OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.
On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

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

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed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

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

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

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no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

*Rolls House,*

*December 1857.*
Scopunt qua sed punctos herebon salut peleleft hōntnampeā pse est
up specieā tōt pauced horpe-gellestia-
peleblōd onhā holē hēp liehoman. Zip-
omnīp blōd dōli y retise yennī hōn zōmmin
lār-arville on pētu-thēmīd. Yennī moho
pāpō-ligōn. Zip-arville oinnīd blōd pop
lātan. Mīn crelter hīm pāgnī to dūfē pāud
on harumō. Yennī mūnī hūlomāt ynhin ge-
hehīn to dūfē. Zip-fum-muēt-blōd dōli appihān
yennī hōpī ēpūd mīn ēpūg onhūnīnān ēdē
be pēm pāgnī to dūfē. Sfhēpl ērēf dūfē fī pē-
peī onhūnīnē-clādippī und fū fī blōd dōl
mīn thīmē. Zip hūrōtīn ēdē ne-muēt-
appihān yennī fī pēlm-blōd pīg pūn ēdē-
bajīn on harūtīnē. Zip pāgnī to dūfē līgād fū
adē-kūfūlpāmī ēppīē. Zipumēn at blōd
lātan oinnīī bēplā mīn ēpūmī pāmē pūē
īppīa phūlūnīa lēgūnīād ṣūkī dōlī. Lēmm-
ēmīnēmē-hūlomā tēnī mīn ēpūnī mēla dōmī sūm
ēmā nētān. Zip zūnītān ēsrē to sēphūnīa.
OF

EARLY ENGLAND.

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. II.

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

LONDON:
LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, AND GREEN.

1865.
Printed by
LARK AND SPOTTISWOODE, HER MAJESTY'S PRINTERS.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leech Book. Book I.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Book II.</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Book III.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Proper Names</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE.

No historical records are complete without the usual chapter on Manners and Customs; and the true scholar never feels himself well in possession of the requisite knowledge of the past age, till he has so learnt its time honoured tale, as to apprehend in a human and practical sense those feelings which made its superstitions plausible, its heathenism social, its public institutions tend, in the end, to the general welfare.

The Saxons have not been more fortunate than others in their appreciation by us, self satisfied moderns. They have been, and still are, I believe, commonly regarded as mangy dogs, whose success against the Keltic race in this country was owing chiefly to their starved condition and ravening hunger. The children protest that, positively, as they know from their most reliable handbooks, these roving savages stuffed their bellies with acorns, and the enlightened literati and dilettanti begrudge them any feeling of respect for their queens and ladies, or any arts such as befit our "Albion's glorious isle" under an English king.

The work now published for the first time, and from a unique manuscript, will, if duly studied, afford a large store of information to a very different effect, and show us that the inhabitants of this land in Saxon times were able to extract a very fair share of comfortable food, and healing medicines, and savoury drinks directly or indirectly from it. Many readers
will be glad to see drawn together into one the scattered notices which occur most plentifully here, and occasionally elsewhere, upon this matter.

At his noon meal or dinner, at the hora nona, or ninth hour of the day,¹ for the word noon has now changed its sense, the Saxon spread his table duly and suitably with a table cloth.² He could place on it for the entertainment of his family and household, the flesh of neat cattle,³ now Normanized, as Sir Walter Scott has made familiar to all, into beef, the flesh of sheep,⁴ now called mutton, of pig, of goat,⁵ of calf,⁶ of deer, especially the noble hart,⁷ of wild boar,⁸ the peacock, swan, duck,⁹ culver or pigeon,⁸ waterfowl, barn-door fowl,⁹ geese,¹⁰ and a great variety of wild fowl, which the fowler caught with net, noose, birdlime, birdcalls, hawks, and traps;¹¹ salmon, eels, hake, pilchards, eelpouts,¹² trout, lampreys, herrings, sturgeon, oysters, crabs, periwinkles, plaice, lobsters, sprats,¹³ and so on.¹⁴

The cookery of these viands was not wholly contemptible. It was entrusted to professors of that admired art,¹⁵ who could, though their accomplishments have been neglected by the annalists, put on the board oyster patties,¹⁶ and fowls stuffed with bread and such worts as parsley.¹⁷ Weaker stomachs could have light

---

¹ Hom. II. 236. Also See punne alysporse, prim mansage os non, M.II. 158 a. The sun was darkened from mihday till noon. Even here our dictionaries blunder.
² BeoδdaI, E.G. 8, line 31. Myre lypgel, lyc.
³ Lb. II. vii., etc.
⁴ Coll. Monasticon, p. 29.
⁵ Lb. II. xvi.
⁶ Coll. Mon. p. 22.
⁷ Lb. II. xvi.
⁸ Lb. II. xxx. 2.
⁹ DD. 504; Lb. II. xvi. 2.
¹⁰ Lb. II. xvi. 2.
¹¹ Coll. Mon. p. 25.
¹² Young eels (Kersey).
¹³ Spporcas not in the dictionaries. Besides two passages in which it occurs, reserved for reasons which readers of the Shrine will understand, it occurs Coll. Mon. p. 23. See French Celerin, Selerin; the MS. has Salin.
¹⁴ Lb. II. xvi. 2.
¹⁶ Coll. Mon. p. 29.
¹⁷ Lb. II. xxiii.
¹⁸ Lb. III. xii.
food, chickens,¹ giblets, pigs trotters,² eggs, broth, various preparations of milk, some of the nature of junkets.³

From some of their drawings, their cookery of meat seems to have been more Homeric⁴ than Roman or modern English, for we see portions of meat brought up on small spits, all hot, to the table. All food that required it was sweetened with honey, before men had betaken themselves to sugar. For fruits, we know they had sweet apples,⁵ which are not indigenous to England, pears, peaches,⁶ medlars, plums, and cherries.

Saxons, thus well provided with eatables, could satisfy thirst with not a few good and savoury drinks; with beer, with strong beer, with ale, with strong ale, with clear ale, with foreign ale, and with what they called twybrowen, that is, double brewed ale, a luxury, now rare, and rare too then probably.⁷ These ales and beers were, of course, to deserve the name, and as we learn from many passages of the present publication, made of malt, and some of them, not all probably, were hopped.⁸ I have sufficiently, in the Glossary,⁹ established that the hop plant and its use were known to the Saxons, and that they called it by a name, after which I have inquired in vain among hop growers and hop pickers in Worcestershire and Kent, the Hymele.¹⁰ The hop grows wild in our hedges, male and female, and the Saxons in this state called it the hedge hymele; a good valid presumption that they knew it in its fertility. Three of the Saxon legal deeds

---

¹ As before.
² Lb. II. i.
³ GL plecan.
⁴ Kαλ ἀφ' ἀβέλωσαν εὖεικαν.
⁵ Myssee appla, Lb. II. xvi.
⁷ Lb. I. xlvii. 3.
⁸ Lb. lxviii.
⁹ See also Preface, Vol. I. p. lv.
¹⁰ I find Ymele, fem., gen-an, for a colt, scroll, volumen. The Hymele is in glossaries frequently Volubilis; and the two suggest a derivation for either from Ymbe = ἀφ' ἀβελοφ', so that Hymele means coiler.
extant refer to a hide of land at Hymel-tun in Worcestershire, the land of the garden hop, and as tun means an enclosure, there can be not much doubt that this was a hop farm. The bounds of it ran down to the hymel brook, or hop plant brook, a name which occurs about the Severn and the Worcestershire Avon in other deeds. One of the unpublished glossaries affords the Saxon word Hopu, Hops, and Hopwood in Worcestershire doubtless is thence named. Perhaps, to explain some testimonies to a more recent importation of hops, it may be suggested that, as land or sea carriage of pockets of hops from Worcestershire to London or the southern ports was difficult, the use of the hop was long confined to that their natural soil, while the Kentish hops may be a gift from Germany.

A table is well enough furnished where the flagons are filled with good malt liquor; it is flat heresy, they say, to discover mischief in University "particular:" but, notwithstanding, the Saxons drank also mead, an exhilarating beverage, which from its sweetness must have been better suited to the palates of the ladies, and which was of an antiquity far anterior to written or legendary history. They had also great store of wines, which they distinguished by their qualities, as clear, austere, sweet, rather than by their provinces or birth. They made up also artificial drinks, oxymel, hydromel, mulled wines, and a Clear drink, or Claret, of the nature of those beverages which are now called cup.

Salt, which is an indispensable condiment to civilized man, they obtained from Cheshire and Worcestershire, where they had furnaces for the evaporation of the
brine.¹ Salt for salted meats,² which also were quite familiar to them, might be got from the salt pans on the sea shore.

