e Thickness, *πάχος*, Diosk.

4. For evil weals,^a 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.^b Art. cliii.

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 mans neck, it setteth snakes to flight.

BEEWORT?^c CLIV.

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.

Knitos erioforos, a woolly leaved thistle is the nearest English equivalent.

2. For stirring of the inwards,^e and of the mie or 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,^f 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.^g CLV.

Cuminum cyminum. Bot.

1. For sore of the maw, take seed of this wort, which is named *κύμινον*, and by another name cummin,

^a Οἰδήματα, Diosk., swellings.

^b Διακλυζόμενον: rinsed in the mouth.

^c *Stellaria holostea* (H.) is drawn; MS. V., fol. 61 a. From Dioskorides, iii. 19. Turn to art. vii.

^d Παραδείσεις, parks, D.

^e Κοιλίαν ιστάσι, D., the roots stay the bowels, are astringent.

^f φθισικοῖς, D., for consumptive people.

^g The painting, MS. V., fol. 61 b, is "very like," (H.) Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 68.

ƿið ýrle læla genim þar ýle gemencged.¹ ƿ ƿra²
clýþan lege to þam ƿape heo ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
sýlfan ƿýrte ƿýde³ læra⁴ to ƿe

hýne man ƿra ƿearmne on þam ƿe ƿýrte quimmon ƿ
ƿið hramman genim⁷ þýrre ƿe ƿýle ƿruncan¹⁰ hýc
cnucud⁹ ƿýle ƿruncan on ƿætere ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
ƿrunc¹¹ eac ƿýlce ougean ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
mað.¹²

ƿeac¹³ ƿýlce ƿýr mon¹⁴ þar ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
ahehð¹⁵ heo næddran aƿlýze ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
heo gehæleþ ƿe to

[Beorýrte.] - ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

*Onopordon
acanthium, or
Illyricum.*
Sibthorp and
the fig. in the
Vienna MS.

ƿe ƿýrte þe man acan

ƿýrte¹⁶ nemneð býþ¹⁰ cenneð

ƿ on ƿætum ƿ eac²³ ƿýle.

CLVL

ƿið þær²⁴ innoreþ. af-þe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
þýrre ýlcan ƿýrte²⁵ ƿýrte ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
þýrte gecnucudne²⁹ ƿýle ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

ƿiþ lungen able ƿ ƿið ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
innode deieþ ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
þam ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

ƿýð þær maðan ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe
man³⁵ quimmon ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe ƿe

¹ aƿýrreð, H. B.

² -eƿað, B.

³ gecnocod, B.; -eac.

⁴ ƿra mað, H.

⁵ aƿeoþan aheð, H.

of V. O.

H. B.

omits.

ƿ, O. omits.

²² -með, O.; ƿþan

²³ mán, H.

² ƿra, H.; þa, O.

ƿýrre, B.

⁹ ýlcan, H.

ƿe, H. B.

¹⁰ ƿruncan, H.

ƿe, B.

¹¹ næddran, H.

¹² hæcán, H.

¹³ gecno-

¹⁴ -nege, B.

¹⁵ ƿe, O.; very little of these

¹⁶ omitted by rubricator in B.

¹⁷ twice omits.

¹⁸ ƿþan, H.

¹⁹ ƿe, B.

²⁰ ƿe, H.

ted with flour; and *when* so
 ark *them* to a plaster, and lay

CUMMIN.
 Art. clv.

of the chest, take this same wort
 and vinegar, mingle them together,
 will prove beneficial; and also
 it healeth well bite of snake.
 and heat of the inwards,^a take this
 fine berries, pounded with bean meal,
 advice; it will heal the swelling.

further, restraineth a running of blood
 rils, along with vinegar mingled.

WOLFS TEAZLE.^b CLVI.

*Dipsacus
 silvestris.*

wort, which is named *χαμαιλέων λευκός*, and
 other name wolfs teazle, hath leaves reversed
 any, and it hath in its midst a round and
 knob, and that is brown headed in the
 , and hath white seed and a white and very
 root.

in case worms vex *a man* in the inwards about
 navel, take juice or dust of the root of this same
 give to drink in wine or in water, on which
 ously were marjoram or pennyroyal^c boiled; it
 leadeth forth the worms.

^a Dioskorides had *διδύμων*, a decorous expression for *ἔρχεων*,
 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 *Acarina gummiifera*. 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 *ὑρίγανου* in Dioskor.

THE FIRST PART

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1. The first part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	1. The first part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	1. The first part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
2. The second part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	2. The second part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	2. The second part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
3. The third part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	3. The third part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	3. The third part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
4. The fourth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	4. The fourth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	4. The fourth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
5. The fifth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	5. The fifth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	5. The fifth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
6. The sixth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	6. The sixth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	6. The sixth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
7. The seventh part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	7. The seventh part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	7. The seventh part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
8. The eighth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	8. The eighth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	8. The eighth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
9. The ninth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	9. The ninth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	9. The ninth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland
10. The tenth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	10. The tenth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland	10. The tenth part of the history of the reformation in Switzerland

3. A root of this same wort, by weight of five pennies, taken in wine, drieth the water sick, *that is, abates dropsy*; it hath the same strength boiled, and drunken, against difficulties of the mie *or urine*.

WOLFS
TEAZLE.
Art. clvi.

Artichoke.^a CLVII.

*Skolymos
Hispanicus.*

1. This wort, which is named *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 mie *or urine*, and also prepares healing meat for men.

Flower de luce.^b CLVIII.

*Iris florentina,
and Germa-
nica.*

1. This wort, which is named *ἶρις ἰλλυρικὴ*, 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 *ξίπριον*, 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 break, *that is, a great collection of phlegm in the throat*, and he may not easily

^a Originally from Dioskorides, iii. 16. Artichoke is drawn in the Vienna MS. *Knikos pratensis* was Sprengels interpretation.

^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.

to hneſce¹ ſenime of þýſſe pýrte pýrtrumana² ðær
duſteſ ſmæle ſecnucudeſ³ tyn penega⁴ ſepihte ſýlle
ðrincan fæſtende on hþon beope feopeſ ſcenceaſ⁵
þrý⁶ ðaſaſ of ðæt he ſý gehæled.⁷

Ðam ſelice þ̅ duſt⁸ þýſſe ſýlſan⁷ pýrte on hþon¹⁰
beope ſepiſged¹¹ ðone ſlep¹² onſelædeþ.¹³ ʒ eac¹⁴ þæra¹⁵
innofa aſtýrunga ſeliſiſgað.¹⁶

Eac¹⁷ ſpýlce þ̅ duſt þýſſe ýlean pýrte næddrena
ſlitaf ſelacnaþ.¹⁸ þ̅ ſýlſe ſemet þ̅ pe heſ¹⁹ beforan
cwædon þær duſteſ ðýſſe ýlean pýrte huſ illýnne for
an mid ecede ſemenſged²⁰ ʒ ſedþuncen hýt ſpemað²¹
þam²² þe huſ ſecýndelice fæð huſ ſýlſ pýllef ſpam
ſepiteþ þone leahtor ſpecaſ ſonophoeam nemneþ. ʒýſ
hit þonne ſoðlice þam ýlean ſemete mid ſine ſe-
menſged²³ býþ hit þæra²⁴ ſpæ monodhcan aſtýræð
þeah hý²⁵ ær lanſæ²⁶ ſoplaetene²⁷ pæron.

Þið cýrnlu ʒ þið ealle ýſele²⁸ cumulu ſenim ðýſſe²⁹
ýlean pýrte pýrtrumana³⁰ ſpæ anpeallne pel ſedþi-
gedne.³¹ ʒ þiððan ſerodenne³² cnuca hýne ðonne ſpæ
hneſcne pýrte to clýþan leſe to ðam ſape hýt to-
ſepeþ.

Eac³³ ſpæ ſome³⁴ hýt ſpemað³⁵ þið ðær heafodeþ³⁶
ſape mid ecede ʒ mid poſan poſe ſemenſged.³⁷

CLIX.

Þið hþer ſeocnýſſe ſenim þaſ pýrte þe man elle-
borum album ʒ oðrum naman³⁸ nemneþ
ſedþiſgede ʒ to duſte ſecnucude³⁹ ſýle ðrincan⁴⁰ on

¹ c, erased in H., wishing to make tohneſſe, *toughness*. ² -mán, H.
³ -cnuð-, H.; ſecnucodeþ, B. ⁴ pænega, H. B. ⁵ ſcencar, B.;
ſeoron ſcencar, H. ⁶ þrýg, B. ⁷ gehæled, B. ⁸ þæs ð, H.
⁹ ýlean, H. ¹⁰ hðan, B. ¹¹ beope ſepiſged, B. ¹² ſlep, H.
¹³ -læð-, B. ¹⁴ Eac, H. ¹⁵ þæra, B. ¹⁶ -egað, B. ¹⁷ Eac, H.
¹⁸ -læc-, B. ¹⁹ heſ, B. ²⁰ ſemenſged, H. B. ²¹ ſpemað, H.
²² þam, H. ²³ ſemetegud, V. H. ²⁴ þæra, B. ²⁵ huſ, B.
²⁶ lanſe, B. ²⁷ ſoplaede, H. ²⁸ ýſelu, B. ²⁹ ðaſ, H., expecting
an accusative. ³⁰ -mán, H. ³¹ ſedþiſgede, H. ³² -ðene, 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 lithe beer, four draughts for three days, till that he be healed.

FLOWER DE
LUCE.
Art. clviii.

3. Like to that, the dust of this same wort taken in lithe 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 γονόρροισιν nominant. Sin autem eodem modo cum vino ad mensuram datur, feminarum καταμήνια 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.

White hellebore.^a CLIX.

Veratrum
album. Bot.

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

^a The drawing in MS. V. has some resemblance, but is "Scilla." (H.)

²³ Εάε, H.

²⁴ jame, B.

²⁵ ῥάμαδ, H.

²⁶ heayber, B.

²⁷ gemænceg, H.; -mæng-, B.

²⁸ H. omits the useless words.

²⁹ gecnocobe, B.

³⁰ bŕincan, H.

V. is eaten in
holes here. *

pearpmum pætere þær durter gýx cuculepar fulle hre
zelacnað¹ þa lifre þæt gýlfe is framizendlic.² læcedom
on pine zefizged³ on gean ealle attru.

CLX.

Þið þam fefone⁴ þe þý feorðan dæge on⁵ man
becýmeþ⁶ zenim þýgfe pýrte gear þe man⁷ definnion y
oprum naman⁸ nemneþ þel zezaderod
y þ mid pipore zecnucud.⁹ y zemenozed¹⁰ y ðæra¹¹
pipercorpa gý ofer tæl þ gý þonne þý forman¹² dæge
an¹³ y þrutiz. y þý oðrum dæge feofontýne. y ðý
þriððan dæge þreotýne.¹⁴ zýf þu him¹⁵ þis gýllef
toforpan þære¹⁶ zenealæcinege þær fefonef pundorlicre
hrædnýgfe¹⁷ he bið alýged.

CLXI.

Deof pýrte þe man æciog y oprum naman¹⁸
nemneþ hafað fæd zelic næddran hearde y heo¹⁹
hafað lange leaþ y rtiþe y heo manega rtelan of
hýne arendeþ²⁰ heo hafað þýnne leaþ y ða hronlice
þýpnihite y heo hafað betreox þam leaþon²¹ þrune
bloztman²² y betreonan²³ ðam bloztmum²⁴ heo hafað
gra þe ær cpaedon fæd zelic næddran hearde y hýne
pýrttruma gý zehpæde y gpeart.

Þýþ næðrena rhtar²⁵ zenim ðýgfe ýlean pýrte pýrt-
ruman²⁶ þe þe æciog nemdon gýle ðuncan on²⁷ pine
hýt fremað²⁸ ge ær ðam rhte ge æfter. Se gýlfa
ðrenc²⁹ eac³⁰ gýlce þæra³¹ lendena³² fār zeliðizgað.³³

¹ zelacnoð, H.

² framizendlic, B., so.

³ zefizged, B.

⁴ fere, H., by contraction.

⁵ on, H.

⁶ -cýmð, B.

⁷ V. omits two words.

⁸ H. omits the useless phrase.

⁹ zecnocob, B.

¹⁰ -mæng-, B.; -mænc-, H.

¹¹ þæra, B.

¹² feorþan, H.

¹³ an, B.

¹⁴ þreotene, B.

¹⁵ him, H. omits.

¹⁶ þære, B.

¹⁷ -neþre, B.

¹⁸ H. omits the useless words.

¹⁹ he, V. H.

²⁰ arendeð, B.

²¹ leaþon, B.

²² bloztman, B.

²³ -non, B.

²⁴ bloztman, B.; -zman, H., and omits the next two

water, of the dust six spoons full; it cures the liver. WHITE
HELLEBORE.
Art. clix.
That same is a beneficial leechdom swallowed in wine,
against all poisons.

Field larkspur.^a CLX.

*Delphinium
consolida.* Bot.

For the fever which cometh on a man the fourth day, take juice of this wort, which is named δελφίνιον, and by another name *larkspur*, well gathered and that pounded with pepper, and mixed, and of the peppercorns 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.

*Echium
rubrum.*

This wort, which is named ἔχιον, and by another name , 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

^a 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.

words. ²⁵ ριτάρ, H. ²⁶ -ερμαν, II. ²⁷ δρίκαν όν, II.
²⁸ ράμαδ, H. ²⁹ δρινс, B. ³⁰ δρәнс · Cаc, II. ³¹ þapa, B.
³² læubena, B. ³³ -гәд, B.; гәбүд, H.

ƿ eac¹ ƿriȝe on ƿneorƿon meole ȝeȝearpað.² Soðlice an miht ƿr þȝȝe ƿȝȝe . ƿ þæȝ ƿȝȝetȝuman . ƿ þæȝ ȝæðeȝ.

CLXII.

Deor ƿȝȝe þe man centimorbia ƿ oðrum naman nemneþ³ bȝþ cenneð⁴ on beȝanum ȝtopum ƿ on ȝtænȝum ƿ þ⁵ on ðunum⁶ ƿ on ƿȝȝumum⁷ ȝtopum . ƿ heo⁸ of anre tȝȝȝ manega boȝaȝ aȝen-ðeþ.⁹ ƿ heo iȝ ȝehƿæðon¹⁰ leaȝun¹¹ ƿ ȝinepealton ƿ toȝhtenon¹² ƿ heo haȝað þaȝ mihte to laecnunȝe . ȝiȝ hoȝȝ¹³ on hȝucȝe oððe on þam boȝum aȝȝȝȝ ȝȝ . ƿ hȝȝ open sȝ ȝenim þaȝ ƿȝȝe ealle ȝeðȝȝeðe ƿ to ƿȝðe¹⁴ fmælon¹⁵ ðurte ȝecnucude¹⁶ ȝeȝceað¹⁷ to ðam ȝane heo hit ȝehæleþ . þu ƿunðȝaȝ ðæne¹⁸ ȝeȝȝem-ninge.

CLXIII.

Deor ƿȝȝe ðe man ȝeorðiaȝ¹⁹ ƿ oðrum naman²⁰ nemneþ haȝaþ ȝȝæc ƿȝȝce leac²¹ ƿ heo eac ȝorþȝ²² ȝeorðioȝ ȝeepeden ȝȝ . þeor ƿȝȝe bȝþ cenneð²³ on moȝum ƿ heo haȝaþ leaȝ²⁴ ȝinepealte . ƿ ða²⁵ bi-tere²⁶ on bȝȝȝincȝe .²⁷ ƿ heo haȝaþ ȝeopeȝ ecȝeðne ȝtelan ƿ ȝealupe bloȝtman.²⁸

¹ eac, H. ² -ȝupað, H. ³ H. omits four words. ⁴ cenneð, H. B. ⁵ þ is in V. B. H. ⁶ ðunum, H. ⁷ -sumon, H. ⁸ heo, H. ⁹ aȝenðeð, B. ¹⁰ -hȝæð-, B. ¹¹ leaȝon, H. ¹² -non, H. ¹³ hoȝȝ, altered to hopeȝ, *hump*, H. ¹⁴ ȝȝȝon, H. ¹⁵ ȝmalon, B. ¹⁶ ȝecnocobe, B. ¹⁷ ȝeȝcæð, B. ¹⁸ þæne, B.; þæpa, H. ¹⁹ ȝeorðioȝ, B. H., and index of V. ²⁰ H. omits the useless words. ²¹ leac, H., and omits three words. ²² ȝorþȝ, B. ²³ cenneð, H. B. ²⁴ leaȝ, H. ²⁵ heoð, H. adds. ²⁶ biȝereȝ, H.; biȝere, B. ²⁷ -ȝincȝe, B. ²⁸ bloȝtman, B.

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. Art. clxi.

^a CLXII.

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.^b CLXIII.

Teukrion
skordion. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named *σκόρδιον*, 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, Nennich 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 *Οσμῶς*, Diosk., *smell*. "The whole herb is very bitter, with a strong disagreeable scent, somewhat approaching to garlic."

ƿið þær mizðan aſtýrunga zenim þaſ ƿýrte ƿeorðior
ſƿa ƿrene ƿecnucude.¹ ƿ on ƿine ƿerhgeðe oððe ðriſſe
on ƿine ƿerýllede ƿýle ðrincan heo þone mizðan
aſtýrþ.²

Eac³ þ ƿýlfe ƿremað⁴ ƿið næðrena⁵ ƿliſar . ƿ ƿið
ealle atſriu ƿ ƿið þær⁶ maſan ƿape ſƿa ƿe æſi cƿædon
ƿið þær mizðan ýrmiðe.

ƿið þa ƿerýnnine ƿær ƿorſmer⁷ ým⁸ ða bƿeoſt
zenim þaſ ýlcan ƿýrte týn penega⁹ ƿerihſe mið hunige
zemencgeð¹⁰ ƿýle ƿicgean¹¹ anne¹² cuculepe ƿulne þa
bƿeoſt beoð aƿeorpmude.¹³

ƿið ƿot adle zenim þaſ ýlcan ƿýrte on eceðe ƿe-
cnucude¹⁴ oððe on ƿætere ƿýle ðrincan hýt ƿremað¹⁵
þel.

ƿið mpe ƿunða zenim þaſ ýlcan ƿýrte ƿýlfe ƿe-
cnucude¹⁶ leze to ðam ƿunðum heo hý¹⁷ ƿeƿeoðeþ .
ƿ eac¹⁸ heo mið hunige zemencgeð¹⁹ ealde ƿunða
aƿeorpmar ƿ ƿehæleþ .²⁰ ƿ eac hýpe ðurſ ƿexende²¹
þære þel ƿehneceþ.²²

CLXIV.

Deor ƿýrſ þe man ann²³ ƿ oðrum naman milurum
ƿennep ƿ eac ƿume men hatað²⁴ haſað ƿe-
cƿeme ƿað to læcedome þ on ƿine ƿegeald²⁵ býð þel
ƿremað²⁶ ƿið²⁷ þær innodeſ aſtýrunga . ƿ ƿið eaſƿoð-
tenyrfe²⁸ ðaſ mizðan . ƿ ƿið ƿilðeora ƿliſar ƿ eac²⁹
oððe ða monaðlican ƿorðgecegeþ . ƿ ƿið ƿommaſ þær³⁰

ƿecnucode, B. ² áft-, H. ³ Eac, H. ⁴ ƿremað, H.

ƿerhgeðe, H. B. ⁶ þær, H. omits. ⁷ ƿorſmer, B. ⁸ ým, B.

ƿerýllede, B. ⁹ penega, H. B. ¹⁰ -mæng-, B. ; -mæne-, H.

ƿicgean, B. ¹² ænne, B. ¹³ -maðe, H. ; -mode, B.

ƿremað, B. ¹¹ ƿremað, H. ¹⁶ ƿecnocode, B. ¹⁷ hý, B.

ƿehæleþ, B. ¹⁹ mæne-, H. ; -mæng-, B. ²⁰ -hæle-, B.

ƿehneceþ, B. ; -hnece-, H. ²³ aini, O. ²⁴ H. O.

ƿegeald, O. ²⁵ ƿegeald, O. ²⁶ ƿremað, H. ²⁷ ƿið,

2. For stirring of the mie, take this wort skordion, so green, pounded, and taken in wine, or boiled in wine, dry, give it to drink; it stirreth the mie or urine.

WATER
GERMANDER.
Art. clixiii.

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 mie.

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.

Ammi copticum.

1. This wort, which is named ἄμμι, 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 mie or *strungury*, and for rendings of wild deer or *beasts*, and it also calleth forth the χαταμήνια. And for blemishes of the body,

^a Ήρὰ δὲ ὑπερσαρκώματα στέλλει. Dioskor. Lye gave a wrong sense to zehnæcan.

^b From Dioskorides, iii. 70. An umbelliferous plant is drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 a.

O. omits.
²⁰ ὄaf, O.

²⁰ -nerre, B.; earfornýffe, O.

²⁰ eac, H. omits.

ƿið þær in geard
ƿra Ʒene Ʒe
on ƿine Ʒe
aƿtýreþ.²

Ʒac³ þær
ealle aƿtýreþ
ƿið þær in

ƿið þa
Ʒenun þær
Ʒemenegod⁴
bƿeorþ beoð

ƿið ƿor
enueude⁵
pel.

ƿið in
enueude⁶
Ʒ enueude⁷
aƿeorþ
ƿlaƷe

Read *Milium*,
from gl.
Laud. 567.

100
c
11
12
13

CLXV

ƿýrte⁸ Ʒæð mid huni
Ʒennas.

ƷenneƷte þær hehaman⁹ ðo
hehaman mid þam Ʒlean
hæt þa æhƿenneƷte¹⁰

CLXV.

Ʒam Ʒ oðrum naman bau
Ʒinna þonne Ʒr an þrum
Ʒe Ʒr Ʒeolup.¹⁴ ðonne Ʒr Ʒeo
æceon¹⁶ Ʒecƿeme.

Ʒ ðone hætan¹⁷ Ʒenun þær
underƷelede¹⁸ heo hýne Ʒe
monodhcan ƷorðƷecigeþ.

Ʒær bæcƿearmaƷ²¹ þa Ʒa
þeah Ʒriðorþ þær blodeƷ.
Ʒan ƿýrte leaƷ Ʒecnueude²² Ʒ
hý²³ þa untƷumnyſſe²⁵ ealle

leaƷ²⁴ mid huniƷe Ʒecnueude²⁵
æceon þeƷa³¹ toða Ʒe ha-leð³² Ʒe
leð.³³

to aƷtýrƷenne³⁴ Ʒenun þýſſe
ƷeneƷa³⁵ ƷeƷihte on ƿine Ʒe
leðe mid huniƷe Ʒecnueud³⁶

1. B. O. omit. 2. ƿýrtean, H.
3. aƷirþeð, O. 4. -neƷte, I.
5. Ʒe Ʒe. 6. þoſi, V. 7. -pa, B.
8. 1. O. 9. hƿit, B. 10. Ʒeola, B.
11. 12. læcon, B. 13. hætan, I.
14. contraction; -leðe, B. 15. miſſeƷe.
16. Ʒecnocode, B. 17. -miene-, I.
18. omitted in B. 19. leaƷ, H. omit.
20. Ʒe. B. 21. -miene-, H.; -mieneƷ-,
22. Ʒeallað, H.; ƷeƷealleð, H.
23. 1. 2. Ʒecnocod, B.; toða.

the seed of this same wort, pounded with honey; it removes the blemishes. Art. clxiv.

2. For paleness and discoloration of the body,^a 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*.^b CLXV.

Viola lutea.
Bot.

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 μήτρα, 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 anus, which we call ῥαγάδας,^c 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,^d 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 χροὶαν πινόμενον καὶ συγχριόμενον ἐπὶ τὸ χλωρότερον.

^b The source is Dioskorides, iii. 138. Λευκῶδιον; and the mediæval synonyms are *Viola alba*, *Viola matronalis*. Stock seems drawn, MS. V., fol. 58 b.

^c ῥαγάδας; τὰς ἐν δακτυλῳ; Plinius has "Rimas sedis." Celsus also, vi., xviii. 7, de Ani morbis, says, "Ac primum in eo saepe, et quidem pluribus locis, cutis scinditur; ῥαγάδια Græci vocant."

^d Ἄφθας, Dioskor.

to ðam gecýndelican lime geleð¹ hýt þa monoðhcan aſtýneþ² ʒ þ tudder of þam criðan zelædeþ.

Þið miltan ʒape ʒenim þýʒre ýlcan þýrte þýrtruman on ecede ʒecnucudne³ leʒe to ðære⁴ miltan hit ʒremaþ.⁵

CLXVI.

Þið nipe pundela ʒ eac⁶ pið ealde ʒenim þýʒre þýrte leaþ þe man uiola purpurea ʒ oðrum naman nemneþ ʒ þýrle⁷ æʒþneþ ʒelice mýcel leʒe to ðam pundum ʒceaplice hýt hý⁸ ʒehæleð. ʒ eac ʒerpel ʒ ealle ýfele ʒeʒaderunga hýt tolyreð.

Þiþ ðær maʒan hearðnýſſe⁹ ʒenim þýʒre ýlcan þýrte bloʒtman¹⁰ on huniʒe ʒemenegede¹¹ ʒ mid ſpiðe ʒodon¹² þine ʒeperede þær maʒan hearðnýf.¹³ býð ʒehðiʒað.¹⁴

CLXVII.

Deoʒ þýrte þe man zamalentition ʒ oþrum naman nemneþ býð cenned¹⁵ on ſtæniʒum ʒtopum ʒ on dunum.

Þið ealle¹⁶ pundela ʒenim þaʒ þýrte zamalentition pel mid þýrle ʒecnucude¹⁷ butan¹⁸ ʒealte leʒe to ðam pundum ealle heo hý¹⁹ ʒehæleþ.

Æft pið cancor punda ʒenim þaʒ ýlcan þýrte zama lentition ʒeðriʒede²⁰ ʒ to ſpýþe ʒmalon ðurte ʒecnucude²¹ leʒe to ðam pundum ealne þone bite þær canceþ heo afeorpað.

¹ ʒe, H. omits; ʒelcð, B. ² -pað, B. ³ ʒecnocodne, B.; -ðe, H.
⁴ þape, B. ⁵ ʒpamað, H. ⁶ eac, H. ⁷ rle, B., an error. ⁸ hýʒ, B.
⁹ neʒre, B. ¹⁰ bloʒman, B. ¹¹ -mæng-, B.; ʒemeneged, H.
¹² ʒodan, H. ¹³ -neʒ, B. ¹⁴ -eʒob, B.; -iʒob, H. ¹⁵ cenned, H. B.
¹⁶ eale, H. ¹⁷ ʒecnocode, B.; ʒecnude, H., by contraction. ¹⁸ eon, B.
¹⁹ hýʒ, B. ²⁰ -ʒʒ-, B. ²¹ ʒecnocode, B.; ʒecnude, H., by contraction.

to the naturalia; it stirreth the *καταμήνια*, and leadeth BONE WORT.
Art. clxv.
τὸ ἔμβρυον 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.

Viola odorata,
Bot.

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 *zamalenticion*,^b and by another name , is produced in stony places and on downs.

2. For all wounds, take this wort *zamalenticion*, well beaten up with fat, without salt, lay to the wounds; it healeth them all.

3. Again, for cancer wounds, take this ilk wort, *zamalenticion*, 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. 58c.

^b *Zamalenticion*. MS. T., fol. 57 b. The figure in MS. V. shows a root, three stalks with opposite sessile leaves and terminals. *Zamalenticion*, a xiv. century Latin MS., Trin. Coll. Cambridge, O. 2. 48.

CLXVIII.

The Vienna

MS. has a

"good" fig. of

A. tinctoria

(D.); MS. V.

has a better.

V. is here

fretted away.

Deos pýrte ðe¹ man ancuga ƿ oðrum naman
nemneþ² hýð cenned³ on beganum ƿtopum ƿ on
ƿmeþum ƿ ðar pýrte ðu ƿcealt niman on ðam⁴ monþe
ðe man⁵ marƿtug hateþ.⁶ ðýrre pýrte sýndon⁷ ƿra
cýnre⁸ an⁹ ƿ ðe affricanū barbatam nemnað¹⁰
oþer ƿs to læcedonum ƿrýþe gecopen. ƿ ðeor hýð
cenned¹¹ ƿýrmeƿt on ðam lande ðe man ƿerfa¹²
hateþ¹³ ƿ heo ýf¹⁴ ƿceappon leaƿon ƿ þyrnilitum¹⁵
butan ftelan.¹⁶

ƿið forþærneðnýf¹⁷ zenim þýrre pýrte pýrteƿu-
man¹⁸ ancuga¹⁹ on ele ƿerodene²⁰ ƿ ƿið ƿex²¹ ƿe-
menceðne²² ðam ƿemete þe þu ƿlaƿter oþþe²³ clýþan
pýrce leze to þam bærnýtte²⁴ ƿundorlice hýt ge-
hæleþ.²⁵

Colianðre.²⁶ CLXIX.*Plantago*
psyllium.

Deor pýrte²⁷ ýr ƿrillioƿ gecƿeden for ðam þe heo
hafað ƿæð fýlce flean þanon hý man eac²⁸ on leden²⁹
ƿulcapem nemneð ƿ hý eac ƿume men³⁰ . . . ƿ
heo hafað³¹ gehræde leaƿ ƿ ƿuƿe³² ƿ heo hafað³³ ƿtelan
ƿ ðone on boƿum ƿeþuƿne ƿ heo ýr ðruƿce³⁴ ƿeýnðe
ƿ týðre³⁵ ƿ heo hýð cenned³⁶ on beganum ƿtopum.

¹ þa, O. ² O. omits ƿ o. n., and breaks off the sentence at nemneð; H. omits four words. ³ cenned, H. B. ⁴ on ða, H. omits.
⁵ H. O. omit man. ⁶ hateð, B. ⁷ sýndon, V.; finðeþ, O.
⁸ cýnne, O. ⁹ an, B. ¹⁰ nemneð, B. ¹¹ cenned, H. B.
¹² -fe, O., and omits man. ¹³ hateð, B. ¹⁴ ýf, O. omits.
¹⁵ -hte, O. ¹⁶ buton ƿtelon, B. ¹⁷ -rðn-, O.; -neƿre, B.
¹⁸ -ƿer-, H.; ƿurume, O. ¹⁹ hate, O. adds. ²⁰ -dene, for
-ðenne, V. B. H.; -ðone, O. ²¹ ƿeax, B. ²² -mæng-, B.; -ƿeð, O.
²³ oðð, B. ²⁴ -netre, H. B. O. ²⁵ gehæleð, B. ²⁶ A folio is
here missing in B. It is also not found in the transcript made by
Junius. The heading colianðre is an error; it might be fleaban.
fleabane. In O. the heading is, Psilliof: pulcapia. ²⁷ pýrte þ man
cƿeden, O. ²⁸ eac, H. ²⁹ læden, H. ³⁰ H. omits idle words, and

a CLXVIII.

Anchusa tinctoria. Bot.

1. This wort, which is named ἄγχουσα, 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. ^bFor 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.^c CLXIX.

The fig. in MS. V. is neither *Plantago psyllium* nor *Coriandrum sativum*, but more like *Pastinaca opopanax*.

1. This wort is called ψύλλιον, since it hath seed as fleas (ψύλλα 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.

^a Sprengel says, Ἀγχουσα = *Anchusa Italica*, A. ἐτέρη = *A. tinctoria*, and A. τριτή = *Lithospermum fruticosum*. 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. ²¹ hæfð, H. ²² V. seems to have puhe. ²³ hæfað, H.
²⁴ þriðe, H. ²⁵ V. can scarce be read here. ²⁶ cænneb, H.

ƿið cýrnlu¹ 7 ƿið ealle ýfele 7e7aðerun7a² 7enim
þý77e ƿý77e 7æðe7 7ecnucude7³ an ele 7æt 7ul 7
7pe7en bollan 7ulle 7æ7e7ef men7c⁴ 7o7omne⁵ 7ýle
ð7incan.⁶ nim þonne of ðam 7ýl7an 7æðe ƿý7c
bla77e7⁷ le7e to ðam 7ape hýt býþ 7ehæled.

ƿið heafud 7ape do þ 7ýl7e mid 7o7an 7o7e⁸ 7 mid
7æ7e7e 7e7e7eð.⁹

CLXX.

*Rosa semper-
virens* and not
R. canina is
meant by Dios-
corides (Dau-
beny).

ðe7 ƿý7c þe man cýno7 batuf 7 oð7um naman
nemneþ ðonne hý man of ðam 7telan
7enimeþ heo bið þam 7oman¹⁰ 7ið 7 ƿiðe77æðe 7o7
mete 7e7i7eð ac heo 77a þeah ða h7eo7c a7eo7mað 7
77a h7ýlce þinc7 77a 7ýndon a7o7e oððe bite7e ðeah
hý þam ma7an ðe7uen hi 77a þeah ðæ7e miltan 7el
77emað.¹¹ þý77e ýlcan ƿý77e blo77ma¹² 7eð7uncen 77a
þone man 7elacnað þ he þuph ðone¹³ mi7þan 7o7ð
7elæðeð bið. 7 he eac blod7ýna7 a7eo7maþ.

Et ƿið miltan 7ape 7enim¹⁴ þýfse ýlcan ƿý77e ƿý7c-
77uman of ðæ7e 7inde 7el a7eo7maðne¹⁵ le7e to ðæ7e
miltan hýt bið hý7e ný7lic 7 77em7enðlic.¹⁶ 7 7e þe
þý77e læcedom þolaþ he 7ceal uppea7ð he7ean þý læ7
he ún7eþýlðiz ða 77en7þe¹⁷ þý77æ lacnun7e on7i7e.¹⁸

CLXXI.

ðe7 ƿý7c ðe man¹⁹ a7laofoti7 7 oð7um naman²⁰
nemneþ 7eineð on²¹ nihte 77a blæ7e²² 7
heo mæ7 ƿið mane7a unt7umný77a.²³

¹ curnlu, O. ² -7unge, H. ³ 7æð - 7ecnucude, H. ⁴ mæng, H.
⁵ to gabere, O. ⁶ ð7incan, H. ⁷ pla77e7, H. An initial p was
foreign to an Engle. ⁸ 7o7a, O. ⁹ 7el 7e7e7eð 7 mendeð, O.
¹⁰ 7emun, H. ¹¹ 77amað, H. ¹² blo77man, H. ¹³ ðuph ðone - unnoð
7, H. adds. ¹⁴ 7enim, H. ¹⁵ -moð-, H. ¹⁶ 77am7enðlic, H.
¹⁷ 77æ7enðe, H. ¹⁸ on7e7e, H. ¹⁹ mæn, H. ²⁰ H. omits four
words, adds heo; O. supplies the blank with foxef gloua, fol. 34 = 5; but
the drawing in V., fol. 66 a, is not foxglove. ²¹ ón, H. ²² blý7e, 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.

CORIANDER.
Art. clxix.

3. For head sores, do the same, with juice of rose, and soaked in water.

Evergreen rose. CLXX.

*Rosa semper-
virens.*

1. This wort, which is named *κυνὸς βάλτος*, and by another name *evergreen 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 *ἀγλαοφωτίς*, and by another name *pæony*, 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 ἐστὶ, δένδρῳδης*; it is *almost a tree*.

^b It appears by the mediæval marginal notes on Dioskorides, that the *Ἀγλαοφωτίς* is the same plant as the *Pæonia*, 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 *pæony*, and seems monstrous.

ƿið þone feroſ þe þý ɔriddææn¹ ƿ þý feorðan dæge .
on man beoðmeþ zenim þýrre ylcan² ƿýrte reap
aȝlaofotýr mið roſenan ele zemenoged³ ſmýne þone
reocan untreolice þu hýne alýreft.⁴

Gýf hpa⁵ hreohnýrre on neƿýtte⁶ þolize zenime⁷
ðar ylcan ƿýrte for ƿýcelſ⁸ onælede⁹ reo hreohnýr¹⁰
býð forboden.

ƿiþ hramman ƿ ƿið biſunze¹¹ zenime þar sýlpan
ƿýrte hæbbe¹² mið him ȝif hý þonne¹³ hpa mið him
bepeð ealle ýrelu¹⁴ hýne onðrædað.¹⁵

ƿudubend.¹⁶ CLXXII.

*Capparis
spinosa.*

ƿið miltan ȝape zenim þýrre ƿýrte ƿýrttruman þe
man capparif ƿ oþrum naman ƿudubend¹⁷ hateð enuca
to ɔurte . ƿ ȝerýne to clýþan leze to ðære miltan he
hý aɔrýgeð . ac¹⁸ ȝpa þeah ȝerrið þone¹⁹ man þý læſ
he þurh þ ȝāſ ða lacnunze²⁰ of him aſceace . ƿ æfter
þrum tɔdum ȝelæð hýne to bæþe ƿ hýne²¹ pel ȝebafa
he býþ alýred.

²² CLXXIII.

Deoſ ƿýrt þe man²³ erunȝiuf ƿ oþrum naman
nemneþ haſað hneſce leaf²⁴ þonne heo æreſt acenneð²⁵
býþ . ƿ ða beoð peſede on²⁶ ȝræce .²⁷ ƿ hi man þizeþ
ȝpa oðre ƿýrta²⁸ ȝýððan hý beoð ȝcearpe ƿ ðýrmihte²⁹
ƿ heo haſað ſtelan hƿitne³⁰ oððe ȝnennue on ðær
healinyrre urepeardne³¹ beoð acenneðe³² ȝcearpe ƿ³³

¹ H. omits three words. ² ylcan, H. ³ -mænc-, H.
⁴ alereft, H. ⁵ hpa, H. ⁶ on nyreƿýtte, H., on erasure.
⁷ zenim, H. ⁸ recelf, O. ⁹ ón-, H. ¹⁰ -nyffe, O.
¹¹ biſunze, H. ¹² habbe, H. ¹³ þanne, O. ¹⁴ ealla ýrele, O.
¹⁵ Half a line in V. is gone. ¹⁶ ƿudubed, H. ¹⁷ -beb, H. ¹⁸ eac, H.
¹⁹ þone, H. ²⁰ lac-, H. ²¹ hiſe, H. ²² aſatrefcehere, B., by
later hand. ²³ mán, H., omitting three useless words. ²⁴ leáſ, H.
²⁵ acænneð, H. B. ²⁶ ón, H. ²⁷ ȝræce, B. ²⁸ ƿýrta, H.

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. Art. clxxi.

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,^a *falsely*. CLXXII.

Convolvulus.

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.^b CLXXIII.

Eryngium,
various species.

1. This wort, which one nameth *ἑρύγγιον*, 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.

²⁹ δῦρμιθε, H.
²³ γ, B. omits.

³⁰ ἡρίε, B.

³¹ ὑρε-, B.

³² ἀκόννεβε, B.

HERBARIUM

1. ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ 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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.

SEA HOLLY.
Art. clxxiii.

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 *καταμήνια*, and it relieves the stirring and swelling^a 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,^b 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. ^c 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 erysipelatous swellings, tempered in this same wise; and it also mollifies gout, if one layeth it to at the beginning.

^a Ἐμπνευματώσεις, *inflations*.

^b Σταφύλινον, one of the carrots; olusatrum is *ἰπποσέλινον*, *alexanders*, *smyrnium olusatrum*.

^c This paragraph has but little from Dioskorides.

CLXXIV. [Clate. MS. O.]

Ðar pýrte man phýlantropor¹ nemneþ þ ýr on²
 ure zeþeode³ menlufizende⁴ forðý⁵ heo pýle hræðlice
 to ðam⁶ men zeclýfian y heo harað ræð zelíc mannes
 nafolan⁷ þa man eac⁸ oþrum naman clate nemneð⁹
 y heo of hýre manega bozar¹⁰ azendeþ¹¹ y þa lange
 y feorenecege y ýr ftið on leaforu y heo harað
 zneatne¹² ftelan y hrite bloztman¹³ y heo harað
 hearð¹⁴ ræð y rinepealt y on midðan¹⁵ hol spa pe ær
 crædon þam¹⁶ zemetes þe býð mannes nafla.¹⁷

Þið næðrena¹⁸ flitaz¹⁹ y þið þeþa²⁰ pýrma ðe²¹
 man²² fpalangionef hateþ²³ zenim²⁴ þýrre pýrte pos
 zecnucud²⁵ on pine pýle ðruncan²⁶ hyt ftremað.²⁷

Þið earþena²⁸ rape zenim þýrre²⁹ ylcan pýrte por
 ðrýpe on þ earpe hýt gehæleþ þ fār.

CLXXV.

Ðeor pýrt þe man achillea³⁰ y oðrum naman³¹
 nemneþ býþ cenneð³² on bezanum ftorþum
 y neah pætere³³ y heo harað zeolupe bloztman³⁴ y
 hrite.

Þið nipe punda zenim þýrre pýrte cporþaz zecnu-
 cude³⁵ leze to ðam pundum heo þ fār zenimð y heo
 ða punda zeðeodeþ³⁶ y þone blodrýne zeppuð.³⁷

¹ ph., H. B. ² ón, H. ³ þeode, V. ⁴ mæn-, H. ⁵ forðig, B.
⁶ þám, H. ⁷ -olán, II. ⁸ eác, II. ⁹ nómmeð, II.; y engle
 harað clate, O. ¹⁰ maneza bozár, II. ¹¹ azenðeð, B.
¹² zneátne, II. ¹³ hrite bloztmán, II.; hrite bloztman, B. ¹⁴ peað
 for hearð, II. ¹⁵ midðán, II. ¹⁶ þam, II. ¹⁷ nafola, H. B.
¹⁸ -ðrane, O. ¹⁹ flitaz, II. ²⁰ ðeþa, II.; þeþa, B. O.
²¹ þ, O.; quus. ²² mán, H. ²³ háreð, B. ²⁴ zením, H.
²⁵ zecnocod, B. O. ²⁶ -ca, O.; ðrúncan, II. ²⁷ ftremað, II.
²⁸ earane, O. ²⁹ þýrre, omitted in II.; the three last letters eaten away
 in V. ³⁰ acýllea, O. ³¹ II. omits the idle words. ³² cænneð,

Clote, clite, clivers.^a CLXXIV.*Galium
aparine.*

1. This wort is named φιάνθρωπος, and is in our language menloving, because it will readily cleave to a man, and it hath a seed like a mans 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 mans navel is.

2. For rends of adders, and of the worms which one calleth φαλάγγια, 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. abrotanifolia, A.
tomentosa.*

1. This wort, which is named ἀχίλλειος, 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.

^a Dioskor., lib. iii. cap. 104. The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 a, "is a neat representation of *Asperula odorata*" (H.); but as that is not a burr plant, we take its next of kin. Philanthropos is *Lappa* in Isidorus, and the mediæval synonyms in Dioskorides.

^b Dioskor., lib. iv. cap. 36. The drawing is very faulty, MS. V., fol. 64 b.

H. B. ²² στερε, H. ²⁴ -mán, H.; blozman, B. ²⁵ γενοκοβε, B.
²³ γεδεβεδ, H. ²⁷ ge, inserted after first writing in B.

Gif riƿ of ðam¹ ƿeeyndelic² limon³ þone fleppan
þær ƿætan⁴ þolizen⁵ ƿenun⁶ þar ylcan ƿýrte⁷ ƿeo-
dene ƿelege under þam ƿýron⁸ ƿitteendum⁹ ealne¹⁰
þone¹¹ ƿætan¹² of hýre æþme heo ƿerpuð.¹³

ƿac¹⁴ ðeor ƿýrte ƿýrte on ƿætere ƿeðpuncen¹⁵ ƿið
utriht ƿel ƿremað.¹⁶

¹⁷ ðeor ƿýrte ys áchilleas ƿeƿeden forþan þe yf ƿæð.
þ achiller¹⁸ ƿe ealðorþman hýre ƿelomlice þreucan
ƿeolde þunða to ƿelacniſſenne.¹⁹

CLXXVI.

ƿið haſol y hreohnýrre to apendenne²⁰ ƿýrte ðu þar
ƿýrte ðe man ƿicinum y oðrum naman²¹
nemneð on þinre æhte²² haſarfe oððe²³ hýre ƿæð on
þin huſ ahehft²⁴ oððe on ƿra hƿilcere ƿore ƿra þu
hý haſarfe oððe hýre ƿæð heo apendeð²⁵ haſoleſ hreoh-
nýrre²⁶ y ƿýrte þu hý²⁷ oððe hýre ƿæð on ƿeýp ahehft
to þam þundorlic²⁸ heo yf þe heo ælce hreohnýrre²⁹
ƿermýlfeþ. þar ƿýrte þu ƿealt nman³⁰ þuſ cƿeþende.
Herba ƿicinum ƿrecon uti adriſ meiſ incanta-
tionibus³¹ & auertar ƿrandineſ.³¹ fulſora. et omneſ
tempeſtateſ. ƿer nomen omnipotentij dei qui te
nurrer naſci. þe yf ðonne on ure ƿeþeode. ƿýrte
ƿicinum ic biððe þe þu ætſý minum ſanſum y þe ðu
apende³² haſoleſ y hƿæſcear³³ y ealle³⁴ hreohnýrre³⁵
þurh naman³⁶ ælmihtigeſ ƿodeſ ƿe þe hec beon

¹ on ða, O. ² -licon, B.; ƿeeynd-, O. ³ limon, H.; O.
omits ſome words by error. ⁴ ƿætan, H.; ƿætan, B.; -æn, O.
⁵ -ige, H. ⁶ num, O. ⁷ þeof ƿ., O. ⁸ ƿýron, B.; ƿýr, O.
⁹ ƿitte-, H.; -den, O. ¹⁰ ealle, O. ¹¹ þane, O. ¹² ƿætan, H.;
-te, O. ¹³ ƿerpuð, O. ¹⁴ ƿac, H. ¹⁵ -ðpuncen, B.; -can, O.
¹⁶ ƿra, H., an unfinished writing; -með, O. ¹⁷ V. is here in a bad
ſtate from corroſion. ¹⁸ H. omits ſix words. ¹⁹ lacniſſenne, H.;
ſee Narratiunculae, p. 78, notes. ²⁰ apende-, B. ²¹ H. omits
the attempt at an Engliſh name. ²² hæte, O. ²³ oððer, O.
²⁴ ahehft, B. ²⁵ apendeð, B. About fifty letters are here fretted

3. De naturalibus fluxum humoris mulieribus patientibus, eandem herbam sumtam atque coctam sedentibus subiicito; omnem humorem per vaporem suum cohibebit.