The dishes, on which their meats were served, were sometimes of silver;³ nor was this esteemed a high distinction.⁴ The vessels from which they drank were sometimes of glass;⁵ and those they had also transparent in quality.⁶ The supply upon the tables of a chieftain, who had many retainers, was abundant, and not over studious of luxury and refinement.⁷ When not engaged in war or hunting, the princes thought a good deal of their gormandize.⁸ Festive assemblies were more frequent than among other races of men; they were duly ordered, and attended by gleemen, from whose lips the honeysweets of song flowed readily and freely, and whose reward came from the munificence of the prince. The feasts not rarely lasted through the night.⁹

In the monastic colloquy, an exercise for students, who were to be "bilingues," capable of conversing in their own language and in that of Rome, which is, therefore, quite destitute of artifice or ambition, a boy is asked what he has to eat. His reply is, worts (that is, kitchen herbs), fish, cheese, butter, beans, and flesh meats. He drinks ale, and, if he cannot get that, water, for he cannot afford wine. This is the daily diet of a boy under education in a monastery.

Altogether, if the comfortable prejudices of modernism do not shut out trustworthy and contemporary testi-

mony the Saxons must be concluded to be very far removed from that pasturage upon the herb of the field which was the regale of human innocence, and that feeding upon grass which was the doom of an arrogant Oriental king. They seem to dine like Englishmen.

The Saxon imported purple palls, and silk, precious gems, gold, rare vestments, drugs, wine, oil, ivory, orichalchum (a very fine mixed metal of gold and silver), brass, brimstone, glass, and many more such articles. Tin came by water from Cornwall. Their enterprise by sea was distinguished; they pursued the dangerous whale, and were known for their adventurous hostile landings upon the Gallic coasts before they had settled in this country.

When the Saxons got possession of Britain, they found it, not such as Julius Caesar describes it, but cultivated and improved by all that the Romans knew of agriculture and gardening. Hence rue, hyssop, fennel, mustard, elecampane, southernwood, celandine, radish, cummin, onion, lupin, chervil, flower de luce, flax probably, rosemary, savory, lovage, parsley, coriander, olusatrum, savine, were found in their gardens and available for their medicines. Among the foreign drugs, or the like, which are mentioned in this volume, we find mastic, pepper, galbanum, scamony, gutta ammoniaca, cinnamon, vermilion, aloes, pumice, quicksilver, brimstone, myrrh, frankincense, petroleum, ginger.

The Saxons and Engle for the supply of their tables, thus, as we have seen, abundantly supplied, kept herds of cattle. The agriculture was in great measure, with alterations adapted to the moister climate, and with improvements from lapse of time and from other coun-

1 Col. Mon. p. 27.
2 Ammianus Marcellinus, xxviii.
3 Ynnelae has for its first element a Latinism, unionem, onion.
4 Lb. pp. 53, 57, 61, 101, 125 289, 297.
tries, Roman. Among them arable land was excellently cared for, much on the same method as we observe on the downs of Kent, the garden of England. By throwing a thousand small allotments into one great field, they were well rid of the encumbrance, the weeds, the birds, the boys going a birdnesting, and the repair of hedges or other fences. But the pasture land was not so well managed. The Romans, who had an elaborate machinery of aqueducts and irrigation, grew hay in their prata, or meadows, which were artificially supplied with water, and to get two crops a year, or three or four, gave a large flow of that element to the soil. This, of course, had its inconveniences, herbs that thrive in wet came up stronger than the grass, especially horse-tail, and a "nummulus" with pods. They had an awkward inefficient way of cutting the grass with a hook, held in the right hand only, and this was followed by a second operation, called sickling, to cut what the hooks had left. They tedded the hay, as is done now, by hand, with forks, took care it should be dry enough not to ferment, leaving it in cocks, and when ready carried it off to the farm, and stored it in a loft.

Our forefathers here were able, from the frequent Hay. rains, to dispense for the most part with irrigation. They cut the hay with sithes, the pattern of which was probably borrowed from the continental Kelts, and, most naturally, by the subdued British before the settlement of the English, since they were relatives, spoke

1 Interamnæ in Umbria quater anno secuntur etiam non rigua, Plin. xviii. 67 = 28.
2 Sicilire; Plin. as above, Varro, R.R. i. 19.
3 Furcillis.
4 Metae.
5 Villa.
6 In tabulato. Sub tecto, Columella, II. xix.

VOL. II.

7 Hom. II. p. 162. Also a Saxon drawing in MS. Cott. Tiber. B. v., where the painter has given straight handles to the sithes; and has certainly committed an error in drawing haymaking for August, and reaping for June.
8 Galliarum latifundia maioris compendii, Plin. as above.
the language, and were in frequent communication with Gaul. They stored the hay in ricks and mows, where it was less likely to get mouldy than in the half close lofts of the Romans.

But according to the Roman system little hay was prepared thus, there were legal impediments to extending widely the formation of inclosed pasturages, and we read often enough of feeding the cattle upon leaves, or rather on foliage. The man employed in procuring small boughs for his cattle was called Frondator. The greater part, by far, of Italian pasture land was common, overspread by bushes and trees, where the employment of herdsmen and shepherds was indispensabile, and improvement was almost impossible.

In the same way, in early England, a grass field is rarely heard of, while the law books are full of precautions against cattle thieves, whose bad business was made easy by the threading commons and wide moors, along which a stolen herd could be driven, picking up subsistence on its way, and evading observation by keeping off the great roads. So much were the farmers pestered with cattle thefts, that the legislature required responsible witnesses to the transfer of such property, and would have it transacted in open market; it also invented a team; that is to say, when Z, who has lost his oxen, found them and identified them in possession of A, the said A was bound by trustworthy witnesses to show that he had them lawfully from B; B was then compelled to go through the same process, and to

---

1 This word is not in the Saxon dictionaries, and I will not at present indicate the passage where it is to be found. S. 59.
2 μύγαν, Exodus xxii. 6.
3 Quid maiora sequar? Salices humilesque genista
4 Ant ille pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbram
5 Virgil. Georgic. II. 434.
6 Hic ubi densas agricolae strin-"gunt frondes."
7 Virgil. Ecl. I. 57.
8 Gærþrún.
show that he gave honest money for them to C; thus a team or row of successive owners was unravelled till it ended in P, who had neglected to secure credible witnesses to his bargain; or in Q, who bought them at a risky price from the actual thief. Then Z recovered his cattle or their value. Under this legislation the chief difficulty of a loser was to trace the direction in which his cattle had been driven off, and the skill of the hunter in tracking the slot of the deer, helped to follow the foot prints of horse or sheep or ox. The less fertile parts of England are still patched by strips of common, or ways with grassy wastes skirting them, and the wanderer may often ramble by hedgerow elms mid hillocks green, among the primroses and violets, by ups and downs, through quagmires and over gates, from his furthest point for the day, till he nears the town and his inn. Elwes, the famous miser, could ride seventy miles out of London without paying turnpike.

The Saxon herdsman watched the livelong night.

The Saxons also, like the Romans, fed their cattle, Cattle fed on foliage of trees. In his life of St. Cuðberht, the venerable Beda gives an account of a worthy Hadwald (Eadwald), a faithful servant of Ælfthæd, abbess of Whitby, who was killed by falling from a tree. Ælfric three hundred years afterwards telling the same story, gives us either from some collateral tradition, by writing may be, may be by word, or from his judgment of what was naturally the mans business at tree climbing, an account that this tree was an oak, and that he was feeding the cattle with the foliage, so that he was killed in discharge of his duty as herdsman. In the summer of 1864 this

---

1 DD. in many passages.  
2 Hoppe, Forcippo.  
3 Coll. Mon. p. 20. Tota nocte sto super eos vigilando propter fures.  
4 Incautius in arborum ascenden desiderat deorsum, Beda, 256, 22.  
5 Hom. II. 150.
poor resource is said to have been used in some counties of England, notwithstanding the "great strides science has made."

Sheep were driven to pasture by their shepherd with his dogs, and at night were taken back home and folded. With goats, sheep provided most part of the milk and cheese consumed in early times; cow butter is frequently named in this volume by way of distinction; these smaller beasts were robbed of their milk from the teats between the hind legs. A Saxon calendar heads the month of May with a painting representing sheep and goats under the shepherds care.

Swine were entrusted to the swineherd, who pastured them in his masters woods, or on a customary percentage of the stock, in the woods of some other proprietor. He had a perquisite, a sty pig out of the farrow, with another for his comrade or deputy, besides the usual dues of servitors.