YELLOW
MILFOIL.
Art. clxxv.

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.^a CLXXVI.

Ricinus communis. Bot.

For hail and rough weather, to turn them away, if thou havest 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

^a The drawing, MS. V., fol. 64 c, as much as remains, is clearly intended for the plant.

away in V. ²⁶ hꝛéohneꝛre, B. ²⁷ hꝛg, B. ²⁸ -lice, H.
²⁹ -neꝛre, B. ³⁰ nimán, H. ³¹ incántatíonibur, H.; also xpán-
 bner. The first is of value to determine the meaning of these marks.
³² apænde, H. B. ³³ -ꝛear, B.; -ꝛerc-, H.; -ꝛæceaf, O. ³⁴ helle, O.,
 for calle. ³⁵ -neꝛra, B. ³⁶ þur nama, O.

acenned .¹ y þu fcealt clæne beon þonne þu ðær
pýrte nimeft.²

CLXXVII.

³Ðeor pýrt ðe man polloten y oþrum naman por-
rum nýrum nemneþ y eac fume men⁴
hatað yf þyrnihton ftelan⁵ y fpearton⁶ y fuzum y
bpadran leafor þonne leac⁷ y fpeartpan⁸ y þa fýndon
ftranfer fpeacer⁹ y býne miht yf fcearp.

Þið hundef flite¹⁰ zenim þýrte pýrte lea¹¹ mib
fealte gecnucude¹² lege to þam pundum¹³ hit hæleþ
pundorlice.

Eft þið punða zenim þýrte¹⁴ ýlcan pýrte lea¹⁵ mib
hunige gecnucude¹⁶ lege to þam pundum¹⁷ ælce punde
hýt¹⁸ gehæleþ.

Netele. CLXXVIII.

Þið forallede punða¹⁹ zenim þýrte pýrte fceap²⁰ þe
man urticam y oþrum naman²¹ netele nemneþ mid
ele ðiofnum²² gemencged²³ y fumne ðæl fealter
ðærto²⁴ gedon lege to þære²⁵ punde binnan²⁶ þrum
ðaþum heo biþ hal.

Þið gefpel ðo þ fýlfe þ yf þonne þa ýlcan gemete
lege to þam gefpelle hýt bið gehæled.

Gýf ðonne æniþ ðæl þær lichaman geflegan fý
zenim þar ýlcan pýrte urticam gecnucude²⁷ lege to²⁸
þære²⁹ punde heo³⁰ býð gehæled.

¹ acenned, H. B. ² nýmft, B. ³ O. abridges, fol. 23 = 65.
⁴ H. omits the words that prove idle. ⁵ ftelon, B.; ftelán, H.
⁶ fpeartpan, B. ⁷ leac, H. ⁸ -fpan, H. ⁹ fpeacer, B.
¹⁰ hundef, H. ¹¹ leaþ, H. ¹² -cobe, O.; gecnocobe, B. ¹³ pundum, H.
¹⁴ þýrte, H. ¹⁵ leaþ, H. ¹⁶ -cobe, O.; gecnocobe, B. ¹⁷ þan
¹⁸ hýt, H. ¹⁹ he, H., wrongly. ²⁰ punða, H. ²¹ fceap, omitted
²² ðiofnum, H. ²³ -menc-,
²⁴ ðærto, H. ²⁵ þær, B. ²⁶ þære, B. ²⁷ binnan, B.
²⁸ to, V. omits. ²⁹ þære, B. ³⁰ he, H., of

Almighty God, who hight thee to be produced; and thou shalt be clean when thou pluckest this herb.

THE CROTON
OIL PLANT.
Art. clxxvi.

Black horehound. CLXXVII.

Ballota nigra.
Bot.

1. This wort, which is named βαλλωνή, and by another name porrum nigrum, *black leek*,^a 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.^b CLXXVIII.

Urtica.

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 πράσον, *leek*, for πράσιον, *horehound*. Poloten, cpapan 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.

ƿið hƿa ƿape Ʒýf hý¹ of hƿýlcum belimpe oððe of
cýle oððe of ænigum þincge ƷeƿarƷuðe² beoð. Ʒenim
þýrre ýlcān ƿýrte Ʒeap Ʒ eleƷ efenmýcel toƷæðeƿe
Ʒeƿýlled ðo þonne þærto þær³ hit ƿriðoƷt ðeƿeƷe
binna⁴ þum ðagon ðu hýne Ʒehælf⁵.

ƿið fule ƿunða⁶ Ʒ ƿorrotuðe Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcān⁷
ƿýrte urticān Ʒecnucude⁸ Ʒ þærto⁹ Ʒumne ðæl
Ʒealtes Ʒeƿrið to þære¹⁰ ƿunðe binna¹¹ þrým ðagon¹²
heo¹³ biþ hal.

ƿið ƿifeƷ fleppan Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcān ƿýrte on moƿteƿe
pel Ʒeƿunude¹⁴ oð þ heo pel hƿi¹⁵ Ʒý Ʒeýc þonne
þærto¹⁶ Ʒumne ðæl huniƷer num Ʒýþþan ƿæte¹⁷ ƿulle
Ʒ þa pel ƷetæƷeðe Ʒmýne¹⁸ ðonne þa Ʒeƿealb mid
þam læcedome Ʒ Ʒýþþan hýne þam ƿife ƷeƷýle þ heo
hýne¹⁹ hýne unðer ƷeleteƷe þý Ʒýlþan ðæƷe hýt þone
fleppan beluceð.

ƿið þ þu cýle ne þolize Ʒenim þaƷ ýlcān ƿýrte
urticān on ele ƷeƷoðene Ʒmýne²⁰ ðonne þeƿumid²¹ þa
handa²² Ʒ ealne þone lichāman²³ ne onƷitft ðu þone
cile on eallum þinum lichāman.²⁴

CLXXIX.

ÐeoƷ ƿýrte þe man ƿriapriƷe Ʒ oðrum namaⁿ uica
ƿeƿuica nemneð to manegum²⁵ þinƷon²⁶ pel ƿremað.²⁷
þ ýr þonne²⁸ æƿeƷt²⁹ onƷean ðeoƷol ƷeoenýrƷa³⁰ Ʒ ƿið
næðƿan³¹ Ʒ ƿið ƿilðeoƷ³² Ʒ ƿið atƿu Ʒ ƿið Ʒeliƿýlce³³
behaⁿu. Ʒ ƿið andan Ʒ ƿið oƷan.³⁴ Ʒ þ ðu Ʒife læbbe.
Ʒ Ʒif ðu þaƷ³⁵ ƿýrte mid þe haƿaƷt ðu biƷt ƷeƷæliƷ.

¹ hý, B.	² -Ʒæðe, B.	³ þærto þaƷ, B.	⁴ binnon, B.
⁵ Ʒehælfet, B.	⁶ ƿunða, H.	⁷ ýlcān, H.	⁸ Ʒecnocode, B.
⁹ þaƷ, B.	¹⁰ þære, B.	¹¹ -non, B.	¹² ðaƷum, B.
¹³ he, H., of the man; hit, B., the case.	¹⁴ -nobe, B.	¹⁵ hƿe, H.;	¹⁶ -ƿa, B.
¹⁷ hƿi, B.	¹⁸ þaƷ, B.	¹⁹ ƿæte, H. B.	²⁰ hānda, B.
²¹ hýne, H. omits.	²² Ʒmýna, B.	²³ þaƷ, B.	²⁴ mánegan, H.
²⁵ -hóm-, H.	²⁶ H. omits the four last words.	²⁷ mánegan, H.	²⁸ æƿeƷt ðu, H.
²⁹ þinƷe, O.	³⁰ ƿriamað, H.	³¹ þāne, O.	

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. NETTLE.
Art. clxviii.

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 aliquantulum adice 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.^a CLXXIX.

Vinca maior.
Bot.

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

^a Drawn, MS. V., fol. 68 c, like enough. ("No." H.)

¹⁰ -neſſa, B. O. ³¹ næðpán, H. ²² ðeóþ, H. ²³ hſýlce only, H.
³¹ oſán, H.; óſán, B. ²³ þeof, O.

ƿ ƿýmle ƿeƿeme.¹ ðaƿ² ƿýrte þu ƿcealt niman þuƿ cƿeþende.

Te ƿƿecor uica ƿeƿuica multuƿ utilitatibus habenda ut ueniur ad me hilaƿuƿ ƿloƿenƿ cum tuuƿ uirtutibus ut ea mihi ƿƿeſter ut tutuƿ et ƿelix ƿim ƿempeƿ a uenenuƿ et ab iracundia inleƿuƿ. þæt ƿƿ þonne³ on uƿie ƿeþeode ic⁴ biððe þe uica ƿeƿuica manegum nýtlicuƿƿum⁵ to hæbenne⁶ þ þu ƿlæð to me cume⁷ mið þinum mægenum⁸ bloƿende þ þu me ƿegeaƿƿie.⁹ þ ic¹⁰ ƿý ƿeſcýlð ƿ ƿýmle¹¹ ƿeƿæliz ƿ unƿedeƿeð¹² ƿƿam atƿum ƿ ƿƿam ƿƿƿunƿe¹³ ðonne¹⁴ ðu þaƿ ƿýrt niman¹⁵ ƿýlt ðu ƿcealt beon clæne ƿið æƿhƿýlce unclænnýrre. ƿ ðu hý¹⁶ ƿcealt¹⁷ niman þonne se mona bið niƿon¹⁸ nihta¹⁹ ealð ƿ enblýƿon²⁰ nihta ƿ ðƿeot-týne²¹ nýhta ƿ ðƿittiz nihta ƿ ðonne²² he býð anƿe nihte ealð.

CLXXX.

Ðeoƿ ƿýrt ðe man liƿƿerƿmon ƿ oðrum naman [fund corn²³] nemneð býð cenneð²⁴ in italia. ƿ ƿeo ƿýrnerƿe in cƿeta. ƿ heo haƿað²⁵ maƿan leaƿ ðonne ƿude ƿ ða ƿihte ƿ on ðaƿe²⁶ hehnýrre²⁷ heo haƿað²⁸ ƿtanuƿ hƿite ƿ ƿineƿealte ƿƿýlce meƿeƿƿoƿu²⁹ on ƿýrta³⁰ mýcelnýrre³¹ ƿ ða beoð on ƿtaner heaƿðnýrre³¹

¹ -man, O. ² cƿæme þa, H. ³ ðonne, H. ⁴ ic, H.
⁵ nýtlicu-, H. ⁶ hæbenne, H. ⁷ cume, H. ⁸ mægenū, B.
⁹ ƿegeaƿƿie, H. B.; -ƿie, O. ¹⁰ ic, O. ¹¹ to f., O. ¹² -ƿoð, O.
¹³ ƿƿam ƿƿƿunƿe, H. ¹⁴ þāne, O. ¹⁵ nime, O.; niman, H.
¹⁶ hý, B. ¹⁷ ƿcealt, H. ¹⁸ neoga, O. ¹⁹ V. omits four words
²⁰ ænluƿon, H.; -enl-, O. ²¹ þƿeotene, B. ²² þon, H. ²³ fund-corn, in V. is in a later hand; H. had not so read, for it omits the phrase for an English synonym. Litospermon. i. funcorn. Gl. Laud, 567.
²⁴ cenneð, H. B. ²⁵ H. omits from haƿað to haƿað. ²⁶ þaƿe, B.
²⁷ hehnýrre, B. ²⁸ ƿƿotan, H. ²⁹ ƿýrena, H. B. ³⁰ -neƿre, B.
³¹ -neƿre, B.

³¹ There is a strong concurrence of evidence that sundecorn is saxifrage, as in art. xcix. The present article is from

thee, thou shalt be prosperous, and ever acceptable. PERIWINKLE.
Art. clxxix.
 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.^a CLXXX.

*Lithospermon
officinale.*

1. This wort, which is named λιθόσπερμον, 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

Dioskorides, iii. 158. Saxifrage is, however, allied to Sedum, the English name of which is Stonecrop, which answers closely in its signification to λιθόσπερμον 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 Gromel, 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.

ƿ eac¹ ƿ ƿýlce hý² tozæðene zeclypzen³ ƿ hý beoð
innan hole ƿ ðonne ƿ ƿæð ƿæron⁴ innan.

ƿið ƿ ƿtanar on blæðpan⁵ ƿexen ƿ ƿið ƿ man
zemigan ne mæge zenim of ðýrrum⁶ stanum ƿ ƿ
penega⁷ zepilte ƿýle ðrincan on ƿine ða ƿtanar
toþrýcð ƿ ðone mizþan ƿorð zelæðeþ.⁸

CLXXXI.

Read mýcel-
nýrre ?

Deor ƿýrte þe man ƿtanar aþra ƿ oðrum naman⁹
nemneð harað leaþ ƿ ƿýlce ƿingearð ƿ ƿilte
ƿtelan ƿ heo harað ƿæð on ƿrenum coddum on ðære¹⁰
mýcele þe ƿýran ƿ ƿ býð þreohýrne.¹¹ ƿ hýt býþ
afor¹² ƿ ƿreart. býð ƿra þeah innan hƿit.¹³ ƿ biþerne¹⁴
on býrgineze.¹⁵

ƿið þone ýfelan ƿætan þæþ lichaman zenim þýrre
ƿýrte ƿæðeþ ƿiſtýne¹⁶ corn zecnucude¹⁷ on liðan¹⁸
beore. ƿýle ðrincan hýt þone lichaman¹⁹ ðurh ƿƿrðan
aþeormað. ƿ æfter ðam²⁰ þe he ðone ðrenc²¹ zedruan-
can²² harað he ƿceal ƿan ƿ hýne²³ ſcýruan ær ðam þe
he hýne aþrýpe ƿ þonne he hine²⁴ ƿƿpan ongiunneþ he
ƿceal zelomlice liðne ƿætan beoreþ þicgean²⁵ ði læþ
ƿeo ſƿenẏð²⁶ þære²⁷ ƿýrte þa ƿoman bærne ƿ ƿor-
ðýlme.

ƿið ƿeƿur²⁸ ƿ ƿið ƿceþ²⁹ zenim þýrre ƿýlfan ƿýrte
ƿæð³⁰ ƿ ƿoran cnuca³¹ tōſomne leze to ðam ƿeƿurþe he
býð zehæled.

¹ eac, H. ² hý, B. ³ geclypan, B. ; clypen, H. ⁴ þæron, B.
⁵ blæðþian, H. ⁶ ðýrrum, H. ⁷ penega, H. B. ⁸ alædeð, B.
⁹ H. omits the search for an English equivalent. ¹⁰ þære, B.
¹¹ hýrne, B. ¹² afor, H. ¹³ hƿit, B. ¹⁴ biþer, B.
¹⁵ -inge, B. ¹⁶ ƿiſtene, B. ¹⁷ zecnocobe, B. ¹⁸ liðon, H.
¹⁹ -hom-, H. ²⁰ þon, B. ²¹ ðrýne, B. ²² -cen, B. ²³ hýne, B. omits.
²⁴ V. has some holes in the leaf, but must have omitted five words. ²⁵ þicgan, B. ²⁶ ſƿenẏð, H. ²⁷ þære, B.

stone; and moreover also they cleave together, and they are within hollow, and then the seed *is* therein within.

GROMEL.
Art. clxxx.

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.^a CLXXXI.

Delphinium
stafis agria.
Bot.

1. This wort, which one nameth *σταφις ἀγρία*, 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 begiuneth 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 scurf or scurf, and against scab, take seed of this same wort and roses, pound *them* together; lay to the scurf; it will be healed.

^a This article is from Dioskorides, iv. 156. The painting, MS. V., fol. 69 b, is *Bryonia cretica*. *Σταφυλή ἀγρία* would be *wild vine*. MS. T. has a drawing degenerate from the true figure.

²⁰ *pcupj*, H. B.

²² *pcæb*, B.

²⁰ II. omits from *pcæb* to *pcæb* in the next paragraph, confounding two leechcrafts.

²¹ *cnoca*, B.

ƿið toþa ƿape ƿ toðneomena ƿenim þýrre ýlcen
 ƿýrte ƿæð ƿeoð on eceðe healde þonne on hiſ¹ muð
 of ðam eceðe lanze hƿile ðæra² toða ƿāþ ƿ ðæra²
 toðneomena³ ƿ ealle þær muðer ƿorrotuðnýrſa⁴ beoð
 ƿelacnude.⁵

CLXXXII.

ðeos ƿýrte ðe man ƿorƿonion ƿ oðrum naman⁶
 nemneþ býð cenneð⁷ on ðiſlon ƿorþum⁸
 ƿ on ƿæton . be ðýrre ƿýrte iſ ƿæð þ hýne ƿýrte-
 truma ƿý ƿeanlicuð þære⁹ næðran heafde ðe man
 ƿorƿon nemneð ƿ ða telƿran¹⁰ habbað þær ðe eac¹¹
 iſ ƿæð æððer ƿe eazan ƿe noſa¹² ƿe næððrena hiſ.¹³

ƿac¹⁴ ƿe ƿýrtruma¹⁵ ƿehſýlcne man him ƿeanlicað
 hƿilon on¹⁶ ƿoldeſ hƿe¹⁷ hƿilon on¹⁶ ƿeolſneſ ƿ þonne
 ðu þaſ ƿýrte mið hýne ƿýrtruman niman ƿýlle ðonne
 ƿapna þu þ hý na ƿunne¹⁸ ne¹⁹ beſcine ðý læſ hýne
 hiſ²⁰ ƿ hýne miht ƿý aƿenð²¹ þurh ðære²² ƿunnan
 beorhtnýrre.²³ ƿorþeorþ²⁴ hý²⁵ þonne mið²⁶ anum
 ƿoſan ƿ ƿſýþe heaƿdon²⁷ iſerne . ƿ ƿe þe hý²⁸
 ceorþan²⁹ ƿýlle ðonne ƿý he ƿnam aƿenð.³⁰ ƿorðý³¹
 hiſ nýr alýfeð þ man³² hýne ƿýrtruman anƿealh ne³³
 ƿeſeon mote. Se þe þaſ ƿýrte³⁴ mið him haſað
 æghſýlce ýfele ƿot ſpaðu³⁵ him onƿean³⁶ cumende he
 ƿorþuþeþ . ƿe ƿor ðon ƿe ýfela man hýne ƿorþýrreþ
 oððe him onbuþeþ.

¹ hiſ, H. ² þæra, H.; þara, B., twice. ³ ƿeomeña, H.
⁴ -nýrre, H.; -neſſa, B. ⁵ -noðe, B. ⁶ H. leaves out the equi-
 valent ſeeking words. ⁷ cenneð, H. B. ⁸ ðiſlū ƿorþū, B., alſo ƿætu.
⁹ þære, B. ¹⁰ telƿrān, H. ¹¹ eac, H. ¹² noſan, B. ¹³ hiſ, B.
¹⁴ ƿac, H. ¹⁵ -ƿtr-, H. ¹⁶ oſ, V., twice. ¹⁷ hýne, B. ¹⁸ -nan, H.
¹⁹ ne, H. B., but V. omits. ²⁰ hiſ, B. ²¹ aƿenð, H. B. ²² þære, B.
²³ -neſſe, B. ²⁴ ƿ, H. adds; ƿor, B. omits. ²⁵ huſ, B. ²⁶ mið, H.
²⁷ -ban, B.; heaƿðon, H. ²⁸ huſ, B. ²⁹ ceorþān, H. ³⁰ ƿnam
 ƿeſenð, H.; aƿenð, B. ³¹ ƿorþuþ, B. ³² mān, H. ³³ H. makes
 "anƿealhne" one word; which alters the conſtruction. ³⁴ ƿýrte, H.
³⁵ ƿpaðu, H. ³⁶ onƿeande, an error, H.

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 rottenness of the mouth shall be leechened.

STAVES ACRE.
Art. clxxxi.

Sea holly.^a CLXXXII.

*Eryngium
maritimum.*

1. This wort, which is named γοργόνιον, 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.

* That is, the
root suckers.

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.

* In the mediæval marginal notes to Dioskorides, γοργόνιον 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.

Deoƿ pýrƿ þe man milotƿ¹ ƿ oðrum naman²
 neanneð hýð cenneð³ on læzanum ƿƿorum
 ƿ on ƿæcum . þaƿ pýrƿe þu ƿcealt niman⁴ on ƿani-
 zendum⁵ monan⁶ on ðam monþe þe man auguƿƿur
 hateð ƿenim þonne þone⁷ pýrƿ-ƿuman⁸ þýrre pýrƿe
 ƿ æƿƿið⁹ to anum heƿel¹⁰ þræðe¹¹ ƿ ahoi to ðinum
 ƿrýpan¹² þý ƿearie ne onƿiƿt þu ðýmnýrre þinra
 eaƿena¹³ oððe ƿif heo þe belimpeð¹⁴ heo hƿæð-
 lice ƿeƿƿeð ƿ þu hýfƿ hal . þeƿ læceƿƿeƿt¹⁵ ýr
 aƿandud.¹⁶

Þið sina toƿunƿe ƿenim þýrre ýlcan pýrƿe ƿos
 smýrre¹⁷ þeƿmið¹⁸ hý¹⁹ heoð ƿeliðeƿude .²⁰ eac²¹ ýr læ
 þýrre pýrƿe²² ƿæð þ heo on ƿearie ƿriƿea²³ blope.²⁴

CLXXXIV.

Deoƿ pýrƿ þe man bulbuƿ ƿ oppum naman²⁵
 nemneþ ýr ƿeƿea²⁶ cýnna²⁷ þonne ýr þeoƿ
 ƿeað²⁸ ƿ pið þaƿ maƿan²⁹ ƿare ƿƿemƿendlic.³⁰ þonne ýr
 oðer hýteƿre on hýrƿineƿe³¹ leo ýr ƿeilloðeƿ ƿeƿe-
 ðen³² eac³¹ þam maƿan nýtlicie aƿþeƿ haƿað ƿƿanƿ³¹
 mæƿen ƿ hý to meƿe ƿeþiƿede mýcelon ðone lichaman³³
 ƿeƿƿanƿiað.

¹ In margin, melilotis, H. ² H. omits the ineffectual phrase:
 O., fol. 14 56 b, condenses. ³ cænned, H. B. ⁴ nime, O.
⁵ -de, O. ⁶ mona, O. ⁷ þane, O. ⁸ -me, O.
⁹ æƿýrþ, O. ¹⁰ heƿelð, H. B. ¹¹ bræðe, O. ¹² ƿeopán, H.
¹³ on þmú eaƿe, O. ¹⁴ be, O. omits. ¹⁵ hal þeƿ ðeƿ l., H.
¹⁶ -ðoð, B.; aƿonðon, O. ¹⁷ ƿmýpa, B.; smure, O. ¹⁸ þap, B.
¹⁹ huð, B. ²⁰ -ƿoðe, B. ²¹ eac, H. ²² ƿyrre, O. ²³ ƿriƿa, H.;
 ƿupa, B. ²⁴ boƿe, O. ²⁵ H. omits what comes to nothing; O.
 omits two lines. ²⁶ ƿeƿea, H. B. ²⁷ cýnna, H. ²⁸ ƿeað, H.
²⁹ máƿan, H. ³⁰ ƿƿamƿeðlic, H. ³¹ -inƿe, B. ³² ƿeƿeƿen, O.,
 fol. 38 10. ³³ eac, H. ³⁴ ƿeƿanƿ, H.; omitting mæ, writing ƿen.
³⁵ lichoman, H.