A drawing of a purely Saxon type, in a Saxon manuscript, represents the hunting of the wild boar; a thane, or as we say gentleman, on foot, has some wild pigs, bristly and yellowish brown, in view; he carries a long boar spear, and his left hand rests on the hilt of his sword, which is to save his life, if the boar charges; he is followed by an unarmed attendant, with a pair of dogs in a leash, and a hunting horn. The painter has probably assigned this drawing to the wrong month.

The same artist has drawn a Saxon gentleman out a hawking on horseback, with an attendant on foot, each provided with a hawk; the wild fowl, ducks or teal, are in the picture, these the hawk dispatched

---

1 Coll. Mon. 20.  
2 One third of very fat ones, one fourth, and one fifth of less fat. DD. p. 58.  
3 DD. p. 187.  
4 September. To say this painting represents herding swine is a strange inaccuracy. No hand is raised to shake down mast.
quickly, splitting their skulls with a stroke of his beak. A large bird, perhaps a heron, is introduced into the scene.

Feather beds, with bolsters and pillows, were in use in Saxon times.  

It seemed necessary to pave the way for an examination of the work now published by some such remarks as these, which are not all trite or matters of course; in order that the minds of readers not very familiar with these early times might give the rest of our facts a readier acceptance. The entire scope and tenor of all that we possess in the way of home literature, laws, deeds, histories, poems, regarding these Angles and Saxons, implies a tolerable degree of civilization; and many modern writers have persistently misrepresented their customs, and pretended to unloose the very bonds of society among them. I take leave to touch on one or two points, tending still to prepare us for the facts on the face of the present volume.

Tacitus says that the German races were well pleased with Roman money, and that such coins as were of approved value, the milled edged, and the pair horse chariot stamped, had currency among them. In England the kings, great and small, learned to imitate on their own account the currency of Rome. Writers on the subject dwell upon this, and we are, in our mended age, ourselves guilty of this want of originality. Saxon pennies are common enough, but the numismatists say that they coined no gold, because no gold coins have been turned up. Saxon gold mancuses are mentioned in twenty different passages of manuscripts: they were not money of account, for we read of mancuses by weight; and a will, now in the hands of a zealous editor, settles the question by the following words: "Then let twenty hundred mancuses of gold be taken

1 Gl. Somn. p. 60 b, line 40.  
2 Serratos bigatosque.
"and coined into mancuses;" that is, there was a gold coin of a determinate weight called a mancus, and coined in England. Suppose when the document is fairly before us that this will turn out suspect; suppose it be pronounced a forgery; still we have Saxon authority for coining gold mancuses, and at home. All works that touch the subject, know that there were in those times royal mints and royal moneyers.

The Glossary appended to this work exhibits, from among a still wider list, a large number of names of herbs; and materials exist for determining most of these to full conviction. The change of residence produced doubtless some confusion, by depriving the Saxons of specimens of the trees and plants answering to their names. The Germanic races had not before their arrival here pushed down upon the Mediterranean shores, but we all know historically that they had not been confined to cold climates, and one very curious proof exists that in some instances the name they fixed on a plant was appropriate only to its aspect in warmer countries. It is true that the oak, beech, birch, hawthorn, sloe-thorn, bore native names, but elm, walnut, maple, holly, are equally native names; and, except the walnut, native trees. The cherry was brought to Italy by Lucullus, from Κερασον, Cerasus, a city of Cappadocia, where it was plentiful, and it has ever borne the same name. The students of nature learn that many species of its Fauna, and also, though less so, of its Flora, can be traced to a single spot. Thus the peach, pippoc,
Malum Persicum, was from Persia; there is no other name for it but "the Persian apple." For such as these it was impossible to have any other name; they were fruit trees foreign to all but their own countrymen. The plum is a better sloe; can be raised only by grafting, for seedlings are found to degenerate; which is also the case with the pear, having its native equivalent in the *Pirus domestica*, of Bewdley Forest. The sycamore, which has been alleged to prove the Latinism of the Saxons, is merely a maple. Yet the great influence which a Latin education, and scarce any instruction in old English, has upon ourselves, is traceable even among the Saxons: the true signification of some native names was passing away, and the plants supposed once to have borne them began to be known by some Roman denomination. For so common a plant as mint, seen in every running ditch, on every watery marge, there seems to be no name but that which is Hellenic, and Latin. The Germanic races, on the contrary, were the original patrons of hemp\(^1\) and flax,\(^2\) as against wool. It is, however, with their reach over the material world, and their proficiency in the arts which turn it to man's convenience, after, and not before, their arrival in England, that we are now dealing; and we maintain that a great part of what the Roman could teach, the Saxons, their successors, had learnt.

The most cursory examination of the work now before us will show that we are reading of a civilization such as the above details would lead us to expect. Here a leech calmly sits down to compose a not unlearned book, treating of many serious diseases, and assigning for them something he hopes will cure them. In the Preface to the first volume it was ad-

---

\(^1\) Vol. I. p. x. note.

\(^2\) *Feminae saepius lineis amictibus utuntur.* Tacitus, Germ. 17.
mitted that Saxon leeches fell short of the daring skill of Hellas, or the wondrous success of the leading medical men of either branch in London or Paris. Notwithstanding that this is a learned book, it sometimes sinks to mere driveling. The author almost always rejects the Greek recipes, and doctors as an herborist. It will give any one who has the heart of a man in him a thrill of horror to compare the Saxon dose of brooklime and pennyroyal twice a day, for a mother whose child is dead within her, with the chapter in Celsus devoted to this subject, in which we read, as in his inmost soul, an anxious courageous care, and a sense of responsibility mixed with determination to do his utmost, which is, even to a reader, agitating.

The volume consists of two parts; a treatise on medicine in two books, with its proper colophon at the end, and a third of a somewhat more monkish character. The book itself probably once belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, for a catalogue of the books of that foundation, cited by Wanley, contains the entry "Medicinale Anglicum," which is rightly interpreted, "Saxonice scriptum;" and this book, rebound in 1757, has preserved on one of the fly leaves an old almost illegible inscription, "Medicinale Anglicum." Search has been made for any record of the books, which, on the dissolution of the monasteries, might have found their way from Glastonbury to the Royal Library, but in vain.

An earlier, the first, owner is pointed out in the colophon.

Bald habet hunc librum, Cild quem conscribere iussit.

1 Lb. p. 331.
2 Adhibenda curatio est, quam numerari inter difficillimas potest. Num et summam prudentiam moderationemque desiderat, et maxi-
3 Hickes, Thesaur. Vol. II. Pref. ad Catalogum.
In this doggrel, Bald is the owner of the book; we have no right to improve him into Æselbald; Cild is, probably, the scribe; some will contend, the author. In classical Latin no doubt would exist, conscribere would at once denote the composing of the work: but in these later days, when millions of foreigners learnt the Latin language as a means of interchange of thoughts, occasionally intruding their own Gothic words, all such niceties of the ear went for nothing; Cild might well be the mere penman. But then the marginal tokens, and private memoranda, show that the work so written had passed either through the hands of the author, which from the use of private marks is probable, or through those of another leech, who was able to discover the sources of the authors information. Bald anywise may have been the author himself.

Let us give a few touches to the, as yet, bare outline Cild of the penman Cild. The famous Durham book is a charming work of ancient Saxon art; those who cannot inspect the original may see a copy of a piece of the ornamentation in the Gospel of St. Matthew, edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, and published by the Surtees society. According to an entry of a later age in the book itself, not of doubtful authenticity, this exquisite piece of pattern work, which is a part of the writing, was the performance of Eadfrid, bishop of Lindisfarne, who occupied that see from 698 to 721. It is of Irish tone, and like many other dignitaries this prelate had, very likely, completed his Christian education in the Isle of Saints. Cild was certainly not of the make and metal of a bishop, for the words "conscribere iussit" forbid it; Dunstan forefend! It would be somewhat speculative to say, that in Northumbria, A.D. 700, the art of writing was at a higher premium than afterwards. I will not venture to say it, but proceed upon surer data. One of the poems in the Exeter book, of uncertain date, but before the end
of the tenth century, mentions as a valued accomplishment the art of writing in fair characters.\textsuperscript{1}

One can cunningly word speech write.

Ælfric also himself in a sermon on Midlent Sunday,—

"Oft one seeth fair letters awritten; then extolleth he the writer and the letters, and wotteth not what they mean. He who kenneth the difference of the letters, he extolleth the fairness, and readeth the letters, and understandeth what they mean." The honour remained to beautiful writing, but the writer did not stalk in so lofty a station. On the top margin of a page\textsuperscript{2} of the Oxford copy of the Herd Book, or Liber Pastoralis, of King Ælfred may be read these words,—

\textsuperscript{2}Fol. 53 a.

pillmot þæ þæf ðode bet,
that is, Willimot, \textit{write thus or better}. A little further on,\textsuperscript{3}

\textsuperscript{3}Fol. 55 b.