CLXXXIII.

Melilotus^a
officinalis?

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.

b CLXXXIV.

1. This wort, which is named βολβός, and by another name , is of two kinds; the one is red, and beneficial for sore of the maw; the other is bitterish to the taste; it is called σκιλλώδης; it is also more profitable for the maw; either of *them* hath strong main or *virtue*, and when partaken of for meat, they much strengthen the body.

^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 βολβός ἐδάδιμος. The figure in MS. V. is fantastic.

Þiþ ʒeʒʒel ʒ ʒið ʒot adle ʒ ʒið ʒehʒýlce ʒeðeʒeð-
nýlla¹ ʒenim þaʒ ʒýʒte ʒýlʒe ʒecnucude² oððe mid
hunige ʒemenʒeðe³ leʒe⁴ to ðam ʒape þe man þonne
beþurpe.

Þið ʒæteʒ ʒeocnýʒe⁵ ʒenim þaʒ ýlcan⁶ ʒýʒte ʒʒa
ʒe æʒ eʒædon ʒecnucude⁷ leʒe to þam innoðe . eac⁸
hý⁹ mid hunige ʒecnucude¹⁰ hunda ʒlitaʒ ʒelacmað .¹¹
ʒ hý eac¹² ʒʒýlce mid ʒiʒoʒe ʒemenʒeðe¹³ ʒ toʒeleðe¹⁴
hý þæʒ lichaman ʒʒaʒ ʒeʒʒiðað .¹⁵ ʒ eac¹⁶ ípa ʒome hý
þæʒ maʒan ʒáʒ¹⁷ ʒeliðʒað .¹⁸

Þið ʒundela þe þurh hý ʒýlʒe¹⁹ acenneðe²⁰ beoð
ʒenim þýʒʒa ʒýʒta²¹ ʒýʒʒuman²² ʒecnucude²³ mid ele
ʒ mid²⁴ hʒætenan²⁵ melupe ʒ mid²⁶ ʒapan ðam ʒemeʒe
þe þu clýðan²⁷ ʒýʒce leʒe to ðam ʒundum . eac²⁸ hýʒ²⁹
áʒeoʒmaþ²⁹ ðone³⁰ leahtor þe ʒʒecaʒ hoʒtopýʒʒas
haʒað .³¹ þ ýʒ ʒcuʒ þæʒ heaʒðeʒ . ʒ eac³² þone³³ þe
hý³⁴ achopaʒ nemnað þ ýʒ ʒceþ³⁵ ʒe ʒoʒ oʒt þ heaʒoð
ʒeʒe³⁶ beʒeaʒað . eac³⁷ ʒʒýlce mid eceðe oððe³⁸ mid
hunige³⁹ ʒecnucude .⁴⁰ hý of þam andʒlitan⁴¹ nebooʒn
áʒeoʒmaþ.

Eac⁴² ʒʒa ʒome⁴³ on eceðe ʒeʒiʒeðe hý⁴⁴ þæʒa⁴⁵
innoða toðundennýʒe⁴⁶ ʒ toboʒʒtenýlle⁴⁷ ʒehæleð.

be⁴⁸ þýʒʒe ʒýʒte⁴⁹ ýf ſeð þ heo of ðʒacan⁵⁰ bloðe
acenneð⁵¹ beon ʒeolde⁵² on⁵³ uʒeʒeaʒðum⁵⁴ muntum⁵⁵
on ʒiccon heappum .⁵⁶

¹ ʒeðeʒeðneʒʒa, B.; ʒeðeʒeðunʒe, H.; ʒeðeʒeðennýlla, O. ² -eode, O.; ʒecnocode, B. ³ -mængeðe, H. B.; ʒemeggeð, O., a method of expressing the sound frequently seen in old English. ⁴ le, H., lay. ⁵ ʒeóe-, H.; -neʒʒe, B. ⁶ ýlcan, H. omits. ⁷ ʒecnocode, B.; ʒecnude, H., by contraction. ⁸ eac, H. ⁹ hýʒ, B. ¹⁰ ʒecnocode, B. ¹¹ -enað, H. ¹² eac, H. ¹³ -mænge-, B. H.; of this, two letters are omitted in V. ¹⁴ -leðe, B. ¹⁵ ʒeʒʒiðað, B. ¹⁶ eac, H. ¹⁷ ʒape, V.; ʒap, H. ¹⁸ -gað, B. ¹⁹ þurh he fulfe, O. ²⁰ acenneðe, H. B. ²¹ þurʒe ʒiʒte, B. ²² -ma, O. ²³ ʒecnocode, B.; enuc, O., imperative. ²⁴ H. omits from mid to mid. ²⁵ -nū, B.; fæʒune, O. ²⁶ clýðam, O. ²⁷ eac, H. ²⁸ heo, O. ²⁹ áʒ-, H. ³⁰ þane, O. ³¹ haʒað, B.; hætað, O. ³² eac, H. ³³ þain, O. ³⁴ hýʒ, B. ³⁵ ʒceþ, B. ³⁶ ʒeʒe, 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 bounds; 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*,^a that is, scurf of the head, and also that which they name *ἀχῶρας*, 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.^b

6. Of this wort, it is said that it was produced out of dragons blood, on the top of mountains, in thick forests.

^a Καὶ πίτυρα καὶ ἀχῶρας ἀποσμήχουσι σὺν ὀπτῷ νίτρῳ, Diosk.
So that the syllables *hoτo* are unaccountable.

^b Πήγματα, Dioskor.

²⁷ eác, H. ; eac, B.	³⁰ obðer, O.	³¹ huniz, B.	³² γενοκοβε
hiz, B. ; -cobe, O.	⁴¹ anpitan, O., as in other places, neglecting		⁴² eác, H.
	consonants which required an effort to utter.		⁴³ jame,
B. O.	⁴⁴ hiz, B.	⁴⁵ βαπα, B. O. ; βᾶπα, H.	⁴⁶ τοδυννῆγρε, V.
⁴⁷ -neγρε, B.	⁴⁸ Bi, O.	⁴⁹ γῆγρε, H. ; γῆγρε, O.	⁵⁰ ὄφ δραcán, H.
⁵¹ acōnnēb, H. B.	⁵² pcolbe, B.	⁵³ oñ, H.	⁵⁴ upcarben, O. ;
ύρονpearbon, H.	⁵⁵ múnútum, H. ; mure, O.		⁵⁶ beapepúm, H.

CLXXXV.

Deos pýnt þe¹ man colocyndrī agnua þ̅ ȝr cucurbita
 agnerctīr þe² man eac³ frizillam nemneþ heo eal ȝr
 oðer cýrpætte⁴ rið þa eorðan⁵ hýne telgna⁶ to-
 bnaðeþ⁷ ȝ heo⁸ harað leaþ cucumene zelice ȝ
 tofhtene ȝ heo haraþ pærtm ȝinepealtne ȝ býteȝme ȝe
 ȝf to nýmenne⁹ to þam tīman þonne he æfter hæf
 ȝnennyȝre¹⁰ realpað.¹¹

Þið innoðer artyrūnge ȝenim þýȝer¹² pærtmeȝ
 hnercnýȝre¹³ innepearde butan¹⁴ þam cýrnūn tpeȝa¹⁵
 penegā¹⁶ ȝepihtē on liðan¹⁷ beone ȝecnucube¹⁸ ȝyle
 ðrincan hýt artyrēþ¹⁹ þone innoð.

¹ þa, B.² þa, B. H.³ eac, H.⁴ -ȝette, H. B.⁵ eorðann, V.⁶ telgna, B.⁷ -bpebeþ, B.⁸ he, V.⁹ nīmene, H.¹⁰ -neȝre, B.¹¹ realpað, H. B.¹² þýȝer, H.¹³ -neȝre, B.¹⁴ buton, B.¹⁵ -lūm tpeȝna, H.; tpeȝna, B.¹⁶ pænega, B.¹⁷ liðon, H.¹⁸ ȝecnocobe, B.¹⁹ -pað, B.

Colocynth.^a CLXXXV.*Cucumis
colocynthis.*

1. This wort, which is named κολοκυνθῖς ἀγρία, that is, cucurbita agrestis, *wild gourd*, which is also named frigilla,^b 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 neshness 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, 567, fol. 60 c, also.

ΣΑΛΑΔ¹ ΔΑΤ ΑΕΓΥΡτα cýning² idpartur³ wæg
 hāten.⁴ octauiano þam cagerne hīr rreonde⁵ hælo⁶
 bodade⁷ þýggum⁸ porðum þur cpeðende. Wonezum⁹
 biŕenum¹⁰ ic eom Ʒerīr þurra mægena¹¹ Ʒ rnytro Ʒ
 hræðene¹² ic¹³ pene þ þu næfre to ður mycelr¹⁴
 mægneŕ læcedomum become fpylcum.¹⁵ fpa ic Ʒerfnezn¹⁶
 ða re ffram ærcolario ferðon. Ic¹⁷ þ þa for ðinre
 cýððe. Ʒ þe reorðne ryrte þýrŕe to Ʒeritanne þ ýr
 be rýlððeora¹⁸ læce cræftum. fpa þ pel Ʒesæð ýr.¹⁹

Medicina de taxone. I.

Sum fýþerfete nýten ır þ re nemnað taxonem þ
 ýr bꝛoc²⁰ on enŕlīŕc²¹ Ʒeroh þ ðeor Ʒ him þonne of
 crīcum þa tēþ of áðð²² þa þe he mæfte hæbbe Ʒ þur
 cpeð. on naman þær ælmihtīƷan²³ Ʒoðer ic þe ofŕlea²⁴ Ʒ
 þe þine tēþ of abeate. Ʒ þonne hý rýððan on linenum²⁵
 hrægle berīnð. Ʒ on Ʒolbe ofþe on reolŕre²⁶ berýre þ
 hio²⁷ ne mægen²⁸ þinum hee æthþunan²⁹ haŕa mīð þe
 ðonne ne reeþþeð³⁰ þe. ne tunŕol.³¹ ne haŕol. ne
 rŕjanŕ rŕoŕum. ne ýfel man. ne polberender áþīht.

¹ hep ΣΑΛΑΔ, H. ² cýninge, B. ³ þe egypta þe idpartur; so O.
 opens. Iapartus, Lat. MS. Harl. 4986. ⁴ hāten, H. ⁵ rreonda, B.;
 frunde, O. ⁶ hæle, B. ⁷ bodode, H. ⁸ þýrū, B. ⁹ monŕū, B.;
 monŕum, H. ¹⁰ biŕnū, B. ¹¹ mæzna, B. ¹² hræðre, B.
¹³ ic, H. ¹⁴ mycelr, H. ¹⁵ rpylce ic, H., on erasure. ¹⁶ Ʒe-
 rreng, B.; Ʒerfnezn, H. ¹⁷ Ic, H. ¹⁸ rýlðeora, B. ¹⁹ This
 sentence is incomplete, a verb is wanting, as renðe, rŕre.
²⁰ enŕlīŕc, H. ²¹ áðð H. ²² naman ælmihtīƷer, H. ²³ ofŕlea, B.
²⁴ -nūm claðe, then omitting four words, H. ²⁵ reolŕre, H.

PAPYRIENSIS.

1. They say that a king of the Egyptians, Idpartus he was highten, boded *or sent a message of* health to the Cæsar 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.

Drawing of a brock. 1.

2. There is a four-footed neat, which we name taxonem,^a 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^b . . . 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 mediæval 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.

²⁷ hi, B.

²⁸ magon, B.

²⁹ -hpínan, B.

³⁰ ꝛæððeð, B.

³¹ tungal, H.

ne þe ænigef¹ yfele² onhþune³ ðereþ. oððe ȝyf þe⁴
 hþæt yfele² bið hþaþe hýt bȝð toȝliten. ȝpa þæg
 abbiar ȝýrðelȝ þæg ȝteȝan. Nim þonne þone ȝȝþþan⁵
 ȝot þone ȝurðþan⁶ ðiȝȝum⁷ ȝorðum ȝ þuȝ cpeþ. on
 naman þæg hȝiȝendan ȝodeȝ. ic⁸ þe nime to læce-
 dome. þonne on ȝpa hþýlcum ȝeflite oððe ȝeȝeohte
 ȝpa ðu biſt⁹ ȝiȝeȝeȝt. ȝ þu þ ȝeðiȝeȝt. ȝiȝ þu
 ðone¹⁰ ȝot mið þe haȝaȝt. mið hȝ ȝelýnde ȝmýȝe¹¹
 þa hoȝȝ þa þe ȝýn¹² on ȝeoȝȝe¹³ oþþe on æniȝȝe adle
 hio him ȝnam ahýlðeþ¹⁴ ȝ hȝeȝ tid him oȝeȝ bȝð.
 ȝ þeah hýt mýcel adl ȝý hþaþe heo on ȝeȝ ȝeȝiteþ.

Wenȝ¹⁴ hȝȝ bloð ȝýþ lýtlum ȝealte hoȝȝum ȝ
 mulum ȝ ælcum ȝþeȝȝetum neate¹⁵ þe on pole ȝinnen¹⁶
 oþþe on æniȝum yfele¹⁷ ðo þuȝh hoȝȝ on muð æȝteȝ
 þæg ðeoȝeȝ mihte ȝ eȝne ýmb þȝeo niht hýt¹⁸ beoð hale.
 Wȝ þræȝen ȝeȝeoð on þȝum ȝeȝȝum¹⁹ eleȝ on niȝon²⁰
 eȝoccean oð þ ȝȝýðða ðæl ȝý bepeallen ȝætelȝa. ȝ heald
 hýt ȝiȝ hpa ȝý on heaȝoð ȝræce æȝteȝ bæþe ȝmýȝe²¹
 mið on þȝum nýhtum²² he bȝð ȝehæleð.²³ ȝ ȝpa eac²⁴
 þa ȝet. ȝ þeah man ȝý on hþýlcne unȝeȝependenðlicne²⁵
 adle ȝ unhalpendlicne.²⁶ ȝeo ȝiȝe hine hæleð ȝ lacnað.
 Nim hȝ hȝȝe to ðæl ȝ beðealȝ²⁷ æt þam ýmbhȝýȝȝ-
 tum þinȝa lanðȝemæȝa. ȝ þinȝa buȝhſtaðola ȝ þa
 heoȝtan²⁸ æt þinum buȝhȝeatum behele.²⁹ þonne þu
 ȝ þine beoð alȝȝðe hale to ȝeȝanne³⁰ ȝ ham to

¹ ænigef, B. ² anþýnene, H.; onþýne, B. ³ þe, V. B. omit.
⁴ ȝȝþþan, H. ⁵ ȝurð þán, H. ⁶ þȝȝȝ, B. ⁷ ic, H. ⁸ The
 construction required þu biſt twice, but not so in MSS.; ȝýmle, inserted in
 margin, H.; ȝȝá, B. ⁹ ðon, V. ¹⁰ ȝmýȝa, B. ¹¹ ȝýn, B. ¹² ȝeoȝe, B.
¹³ áh-, H. ¹⁴ Wænȝe, H. B. ¹⁵ neate, B. ¹⁶ ȝinnen, H.
¹⁷ yfele, B. ¹⁸ hȝȝ, B. ¹⁹ ȝeȝȝeȝ, B. ²⁰ niȝȝ, B. ²¹ ȝmýȝa, B.
²² oþȝum nihtȝeȝne, H., the latter word having been tampered with.
²³ ȝehæleð, B. ²⁴ eac, H. ²⁵ -ðebl-, H. ²⁶ -ȝænð-, H.
²⁷ -ðeȝ, H. B. ²⁸ heoȝte, B. ²⁹ behela, B. ³⁰ ȝaȝenne, B.

BROCK.
Art. i.

aught 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^a 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 whatsoever 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,^b 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^c 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,^d 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 "Comitali morbo," Latin.

^d "Circa fundus," Latin.

gates; then thou and thine shall be released^a 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 shall 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 earths circumference, eatest his flesh sodden, and partakest of it; it shall be good to thee and to thy hosts.^b

BROCK.
Art. i.

4. If to any one anything of evil has been done,¹ so¹ By a knot. 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. ^c 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.

²² þam hehoman, H. ²⁴ lút, H. B. ²⁵ næoðeþan, H.; nýðeþan, B.
²⁶ -haman B. ²⁷ eþ þonne, H.

Cƿeð þonne þaƿ ƿorð . aƿƿ . aƿƿ . aƿƿ . ƿƿaƿaƿe ƿoƿe
ƿƿoƿaƿaƿa . eƿoƿaƿaƿaƿa ƿaƿaƿaƿa . oƿum ƿeƿeƿe¹
ƿƿaƿeƿe . þonne þu þaƿ ƿorð ƿeƿeƿeƿe hæbbe . ƿeƿum
þone æƿƿel ƿ hine þonne beƿiƿð on ƿeolc ƿeaðum²
ƿoðƿebbe . ƿ ƿeoð þonne eƿƿ mið ƿeate oðƿeƿ ƿoð-
ƿebbeƿ ƿ behealð ꝥ þeƿ læceðom ne hƿune ne ƿeateƿeƿe
ne eorðan þonne neaðƿeaƿƿ³ ƿƿ ƿ ƿe ƿeƿa ðæl þaƿ
licðoman⁴ on æƿƿum ƿaƿe . oððe on eaƿƿeƿum⁵
ƿeƿƿiƿce ƿƿið on þone andƿƿiƿan⁶ ƿƿƿ hƿƿ ƿƿ on þam
neoðƿan⁷ ðæle ƿƿið on þa ƿambe.

ƿið ƿiƿeƿ ƿeƿƿan ƿeƿum þone camb þe heo ana hƿƿe
heafod mið cemeð⁸ ƿ næƿiƿ⁹ man æƿ mið cemeð¹⁰ ne
æƿeƿ cembe .¹¹ Under ðam ƿeoeƿe moƿbeame cembe¹²
þeƿ¹³ hƿƿe ƿeaƿ¹⁴ ꝥ þeƿ¹⁵ on þam camb¹⁶ ƿeƿolize
ƿeƿomniƿe ƿ aho¹⁷ on ƿƿƿandende ƿiƿ þeƿ moƿ-
beameƿ ƿ eƿƿ ƿiƿb hƿile clæne hi¹⁸ ƿoƿeƿomniƿe ƿ
ƿehealde¹⁹ ꝥ hƿƿe bið læceðom ƿaƿe²⁰ ðe hƿƿe heafod
þeƿ²¹ cembeƿ.²²

Eƿƿ ƿiƿ heo ƿƿlle ꝥ ðæt hƿƿe bloðƿiƿe eƿiƿe ƿo
cembe²³ eƿƿ hƿƿe heafod under moƿbeame ƿ ꝥ ƿeaƿ
þe on þam camb cleoƿiƿe²⁴ ƿomniƿe .²⁵ ƿ ðo on aune²⁶
ƿelƿan ðe ƿƿ adune²⁷ ƿeƿƿƿeð ƿ ƿƿamniƿe²⁸ eƿƿ ꝥ
hƿƿe bƿƿ læceðom.

Gƿƿ ðu ƿƿlle ꝥ ƿiƿ sƿ ƿeclænƿod þe næƿƿe mihte
clene²⁹ beon³⁰ ƿiƿe hƿƿe ƿealƿe oƿ³¹ þam ƿeaƿe ƿ hiƿ
æt hiƿeo adƿiƿ³² ƿ ðo on hƿƿe lic³³ þonne bƿƿ heo
ƿeclænƿod.

¹ æƿeƿaƿeƿe, H.; æƿeƿaƿeƿe, B. ² -ðan, H. ³ neos, H.,
understand ne æƿ-.

⁴ lic-, H.; -haman, B.

⁵ -ƿoð-, B.

⁶ -ƿƿaran, H.

⁷ nƿƿeƿan, B.

⁸ cæðe, H.

⁹ næƿiƿ, H.,
comically.

¹⁰ cæmðe, H. B.

¹¹ cæmðe, B., twice.

¹² þaƿ, B.

¹³ ƿeƿ, B.

¹⁴ þaƿ, B.

¹⁵ cæmbe, H. B.

¹⁶ aho, B.; áho, H.

¹⁷ hi, V.

¹⁸ ƿehealde, B.

¹⁹ þaƿe, B.

²⁰ þaƿ, B.

²¹ cæmbeð, B.

²² cæm, H., half a word.

²³ cæmbe, H. B.

²⁴ cleƿiƿe, B.

²⁵ ƿom, H.

of the body. Ere thou take this apple *or berry*, say these words: ἄψ, ἄψ, ἄψ, ὡς φάρμακον αἶρω σε πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορραγίαν παντὸς αἵματος πᾶν τε αἱμοσταγές.^a 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.

^a The words πρὸς πᾶσαν αἱμορραγίαν are clearly right. It was my duty to attempt to read the rest.

omitting half the word. ²⁵ ænne, B. ²⁶ abúne, B. ²⁷ -ran-, II., carelessly. ²⁸ clæne, II. B. ²⁹ beón, H. ³⁰ ór, II. ³¹ ábrig, II. ³² líc, H.

Cƿeð þonne þaƿ ƿorð . aƿƿ . aƿƿ . a
 ƿroſƿaƿam . emojnaƿiam ƿanƿoƿan
 ƿtaneƿ . þonne þu þaƿ ƿorð ƿeƿe
 þone æƿƿel ƿ hine þonne beƿinð ƿaƿað mæƿen
 ƿoðƿebbe . ƿ ƿeoð þonne eft mæ hiƿ man bƿuceþ
 ƿebbeƿ ƿ behealb þ þeƿ læceðom
 ne eoƿðan þonne neaðƿeaƿƿ⁸ ƿ⁹ axan⁴ ƿiƿ ƿeneƿa⁵
 lichoman⁴ on æniƿum ƿaƿe . ƿi ƿineƿ ƿ tƿegen
 ƿeƿƿince ƿƿið on þone andƿlit . ƿeunc⁶ ƿulne ƿ ðƿiuce
 neoðƿan⁷ ðæle ƿƿið on þa ƿaƿ ƿeƿað.

ƿið ƿiƿeƿ ƿleƿƿan ƿenim þ ƿa ƿebæƿneð ƿ ƿeƿnucod
 heaƿoð mið cembe⁸ ƿ næniƿ ƿƿlice bƿuceð.¹¹
 æƿteƿ cembe.¹¹ Under ðan ƿaƿ to ðiƿte ƿebeaten
 þæƿ¹² hiƿe ƿeaƿ¹² þ þæƿ ƿið þeƿ ƿel.
 ƿeƿomniƿe ƿ aho¹³ on ƿeoƿteƿ hoƿn ƿebæƿneðne
 beameƿ ƿ eft ƿmb hiƿ¹⁴ ƿa ƿƿiƿmaƿ he æƿelleð ƿ
 ƿehealde¹⁵ þ hiƿe bið le ƿa ƿiƿmaƿ he æƿelleð ƿ
 þæƿ²⁰ cembeþ.²¹

Eft ƿiƿ heo ƿýlle ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 cembe²² eft hiƿe ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 þe on þam camb ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 telƿan ðe ƿý að ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 hiƿe bið læceðom. ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 Gýƿ ðu ƿýlle þ ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 elene²³ beon²⁰ ƿý ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 æt hƿeƿo aðƿiƿ ƿa ƿeð ƿona on ƿeƿ.
 ƿeclænƿob.