þæ þæf ðode bet ðode þune hyde poplet,
\textit{Write thus or better; or bid good bye to thy hide}, that is, get a good hiding. In an Harleian MS.\textsuperscript{4} there is a bit of nonsense, but the same idea of a hiding is uppermost;

\textsuperscript{4}Harl. 55, fol. 4 b.

þæ þæf ðode bet mide apeg.
ælfnaepattauty ðæ mæg þungan ælple cild;
\textit{Write thus or better; ride away; Ælfnaepattauty; thou wilt swinge child Ælfric}. From these marginal scribblings it is plain that the penman had descended from his episcopal throne, to be a tipsy drudge, kept in order by the whip. Cild, "quem Bald conscribere iussit," was nearer the whip than the crooked staff.

The owner of the book, Bald, may be fairly presumed to have been a medical practitioner, for to no other

\begin{flushright}
Bald.
\end{flushright}

\textsuperscript{1}"Summece reapoicce,
"ppæ ðeæ ðæfæn,"
C.E. 42, 14.

\textsuperscript{2}Fol. 53 a.
\textsuperscript{3}Fol. 55 b.
\textsuperscript{4}Harl. 55, fol. 4 b.
could such a book as this have had, at that time, much interest. We see then a Saxon leech here at his studies; the book, in a literary sense, is learned; in a professional view not so, for it does not really advance man's knowledge of disease or of cures. It may have seemed by the solemn elaboration of its diagnoses to do so, but I dare not assert there is real substance in it. Bald, however, may have got some good out of it, he may have learned to think, have begun to discriminate, to take less for granted. Thus we see him in his study, among his books becoming, for his day, a more accomplished physician; and he speaks with a genuine philosophs zeal about those his books. “nulla mihi tam “ cara est optima gaza Quam cari libri.” fees and stored wealth he loved not so well as his precious volumes. If Bald was at once a physician and a reader of learned books on therapeutics, his example implies a school of medicine among the Saxons. And the volume itself bears out the presumption. We read in two cases¹ that “ Oxa taught this leechdom ;” in another² that “ Dun “ taught it ;” in another “ some teach us ;”³ in another an impossible prescription being quoted ;¹ the author, or possibly Cild, the reedsman, indulges in a little facetious comment, that compliance was not easy. I assume that Oxa and Dun were natives, either of this country or of some land inhabited by a kindred people. Any way, we make out, undoubtedly, a bookish study of medicine; the Saxon writers, who directly from the Greek, or through the medium of a Latin translation studied Trallianus, Paulus of Ægina, and Philagrios, were men of learning not contemptible, in letters, that is, not to say in pathology. Some of the simpler treatment is reasonable enough ; the cure of hair lip⁴ contains a true

¹ Lb. p. 120.
² Lb. p. 292.
³ Lb. p. 114.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Lb. I. xiii.
element; the application of vinegar with prussic acid\(^1\) for head ache is practical; the great fondness for elecampane, \textit{Inula heli\textit{e}}\(\text{ium},\) is parallel to the frequent employment, at the present day, of Arnica. But it would be vain to defend the prescriptions, some are altogether blunders, and the fashion of medical treatment changes so much that the prescriptions of Meade and Radcliffe are now condemned as absurd. It suffices that Saxon leeches endeavoured by searching the medical records of foreign languages to qualify themselves for their profession.

The character of the writing fixes, as far as I venture on an opinion, this copy of the work to the former half of the tenth century; some learned in MSS., who have favoured me with an opinion, say the latter half, 980 to 980. My own judgment is chiefly based upon comparison with books we know to have been written about 900.

The inquisitiveness of men at that period about the methods in medicine pursued in foreign countries is illustrated by the very curious and interesting citation from Helias, patriarch of Jerusalem.\(^2\) The account given has strong marks of genuineness. We will assume that King Ælfred had sent to Jerusalem requesting from the patriarch some good recipes; for it would be not in the manner of men's ordinary dealings for the head of the church in the Holy Land to obtrude upon a distant king any drugs or advice of the kind. He returns then a recommendation of scamony, which is the juice of a Syrian convolvulus, of gutta ammoniaca, a sort of liquid volatile salts, of spices, of gum dragon, of aloes, of galbanum, of balsam, of petroleum, of the famous Greek compound preparation called \textit{syphax}, and of the magic virtues of alabaster.\(^3\) These drugs are good in themselves, and such as a resident in Syria would naturally recommend to others. The present author

---

\(^1\) Lb. i. i. 10 and 12.
\(^2\) Lb. p. 290.
\(^3\) On the Phoenician origin of this word, see SSpp. p. 285.
drew his information, we may fairly suppose, from that handbook which the king himself kept, in which were entered "flowers, culled from what masters soever," "without method,"¹ "according as opportunity arose," and which at length grew to the size of a psalter; whence also most likely came in due time the voyage of Orthere. It is very much the custom of the present swarm of critics to drag up every old author to their modern standard of truth, to peer into dates, to sift, and weigh, and measure, and in short, to put an old tale teller into the witness box of a modern court of justice, and there tease and browbeat him because they cannot half understand his simple talk, nor apprehend how small matters, in a truthful story, the exact day of the week and the twentieth part of a mile become. When one writer of the Middle Ages copies another there commonly arises a want of clearness in marking the transitions from the text of the old author to the words of him who cites him. But in this case all seems smooth; the man named was patriarch of Jerusalem; he was contemporaneous with King Ælfred, and the drugs he recommended were sold in the Syrian drug shops, or apothekes. I am, therefore, well pleased to claim for this volume the publication in type of a new fact about the inquiring watchfulness of that illustrious ruler.

Thus, Oxa, Dun, perhaps some others of the same sort, and Helias, patriarch of Jerusalem, are sources of some of the teaching in this book. To these we may add a mixture of the Hibernian,² and of the Scandinavian.³ Some of the recipes occur again in the Lacunaga and in Plinius Valerianus, who, from his mention⁴ of the physician Constantinus, was later than

¹ Flosculos undecemque collectos a quibuslibet magistris, et in corpore unius libelli, mixtum in quarnavis, sicut tune suppetebat redigere, Asser. p. 57.
² Lb. p. 10, I. xiv. 5.
⁴ Fol. 14 b. 15 a.
this work. Large extracts and selections are made from the Greek writers. It is not to be expected that many will soon travel over the field of research which the present edition required, and it will be but fair to those who are examining the facts, to present them with at least one passage as a specimen.

Hiccupings. 'Ο λυγμαίς γίνεται ὣδια πλήρωσιν, ὥδια κένωσιν, ὧν ὑπάρχουσιν χρυμάν δικλίνων τῶν στήμαχων. ὡν ἐμβέλεσιν παίλεται, πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ τὸ ὀδώ τῶν τριῶν πεπέρας μὲν ὁμοίωτας, ἢν εὐθέως ἐπιπλάσιον ὑδων ἔχουσιν ὡς ἐξουσιο. ἢτι δὲ καὶ ἔμφρεσιν τινες τροφῶν ἔχουσιν τῶν γνωσκομένων ἐστί. καὶ μεγάλωτες ὡς πολλαὶ ἔχουσιν. ἐμετοῖον μὲν ὧν εἰρήσομεν αὐτάρκες γάμα τῶν ὧδα πλήθος ἢ δὴ ἔχουν ἔχουσιν. θερμασίᾳ δὲ τῶν ὧδα ἔχουσιν. ὅταν δὲ ἐπὶ πληράσειν οὐγὸν γίνεται λυγμάς, βιωμας δεῖται κενάσεως. τούτῳ δὲ ὁ παρῴας ἐργάζεται, τοῖς δὲ ἐπὶ κενάσεις λυγμάσι οἷς ἔκται παρῴας. Διόδηπος δὲ τῶς ἔχουσιν πόρασιν μετ' ὑδων ὣς ὠρέην ἐν μελαράτῃ, ἢ σέτες ὄς δαϊκῶν ὧν ἐκτείρῃς ὧν καιλμᾶθην ὧν νάρδον καλεικὴν. ταύτα τῶν εἰς καθαρότερας στίλας ἢ ἐπὶ ψέφοιν ἢ ἐπὶ πληράσῃ βραχύματα. τοῖς δὲ ἐπὶ πλήθους ἔχουσιν ἐπὶ ἔχουσιν καὶ γίνομεν λυγμάς κατάφρονα τριμβῆλαν ὧδον τίνων ὧδον κατακότοι, κ.τ.λ.

Paulus Αεγίν, lib. ii. cap. 56.

Translation.

Of hiccupings. Hiccup comes on either by reason of repletion, or of emptiness, or of austere juices biting upon the stomach, and when these are vomited forth it ceases. Many also by only taking the medicine called "by the three "peppers," if immediately on that they swallow wine, hiccup. It is also a recognized fact, that some turning their food sour, hiccup; and many also hiccup after shivering. We shall find then that a vomit is a sufficient cure for those who hiccup from repletion or irritation; and the application of warmth for those that do so from chill. But when the hiccup comes on by fulness of moistures, it needs a violent evacuation; and this sneezing produces; but sneezing does not cure the hiccups which depend on emptiness. Give the sufferer from hiccup rue with wine, or nitre in sweetened wine, or seseli, or carrot, or cummin, or ginger, or calamintha, or Keltic valerian. These are proper for the cases in which food turns sour on the stomach, or for chill, or for emptiness. But for those that suffer by repletion with cold and viscid humours, give castoreum, three obols worth, and to drink some oxymel, etc.
This is to be compared with Lb. I. xviii. The correspondence is so close as to leave no doubt but that the work before us drew from Paulus, or from one of the Greek authors, from whom he compiled his work. The number of passages the Saxon thus draws from the Greek is great; they would make perhaps one fourth of the first two books, and the question of course occurs strongly to the mind whether they came direct from the study of Greek manuscripts.

At first sight a passage which says that the ficus internal in the eyes is called "on læden" chymosis, may seem to resolve the question as that this author copied Latin works. So it may have been; but the place is not conclusive, those words may come from Oxa, Dun, or other writers of the native school of medicine; or læden, leben, may be used as it often is in a loose sense for language, foreign language. It is not at this point, that it will repay our trouble to stay for consideration: we shall much more profitably form an opinion whether the Saxon leeches in general had access to the sense of the Greek authors, than whether in particular the author of these books knew anything of them. If the best men among our leeches of the tenth century could avail themselves of what Paulus of Ægina, Alexander of Tralles, and Philagrios wrote, that will suffice to raise our estimate of that day into approbation.

M. Brechillet Jourdain has shewn that in those Greek early days, before the invention of printing, the wise men of the middle ages possessed Latin translations of Aristoteles. There was therefore no reason for their not possessing other authors. Some among them were able to translate, some to speak Greek. The Byzantine authors in our own hands come down to a late date.

---

1 Lb. p. 38.
2 Ealle his mpceca8 an lyben, Genesis xi. 6.
Now if an Italian or a Frenchman could acquire Greek, and translate into Latin, a Saxon might do the same. Beda tells of Theodorus the archbishop, and abbot Hadrianus, that they collected pupils, taught them versification, astronomy, and the ecclesiastical arithmetic of the compitus, and some remained while Beda wrote who were acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages as well as with their own. Further on Beda gives an example of one of these disciples, Albinus, who understood Latin not less than his own language, English, with not a little Greek. Of Tobias, bishop of Rochester, another of these pupils, he says that he knew the Greek and Latin languages as familiarly as his own.

King Ælfric and Ælfric both lament the decay of learning consequent upon the invasions of the Danes. Of the works translated from the Latin, by order of Ælfric and by his confidential servants or by himself, some are, in scattered passages, turned rather literally than correctly; some are executed with great spirit, and even improved in the version. Ælfric himself is a very pleasing translator, he kept his own faculties alive in the execution of his tasks; thus he translates dactyli, dates, as finger apples, plainly shewing that Greek words were known to him; it is also striking to find him correcting Bedas error, "lutra,"\(^5\) otters, the quadrupeds out of the sea, which came and warmed St. Cuðberhts feet with their breath, into "seals."\(^6\)

I have shown, by the curious pieces published in the preface to the first volume of the Leechdoms, that in

1 Beda, Hist. Eccl. IV. ii.
2 Latinam Græcæque linguam aequæ ut propriam in qua nati sunt norant. The Saxon interpreter gives a full emphasis to aequæ ut; that will bear softening down in this late Latin.\(^2\) Beda, V. xx., p. 269, line 11.
3 Beda, p. 237.
4 Beda V. xxiii. Ita Græcam quoque cum Latina dedit linguam, ut tam notas ac familiares sibi eas, quam nativitatis sua loquelas habet.
5 Beda, V. xxiii. Ita Græcam quoque cum Latina dedit linguam, ut tam notas ac familiares sibi eas, quam nativitatis sua loquelas habet.
6 Hom. I. 138.
a fair practical sense, for the purpose they had in view, pupils in old England received instruction in Greek, and though learning decayed in times of distress, still there existed some who wished to acquire this knowledge, and some who were willing to give it. Some day the monstrous compounds, and the absurd spellings of our scientific nomenclature, pretending to be Greek, and a dozen other weak points of the day on this subject, will be regarded as proofs of barbarism.

It appears, therefore, that the leeches of the Angles and Saxons had the means, by personal industry or by the aid of others, of arriving at a competent knowledge of the contents of the works of the Greek medical writers. Here, in this volume, the results are visible. They keep, for the most part, to the diagnosis and the theory; they go back in the prescriptions to the easier remedies; for whether in Galenos or others three was a chapter on the ἐυπόγιατος, the "parabilia," the resources of country practitioners, and of course, even now, expensive medicines are not prescribed for poor patients.

On the margin of the pages are some private marks, such as may be observed on the facsimile page. The purport of these marks is evident at fol. 56 a., chap. lxxv., which has something near a H with "τοῦτον"; again, at lxxvi. with "τοῦτον," at fol. 56 b., chap. lxxx., the figure in the middle of the facsimile margin with "τοῦτον," fol. 57 a., top line of lxxxiii. an I. nearly, with "τοῦτον." These were plainly memoranda secretly indicating the author from whom the passages so marked were taken, and "totum" means that the whole article was taken from that source. The token nearly an I. occurs at fol. 9 b., at the beginning of ii.; again at fol. 31 a., at the end of the folio; again at I. lxxxiii. with "totum" and the Roman numeral xviii. twice; again at fol. 94 b., line 8. καὶ το μῆκος fœcum men; again at fol. 126 b., to chapter lxvii. These references
contain a problem, which, in our imperfect knowledge of the works of the physicians of the lower empire, is, it seems, beyond solution. If the prescription of celandine for the eyes, Lb. I. ii. be supposed to have been derived from Marcellus 272 g., then the other passages cannot, as far as, after repeated examination I see, be discovered in that author. A mark which comes near to F. is set, in the MS., over against the words Πιδ οαξανα μίς, fol. 10 b., line 3, and it does not occur again; compare Marcellus 272 b. It adds to the difficulty of the investigation, that recipes became a tradition passing from one author to another. A cypher rather differing from H., which I will call h., occurs at fol. 10 b. at the words Eπει Πιδ ὁκ ικεν κελεπόμαν: nearly the same on the same folio, towards the end, at Eπει πμόλει. That this prescription is found in Plinius Valerianus does not help us. Another like a plummet line, sometimes as in the facsimile, and at fol. 30 b. for angnail, with a ring at top, sometimes with a cross line, as at fol. 30 b., line 4. ζηλ: καθις, is so much like that called I., that it may be meant for the same name. There is another like F. reversed, occurring at fol. 11 a. Eπει ππλατ; also at fol. 32 a., towards the end of the leaf, ρονε νιν πππ, at fol. 55 b. as in the facsimile, twice with a slight difference, at fol 56 b. top line, with another small variation, at fol. 57 b. at last line but one; at fol. 94 a., Eπει γεννμ ιπιτ λεαπ; at fol. 125 b., by the third line of chapter lxiii., with these words, "qua omni potu et omni medicine maleficiae- torum et demoniacorum a[d]miscenda est aqua bene- dicta, et psalmis et orationibus vacandum est, sicut " in hoc capitulo plene docetur." At fol 31 b. by the word calluna is a mark with a blot, meant probably for I. At fol. 55 b. ζηλ ππ ππλε, at 55 b., as in facsimile, at 56 a., chapter lxxy. lxvii., is a sign like H., with legs of varied length, thus running into reversed F. At folio 56 b., chapter lxxxi., is an orna-
mented cross; this occurs but once. At fol. 94 a., chapter xli., the mark I. is three times repeated III. The marginal &c., fol. 108 b., means that the scribe was getting his task done: he was not aware of the additional book III. If these signs refer to native treatises, unknown to us, and now irrecoverable, they go to illustrate the existence of an English school of teaching medicines; as do the expressions "as leeches ken," not of rare occurrence.