¹ æmeƿtaceƿ. II.
 understand ne

² -ƿlaƿan. II.
 comically.

³ rex. B.

⁴ hi. V.

cæm. II., halt

H. æƿƿ. H.

⁵ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

⁶ ƿeunc eac. H.

⁷ hiƿe. B.; ƿeðs tð ſhamaimeðor.

⁸ æt aƿiƿeð. B.

⁹ ƿaƿ hiƿ ƿiƿ hiƿ. B.

¹⁰ ƿiƿ. B.

¹¹ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹² ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹³ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁴ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁵ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁶ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁷ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁸ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

¹⁹ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

²⁰ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

²¹ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

²² ƿeƿeƿe. B.

²³ ƿeƿeƿe. B.

1677.

with main
is used for

weight of five
like one sextarius
this every day a
also restraineth^c

Harts horn burnt and
one wisely useth it.
Harts horn beaten to a
ne; soon she shall be well.
then, drink burnt harts horn
and casteth out the worms.

akes, take ashes of the horn, and
the snakes are; they soon flee

alties of women; this disorder^d the
ῥεφικὴ πύλη, use the smallest dust of
three days in a drink of wine; if she
then let her drink it in warm water.
and leechcraft.
of milt, take burnt harts horn in a
drink; it shall dry up the milt, and put
the sore.

This title is in the MS. G., Latin: "Ad omnes homines;"
"omnes," ed. 1538.

"Dragunam unam," Lat.

"Sedat," Lat.

¹ "Nequissimi Græci," Lat., MS. G. But nequissimum
tium was the reading of ed. 1538.

Þið teter heortef horn¹ zebærnedne menz² þið
eced rmyrne³ mid⁴ þam hræðlice him cýmeþ bót.

Ẽft þið teter of andrlitan tó donne⁵ heortef horn
zebærnedne menz⁶ þið ele rmyrne⁷ 7 þonne þ be-
ðrugud⁸ sý eft þu hit zenirþa . do þir on gunnan
upgange⁹ hræðlice hit hæleþ.

Ẽft þið þam ýlcan heortef¹⁰ horn zebærnedne
nizon¹¹ penega¹² zepæge do þærto .¹³ 7 zerpýrfer¹⁴ of
reolfe rýx peninga¹⁵ zepæge . zemenz¹⁶ 7 zegnid¹⁷
rriþe pel 7 zeryne to clýþan . 7 rmyrne¹⁸ mid lýt
hæleþ¹⁹ pel þ gár.

Þið cýrnlu patella . þ ýr heortef heazorþind²⁰ 7ir
þu haraft mid þe . né arifað þe cýrnlu 7 þa þe ær²¹
ariron²² mid lýt æthrine . hý²³ on pez zepitað.

Þir zemanan tó aþeccanne Nim²⁴ heortef rceallan²⁵
ðrýz rýne to ðurte ðó lýt ðæl on riner ðrine .²⁶ þ
apeceþ²⁷ þir zemanan²⁸ lýt.

²⁹ Þið þ ýlce . nim heortef . rýtel 7 cnuca to ðufte .
do on riner . ðrine lýt hæleð . þæt ýlce.

Þið næðran bite heortef zecýndlimu³⁰ ðriuz to
ðurte . 7 zedó³¹ rofan ðurte þærto³² þreora peninga³³

¹ horn, H., from carelessness. ² mænꝥ, H.; mænꝥc, B. ³ rmyrne, B.
⁴ ðærmid, H. ⁵ ðonne, B. ⁶ mænꝥ, H.; mænꝥc, B. ⁷ 7
rmyrne, B. ⁸ beðruguden, B. ⁹ súnnan úp-, H. ¹⁰ hēortef, H.
¹¹ nýzón, H. ¹² pænega, H. B. ¹³ þær, B. ¹⁴ zepfearf, B.
¹⁵ pænega, H. B. ¹⁶ -mænꝥ, H.; -mænꝥc, B., so. ¹⁷ znid, B.,
no ꝥc. ¹⁸ rmyrne, B. ¹⁹ hæleð, B. ²⁰ heazospind, H.
²¹ ær, B. ²² arison, H. ²³ hý, B. ²⁴ nim, H. ²⁵ rcallan, B.
²⁶ ðrine, H. ²⁷ apeceð, H. ²⁸ -nán, H.; -mánan, B. ²⁹ This
leechdom is not in V. The stops are in H. given throughout in this
ænigmatic manner. ³⁰ -leomo, H. ³¹ zedó, H. ³² þær, B.
³³ pænega, H. B.

9. Against tetter, mingle with vinegar harts horn burnt; smear with that; quickly cometh bote or amendment to him.

HART.
Art. ii.

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, genuinum, that is, grinder tooth. Of the signification of heazoppinb, though Lye and Somner give no proofs, no one can have a doubt, who looks at the glossary printed by Somner, p. 70 b, line 12, and reads p. 71 a, line 33, with the necessary correction of ppmb for ppmb; ppmb is in the transcript by Junius, which is the original of the printed text; cf. also Wachter, *genas. heazaspen. gl.* unpublished, also the *Lorica*. Articles 13, 14, are not in the Latin of MS. G.

ƷepæƷe on¹ ðrince Ʒ þicƷe on ðæƷe ƷceapƷlice² Ʒe
ðrince³ hæleþ næðƷan biƷe.

Þið Ʒteðe Ʒ ƷorƷebinde heorƷeƷ hæp⁴ beoð ƷƷiðe
Ʒoðe mið to Ʒmeocanne ƷiƷmannum.

Þið ƷiƷeƷ ƷeeacnunƷe ban bið Ʒunden on heorƷeƷ
heorƷtan hƷilum⁵ on hƷiƷe þ Ʒylce⁶ hƷt ƷeƷeapƷað⁷
ƷiƷ ðu þ bān on ƷiƷmanner eapƷm ahehƷt⁸ ƷeƷƷiðeƷ
ƷceapƷlice hƷæþe⁹ heo Ʒeeacnað.

Þið innorþa ƷƷæce Ʒ ƷiƷ Ʒebind men bƷþ heorƷeƷ
meapƷ ƷemƷlƷeð ƷƷle him on ƷeapƷum ƷæteƷe hƷæð-
lice hƷt hæleþ.

Þið næðƷena¹⁰ aƷliƷenƷe¹¹ heorƷeƷ meapƷ¹² ƷebæƷneð
oð þ hƷt Ʒmeoce oþþe þu hit mið þe hæbbe hit
aƷliƷeþ ða næðƷan.

Þið laðum lælum¹³ Ʒ pommum¹⁴ heorƷeƷ Ʒmeop¹⁵
ƷemƷlƷeð¹⁶ Ʒ mið ofƷorƷeƷƷllum¹⁷ Ʒecnucub¹⁸ Ʒ ƷemenƷeð¹⁹
Ʒ to ƷealƷe Ʒeðon Ʒ onƷeƷeƷeð²⁰ ƷundorƷlice hƷt hæleþ.

III. Medicina de wlpe. [MS. O.]

De uulpe testicu-
lus eius dexter...
tritus et in potu
superspersus
amoris est potus
mulieribus da-
tus; et sinister
uiris. MS. H.
margin.

Þið ƷiƷa eapƷoðnƷƷrum²¹ þe on heop²² inƷeƷðlicum²³
ƷƷorƷum eapƷeþu þƷopriað ƷoxeƷ leoþu²⁴ Ʒ hiƷ Ʒmeop²⁵
mið ealðon²⁶ ele Ʒ mið tƷƷƷƷan ƷƷƷe him to ƷealƷe ðo
on²⁷ ƷiƷa ƷƷope hƷæþe hit þa eapƷeþu Ʒehæleþ.

Þið heapð Ʒape þam Ʒelice þe hƷt heƷ buƷan²⁸
ƷeƷeðen²⁹ ƷƷ ƷƷƷe³⁰ þ heapð hƷt hæleþ ƷundorƷlice.

¹ ðn, H. ² Ʒe-, H. ³ ðrince, H.; ðrince, B. ⁴ hæp, B.

⁵ hƷilū, B.; philum, H., may be suspected of a late date. ⁶ þylce, H., carelessness? ⁷ -Ʒuð, H. ⁸ áhohƷt, H., Ʒ is not given. ⁹ hƷæðe, H. B.

¹⁰ næðƷán, H. ¹¹ -Ʒce, H. B. ¹² meapƷ, H. ¹³ lælū, B.

¹⁴ pommum, H. ¹⁵ Ʒmeop, B.; ƷmeƷu, H. ¹⁶ ƷemƷl, H., half a word.

¹⁷ ƷƷop-, V. ¹⁸ Ʒecnocob, B. ¹⁹ -menƷ-, B. ²⁰ onƷeƷeƷe, H.; with fem. termination? ²¹ -neƷƷū, B.

²² heƷ, B. ²³ inƷeƷðlicum, H.; ƷmeƷu, B.

²⁴ -Ʒeapð-, H. ²⁵ leoðu, B.; hðu, H. ²⁶ ealðon, H. ²⁷ ðn, H.

²⁸ buƷan, H. B. ²⁹ ƷeƷeð, H., quoth.

³⁰ ƷƷƷe, B.

weight of three pennies in a drink, and let *the sick* take of it on *the* day; the drink sharply healeth the adders bite.

HART.
Art. ii.

16. For strangury and harmful binding,^a harts hairs are very good for women, to smoke them therewith.

17. For a womans conception, a bone is found in a harts heart, sometimes in its belly; that same effects it; if thou hangest that bone on a womans arm, and tiest it sharply, rathely she conceiveth.

18. For pain of inwards, and if a man have binding or constipation,^b 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,^c 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^d places, work for them into a salve a foxes limbs and his grease, with old oil and with tar;^e apply to the womens 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 stranguriam 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 euphemism.

ƿið earpena ƿape eft Ʒelice þon¹ þe heƿ buƿan² Ʒecƿeden iƿ Ʒenim þa Ʒlcan ƿealfe hluttƿe ðrýpe on þ̅ earpe ƿundorlice hýt hæleþ.

ƿið miltan ƿape ƿoxeƿ lunƷen³ on⁴ hattƿe æƿcan Ʒeƿoden.⁵ Ʒ æƿ Ʒecnucud⁶ Ʒ to ðƿence⁷ Ʒedon þa miltan⁸ hýt ƿundorlice Ʒehæleþ. ƿpa ðeþ hýƿ liƿeƿ þ̅ Ʒlce.

ƿið ƿearƿtan Ʒenim ƿoxeƿ ƿceallan⁹ ƷeƷnid ƿƿiþe of ƿæƿmið¹⁰ þa ƿearƿtan hƿaþe hýt hý¹¹ toþƿeceþ Ʒ on ƿeƷ aþeþ.

ƿið neaƿƿpe ƿƿoƿetunƷe. ƿoxeƿ lunƷen Ʒeƿoden Ʒ on Ʒeƿƿettum ƿine Ʒedon. Ʒ Ʒeƿealð ƿundorlice hit hæleþ.

ƿið ƿape cýrnlu¹² ƿoxeƿ ƿceallan¹³ Ʒenim. Ʒ Ʒnið mið Ʒelome hƿaþe hi beoð hiale.

ƿið Ʒomena¹⁴ ƿape ƿoxeƿ ƿina Ʒenim Ʒ on hunƷe Ʒeƿæt Ʒ Ʒnið mið þa Ʒoman ƿƿiþe of. ƿona him býþ ƿel þæƿ ƿƿoceƿ.

ƿið heaƿoð ece Ʒenim ƿoxeƿ Ʒecýnð Ʒmƿoh¹⁵ þ̅ heaƿoð utan hƿaþe þæƿ heaƿoðeƿ¹⁶ ƿāƿ býþ aƿeƷ¹⁷ aƿýƿƿeð.

To ƿiƿ þingum ƿoxeƿ tæƷleƿ ƿe Ʒtemæƿta ðæl on earƿm āhanƷen þu Ʒelýƿeƿt þ̅ þiƿ ƿƿ to ƿiƿ þingum on býƿmæƿ¹⁸ Ʒedon.

ƿið liþ aþle Ʒenim cƿicenne¹⁹ ƿox Ʒ ƿeoð þ̅ þa ban ane beon læƿeð aƿtƷe²⁰ þæƿun²¹ Ʒelomlice Ʒ²² in oþeƿ bæð ðo he ƿpa ƿƿiþe of. ƿundorlice hit hæleþ Ʒ æƷhpýlce²³ Ʒeape. þýƿne²⁴ ƿultum he him ƿceal²⁵

¹ þon, H. omits.

² buƿon, B.

³ lucen, B.

⁴ on, H.

⁵ Ʒeƿoðone, B.

⁶ Ʒecnocod, B.

⁷ ðƿence, H.

⁸ -cān, H.

⁹ ƿceallan, B.

¹⁰ þap, B.

¹¹ hƷ, B.

¹² ƿapelu with ƿe cý over

written, H.: it would baffle conjecture.

¹³ ƿceallan, B.

¹⁴ Ʒem-, H.

¹⁵ Ʒmb-, H. B.

¹⁶ heaƿbeƿ, H. B.

¹⁷ onƿeƷ, H., an older form.

¹⁸ aþýƿmeƿ, H., crasis of preposition; býmeƿ, B.

¹⁹ cƿicene, H.

²⁰ Ʒ fciƷe, H.

²¹ þap, B.

²² Ʒ, H. omits.

²³ -hpyl, H., half a word.

²⁴ þýƿ, V., but þýƿne, B. H.

²⁵ ƿceal, H.

Fox.
Art. iii.

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,^a 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,^b a foxes lung sodden, and put into sweetened wine, and administered, wonderfully healeth.

7. For sore churnels,^c take a foxes coillon, and rub often therewith; soon they will be hole.

8. For sore of fauces, take a foxes sinews,^d 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.^e

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.

geƷearrian . Ʒ ele ðo þærto¹ ðonne he hine geoðe Ʒ
hƷ þýrrum² Ʒemetet to þearfe bruce.

Þið earena Ʒape Ʒenim foxeƷ³ Ʒeallan menç⁴ þið ele
ðrýpe on þa earan⁵ hýt pel Ʒehæleþ.

Þið eaƷena ðýmnýrre Ʒenim foxeƷ⁶ Ʒeallan Ʒe-
mençƷeð⁷ mið ðorpan huniƷe Ʒ on eaƷan⁸ Ʒeðon⁹ hýt
hæleþ.¹⁰

Þið earena Ʒape Ʒenim foxeƷ¹¹ Ʒelýnðe Ʒemylteð
ðrýpe on þa earan¹² him cýmð¹³ Ʒoð hæle.

Þið foç Ʒræce Ʒif ge innepa ðæl þær Ʒceor¹⁴ býþ
Ʒixenhýð . Ʒ Ʒýf hit Ʒý foçaðl Ʒmýne¹⁵ mið ele þa Ʒet
hý¹⁶ habbaþ þær þe leohtƷan ƷanƷ.¹⁷

IV. Medicina de lepore. [MS. O.]

Þið ofeƷrƷlæpe hapan bræƷen on Ʒine Ʒereald to
ðrince¹⁸ ƷundorƷice hýt beteþ.

Þiþ eaƷena Ʒape hapan lungen onƷereteð Ʒ þærto¹⁹
ƷerƷuþen þ Ʒár býþ Ʒehæleð.

Þið foçƷrýlum Ʒ Ʒceþþum²⁰ hapan lungen uƷan²¹ on
Ʒ neorþan²² toƷerƷuþen ƷundorƷice þa ƷonƷar beoð
Ʒehæleðe.²³

Ðam ƷiƷum þe him hýpa beorðor losie hapan
heortan aðrúƷe Ʒ²⁴ Ʒýne to ðufte Ʒ þriddan ðæl
ƷecelƷeƷ ðurteƷ sýle ðruncan ƷeoƷon ðaƷar on ƷeƷum
Ʒine.

Ðam þonne þe²⁵ hýt ofç oðfealleþ xxxç²⁶ ðaƷa Ʒe
on Ʒine Ʒe on ƷýrtunƷe.

¹ þap, B.; þærto, H.

² þýrrum, H. B., more correctly.

³ róxes, H.

⁴ mænƷe, B.; mænƷ, H.

⁵ ðæt eape, H., singular

number.

⁶ róxeƷ, H.

⁷ -mænƷ-, H. B.

⁸ eaƷon, B.

⁹ ðo, B., imperative.

¹⁰ hæleð, B.

¹¹ róxeƷ, H.

¹² -rân, H.

¹³ cýmeð, H.

¹⁴ Ʒceor, B.

¹⁵ fmeƷa, B.

¹⁶ hƷs, B.

¹⁷ Ʒet, B.

for ganƷ.

¹⁸ ðrince, H.

¹⁹ þap, B.

²⁰ ŷceþþum, H. B.

²¹ uƷon, B.

²² neðon, B.

²³ -leð, H.

²⁴ hý for Ʒ, H.

²⁵ þe

þoñ ðe, H.

²⁶ çs, H. B. omit.

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.

Fox.
Art. iii.

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,^a and applied to the eyes, it healeth.

14. For sore of ears, take foxes-loin fat^b 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,^c 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. ^dFor the women, whose burthen *or fœtus* 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 þam piſum þe æfter beorþne on ſumum
ſtopum ſwine¹ þ ſlce dō² to drence³ fæſtendum on
pearumum pætere⁴ ſona hýt býþ gehæled.

Þið eaƿena dýmnýſſe⁵ hapan ƿeallan ƿið huniƿ
ƿemeneged⁶ ƿ mið ƿermyſned þa eaƿan ƿebeortƿeaf.⁷

Ðam mannum þe ſƿinclunƿe⁸ þroƿiað⁹ hapan
lunƿen ƿ ƿeo hƿer ſomod ƿemeneged¹⁰ ƿ ƿeoƿer
ƿeneƿa¹¹ ƿepæƿe mýrƿan ƿ ðreora beorƿe¹² ƿ aneſ
huniƿel þiſ ſceal beon aƿylled on ƿodum ecede . ƿ
ſýþþan mið ƿerƿetton¹³ ƿine ƿeƿeſed . ƿ æfter þam
ðrince¹⁴ ſona hýt hæleþ.¹⁵

Þið blæðƿan¹⁶ ſape hapan ſina ƿeðrýƿede ƿ mið
ſealte ƿeþræbbe¹⁷ ƿ gehýrſte ſceaf¹⁸ on hƿ ðrince¹⁷
ƿundorlice hýt hæleþ.¹⁸

Þið attorƿcoppan biſe hapan ſina ƿeƿýre ƿ lum ſýle
þieƿan¹⁹ eac hýt iſ æltæpe ƿýſ hi mon hƿeape ſƿýlƿeþ.
eac²⁰ ƿið ƿlættan hi beoð ƿode ƿeƿodene.

Þiſ ſeallendum ſeaxe hapan ƿambe ƿeoð oþþe þræd
on ƿannan on ƿodum ele ſmýre²¹ þ ſeax ƿ þ heaƿod
þonne nimeþ þ ſeax²² to ƿ ƿeo ſealf ƿenýðeð þ hýt
ſeaxeþ.

To þan þ ƿiſ cenne²³ ƿæpned cild hapan hƿiſ²⁴
ƿeðrýƿed²⁵ ƿ ƿeſceafen²⁶ oððe ƿeƿniden on ðrince ðrin-
cen butu .²⁷ ƿiſ þ ƿiſ ana hýt ðrinceþ ðonne cenð²⁸
heo androƿinem ne býþ þ to nahte naþer ne ƿer ne
ƿiſ.

¹ þ ƿæt dō, H. ² ðrince, H. ³ -neſſe, B. ⁴ -mæng-, B.
⁵ -tæað, B. ⁶ ſƿing-, B. ⁷ þroƿiað, B. ⁸ -mænged, H. B.
⁹ ƿeneƿa, H. B. ¹⁰ beorƿe, H. B., *of beaver*; V. ſhews erasures
of the ƿ. ¹¹ -tū, H. ¹² For ðrincean, plural, "sanabuntur."
¹³ hæleð, B.; bið gehæled, H. ¹⁴ þi-, H. ¹⁵ -gebe ƿeþræbbeð, H.
¹⁶ ſceapƿa, B. ¹⁷ ðrince, H. ¹⁸ hæleð, H. ¹⁹ ðincgan, H.
²⁰ eac, H. ²¹ ſinepa, B. ²² ſeax, H. ²³ cenne, H. B.
²⁴ hƿiſ, H. ²⁵ -þriƿg-, B. ²⁶ ƿeſceafen, B. ²⁷ buto, H.
²⁸ cænð, H.; cænneð, B.

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,^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,^b dried, and roasted with salt, and fried; wonderfully it healeth.

10. For bite of spider, prepare a hares sinews,^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 *ἀνδρογύνη*; that is as naught, neither man nor woman.

^a Beer, "Castorei," Latin.

^b "Renes," Lat.

^c "Renes," Latin.

Eft to þam ýlcan hapan geallan¹ piſe æfter hýre clænſunge gýle on pine ðruncan þonne cenð² heo ƿærneð cild.

ƿíſ to geeácniſenne.³ hapan cýrlýbb⁴ ƿeoƿer ƿe-neſa⁵ ƿeƿæge gýle on pine ðruncan þam piſe of piſe . ƿ þam ƿeſe of ƿeſe . ƿ þonne ðon hýra⁶ ſe manan . ƿ æfter þon hý forhæbben .⁷ þonne hƿaſe geeacnað⁸ heo ƿ for mete⁹ heo geal gume hrýle gramma brucan . ƿ for bæð gmýrenýſſe ƿundorlice heo geeacnaſ.

ƿið georƿioneſ bite ƿ næðrian gíte hapan cýrlýb ſeſeald on ƿineſ ðruncce þ ƿel ſehæleſ.

ƿið þ cildum butan¹⁰ gaſe teð ƿexen hapan bræſen ſeſoden gnið ſelome mið þa toð neoman hi beoð clæne ƿ unſaſe.

ƿið ƿambe ƿſe¹¹ ſenim hapan helan¹² beſ on þinum heð claſe ƿundorlice hit hæleð.

ƿið eaſena gaſe hapan liſer ſeſoden ýſ ſoð on pine to ðruncenne¹³ ƿ mið þam bſoſe ða eaſan to¹⁴ beſianne.

ðam mannum¹⁵ þe fram þeſe teoſan tiðe¹⁶ ne ſeſeoð þæſ ýlcan ðruncer¹⁷ gmýc¹⁸ heora eaſan¹⁹ on for ƿ mið þam bſoſe ƿecen . ƿ þa liſſe ƿæten ƿ gniðen ƿ mið gmýſſen.²⁰

ƿið blod ƿýne ſebærneð hapan liſer ƿ ſeſniðen ƿ on ſeſſeðeð hƿaſe hýt ſeſtilleſ.

¹ ſeallan, B.² cenð, B. H.³ -eacenne, H.⁴ cýr, B.⁵ ƿe-neſa, H. B.⁶ hýre, B.⁷ habban, B.⁸ -eác-, H.⁹ met, B.¹⁰ buton, B.¹¹ ƿſe, H.¹² helan, H.; hēlan, B.¹³ geðruncen, B., *if drunk*; ðruncce, H., *drink it*.¹⁴ beðſeanne, H.¹⁵ manū, V.¹⁶ tiðe, H.¹⁷ ðruncer, H.¹⁸ gmýc, H.¹⁹ eaſon, B.²⁰ gmýſſen, V., with *ſ* over *ſ*; gmecpen, H.;

ſmýſgen, B.