Besides these marks and signs as given above, we more cypher. find at fol. 30 b. by the end of the sentence, do plycan vo, etc., in chapter xxxiv., some writing in cypher, thus:

and again at fol. 89 b., chapter xxxiv., thus:

The key to writing of this sort has never been published, and now for those who are skilled in such matters an account of it shall be given.

The letters were divided into groups, and these, of course, were at the discretion of every man severally, as regarded their number and how many letters they might contain. The groups, first, second, third, and so on were commonly denoted by dots; the upstrokes shewed by their number what place in the group each letter held. Thus, to spell Oxa, if the first group began at A, and contained six letters, then the second would begin at H, and if it contained eight letters, omitting J as not ancient, then the third group would begin at Q, and might go on, combining U and V, to the end; so that Oxa would be thus spelt:---
and Dun would be thus:—

\[
\begin{array}{c}
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
/ \\
\end{array}
\]

Some of the first letters in the specimens before us have no dot, and may perhaps be reckoned from the beginning, A.

Another method employed a line of dots instead of upstrokes, so that Oxa appeared, if the groups of letters remained the same, thus:—

\[
\begin{array}{c}
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
\end{array}
\]

and Dun thus:—

\[
\begin{array}{c}
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
. \\
\end{array}
\]

In his Thesaurus, Hickes and his associate Wanley give other methods employed by the Saxons, of which a common one was to employ the next following letter to that meant, so that Oxa would be Pyb, and Dun, Ewo. These devices, which have in them something of the quality of riddles and conundrums, were as amusing to the idle mind in old times as they are now. When among the varied accomplishments with which men are gifted, we read in the Codex Exoniensis,

\[\text{pun bup hie handg to appuane pond gep, no}\]

"One is cunning handy to write word mysteries,"

we have an allusion to this art of secret writing, or to its kindred riddle puzzles.

There is but little encouragement to unravel these marginal marks of the Leechbook, since the two specimens afford us but a very scant basis for inductive reasoning. But, doubtless, when laid before the inquisitive eyes of restless men, they may naturally give rise to some unhappy conjectures.

Norse element. Perhaps in dissecting the curious mosaic work of this Leechbook, we may be as much struck by the Old Dansk, or as people now say, Norse element in the words Torbegete, Rudniolin, Ons worm, and the
herb Fornets palm, as by its Irish admixture, or its Greek and Latin basis, or its fragments from King Ælfrics handbook.

The third book of the volume is a separate production from the two former. This is evident by the colophon at the end of the second, declaring who owned, and who wrote the book, and by the word “dimitte” in the margin of the last section, indicating the approach of a close. This other book, then, is generally of the same tone as the preceding; a marginal mark, as mentioned above, is the same as stands by the side of some recipes given earlier, and the monkish habit of saying some good words over the sick is as ready to show itself. We may therefore conclude it to be, at least, of the same age; possibly by the same hand as the other two.

On the whole, this work brings into a clear strong light, the plentiful supply of good English food for the brave appetites of the AngulSeaxe, the large importation of foreign wine and ale and plenteous brew of potent home beer and ale and mead, the mulled and honeyed drinks for weaker palates; the colleges of leechcraft, the Greek and Latin medical studies of the most eminent teachers, the wide and far back traceable herboristic traditions, the far and wide inquiries of King Ælfric and men of his time like him, and it will prove every way a most valuable work to the student of English antiquity.

In the preface to Vol. I. a few pages were devoted to an examination of some points of grammar; these were, of course, to some extent a precaution against idle cavils and ignorant criticism of the translation. The same considerations make it desirable to set forth a few more simple observations and to support them by examples.

It seems clear enough that the modern system of Long vowels, marking long vowels by an accent is not in harmony
with ancient authorities; a long syllable often gets the accent, but a short vowel also is frequently found to take one.\(^1\) The manuscripts have a method unexceptionable, and discriminative, of showing that a vowel is long by writing that vowel twice, and in some words that mode of spelling prevails now. They give us, occasionally, \(\text{good}, \text{good}, \text{boom}, \text{doom}, \text{"aam, cautere},\)\(^2\) (whence we may conclude that the cognate Oman, will have \(O\) long,\(^3\)) \(\text{aac, oal, pus, wise},\)\(^4\) and so forth. The information contained in this device of our forefathers has not yet attracted a due share of notice; for example, the word \(\text{Sië}, \text{a path},\) deriving itself probably from the same source as Semita, becomes in the Mæsogothic \(\text{SiiS}^5\), and has been supposed to exhibit a vowel necessarily, as before two consonants, short by nature; thus producing a short \(I\) in the old English. But \(\text{Sië}\) we know to have a long vowel by the spelling \(\text{SiiS}^6\). It is not true that a Teutonic or Old English vowel before two consonants is necessarily short. Some glossaries throw the alphabet into confusion for the sake of giving short \(A\) first, then long \(A\). Mislead by accentual marks, the compilers presume that the prefix \(A\) must be long, whereas the tradition of our language, as in \(\text{Afraid, Abroad, Abased}\), and the short vowel of the particles which it generally represents, prove that in those instances it is short. Where \(A\) represents \(\text{An, one}\), as in \(\text{Apaëb for Anqaëb, constant}\), the case may be different. In the parallel case of \(\text{Un-}\) the prefix, the Greek \(\text{Av-}\), the Latin \(\text{In-}\), the vowel is undoubtedly short, but in pronunciation it has an accent, as in \(\text{Unknown}\), and it is frequently found accented in the MSS. Nothing but a notion that the language of

\(^1\) Vol. I. pp. xciv., xcv.
\(^2\) Gl. C.
\(^3\) See also the Glossary.
\(^4\) Beda, 547. 16.
\(^5\) Beda, 571. 34. See Layamon,

25836, 25837. In Bir. Moritz, Heyne has marked the vowel long, rightly. We have also Gesië, but Gesiënas.
Ælfric and Ælfred is dead could encourage a foreigner to such experiments.

It is said by those who had opportunities of knowing, that the painful accentual system devised by the late J. M. Kemble was abandoned by him before his death. It was, indeed, opposed to the elementary laws of vocalization; for it is known to all, who have gone fully into the subject, that a prefix, if accented itself, affects the accentuation and the vocalization of any word with which it is compounded. The subject might be largely illustrated and its essential laws developed from the Oriental languages; but I will confine myself to that which is now before us. There can be no reasonable doubt but that Pilbe, wild, and Deop, deer, were pronounced with the vowels long, and the ridiculous theory that a vowel before two consonants is short by nature, can mislead but few; it amounts to this, that we never could say Beast, Least, but must pronounce those words, Best, Lest. These two words Pilbe, Deop, being compounded and formed into one, retained the accent and full sound on the syllable most important to the sense, and may be found in the genitive singular under the form Pilbpey.¹ Thus the affix Deop lost its proper accent because a more powerful claimant had become its close neighbour. Another example is found in Ṛzau, to reproach, which, as appears from Layamon,² had its vowel by nature long. This word is often compounded with the preposition AEz, which by defect of grammatical knowledge among the old penmen commonly appears as eð; Layamon ³ exhibits the compound still retaining the long vowel; but the Paris Psalter ⁴ spells eðpræz, where, according to the

---

¹ CE, 258, line 10.
² Layamon, 21311.
³ Ofte heo heom on smiten.
⁴ Ofte heo heom atwiten.

Layamon, 26584.

Psalm cxviii, 39.
German way of talking, the second ə is “inorganic,” and serves only to mark the shortness of the vowel. Under this form the word is our Twit.

Enough has been said to show that the length of the vowels in Saxon English is a very wide subject, and to justify the postponement of any decisions in the Glossary.

In our oldest manuscripts þœn often occurs where it is the custom to print T. Re†, bed, rest, Lu†, pleasure, lust, and a hundred others are examples: the superlatives end in þorn, as þæcelþæ meáden, the very noble maiden, the participles also. In the Codex Exoniensis the editor removed these features of antiquity; they offended him; and were not according to Rask.1 If any such occur in the present volume they are preserved; they are not dialectic, but archaic.

In genders the glossaries are untrustworthy; thus, the most recent is found, as regards the few words common to both, much wrong, when compared with the citations in that at the end of this volume. It is unsafe to trust compounds with Ge-, for the genders of the simples, for Ge- being a form of Con-, and collective, its compounds are found to have a tendency to run into the neuter.2 Simples cannot always be relied on for the gender of the compound; all moderns take þæppypþæ for a feminine, after ý þæppþæ, but in a wide scope of unpublished materials I have always found it neuter.3 Occasionally a new principle comes in, and by attraction the article agrees with the former element in the compound, instead of the latter; hence þæppþæþæ

1 For example, gebægæ, Gepelgæ, p. 358; beo, p. 357. Abpréofæ, p. 357; Blægæ, p. 310.
2 Thus Spæce is feminine, Geþæppæ, neuter.
3 Tþæ eceopholen, Lh. I. xlvii. 3, perhaps makes kneeholly neuter; or else Tþæ, is two parts. This remark should have appeared in the Glossary.
appears as neuter; Sibpsejic, feminine. Hence the Codex Exoniensis prefers to write δ' ἀλευροποῦ. Numerals admit of a substantive in the singular, so Numerals with a singular.

Distinction must be drawn between masculines, which had a plural in s, and feminines, as Night in Fortnight, or neutrals, as in Five pound note. Twelve horse power, for these had in ancient time no s in the plural. Thus xii. monaj, ἡ me eucleq, did not require remark; similarly ἥρεγεν ἀεικελ ὄρα ἐλαβό, miγanzyne mπτερ ἵ ἥρεγεν monaj, iv. monaj, and the MS. reading in Beowulf, 4342 may stand.

Examples are not very rare in other works beside this Leechbook, when of a set of words under one regimen, those that come last in order appear in the nominative, that is, in no regimen at all. Thus ἀποτελεύσατο Deypdebir pe Apebepcop, deffecto Deusdedit archiepiscopo. Fepde ἐπ ἀποδαν — ἦ ἁρεττε κανε μαρτυρεοργ ροικαμν ζεβαζεν — ἤκατ ρητ ἵ μηιοτρ, which would be literally, Deinde projectus attulit presbyterum, poIicarpus appellatus, vir sanctus atque prudens. ἐπ αποδε ρεβαυταιι on ἀμυνται ἄναμ μαδερ ἕπι ἀρπετ man, which would be equivalent to, Tune apparetuit Sebastianus in somnio vidue coiIam, Lucina nominata, homo valde religiosa. This, when it comes to be acknowledged generally, may be called Idiomatic apposition.

Harsh transitions in pronouns from plurals to singulars, and back again, are not peculiar to this work:

1 Lib. p. 260, line 1.
2 CE, 373, line 3.
3 So in German.
4 Lib. III. xviii.
5 Lib. I. xvi. 2. Thorpe, Lib. I. vi. 3, viii. 2, is a compound.
6 OT, 256. 5.
7 Beda, 539. 23.
8 Beda, 564. 13.
9 Thorpe, 4355.
10 Beda, p. 563, line 6.
11 MII. 32 a.
they are found in others of an earlier date, bearing episcopal names for their authors.

I desire again to acknowledge many courtesies and kindnesses at Cambridge, Oxford, the Corpus Library, and that of the British Museum.

O. C.

December, 1864.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Page 60, sect. xviii., line 2. for cican read cilian.
- Page 130, sect. lx., line 1. for realye read realye.
- Page 174, line 24. for monze read monze.
- Page 194, line 11. for Taen read Taen.
- Page 210, line 18. for bledere read blezer.
- Page 224, sect. xxviii., line 1. for xeppe read xeppe.
- Page 292, note 2. add "they are possibly a corrupt representation of "ipk ßorâny."
- Page 324, sect. xxx., line 4. posupcaean is one word.
- Page 349, line 29. agios.
- Page 391, glossary, v. Beap. Cf. ßelea xeopoe ne xeppecz monna amgum Sapa 6e mmmne z czepealve. (Fragments printed by Prof. Stephens.) The Wieland work will fail no man, who keneh to wclht biling Minning, where the editor reads heanpe as heare.
[LÆCE BOG.]

.. LÆLE DOMAS² PID callum unztymneqyrum heapder y hpanan eallur ze healper heapder ece cume y cælynanga y spoling pid hymum y Gillistum to heapder hælo y hi mon peyle zebrocener heapder tilgan y gil pæt hraegen ut tie.

.. Læcedomar pid callum twedermegum eagna. pid eagna mite ze ealdur ze geonger manner y hpanan cy cume y pif ple y pid eagna teapum y pid pemme on eagum. pid æþmælum. y gip mon fuþege yre. pid poccefl on eagum y pid zeþiþom y pif pynum on eagum y eazpréalfl ælecf cynner.

.. Læcedonaf pif callum eapena ece y fape. pif eapena deape. y piþ yrefe³ hlyfte. y gip pynmar on eapan þyn. y pif eappinægan. y gip eapan dymen y ean próalfe ælecf cynner.

.. Læceenæþar pif healþundre y hi þu meahæ zecnman hæþer hit healþundtie y þi þio æl y þegsa cyanu oþer on þam geazle oþer on þære æþotan þyrþedene y realþ pif þon. y pif ceacena þytle. y piþ þpeoþcoþe. y geazler þytle.

---

¹ See II. xlii. contents.
² This first page of the MS. has suffered somewhat from time and use.
³ This reading makes hlyfte feminine. See the text.
⁴ Wanley reads eappicgææar. The text seems to my eyes to be as I have given it; pæggan occurs I. lixi. 2.

**LEECH BOOK.**

---

i. Leechdoms against all infirmities of the head, and whence comes ache of all or of the half head, and cleansings and swilling against filth and ratten to the health of the head; and how one must tend a broken head, and how if the brain be out.

ii. Leechdoms against all tendernesses of the eyes, against mist of the eyes, either of an old or of a young man, and whence that comes, and against white spot and against tears of eyes, and against speck on eyes, against imminutions, and if a man be blear-eyed, against pocks on eyes, and against "figs," and against worms, or insects; and eye salves of every kind.

iii. Leechdoms against all ache and sore of ears, against deafness of ears, and against ill hearing, and if worms be in the ears, and against earwigs, and if the ears din, and ear salves of every kind.

iv. Leechcrafts against neck ratten, and how thou mayest ascertain whether it be neck ratten, and that the disease is of two sorts, either in the jowl or in the throat, and a wort drink and a salve for that, and for swellings of the jaws and for quinsy, and for swelling of the jowl.

---

1. See II. xiii. contents.
2. Or megrim (ἡμεράπτια).
3. ἡμεράπτιον.
4. *A disease so called, sties, wisps.*
5. Probably from scrofula.
...v. Læcedomar gíf mannef mib rapi pie ge týðred y rup fábhragnadpe týngan mup fealf rup bon iclean. Rup fúlum oróde • III. Læcedomar.

•vi. Læcedomar rup topparce • y gíf pyrump rup ece y topparcpa • eft rup ham ñpeñan rup ece y rup ham ñpeñan.

•vii. Læcedomar gíf mon bold îpçece.

•viii. Læcedomar rup blace oun sphycean y brip rup bon iclean y realp çaula peoper.

•viii. Læcedomar gíf men ymne bold öf nebbe eft blodytne ge oun to bëndaane ge oun cape to donne ge hopfe ge men çaula • x.

•x. Læcedom rup zefnoto • y rup zepolûm.

•x. Læcedomar rup yarump peolûm.

•xii. Læcedomar rup peam1 mupe y rup ceolan pyyle • rup læcedomar.

•xiii. Læcedom rup hærpreacipe.

[xiv.] Læcedom rup reæðan.2

[xv.] Læcedomar rup lhoftan lu he mûppenlce oun man becymô y hu hir man tîlan pyyle y pympedenneaf rup lhoftan y rup ançbpeofte y brygum lhoftan end- lefan eçætarp.

[xvi.] .xiii. Læcedomar rup bpeofte peipece • III. eçætarp.

[xvii.] .xv. Læcedomar rup heorpparce • v. eçætarp.

[xviii.] .xvi. Læcedomar rup jam michan zîchan y lu he cymiô of acolodum màzan ofpe to ñpopo hatum odde of to mucelep pyyle ofpe keñnepp ofpe ñfpyhumidity ofpe pàcàn rîtendpe y lu hif mûn tîlan pyyle rup ñele bapa.

---

1 In text popum, for popum. 2 reæðan; text.
v. Leechdoms if a man's mouth be sore or made tender, and for a blained tongue, a mouth salve for the same. For foul breath; three leechdoms.

vi. Leechdoms for tooth ache, and if a worm eat the tooth, and tooth salves. Again for the upper tooth ache and for the nether.

vii. Leechdom if a man break up blood.

viii. Leechdoms for a blotch on the face, and brewit\(^1\) for the same, and a salve. Four in all.

ix. Leechdoms if blood run from a man's nose. Again blood stopings, either to bind on or to put on the ear; either for horse or man. Ten in all.

x. Leechdom for snot and for poses.\(^2\)

xi. Leechdoms for sore lips.

xii. Leechdom for wry mouth and for swelling of the gullet. Three leechdoms.

xiii. A leechdom for hair lip.