HARE.
Art. iv.

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,^a 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^b of hare, bear them on thy frock;^c 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 iiii., Latin.

^b "Talum," Latin.

^c "Uentrem," Latin. Whence Lye interprets hebclap, *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.]

Þið bloð rýne of nebbe fprgin buccan þ̅ ŷr puðu bucca oððe ȝat.¹ þær lýfer² ȝehprýted þið eceðe. ȝ on nærþýrl beŷtunȝen pundorlice hraþe hýt ðone bloðrýne ȝeŷtilleþ.

To eaȝena beorhtnýŷŷe³ puðu buccan ȝealla⁴ ȝemencȝeð⁵ þið ŷelðbeona⁶ huniȝe. ȝ onȝeŷmýreð⁷ ȝeo beorhtnýf him to cýmð.⁸

Þæt ýlce mæȝ þið ȝomena ȝape ȝemenȝ⁹ þone ȝeallan ȝ huniȝ toȝomne. hŷin þa ȝoman mið hýt hælð.¹⁰

To eallum uncýftum þe on ȝomum beoð acenned¹¹ puðuȝate ȝeallan mið ŷelð beona huniȝe ȝemencȝeð¹² þær¹³ ȝceal eac¹⁴ ȝelice aŷeȝen mýrpe ȝ pŷopŷ ȝ cŷoh ȝeoð eall on pine¹⁵ oþ þ̅ hýt rý pel to ȝealfe ȝeŷorht. ȝmýre¹⁶ þonne þa ȝaŷian ȝoman mið ðaȝa ȝehprýlce¹⁷ oð þ̅ hýt¹⁸ haliȝen.¹⁰

Þið eaȝena ðýmneŷŷe puðu ȝate ȝeallan ȝ lýtel pineŷ menȝ²⁰ to ȝomne ȝmýre²¹ mið ðŷiŷa þonne beoð hi²² ȝehælebe.²³

Þið ðŷopŷaȝum andþlatan²⁴ puðubuccan²⁵ ȝeallan oððe ȝate ȝemencȝeð²⁶ þið pæteŷe. ȝ on ȝeŷmýreð hraþe hit ȝelacnað.²⁷

Þið nebcopn þe pexað²⁸ on þam andþlatan ȝmýre²⁹ mið ȝate ȝeallan ealle þa nebcopn he of þam andþlatan aclænȝað ȝ ealne þone pom he ȝeðýnnað.

¹ ȝát, B. ² lýpe, B. ³ -neŷŷe, B. ⁴ -llan, H.
⁵ -mæȝ-, B. H. ⁶ -neŷ, B. ⁷ -ŷmeŷ-, H. ⁸ cýmeð, H.
⁹ -mæȝ, so, H.; -mæȝe, B. ¹⁰ hælð, H. ¹¹ acenned, H. B.
¹² -mæȝ-, B. ¹³ þap, B. ¹⁴ eac, H. ¹⁵ to ȝomne, for
on p., H. ¹⁶ ŷmýpa, B. ¹⁷ -lcne, B. ¹⁸ hýt, B. ¹⁹ halien,
H.; háliȝen, B. ²⁰ mæȝe, H. B. ²¹ ȝmýpa, B. ²² hýt,
B. ²³ hale, H.; hole, whole. ²⁴ -þlit-, H. ²⁵ bucan, 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 rathely it stilleth the blood running.

2. For brightness of eyes, gall of a wild buck mingled with field bees^a 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,^b 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 unsightlynness.

^a "Cum melle attico," Latin.

^b It, in the neuter, refers to the process, not the gall. Gall belongs to a verb suppressed.

²⁶ -mæng-, H. B.

²⁷ Here H. fails us.

²⁸ peaxað, B.

²⁹ smýpa, B.

ƿið earpena ƿape ƿ ƿƿege ƿuðu ƿate ƿealla mið
neopum¹ ele oððe æppeles ƿeape ƿlæc ƿemencƿeð² ƿ
on þa earpan ƿeðon hýt hæleþ.³

ƿið toþ ece ƿuðu ƿate ƿeallan menƿ⁴ ƿið ele
ƿmýpe⁵ mið ƿƿýþe ƿelome þonne beoð hi⁶ hale.

ƿið heƿð⁷ býlƿes ƿape oððe ƿunðe ƿýneƿate ƿeallan
menƿ⁸ ƿið huniƿ ðo to þam ƿape hit hæleþ ƿel.

To ƿiƿes ƿillan þæs buccan ƿeallan menƿ⁸ ƿið
neceles . ƿ ƿið netelan ƿæð . ƿmýpe⁹ þone teoƿ ƿið
æƿ ƿorpan to þæs ƿesƿ ƿemanan . þ ƿiƿ onƿeðð¹⁰ þæs
ƿillan on ðam hæmede.

ƿý læs cild sý hneorende þ 1ƿ ƿýlle ƿeoc oþþe
ƿcinlac mete ƿýneƿate þneægen teoh þurh ƿýldenne
hƿunƿ¹¹ ƿýlle þam cilde ƿƿelƿan æƿ þam hýt meole
onbýrƿe hýt býþ ƿehæled.¹²

VI. [Medicina de hircu.]

ƿið homum num ƿate horn ƿ lege to ƿýpe þ he
býrpe on ƿýpe¹³ ðo þonne of þa ƿcýlle on nipe ƿæc
cnuca hýt þonne ƿƿiþe ƿið ƿceappum eceðe . ðo on þa
homan of þ hý hale ƿyn.

To ƿlæpe ƿate horn under heafod ƿelæð¹⁴ ƿeccan¹⁵
he on ƿlæpe¹⁶ ƿecýrpeþ.

¹ nýpū, B. ² -mænƿeð, B. ³ hæleð, B. ⁴ mænƿe, B.
⁵ smýpa, B. ⁶ hiƿ, B. ⁷ hýpð, B. ⁸ mænƿe, B.,
twice. ⁹ smýpa, B. ¹⁰ onƿeð, V. ¹¹ hƿíne, B. ¹² B. omits
these words. ¹³ ƿýpe, thus, MS. O ; ƿýple, V. ¹⁴ ƿelæð, B.
¹⁵ ƿeccan, B. ¹⁶ flæp, B.

8. For sore of ears, and sounding *in them*, a wood goats gall mingled with new oil, or with apples juice,^a 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,^b mingle a mountain goats gall with honey; apply to the sore; it healeth well.

11. ^cAd mulieris voluptatem *augendam*; cum ture capreoli fel commisceto, et cum urticæ 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 erysipelatous 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 erysipelatous 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.

ƿið cýrnla ƿape ƿmeoc þone man mid ƿate hærum¹
hƿaþe he byþ þæf ƿapef hal.

ƿið bloðſýne of noſum aþrýð ƿate bloð ƿ ƿnið to
duſte do on þ næfþýrl² hýt ƿiðſtanðeþ.

ƿið eaſena hætan ƿ ƿtace . nipe ƿate cýge ofer-
ſegeteð mid þa eaðbræpaſ him býþ hƿæðhoe bot.

ƿið heafoð eoc nipe ƿate cýge þæfto ƿeppuþen hýt
hæleþ.³

ƿið ƿot aþle ƿate cýge nipe onſeleðð þ ƿáſ ƿe-
liðeðað.

ƿið næðpan ƿiſte ƿceaf⁴ ƿate hoſn on þſý⁵
ſcencear .⁶ ƿ ƿape ýlcan ƿate meole ƿið ƿine ƿemene-
geðe⁷ on þſý⁸ ƿiþaſ ðrince . ƿýllhoe hýt⁹ þ attor
toſceadeþ.¹⁰

ƿið innoðeſ fleppan ƿate hoſn ƿeſceafen¹¹ ƿ ƿið
hunige ƿemenegeð¹² ƿ ƿeðniðen¹³ ƿ æfter þam ƿeþiðeð
þæne¹⁴ ƿambe fleppan he ƿorþſýceð.¹⁵

ƿið hƿeoſe¹⁶ ƿ ƿið toſlogen lic ƿenim þ ƿæter þe
innan ƿæt býþ . ƿ heo hƿilum¹⁷ ut ƿeoteð menge¹⁸
þone ƿætan ƿið¹⁹ hunige ƿ ƿealte ƿ ƿýmle on æſenne
hiſ heafoð²⁰ ƿ hiſ lic mid þý þſea²¹ ƿ ƿniðe.²²

ƿið innoðeſ heaþnýſſe²³ ƿra hƿæt ƿra he ete²⁴
menge²⁵ ƿið þone ƿætan . ƿ þone ýlcan ðrince ƿið þæf
innoðeſ heaþnýſſe²⁶ þ ƿeo ƿetogene ƿamb ƿý alýſeð.²⁷
ƿra he mǣ ðrinceð ƿra hýt ƿurðor clænſað.

ƿið þone ƿætan do him eac ðrince²⁸ ƿate bloð pel þ
hýne hæleþ.

¹ hárfu, B. ² noſ, B. ³ hælð, B. ⁴ ſcar, B. ⁵ þſý, B.
⁶ ſcencear, B. ⁷ -menge-, B. ⁸ þſý, B. ⁹ hýt, B. omits.
¹⁰ toſceadeþ, B. ¹¹ ƿeſceafen, B. ¹² -menge, B. ¹³ ƿeðniðen, V.
¹⁴ þæne, B. ¹⁵ þſiceð, B. ¹⁶ Read hƿeoſe. ¹⁷ hƿilon, B.
¹⁸ menge, B. ¹⁹ mid, B. ²⁰ heafoð, B. ²¹ þſea, B. ²² ƿniðe, B.
²³ -neſſe, B. ²⁴ ete is omitted in V. ²⁵ menge, B. ²⁶ -neſſe, B.
²⁷ onlýſeð, B. ²⁸ ðrincean, B.

3. For sore of churnels,^a 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,^b a new goats cheese laid on relieveth the sore.

Painting of a snake.

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,^c 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 mans* head and his body with that.

11. For hardness of the inwards,^d 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 peduculosos," Latin.

^d "Uentrem strictum," Lat.

Giſ mmoð ſunde num ȝate blod mid hipe ȝmeorpe.¹
 ȝ beſene ȝrȳta² ȝemenȝ³ ȝ on ȝambe utan ȝerrið
 ȝundorlice hȳt hælſ.⁴

ƿið æiceſ cȳnneſ nædderian bite ȝate ȝmeoro⁵ ȝ
 hȳne toſð ȝ ȝeal mȳt. ȝ ȝemenȝ⁶ toſomne ȝȳſe ȝȳ
 hit man ȝehaſ ȝorȝſeȝan mæȝe onſo ȝe ȝe him ðearſ
 ȝȳ ȝonne bið he ȝehæled.

ƿe⁷ man ȝe ȝe him ȝeo ȝæter adl ȝæcen ȝmeoro⁸
 ȝeſȳð to ȝorȳum ȝſelȝe ȝ ðſunce⁹ mid ceald ȝæter ȝ
 ȝomod ȝſelȝe ȝ ðſunce⁹ æſter¹¹ ȝam ȝate blod hȳm
 biȳ hſæd bot.

¹¹ ðſunce eſt buccan micȝan ȝ eſe naſdeſ ear. ȝ
 ȝeſȳſte moſan ȝeloȝe ȳȝe micȝa¹² ȝ he ȝȳ oſtoȝe
 mid ȝeðeð.

ƿið earſena ȝape ȝate micȝan do on ȝ earſe ȝ ȝȳ
 ȝeliðȝað ȝiſ ȝeſ¹³ ȝȳſumſ inne bið hȳt ȝ ſc æȳȳſð.

ƿið cȳſulu ȝate toſð menȝe¹⁴ ȝið hunȝe ſmȳne¹⁵
 mid ȝona bið ȝel.

ƿið ȝeoh ȝſæce ȝate toſð cneð ȝȳȝe ȝ hȳt ȝȳ
 ȝȳlce ȝealſ. ȝ ȝmȳne¹⁶ mid ȝa ȝeoh ȝona hȳ beoð
 hale.

ƿið hiȝa ȝape num ȝate toſð menȝ¹⁷ ȝið ȝeapſum
 eceðe ȝ ȝmȳne¹⁸ mid. ȝel hȳt hælſ. ȝ ſmeoce¹⁹ mid
 hælſe ȝ ȝ ſlce on ȝine ðſunce.

ƿið canȝe ȝate toſð ȝemenȝeð²⁰ ȝið hunȝe ȝ on
 ȝa ſunde ȝeðon²¹ hſaȝe hȳt hælſ.

ƿið ȝȳlȝaȝ ȝate toſð ȝmȳne²² mid ȝa ȝȳlȝaȝ hȳt

¹ ſmeſpe, B. ² ȝrȳta, B. ³ ȝemænc, B. ⁴ hælſ, B.; V.
 haſ hælſ. ⁵ ſmeſo, B. ⁶ -mæng, B. ⁷ ſe, B. The þ in
 V. is a rubric letter. ⁸ ſmeſo, B. ⁹ B. omits from ðſunce to
 ðſunce. ¹⁰ æſt, B. ¹¹ V. omits D. ¹² micȝa, B. ¹³ ȝaſ, B.
¹⁴ mænge, B. ¹⁵ ſmȳſa, B. ¹⁶ ȝmȳſa, B. ¹⁷ mænge, B.
¹⁸ ſmȳſa, B. ¹⁹ ſmoca, B. ²⁰ -mæng-, B. ²¹ ȝeðon, B.
²² ſmȳſa, B.

the inwards puff up, take goats blood with the same, and mingle barley groats, and rub outside on the wamb; wonderfully it healeth. For bite of any sort of serpent, melt goats and her turd^b and wax, and mingle together; rub it up, so that a man may swallow it hole; let one who hath need thereof, lay hold^c 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;^d he will soon have amends.

16. Again, let him drink bucks mie, and eat nards car, or *spike nard*, and more or root of wall wort; best is the mie, that he be very often fed therewith.^e

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.

Gif innoð þinde nim gæte blod mid hipe smeorpe.¹
 ʒ beþene ʒrýta² ʒemenʒ³ ʒ on þambe utan ʒerrið
 pundorlice hýt hælp.⁴

Þið ælcere cýnner næddran bite gæte smeoro⁵ ʒ
 hýre torð ʒ peax mýlt. ʒ ʒemenʒ⁶ toʒomne pýre ʒpa
 lut man ʒehaþ forʒpelʒan mæge onfo ʒe þe him ðearf
 ʒý þonne bið he ʒehæled.

Þe⁷ man ʒe þe him ʒeo pæteþ adl ʒæten smeoro⁸
 ʒerþð to porlum ʒpelʒe ʒ ðrince⁹ mid ceald pæteþ
 ʒomod ʒpelʒe ʒ ðrince⁹ æfter¹⁰ þam gæte blod hýt
 býþ hpaed bot.

¹¹Þrince eft buccan micgan ʒ ete napðer ear.
 pælpýrte moran ʒeloʒt ʒʒ ʒe micga¹² þi he ʒý oʒto
 mid feðed.

Þið earþena ʒape gæte micgan do on þi earþe þi ʒ
 ʒehðigað ʒif þær¹³ pýrmy inne bið hýt þi út apýrð.

Þið cýrnlu gæte torð menʒe¹⁴ þið huniʒe smýne¹⁵
 mid ʒona bið ʒel.

Þið þeoh pæce gæte torð cneð ʒpýþe þi hýt ʒ
 ʒpýlce reaþ. ʒ ʒmýne¹⁶ mid þa þeoh ʒona hý beo
 hale.

Þið hþa ʒape nim gæte torð menʒ¹⁷ þið ʒceappum
 eceðe ʒ ʒmýne¹⁸ mid. þel hýt hæleþ. ʒ smeoce¹⁹ mid
 hæþe ʒ þi ýlce on pine ðrince.

Þið cancre gæte torð ʒemenʒeð²⁰ þið huniʒe ʒ on
 þa punde ʒeðon²¹ hpaþe hýt hæleþ.

Þið ʒpýlar gæte torð ʒmýne²² mid þa ʒpýlar hýt

¹ smeorpe, B. ² ʒrýta, B. ³ ʒemænc, B. ⁴ hæleð, B.; V.
 has hælp. ⁵ smeoro, B. ⁶ -mænc, B. ⁷ ʒe, B. The þ in
 V. is a rubric letter. ⁸ smeoro, B. ⁹ B. omits from ðrince to
 ðrince. ¹⁰ æft, B. ¹¹ V. omits D. ¹² micga, B. ¹³ þær, B.
¹⁴ mænʒe, B. ¹⁵ smýra, B. ¹⁶ ʒmýra, B. ¹⁷ mænʒe, B.
¹⁸ smýra, B. ¹⁹ smoca, B. ²⁰ -mænc-, B. ²¹ ʒeðon, B.
²² smýra, B.

RECIPIES

16. For the cure of the scurvy, take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed. Or take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed. Or take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed.

17. For the cure of the scurvy, take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed. Or take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed. Or take a goats turd, mingle with it a little of the juice of the plantain, and apply it to the sore; it will be healed.

18. Against eruptions, 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.

hý todriþð . ȝ gehæleþ .¹ ȝ geðeþ þ̅ hý² eft ne ariþað̅.

Þið ȝina ȝetoge ȝate toþð menȝ³ þið eceðe ȝ ȝmýne⁴ mið þ̅ ȝāþ̅ hýt̅ hælp̅.

Þið ȝppunȝum⁵ ȝate toþð menȝ⁶ þið hunȝe ȝmýne⁷ ȝ on ȝeleȝe eac þa ȝppunȝaȝ þe beoð on manneȝ innoðe acenned̅⁸ hýt̅ todriþeþ̅.

Ȝate ȝeallan on ȝine ȝeðruncen ȝiþa halan⁹ him ofaðeþ ȝ hi¹⁰ gehæleþ̅.

[VII] Medicina [de] ariete. [MS. O.]

Þiþ ȝearriȝaȝ ȝ þið ȝȝýlaȝ blacu ȝamneȝ pul¹¹ on ȝæteȝe ȝeðýȝeð ȝ æfteȝ þam on ele . ȝ ȝýþþan¹² aleð¹³ on þa ȝarian ȝtoȝe . þ̅ ȝaȝ heo on ȝeȝ¹⁴ aȝýȝȝeþ̅ ȝ ȝýȝ̅ hýt̅ bið̅ mið̅ ȝeȝeceð̅ þa toȝhtenan̅ punða̅ heo ȝoȝþȝȝceþ̅.

þa ȝearriȝaȝ ȝ ða ȝȝýlaȝ þe beoð on manneȝ handum oððe on oþrum limum oððe ýmb þone utȝanȝ ȝmýne¹⁵ mið̅ þam̅ ȝætan̅ þe ðȝýȝe of¹⁶ heaȝȝodenȝe¹⁷ ȝamneȝ lunȝenne¹⁸ liȝaþe̅ heo̅ hý¹⁹ onȝeȝ²⁰ aȝýȝȝeð̅.

Þið̅ punðȝppunȝum̅ ȝ²¹ anȝlatan̅ ȝamneȝ̅ lunȝen̅ ȝmel²³ to̅ coȝȝen̅ ȝ to̅ þam̅ ȝaȝe̅ ȝeleð̅²² ȝona̅ hýt̅̅ ȝehælp̅̅.

Þið̅ ȝeupȝum̅ ȝamneȝ̅ ȝmeoȝu²⁴ ȝ menȝ²⁵ ðæȝto²⁶ ȝot²⁷ ȝ̅ ȝealt̅ ȝ̅ ȝaũð̅ ȝ̅ hýt̅̅ pulla̅ on̅ ȝeȝ̅ . ȝ̅ æfteȝ̅ ȝmýne²⁸̅ hýt̅̅ hýþ̅̅ eft̅̅ lið̅̅ȝe̅̅.

¹ gehæleð, B. ² hiȝ, B. ³ mænȝe, B. ⁴ ȝmýȝa, B.
⁵ ȝppunȝaȝ, B. ⁶ mænȝe, B. ⁷ ȝmýȝa, B. ⁸ acenned̅, B.
⁹ I would read hamlan. ¹⁰ hiȝ, B. ¹¹ pull, B. ¹² ȝiðð, B.
¹³ alēð, B. ¹⁴ aȝeȝ, B., the preposition coalescing. ¹⁵ ȝmȝȝa, B.
¹⁶ of h., V. omits. ¹⁷ ȝodenan, B. ¹⁸ lúnȝene, B. ¹⁹ hiȝ, B.
²⁰ aȝeȝ, B. ²¹ Read on ? or add a word ? ²² ȝmæl, B.
²³ ȝelēð, B. ²⁴ ȝmeȝu, B. ²⁵ mænȝe, B. ²⁶ þaȝ, B.
²⁷ ȝot, B. ²⁸ ȝmýȝa, 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. ^b 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 "prolapsa 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. *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 mingle 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,^b take a boars liver, and some sweet apple-tree rind;^c 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. ^d Ut viri voluptas perficiatur, sune 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^e 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.

ðriðða¹ ðæl rý bepeallen ðo þærto² bapet þam³
 ʒ þrince he býþ hal . ʒ he sýlf pundrað ʒ pened þ
 hýt rý oþer læcedom þ he ðranc.

Þið ræbe . ʒ þið blæðþran ʒape zenim eoþereþ
 blæðþran mið þam miczan ahefe upp . ʒ abid of þ re
 pæta of aþlogen⁴ rý reoð rýððan ʒ rýle etan þam þe
 earroþo þrope⁵ pundorlice hit ʒehæleþ.

þam þe under hý⁶ mizað bapet blæþre ʒeþrædeþ⁷
 ʒ ʒerealb to etanne þa unhæle⁸ heo ʒehæleþ.

Þið homum⁹ bapet ʒcearn¹⁰ ʒ ʒpefel ʒegniden on
 rine ʒ ʒelome ðrince þa homan hýt betep.¹¹

ix. Medi[cī]na [de] lupo. [O.]

Þiþ ðeoþfulreocnýrre¹² ʒ þið ýrelþe ʒerihðe pulþer¹³
 flæþe þel ʒetapod .¹⁴ ʒ ʒeroden rýle etan ðam þe þearf
 rý . þa ʒcinlac þe him ær ætýþdon ne ʒeunʒillað
 hý¹⁵ hine.

To flæþe¹⁶ pulþer heapod lege under þone rýle ʒe
 unhalala flæþeþ.¹⁷

Giþ þu ʒerýxt¹⁸ pulþer ʒroþ ær¹⁹ þonne hýne . ne
 ʒerþeþeð²⁰ he þe ʒif ðu hafar²¹ mið þe pulþer hriþeþ
 hæp²² ʒ tægl hæp þa ýtemæþtan on riðfaete butan
 fýrlihtu þu ðone rið ʒefremefc æc ʒe pulþ ʒorzað ýmbe
 hý²³ rið.

¹ þ þriððan, O. ² þap, B. ³ þám, B. ⁴ aþlogen, B. ⁵ -þre, B.

⁶ hý, B. ⁷ -þræð-, B. ⁸ -leð, B. ⁹ eman, O. ¹⁰ ʒcearnu, V.

¹¹ ʒebeteð, B. ¹² -nerre, B. ¹³ fulf, O., and so on.

¹⁴ ʒetapod, B. ¹⁵ hý, B. ¹⁶ flæþe, B. A later hand in V. has interlined hundef, but pulþer is required, and so B. ¹⁷ unhalala flæþeð, B.

¹⁸ ʒerþeþ, B. ¹⁹ æp, B. ²⁰ ʒæððeð, B. ²¹ háfar, B.

²² hæp, B. ²³ hý, B., but V. omits.

till that the third part is boiled away.; add thereto boars foam, and let *the man* drink; he will be hole. 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 misease.

13. For erysipelalous inflammations,^a let *the man* drink frequently a boars sharn and sulphur rubbed down into wine; it amendeth the erysipelalous eruptions.

IX. *Painting of a wolf.*

1. For devil sickness and for an ill sight,^b give to eat a wolfs flesh, well dressed^c 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.

^a "Ad coxios," Lat., *having sciatica*, from *Coxa*, *hip*. "Coxus, claudus," (Du Cange). "Coxendica," Ed. Sexti, 1539.

^b "Umbrosos," also, "a demonibus uel umbris quæ per fantasmata apparent," Lat.

^c "Conditam," Lat., *seasoned*.

Ǝazpnaec on pēz to ðonne zenim pulfez pŷpne eaze . Ƴ hŷt toŷtinz¹ Ƴ zepnuð to ðam eazon hit zepanað þ̅ Ƴap zŷf hŷt zelomlice þæpmið² zepmýneð bŷþ.

Þið miltpnaece epicez hundez milte abneb of pŷpne to ðpence³ on pine pŷle ðpuncan hŷt hæleþ.⁴ ðume nimað hpelpeŷ inŷlfe⁵ Ƴ ppuðap on.

Þið pŷeppeapb hæp onpēz to aþonne zif þu nimeŷt pulfez meapli Ƴ pŷmýneŷt⁶ mið hpaðe ða ptope þe þa hæp beoð of apulluð⁷ ne zepaŷað ŷeo fmŷpungz þ̅ hŷ eft pexen.

ðe pŷpman ŷe þe⁸ hæbbe ðeað beapn on innoðe . zif he⁹ ðpinceð pŷlfene meole mið pine Ƴ hunige zemengeð¹⁰ zelice efne ŷona hŷt hæld.

Biccean¹¹ meole zif ðu zelome cilda toð ŷeoman¹² mið pŷmýneŷt .¹³ Ƴ æthpneŷt butan¹⁴ ŷape hŷ pexað.¹⁵

Peapnaŷ Ƴ peaptan on pēz to ðonne nim pulle Ƴ pæt mið biccean hlonðe ppuð on þa peaptan Ƴ on þa peapnaŷ hpaþe hi beoð aŷege.

þam mannum ŷe maŷon hpon¹⁶ zeliþpan hundez¹⁷ zelŷnde Ƴ pŷpmodeŷ ŷeap mið ealðum ele zemŷlt ðpŷp on þ̅ eape¹⁸ hŷt þa ðeapŷan zebeteþ.

Þið peðeŷ¹⁹ hundez pŷlce nim þa pŷpmaŷ þe beoð unðer peðe hundez tunzan pnið on pēz ŷmb læð utan pŷe tpeop pŷle þam þe toŷliten pŷ he bið ŷona hal.

²⁰Þið feŷope nim blæceŷ hundez ðeadeŷ þone pŷpþpan ŷoŷen pŷeancan²¹ hoh²² on eapm he toŷceaceð²³ þone feŷop.

¹ fēinz, B.	² þap, B.	³ ðpŷpnce, B.	⁴ hæleð, B.
⁵ milte, B., for inŷlfe.	⁶ fmŷpnaŷt, B.	⁷ -loð, B.	⁸ þat, O., qui.
⁹ heo, O.	¹⁰ -menz-, B.	¹¹ Biccan, B.	¹² hŷpcoman, B.
¹³ -paŷt, B.	¹⁴ -ton, B.	¹⁵ peaxað, B.	¹⁶ hŷpón, B.
¹⁷ húnðez, B.	¹⁸ cæpe, B.	¹⁹ pēðe, B.	²⁰ F. in B. is omitted.
²¹ ŷoŷŷeancan, B.	²² hóh, B.	²³ ŷeacað, B.	

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 snearest 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.

^c "Laccanicus," Lat. "Lacca, *sura*, *tibia*," Du Cange. Lucanicam hardly.

^d Arts. 12 to 18 are not in the Latin.

Scinþeoctum men ȝȳc ȝȳenc² of hȳtȳc³ hunder
 ȝoſte on biſtȳe leȳe pundoſlice hȳc hæleð.

ƿið ƿæter aðle num ðriagne hunder þorƿ ƿýpc to
ðrence¹⁰ he hæleð ƿæter geoce.

ƿið ƿæter adle hunder ƿriƿƿan lege ȝ ƿrið on þam
innode þurh þone utganz seo ƿæter adl ut¹⁸ afloped.

Da þe reinlac þrōrien eƿan leonflære ne þrōriað
hȳ¹⁹ ofer þ ænig reinlac.

¹ Խաթ, B., twice. ² ծրյոց, B. ³ Խրիտեր, B. ⁴ մառցե, B.
⁵ մոյրա, B. ⁶ բաթի, B. ⁷ Խաթ, B. ⁸ Խրաճե, B.
⁹ հեռեՆ, B. ¹⁰ ծրուե, B. ¹¹ Երեփ Օն, B. ¹² չեռոճոճե, B.
¹³ չեռեռչե, B.; չեռեռչե, V. ¹⁴ մեղսք, B. ¹⁵ Խաթ, V.;
Խաթ, B. ¹⁶ րրա, V. ¹⁷ րրա Խրաթ, B. ¹⁸ ձե, B. ¹⁹ Խից, B.
²⁰ չեղնե, B. ²¹ Խաթ, B.

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.

For any sore, melted lion suet, and smeared there-
it relieveth every sore.^a

For sores of sinews and of knee joints, take lion
and harts marrow, melt them and mingle to-
gether; smear therewith; the sore of the body will

soon be well.

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^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 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^c which are upon a mans face, smear
them with bulls gall; soon he will be clean.

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,^d

^a This sentence is ill worded in the Saxon text. "Adeps
leonis remissus statim inunctus omnem dolorem sedat,"
Lat., ed. 1539. I do not know that *pæpmib* can mean *statim*.

^b "Melle attico," read as "attacorum."

^c "Lentigines," Lat.

^d "Resina," Lat.

ƿið aſcun ƿa
geſmýreð⁹ aſc.

ƿið ſma
geſýnde . ƿ
ſmýre⁷ ma
haſ.⁹

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ſmýre on

ſmýre on

ƿið aſcun ƿa

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geſeondne, V.

ȝ lege on . ealle þa ȝā ȝ þ̅ heapde hȳt ȝeliðȝað ȝ ȝehneȝeaþ.

Þiþ ȝorȝonȝſſe ȝearne[ȝ] meariȝ on ȝehættum ȝine ðrince þ̅ beteþ.

Þið ælcum ȝare ðrince ȝearneȝ ȝor on hatum ȝætere ȝona hȳt hælp.

Þið bȝȝce ȝearneȝ ȝor ȝearum lege on þone bȝȝce ȝȝþan him bið ȝel.

Þið ȝætereȝ bȝȝne oððe ȝȝȝeȝ bæȝn ȝearneȝ ȝor ȝ ȝceað þæȝ on.

ȝȝȝ þu ȝȝlle ðon beorhtne andȝlatan nim ȝearneȝ ȝcȝtel enuca ȝ bȝȝt ȝ ȝnið ſȝiðe ȝmale on eceð ȝmȝȝe mið þone andȝlatan ðonne bȝð he beorht.

Þiȝ ȝemanan to ðonne nim ðriȝe ȝearneȝ ȝceallan ȝȝȝe to ðuȝte oððe elcor ȝnið on ȝin ȝ ðrince ȝelome he bið þȝ ȝearȝa to ȝiþȝinȝum.

XII. *Medicina de elephanto.*

Þið ȝehȝȝce ȝommaȝ of hehoman on ȝeȝ to nimenne ȝenun ȝȝȝen han mið huniȝe ȝeenucud ȝ to ȝeleð . ȝundorȝlice hȳt þa ȝommaȝ¹ ofȝenimeð.

Et ȝið ȝommaȝ of andȝlatan to ðonne ȝȝȝ ȝiȝman mið þam ȝȝȝan ðuȝte . ðæȝȝȝamȝlice hȝȝe andȝlatan ȝmȝȝeð heo þa ȝommaȝ aȝeorȝaþ.

XIII. *Medicina de cane.*

Þið ealle ȝari ȝȝȝ þu on ȝoreȝearðon ȝumeȝa þiȝeȝȝ hȝȝlene hȝelȝan þonne ȝȝȝ unȝeȝeondne² ne onȝiȝeſt þu æniȝ ȝāȝ.

¹ ȝommaȝ, O.

² ȝeȝeondne, V.

and lay on; it will make lithe and nesh all the sores and the hard *flesh*.

9. For bad spasm,^a 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*,^b 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.^c 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 terminosos," Lat.

^b "Ad alopecias," Lat., *baldness*.

^c This article is not in the Latin. Caput velamus.

ƿið fortozenýrre ðrince hundes blod hýt hæleþ .
pundorlice.

ƿið Ʒerpel þæra Ʒecýndlma hundes heafodþanne
Ʒecnucad ⁊ to ƷeleƷð pundorlice heo hæleþ.

ƿið cýnelice able pebe hundes heafod Ʒecnucub ⁊
mið pine ƷemenƷed to ðrince hýt hæleþ.

ƿið cancor punð hundes heafod to acxan Ʒebærned
⁊ on Ʒerþneðed hit þa cancor punða Ʒehæleþ.

ƿið Ʒcuprendum¹ næglum Ʒebærned hundes heafod
⁊ Ʒeo acxe þærón Ʒebðn þa unƷerþnu hýt on ƷeƷ
afýrreþ.

ƿið pebe hundes Ʒlite hundes heafod Ʒebærned to
acxan ⁊ þær on Ʒebon eall þ̅ attor ⁊ þa fulnýrre hýt
ut arýrreð ⁊ þa peðendan biƷaƷ Ʒehæleþ.

Ecft pebe hundes heafod ⁊ hiƷ hiƷer ƷeƷoden ⁊
Ʒereald to etanne þam þe toƷliten bið pundorlice hýt
hýne Ʒehæleþ.

To Ʒehpýlcum þrýce hundes þræƷen aleð on pulle
⁊ þ̅ tobrocene to Ʒerriþen feoƷerþýne ðaƷaƷ þonne
býþ hýt færte Ʒebatod ⁊ þær býð þearf to færtere
Ʒerriðennýrre.

ƿið eaƷrræce ⁊ Ʒtice tobræc hundes heafod . Ʒif
þ̅ Ʒrýþne eaƷe ace . nim þ̅ Ʒrýþne eaƷe . Ʒif þ̅ Ʒrýþne
eaƷe ace . nim þ̅ Ʒrýþne ⁊ Ʒrið utan ðn hýt hæleþ
peð.

ƿið toþ Ʒræce hundes tuxaƷ bærn to acxan hæc
Ʒcenc fulne ƷineƷ ðo þ̅ ðurc on ⁊ ðrince ⁊ ðo Ʒra
Ʒelome þa teþ beoð hale.

ƿið toþ neomena Ʒerpelle² hundes tux Ʒebærned

¹ -endu, V.

² ƿið þ̅ teþ pexon butan flæ, O.

2. For griping,^a 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,^b 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 terminosos," Lat., ed. 1538.

^b Thus "Ad scabiem unguium" among receipts MS. Sloane, 146, fol. 43.

⁊ ʒmale ʒegriben ⁊ on ʒebon toʒneomena ʒʒʒe
ʒebʒeʒeað.

ʒið hunða ʒeðnʒſſe¹ ⁊ ʒiðeʒneðnʒʒe.² æ ʒe haʒað
hunbeʒ heoʒtan mið him ne beoð ongean hine hundbeʒ
ceNe :

¹ hpeðneʒe, B. ² -neʒe, 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.*

Ðiſ iſ geſelete eahſaſe wið cħpæpce . ƿ wið miſte .
 ƿ wið penne . ƿ wið pſſmum . ƿ wið ƿiðdum . ƿ wið
 teorpendum eazum . ƿ ælcum cuðum ſpile . zenim fefer
 fugean . bloſtman . ƿ bileſ bloſtman . ƿ ðunorclaſſan
 bloſtman . ƿ hamor pſſte bloſtman . ƿ tpeſna cſnna
 permod . ƿ pollegian . ƿ neoðeparde lilian . ƿ hæpene
 dile . ƿ luſeſtice . ƿ dolhſunan . ƿ ƿepuna ða pſſte .
 to ſomne . ƿ æl to ſomne in heorteſ mæpize . oððe
 on hſ ſmeopupe . ƿ menſ ele to ðo ſonne teala
 mſcel in ða eazan . ƿ ſmſna uteparde ƿ pſſm to
 fſpe . ƿ ðeoſ ſaſe¹ help wið æghſſlcum ƿepelle to
 ſieſanne . ƿ to ſmſſianne . in ſpa hſſlcum lime ſpa
 hit on bið; .

Ðiſ mæſ to eahſaſe . zenim ƿeolupne ſtan ƿ ſaſe
 ſtan ƿ ſipor ƿ peh on pæſe . ƿ ðpſ þpſh clað ƿ ðo
 ealpa ƿelice micel . ƿ ðo eal toſæðepe . ƿ ðpſ eft þpſh
 linene clað . þiſ iſ aſandan læceſpæſt .

In a different hand.

Wið lungen able . Genim hſſte hape hunan . ƿ ſſopo
 ƿ ſudan . ƿ ƿalluc . ƿ hſſſe pſſt . ƿ þpſm pſſt . ƿ
 pube mepce . ƿ ƿpunde ſpſſian . of ælcepe þpſſe pſſte .
 xx . penegza pſſt . ƿ zenim ænne ſeſteſ ſulne ealðaf
 ealoð . ƿ ƿeoð þa pſſtan . oððet ſe ſeſteſ ealoð ſſ
 heaſ ƿepoden . ƿ ðpſnc ælce ðæſ ſæſtende neap ſulne
 calðeſ . ƿ on æſen ſeapmeſ lætſt . hit iſ halupende
 bote. b "

¹ A later hand has inserted e to make realſ. Read helpð.

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 feverfew 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 hysop, and rue, and galluc,^d and brysewort, and brown-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.

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 ;^a 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 (*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 *Allium ursinum*. Leac is masculine : on the construction with *pat*, see St. Marharete *pc* Meiden ant Martyr, p. 89.

^b Cinnamon.

Þið innoþer aſtýrunga.

AD VERTIGINEM.

Nim betonica ʒ þæll ſpýðe on ʒin oppa on alð ealað. ʒ þælc þ̅ heapob mið þam poſe . ʒ leg ſiððen þ̅ ʒýnt ſpa þærim abutan þ̅ heapob ʒ ʒʒuð mið claðe . ʒ læt ſpa beon ealla niht.

Eft þið þæt ilce . nim ſauna . ʒ betonica ʒ þærimob . ʒ meþc . ʒ ſeoð on ʒin oððe on oðer þæt ſpýðe . ʒ nim calſtocoef ʒ bærim to aſcen . ʒ nim þonne þ̅ þof of þa ʒýntaſ ʒ ofeþgeot þa aſcen miðe ʒ mac ſpa to lega ʒ þælc þa heapob þærimide . ʒ nim ſiððon þa ʒýntaſ þærima alla ʒiðutan ſauna . ʒ biuð to þam heapðe alla niht.

AD PECTORIS DOLOREM.

Nim hoſfellenef nota ʒ eft ʒepæxen banc . ʒ bſý ſpýðe . ʒ mac to duſte . ʒ bſuþ þuþh clað . ʒ nim huniʒ ʒ ſeoð ſpýðe . nim ſiððen þ̅ duſt ʒ menʒ þærimto ʒ ſtýne ſpýðe toʒæðeþa ʒ ðo on box ʒ nota þenna neob ſiʒ . Eft þið þ̅ ilce . nim þeaðſtalebe haþhuna . ʒ ýſopo . ʒ ſtemp ʒ ðo on ænne neopna poſt . an þleþiſ ʒ of ða haþhuna ʒ oðer of ýſopo . ʒ ðriððe of þeþſc buteþ . ʒ eft þa ʒýnt ʒ ſpa þa butþa forð þ̅ ſe poſt beo full . ʒ ſeoð hiʒ ſpýðe toʒæðþa ʒ ʒþiſ ʒ ſiððen þuþh clað . ʒ nota þonna þeapþ ſiʒ . þæſtende calb . ʒ on niht on hat ala oððe bſoð oððe þæteþ.

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 wreath 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.

MS. Cotton. Titus, D. xxvi, fol. 16 b.

ƿið þa blegene zenim nigon sægna ȝ feoð hȝ ƿæste
ȝ nim þa zeolcan ȝ ðo þ hƿite aƿeȝ . ȝ [f]meƿa ȝa
zeolcan on anƿe ƿannan ȝ ƿjunȝ þ ƿoƿ ūt þuƿh sænne
clað . ȝ nim eall ƿa ƿela ðnopena ƿineƿ ƿa ȝa
sægna beo ȝ eall [ƿa] ƿela ðnopena ūnhalgodeƿ eleƿ ȝ
eall ƿa ƿela huniȝeƿ ðnopena . ȝ of ƿinoƿeƿ more eall
ƿa ƿela ðnopena zenim þonne ȝ ȝeðð hit call toƿomme
ȝ ƿjunȝ ūt þuƿh sænne clað ȝ ƿȝle þam menn ȝcan
him bȝð ƿona ƿel.

MS. Harl. 6258, fol. 42. [51].

ƿið eafoð ece pollege þ on enȝliƿ ðȝȝreȝe ðƿoƿle
ƿulle on ele . oððer on clane butere . ȝ ƿmȝre þ heafob
mið.

De Beta.

ƿið ealða ȝ ſingalum heafob ece cnuca þa ƿuð þat
bete hatað ȝ gnið on þa þunpunge ȝ uƿan þ heafob .
þu ƿunðraƿt þaƿ laceðomeƿ. ȝft ƿiþ þat ȝlce . cnuca
cȝleþene on eceðe . ȝ ƿmȝre mið þ heafob . buƿan þa
eaȝen ƿona bȝð hȝm ƿæl. ƿið ƿlapende lice . ȝȝce bæð.
Nim þ ȝmycele ƿearn niðeƿeard . ȝ eallan riðe . cnuca
to ƿomme . ȝ meðe ðroƿna . ðo þat to . ȝ beþpeh hȝne
ƿel ƿearme. Giƿ ƿȝna ƿerȝncōn . nȝm mucȝȝȝrte ȝe-
beatene . ȝ ƿið ele ȝemengeð . ȝelogeðe ƿmȝre mið.
Mucȝȝȝrte ƿeap . ƿeoþ on ele . ƿmȝra mið. ƿið heafob
ece . zenim bettonȝcan ȝ ƿiƿor ȝiȝnið to ȝaðere . læt
ane niht hangie on claðe . ȝ ƿmȝra mið þat heafob.
ƿið ƿceancena ƿarnȝƿa . ȝ ƿot ece . bettonȝca ȝ ȝeorma

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,¹ and elder rind, pound them together, and add thereto dregs of mede, and wrap² 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 beppreh.

leaf . ⁊ finul . ⁊ ribban . ealra efenfela . ⁊ gemeng
 pyð mylc . ⁊ pyð pæter . ⁊ beþa mid. ¶ Ad tumorem
 neruorum. Plantaginis folia . contunde . cum modico
 sale . et bibe ieiunus. Bete nigre succus . et radice
 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 accetum . et unge nares .
 et statim sedabitur.

MS. Cott. Domit. A. 1, fol 55 b.

þar pypta sceolon to penrealfe . elene . ȝapleac .
 cē^aſuille ȝædic . næp . hremneſ fot . huniȝ ȝ pipur .
 enucige ealle ða pypta ȝ ȝrinȝe þurh clað . ȝ ȝýlle
 þonne on þam huniȝe.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 228, margin.

Þið eahppæce (altered to pænce).

ȝenim læſſe neoðorȝarðe enupa ȝ ȝrinȝ ðurh hæpenne
 clað ȝ ðo ſealt tō ȝrinȝ þonne in þam 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 forptolen ne forpholen nanuht þær ðe ic æge þe
na¹ ðe mihte hepod urne drihen. Ic zepohhte ꝥe
Eadelenan. and ic zepohhte cniht on rode ahangen ꝥa
ic þence ðiꝥ feoh to findanne. næꝥ to oþ feorþ
zanne. ꝥ to witanne næꝥ to oðwýrceanne ꝥ to
lufianne. næꝥ to oðlæðanne. Garmund zodeꝥ ðegen
find þæt feoh. ꝥ ƿene þæt feoh and haƿa þæt feoh.
ꝥ heald þæt feoh. and ƿene ham þæt feoh. þæt he
næꝥne nabbe landeꝥ þæt he hit oðlæde ne foldan ꝥ
hit oðƿene ne huƿa þæt he hit oð hit² healde zýꝥ
hýt hƿa zedo. ne zedize hit him næꝥne binnan þrým
nihtum. cunne ic huꝥ mihta. huꝥ mægen. and huꝥ
mihta. and huꝥ mundeƿæftaƿ eall he ƿeornize ꝥa
ƿýer³ ƿudu ƿeornie. ꝥa bƿeðel þeo ƿa þýftel. se
ðe þiꝥ feoh oðƿerzegan þence. oððe ðiꝥ onf oðehtian
ðence. amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 202, margin.

Þið ymbe.

num eorþan ofeꝥƿeorþ mid þiꝥne ƿriþian handa
under þinum ƿriþian ƿet ꝥ cƿet ƿo ic under ƿot funde
ic hit hƿæt eorðe mæg ƿið ealra ƿihtra zehƿilce ꝥ ƿið
andān ꝥ ƿið æminde ꝥ ƿið þa micelan manneꝥ tunzan
ꝥ ƿið on forƿeorþ ofeꝥ zƿeot þonne hi ƿriþman ꝥ
cƿeð sitte ze ƿize ƿiꝥ siȝað to eorþan næꝥna. ze ƿilðe
tu ƿuda fleozan beo ze ƿa zemundize mineꝥ zodeꝥ ƿa
bið manna zehƿilc meteꝥ ꝥ cƿelef.

¹ Read ma.

² Strike out hit.

³ Read ƿýer, ƿýꝥ.

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 cverything 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."

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

þiſ iſ þinan ýrfe to bote.

[Sing] ymb þin ýrfe ælce æfen him to helpe • AGIOS •
 AGIOS • AGIOS • [zenim tpegen] . . . lante ſticean
 feðeregeðe • ƿ þut on ægðerne ſticean [be] hƿælcepe
 eege: an pater noster • oð ende • ƿ let þone [ſtice]an
 þone¹ be[ƿritenn]e on þa flone • ƿ þone oð[e]rne on
 ofer þam oðrum ſtice[a]n.

MS. U.C.C. 41, p. 292, margin.

Þið ealra feo[n]ða Ʒumneſſum.

Dextera domini fecit uirtutem dextera domini ex-
 altauit me non moriar fed uiuam et narrabo opera
 domini dextera glorificata est in uirtute dextera
 manus tua confringit inimicos et per multitudinem
 mageſtatū tuæ contreuisti aduersarios meos miſiſti iram
 tuam et cōmedit eos sic per uerba amedatio sic eris
 inmundissime spiritus fletus oculorum tibi gehenna ignis
 cedite • a capite • a capillis • a labis • a lingua • a collo •
 a pectoribus • ab uniuersis • compaginibus membrorum
 eius ut non habeant potestatem diabolus ab homine
 isto^a • N. de capite • de capillis • Nec nocendi • Nec
 tangendi • nec dormiendi • Nec tangendi • nec infur-
 gendi • nec in meridiano • nec in uisu • nec in risu •
 nec in fulgendo Ne[c] ef fine. Sed in nomine domini
 nostri iesu christi qui cum patre et spiritu sancto
 unus æternus deus in unitate spiritus sancti per
 omnia secula seculorum.

¹ þā, 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.

Þið saþum eazum.

Domine sancte pater omnipotens æterne deus sana oculos hominis istius. N. sicut sanasti oculos filii tui et multorum cecorum manus aridorum pedum claudorum sanasti egrorum resurrectio mortuorum felicitas martirum et omnium sanctorum oro domine ut erigas & inluminas oculos famuli tui. N. in quacunque ualitudine constrictum medelis celestibus sanare digneris tribue famulo tuo. N. ut armis iusticie muniatur diabolo resistat et regnum consequatur æternum. per.

Þið saþum eapum.

Rex glorie christe raphaelem angelum exclude fandorôhel auribus famulo dei. illi. mox recede ab auribus torquenti sed in raphaelo angelo sanitatem auditui componas. per.

Þið magan seocnessu.

Adjurer nos deus salutaris noster exclude angelum lanielum malum qui stomachum dolorem stomachi facit sed in dormielo sancto angelo tuo sanitatem serui tui in tuo sancto nomine sanatione[m] ad ad tribuere. per.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii.

[Gif hrý]þeru beon on lungen coðon :

. ton hýlle . ƿ lærn to axan on miððan
 sumereƿ mæsse [ðæg . ðó] þærto hali þæter . ƿ Ʒeoƿ
 on heopa muð on miððan [sumereƿ mæ]þre menƷen . ƿ
 sing þaƿ þrý sealmas þær ofer . [Miferere] noetri ƿ
 Exurgat dominus ƿ Quicumque uult .

Ibid.

Gif sceap sionýl on.¹

[Genim] lýtel nipeƿ ealoð . ƿ Ʒeoƿ innon ælc þæra
 sceapa muð . ƿ ðo þ [hi hrað]or speligon . þ heom
 cýmð to bote .

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 400 ; margin.

Partly allitera-
tive.

Ic me on þisse Ʒýrðe beluce ƿ on Ʒoðer helde be-
 beoðe . ƿiþ þane sapa síce rið þane sapa fleƷe rið þane
 Ʒriýinma Ʒriýre rið ðane micela eƷfa þe bið eƷhram lað
 ƿ rið eal þ lað þe into land fare sýƷe Ʒealðor ic
 beƷale siƷeƷýrð ic me ƷeƷe ƷorðsiƷe ƿ ƷorcsiƷe se me
 ðeƷe ne me meƿ ne Ʒemyrre ne me maƷa ne ƷeƷpence ne
 me næfre minum feore forht ne Ʒepurþe . ac Ʒehæle
 me ælmihtig and sunu frowe Ʒaƿt ealles fulðreƿ
 ƷƷrðiz ðriýhten sƷa sƷa ic Ʒehýrðe heofna seƷƷpenðe
 aþrame and Iface and sƷilce men moyser ƿ iacob ƿ
 dauit ƿ iofer . ƿ euan ƿ annan ƿ elizabet saharie ƿ
 ee marie moður xþer ƿ eac ðurænð þra engla clirƷe

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 mid-
summers 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,¹ and deliver myself into See Wanley,
Gods allegiance, against the sore sigh, against the P. 119.
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 this² 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 thousand³ of the angels I call to be a guard

¹ Probably a holy rod.

² *se* as *feo* ; *gypb* is feminine.

³ Perhaps, thousands.

ic me to ære rið eallum feondum hi me ferion and
 ffarion and mine sope neferion eal me gebealdon men¹
 gefealdon farceof fforende si me fulþref hýht hand
 ofer leafor halga for fferofra ffeote foðfætra
 engla biððu ealle bliðu mote fæt me beo hand ofer
 heafor mattheuf helm marcuþ byrne leoht lifer for
 loof min fforþ ffeap and fferceþ ffeylð iohanneþ
 fulþre gefregeþ þeþa fferafun forð ic gefare ffrind
 ic gemete eall engla blæð eadigeþ lāpe bidde ic nu
 fferpe godeþ miltfe god sið fæt godne fmyte y lihte
 riðd þereþum riðdæf gefran cipcinde fæter fumble
 gehaleþe rið eallum feondum ffeond ic gemete rið
 þæt ic on þer ælmihtian on hiþ ffrind punian mote
 belocun riþ þa² laþan fe me lyfelf eht on engla bla³
 blæð gefeapeloð and mna halpe hand hoþna riceþ
 blæð³ ja hpile þe ic on liþe punian mote. Amen.

MS. C.C.C. 41, p. 216.

See Wanley,
p. 114.

Dir⁴ man ffeal cpeðan ðonne hiþ ceapa hpilene man
 forþfollenne. C[p]ýð ær he⁵ ænýð ofer forþ cpeðe.
 Bethlem⁶ hattæ feo huph ðe epyt on gehoren ref.
 feo if gemærfod ofer ealne middangeapd. fpa ðeof ðað
 pyþe for mannum mæpe. per cruceþ xþi y gebede
 þe þonne þþa Eap y cpeð þþa † xþi ab oriente
 reducat. y in perþ and cpeð. crux xþi ab occidente

¹ men, MS. ; read meht.

² Read þam.

³ Strike out.

⁴ The shape of the s in these

pieces is often transitional between
r and f.

⁵ Read þu.

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,¹ 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,¹ Matthew be helmet, Mark brynie,² 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,³ 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 Almighty, 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. Ainen.

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 crucem 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 *Siddæc* appears here, as well as

in some other places, to be neuter. See J. M. K. in *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1834, p. 604.

reducant. ⁊ in sup. ⁊ cpeð þrīpa. crux x̄pi amerīdie
 reducant¹ and in norð ⁊ cpeð crux x̄pi abscondra
 sunt² et inuenta est Iudeas criſt ahengon gedōdon him
 dæda þa p̄yſtan hælton. þæt hi forhelan ne mihton.
 ſpa næfre ðeor dæd forholen ne p̄yſe. per cruceſ
 x̄pi.

Ibid.

See Wanley,
 p. 114.

Giſ feoh ſý undernumen giſ hit ſy hoſſ ſinȝ þiſ
 on hiſ ſeteſa oððe on hiſ b̄iſdel. giſ hit ſi oðer
 feoh ſinȝ on þæt hoſſec and ontend. in. candella
 b̄iſſ þrīpa þ̄ peax. ne mæȝ hit nan man forhelan.
 Giſ hit ſý oðer oſſ þonne ſinȝ ðu hit on. in. healſa
 ðin. ⁊ ſinȝ æpeſt uprihte hit. ⁊ Petur Pól. Paſſic.
 Pilip. Marie. B̄iſȝit. Felic. in nomine dei ⁊ cl̄iſic.
 qui queſit inuenit.

MS. Bibl. Bodl. Junius, 85.³

Þið piſ beapn eacenu.⁴

Wanley, p. 41.

Maria virgo peperit Christum, Elisabet sterelis pe-
 perit Johannem baptistam. Adiuro te infans si es
 masculus an femina per patrem et filium et spiritum
 sanctum ut exeas, 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 quatruiduanus
 mortuus. Þr̄it ðiſ on pexe ðe næfre ne com to nanen
 p̄yſce. ⁊ biñð under hiſe ſ̄riðpan fot;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,¹ 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

ƿið ȝertice.³

ƿið cniȝter mæl ȝ ȝing ðriȝe ðær on ðiȝ ȝ pater
noster • longinus miles lancea ponxit dominum et res-
titit sanguis et recessit dolor;

¹ As furniture; see Thwaites, *Hept. Gens.* xxxi. 36.

² From a transcript forwarded by a friend.

³ For a stitch. Write a cross of Christ, and sing over the place this thrice.

Þið uncūðum ꝥꝥyle.¹

ꝥing on ðine læceꝥinger. in pater noster: ꝥ ꝥꝥut
ymb þ ꝥape. ꝥ ꝥꝥeð. Fuge diabolus, Christus te se-
quitur. quando natus est Christus. fugit dolor; ꝥ
æꝥtun. pater noster. ꝥ 1.1.1. Fuge diabolus;

Þið toð ece.²

Sanctus Petrus supra marmoream —³

MS. St. Johann. Oxon. No. 17.

Þið bloðþene of nofu ꝥꝥiht to hiꝥ foꝥheafod on
xꝥf mel.

Stomen

Stomen
metapofu
+

calcof +

For bloodrunning from the nose, write on the mans
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.

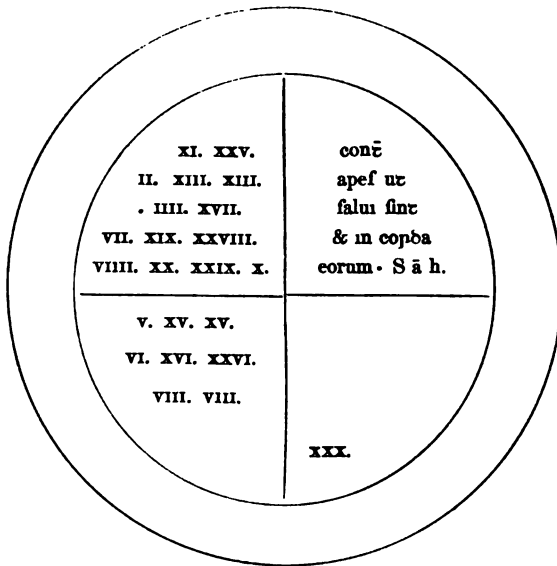
² For tooth ache.

³ The rest is wanting. It is con-
tained in Lacnunga, fol. 183.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

þiſ iſ ſcē columcille cīrcul.

Þrūt þýrne cīrcul mið þīneſ cniſeſ oꝛðe on anum
mealan ſtane ȝ fleah ænne ſtacan on miððan þam
ymbhagan . ȝ lege þone ſtan on uppan þam ſtacan .
þ̅ he beo eall undeꝛ eopðan . butan þam ȝepputenan.



This is the circle of Saint Columbkille.

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.

CHARMS.

Against theft.

me ge ma[n] hpeƿ ƿopstele aƿrit þis spigende ƿ do
me ƿuicƿan scō under þinum hō • þonne ƿeacfaƿt
ƿ ƿoll.

er	hx
h	h
δ	δ
n	n
δ	δ
nh	hx

ƿealeth anything, write this in silence
by left shoe, under thy heel. Then
ƿear of it.

MS. Cott. Vitell. E. xviii., fol. 13 b.

. . . . e mæðere cið on þinre hýre . þonne ne
 aſponð nan man þine beon ne hi ma[n] ne mæg
 forſtelan þa hpile þe fe cið on þære hýre bið.

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 furcef garbaſ non noceant.

þiſ iſ þeo bletſung þærto.

Haſ preceſ ſuper garbaſ dicif & non dicto eof
 ſuſpendiſ hiepoſolimam ciuitate ubi furcef nec habi-
 tent nec habent poteſtatem nec grana colligent . nec
 triticum congaudent.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. vii., fol. 171 a.

HER YS SEO BŌT ÐV ÐV MEAHT þine æceras betan
 Ʒif hi nellaþ þel Ƴexan oþþe þær hƳlc unƷeðeƳe þinƷ
 onƷeððon bið on ðriƷ oððe on lýblace Ʒenim þonne on
 niht ær hƷt ðaƷiƷe feoƳer tƷƳr on feoƳer healƳa
 þæs landes Ʒ ƷemeaƳca hu hƷ ær Ƴtodon. Nim
 þonne ele Ʒ huniƷ Ʒ beoƳman Ʒ ælces feoƳ meolc
 þe on þæm lande ƳƷ Ʒ ælceƳ tƳeoƳcƷnnes ðæl þe on
 þæm lande ƳƷ ƷeƳexen butan heaƳðan beáman Ʒ ælcƳe
 namcuþƳe ƳƳrte ðæl butan Ʒlappan anon Ʒ ðo þonne
 halƷ ƳæteƳ ðæron Ʒ ðriƷe þonne þriƳa on þone
 staðol þaƳa tuƳa Ʒ cƳeþe ðonne ðaƳ Ƴorð . CƳeƳcite .
 ƳeƳe . & multiplicamini . and ƷemæniƷƳealða . & Ƴeplete .
 and ƷeƳƷille . teƳƳe . þas eoƳðan . In nomine ƳatƳis .
 & Ƴili . et ƳƳr sƷi . siƳ benedicti . And ƳateƳ noƳteƳ
 ƳƳa of tƳa þæt oðer Ʒ beƳe Ƴiþþan ða tuƳ to
 ciƳcean Ʒ mæsse ƳƳeoƳt aƳinƷe feoƳer mæƳƳan oƳer
 þan tuƳon . Ʒ þenðe man þ ƷƳene to ðan ƳeoƳðe Ʒ
 Ƴiþþan ƷeþƳinƷe man þa tuƳ þær hi ær Ƴæron ær
 Ƴunnan ſetlƷanƷe . And hæbbe him ƷæƳorht of cƳic-
 beame feoƳer cƳiƳteƳ mælo Ʒ aƳƳite on ælcon ende .
 Mattheus . Ʒ marcus . Lucas Ʒ IohanneƳ . leƷe þ cƳiƳteƳ
 mæl on þone ƳƷ neoþeƳeapðne cƳeðe ðonne . CƳux .
 mattheus . CƳux . marcus . CƳux . lucas . CƳux . SƷƳ
 IohanneƳ . Nim ðonne þa tuƳ Ʒ Ƴete ðær uƳon on .
 Ʒ cƳeþe ðonne niƷon Ƴiþon þaƳ Ƴorð . CƳeƳcite Ʒ
 ƳƳa of tƳa ƳæƳ Ƴi Ʒ þenðe þe þonne eaƳt Ƴeapð Ʒ
 onlŷt niƷon Ƴiðon eaðmodlice . Ʒ cƳeð þonne þaƳ
 Ƴorð eaƳt Ƴeapð Ic Ƴtanðe aƳena ic me biððe biððe ic

fol. 171 b.

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 *Acer pseudo* except the buckbean(?) only, and add to them holy *platanus*. 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*

þone mæran . domine . bidde ðone miclan drihten bidde
 fol. 172 a. Ic þone haligan heofonrices pearð . eorðan ic bidde ⁊
 ūr heofon ⁊ ða ȝoþan ȝancta marian . ⁊ heofones
 meahƿ . ⁊ heah ȝeƿeð ꝥ ic mote þȝ ȝealdor mid ȝȝfe
 drihtnes toðum ontȝnan þurh ȝrumne ȝeþanc aƿeccan
 þaȝ ȝæftmaȝ us to ȝoruld nytte ȝeȝylle þaȝ ȝolban mid
 ȝaȝte ȝeleaƿan ȝlitȝȝan þaȝ ȝancȝ tuȝȝ ȝȝa ȝe ȝiteȝa
 cƿæð . þæt ȝe hæȝðe aȝe on eorþȝice fe þe ælmyȝȝan
 ðælðe domlice drihtnes þances . ȝende þe þonne . iii .
 ȝungangȝ arȝȝece þonne on andlang and aȝum þær
 letanȝaȝ . and cƿeð þonne *SCS. SCS. SCS.* of ende . ȝinȝ
 þonne . benedicite aþenedon eaȝmon . ⁊ magnȝicat .
 ⁊ ȝateri noȝȝer . iii . ⁊ bebeoð hit cȝȝte ⁊ ȝancta
 marian . ⁊ þære halȝan ȝode to loȝe . ⁊ to ȝeorþinȝa
 fol. 172 b. ⁊ þam aȝe þe ꝥ land aȝe ⁊ eallon þam þe him un-
 deȝeodðe ȝȝnt . ðonne ꝥ eall ȝȝe ȝedon þonne nune
 man uncuþ ȝæð æƿ almesmannum and ȝelle him ȝȝa
 ȝȝȝle ȝȝȝle man æƿ him nune and ȝeȝaðeȝe ealle
 hiȝ ȝulh ȝeȝeoȝo toȝaðeȝe boȝȝe þonne on þam

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
one.

² In the position of the crucified
Jesus.

beame ƿtōr . ƿ ƿinol . and ƿehalgode ƿāpan ƿ ƿehalgod
 ƿealt nim þonne þ̅ ƿæð ƿete on þ̅æƿ ƿules bodig . cƿeð
 þonne . eƿce . eƿce . eƿce . eoƿþan moðor ƿeunne þe
 ƿe alƿalða ece ðrihten æceƿa ƿexenðra and ƿƿubenðra
 eacniendra and elniendra ƿceaf̅ta henƿe¹ ƿc̅iƿe ƿæstma .
 ƿ þ̅æƿe bƿaðan beƿe ƿæstma . ƿ þ̅æƿe hƿitan hƿæte
 ƿæstma . ƿ ealra eoƿþan ƿæstma . ƿeunne him ece
 ðrihten ƿ hiƿ halige þe on [h]eoƿonum ƿynt
 þæt h̅yƿ ŷƿ̅ ƿi ƿeƿƿiðod ƿið ealra ƿeonda ƿehƿæne
 ƿ heo ƿi ƿeborzen ƿið ealra bealra ƿehƿylc
 fol. 173 a. þaƿa² lyblaca ƿeonð land ƿapen . Nu ic biððe
 ðone ƿalðenð ƿe ðe ðaƿ ƿopulð ƿeƿceop þ̅ ne
 ƿý nan to þ̅æƿ cƿiðol ƿiƿ ne to þ̅æs cƿæƿtiƿ man
 þæt aƿenðan ne mæge ƿopuð³ þuƿ ƿeƿeðene .

¹ henƿe requires emendation ;
 as an interim reading I would
 offer þiƿce . The genitives are
 partitives . Beƿe, þ̅ƿæte, are made
 feminine .

² þaƿa þe ?

³ Read ƿopuð : the penman had
 written ƿopulð and then erased l .

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 ¹
 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 ²
 That there be none so crafty man
 Who shall render weak and null
 Words so *deftly neatly* said.

¹ eorþan is vocative.

| ² Loquacious woman.

þonne man þa fullh forð driſe . and þa forþman
 furh onſceote. Cpeð þonne hal ƿeſ þu folde fira
 modor beo þu ƿroſende on ƿodes fæſne foder
 gefylled firum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynneſ melo and abacæ man In-
 neƿeðone handa bƿadnæ hlāf ƿ ƿeeneð hine mid
 meolce ƿ mid halig fætere ƿ lece under þa for-
 man furh cƿeþe þonne ful æcer foderes fira cinne
 beorht bloſende þu ƿebletƿod ƿeorþ þæſ haligan no-
 man þe eas heofon ƿeſceop ƿ ðaſ eorþan þe ƿe on
 lifiaþ þe ƿod þe þaſ ƿrunðar ƿeſorhte ƿeunne uſ
 ƿroſende ƿiſe þ̅ uſ corpa ƿehƿylc cume to nytte .
 cpeð þonne . m . Cƿeſete . In nomine patris . ſit
 benedicti . Amen. ƿ pater n̅r . þriſa

Then let one drive forward the plough¹ and cut the first furrow ; then say,

Hail to thee, mother earth
Mortals maintaining ;
Be growing and fertile
By the goodness of God,
Filled with fodder
Our folk to feed.

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,

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.

Then say thrice, "Crescite, etc." and the Paternoster thrice.

¹ Sulh is feminine, *Æpelstans Doms*, xvi. p. 88 ; *Edgars Laws*, i. p. 111.

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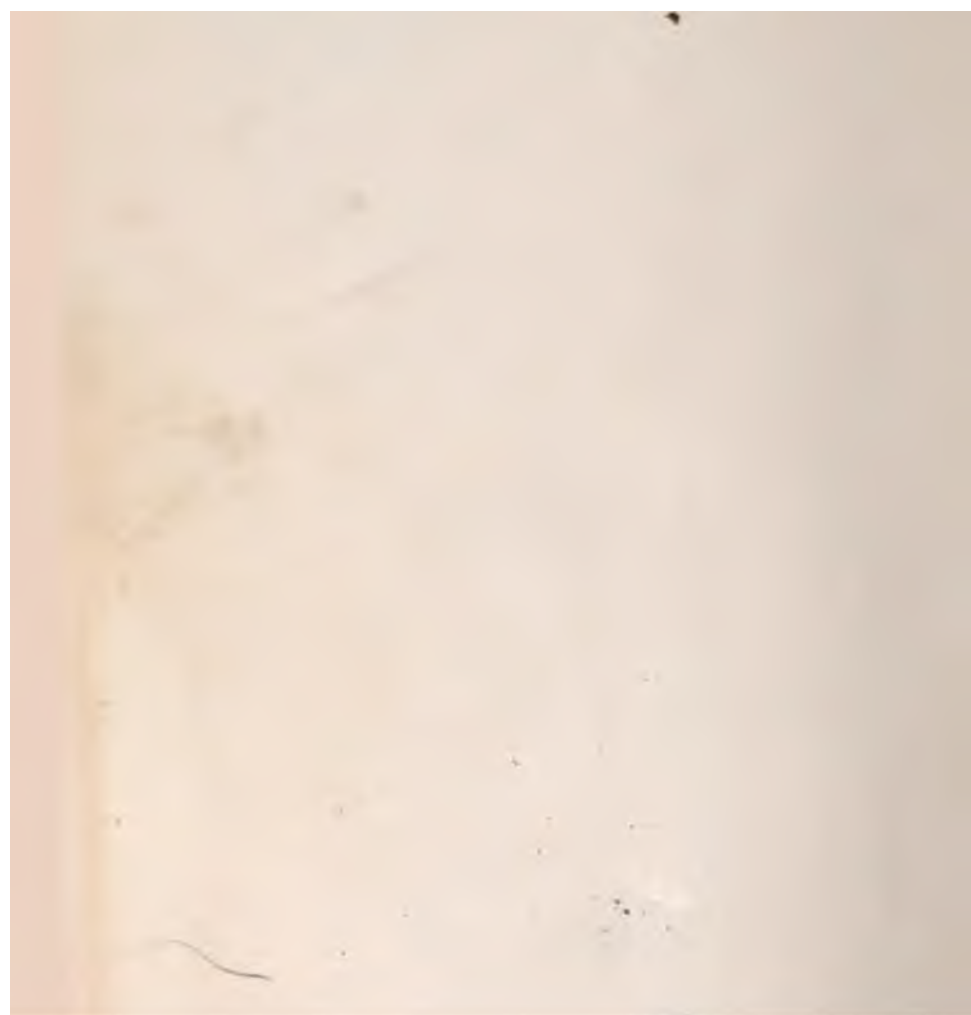
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