[xiv.] A leechdom for νάους, watery fluctuations.\(^3\)

[xv.] Leechdoms against host;\(^4\) how it variously comes on man, and how a man shall treat it; and wort drinks for host and for oppression on the chest and dry cough. Eleven receipts.

[xvi.] xiv. Leechdoms for breast wark.\(^5\) Four receipts.

[xvii.] xv. Leechdoms for heart wark. Five receipts.

[xviii.] xvi. Leechdoms for the great hicket, and how it arises from a chilled stomach, or a much too hot one, or of too much fullness, or of leerness,\(^6\) or of evil wet\(^7\) wounding, and how a man shall treat it; against each of them.

---

1 The *lomentum* of the Roman women, a paste of pulse, generally of lentils; women used it to improve their complexions, and it was eatable though unsavoury.

2 Colds in the head.

3 See II. xxxix.

4 Host, *cough*, pronounced with o short.

5 Wark is *pain*.

6 *Emptiness*.

7 *Humour*. 
[xix.] .xvii. Lacedomar pif plactan trexen sepele. :

 .xx. Lacedomar pif yeuldor paepse • iii. eqaertaf.

 .xxi. Lacedomar pif paep spidjan midan faire y paep pynetjan y fyx eqaertaf.

 .xxii. Lacedomar pif lendenece paep.

 .xxiii. Lacedomar pif paehoce trexen y an pip ton zif peoh plapen.

 .xxiv. Lacedomar pif cneor paepse y zif cneor fap fie.

 .xxv. Lacedomar pif seancena faire y zif seancan popade fynd ofpe ofpe kim peoper eqaertaf y hu mon ipelcan peyle.

 .xxvi. Lacedomar zif tin a peunne y aetter jam le yari oðde spelle oðde zif monner fòt to hommun feunmne y feunne y zif tino clærpette y eqaerge ealler peoper eqaertaf.

 .xxvii. Lacedomar pif rocece ofpe ofpe limer ofpe rota zespelle rop midlan gânge • vi. eqaert[af].

 .xxviii. Lacedomar pif ban eeq y reale y dplece byy eqaertaf barry yund.

 .xxviii. Lacedomar zif manner zetara boep faire ofpe arundene byy eqaertaf.

 .xxx. Lacedomar pif aecelman y pip don de men acaele paet pel of jam roçum.

 .xxx. Lacedomar pif aecelum h辅导 truzge ofpe spyle ofpe zespelle y pip ælecpe yfelpe spellendre paetan y pëkinan zëpynumedum zespelle ñam be pynd of yule oðde of ylehe ofpe of hëycya1 hëileum y pip spide pephcum spylum y pip beddum spylum y realpe y dpcenaf y spenpe y bæp pip eallum lochom spylum ealna lacedoma ñam ñep ñutic.

Text huncra: read huncra ?
[xix.] xvii. Leechdoms against nausea. Two noble ones.
xx. Leechdoms against shoulder wark. Three receipts.
xxi. Leechdoms for sore of the right side and of the left. Six receipts.
xxii. Leechdoms for loin ache. Four.
xxiii. Leechdoms for thigh ache, two; and one in case the thighs be benumbed.¹
xxiv. Leechdoms for knee wark, and if the knee be sore.
xxv. Leechdoms for sore of shanks, and if shanks be broken, or another limb. Four receipts, and how a man shall apply splints to it.
xxvi. Leechdoms if a sinew shrink, and after that be sore or swell, or if a mans foot shram² to the hams and shrink, and if a sinew have pulsation and quake. In all four receipts.
xxvii. Leechdoms for foot ache or swelling of another limb or of the feet, by reason of much travel. Six receipts.
xxviii. Leechdoms for leg ache, and a salve, and a drink. There are three receipts for it.
xxix. Leechdoms if a mans tools be sore or swollen. Three receipts.
xxx. Leechdoms against chillblain, and in case that for a man the skin of the feet be chilly.
xxxi. Leechdoms for every hard thing or swelling or tumour, and for every evil swelling humour and tumour purulent within, such as growth of a fall or of a blow or of any crick, and for very sudden swellings and for dead swellings without sensation, and salves and drinks and swathings and baths for all swellings of the body. Of all these leechdoms thirty less by two (twenty-eight).

¹ Exactly, incapable of muscular action.
² Be drawn up.
XXXII. Laecedomaf pif paim yflan hlace hu man ja seala g bajin g dpenceaf pip don pyvecan pyyle g pip tipeorum hce g pip adacedebum hce bajin g seala pip don baju g realin g dpenceaf pip jam midlan hce g fiple caler pipynh laecedomaf.

XXXIII. Laecedomaf g dpenceaf g realin [on]legna pip fipinge ge adacedebum ge undacedebum VIII. eape- taf.

XXXIV. Laecedom gip nesl fy of handa g pip anr- neslile g pip reapebrpean.

XXXV. Laecedomaf micle g ahele be asepptebrdeum g adacedebum hce g lipanan sio abl cume g hu hif1 mon tihan pyyle gip g he to don pype adacedige g kep gezelden on ne fy. g hu mon gip deade blob apeg pemian pyyle. g gip kum mon kum opeoremun pyyle obde gyp onretan hu gip mon don scyle. bojar g dpenceaf g realin pip bape adle.

XXXVI. Laecedomaf pip bape adle pe mon hate enen adl bupg g dpenceaf g realin hate g ippe pyeomun2 abl g hep reip buplenh mete offe dpimean mon fynle on bape adle ropzan.

XXXVII. Laecedomaf pip don gip mon ne maeze hif misease gehealdan g bape sepeald maeze g gip he se- mizan ne maeze g gip he blode mige. g gip pip on don tepe fye. XIII. laecedomaf.

XXXVIII. Laeccepaeppar g dolzpealp g dpenceaf pip callum pundum g chelumgunam on wele pyran ge pip calshe punde tocolpemipe g gip ban upyce on heapode fye. g pip hande pyte g dolzsealfpip lussen adle g pip innan punde reaalf. g reaalf pip bu pade pille lytle punde lacman g gip mon mid yene gependod fye. offe mid theope zeyleze goffe mid stane g ept feedlaf pip

1 hif refers to hie.  2 Read pyeomun.
xxxii. Leechdoms against the evil blotch, how a man shall work salves and baths and drinks against it, and for a leprous body and for a deadened body, a bath and salves for them. Baths and salves and drinks for the mickle body, *elephantiasis*, and swelling. In all fifteen leechdoms.

xxxiii. Leechdoms and drinks and salves and applications for pastules, either deadened or undeadened. Eight receipts.

xxxiv. A leechdom if a nail be off a hand, and against angnails, and against warty eruptions.

xxxv. Leechdoms mickle and excellent for a swarthened and a deadened body, and whence the disease cometh, and how a man shall treat it, if the body be deadened to that degree that there be not feeling in it; and how a man shall wean the dead blood away, and if it be desired to cut off a limb from the sick man or apply fire, how it shall be performed. Brewits and drinks and salves for the disease.

xxxvi. Leechdoms for the disease which is called circle addle or *shingles*; brewit and drinks and salves. This is a very troublesome disease, and here saith (our book) what meat or drink a man shall in this disease forego.

xxxvii. Leechdoms in case a man may not retain his mie, and have not command of it, and if he may not Urine mie, and if he mie blood; and if a wife (*woman*) be tender in that respect. Fourteen leechdoms.

xxxviii. Leechcrafts and wound salves and drinks for all wounds and *all* cleansings (*discharges*) in every wise, and for an old broken wound, and if there be bone breach on the head, and for a tear by a dog; and a wound salve for disease of the lungs, and a salve for an inward wound; and a salve if thou wilt cure a little wound quickly, and if a man be wounded with iron, or struck with wood, or with

---

1 *The cautery.*  
2 See viii.
men orc lim or lince ouerep onp epe hand oode gi meaph1 ute sic gi sif boll pule ealh eum euman peopo y purig lacedoma.

XXXVIII. Lacedomar pił aecer eunne omum y oupeallum y bancopum. pił ut ablegnedum omum y pił omena gebepze y pił omum opep hauum y pił peondum omum ± s y sic. apencal y reala pił eallum omum ealha trim kerp puriz.

XL. Lacedomar y apencai y reala pił póc adłe ealha pyxe.

XLI. Lacedomar ·pił epele pił innan oupeallle y omum.

XLII. Lacedomar pił dipe geolpan adłe y stanbep y pił geal adłe sic cymad op pepe geolpan adłe. sic bip adłe mepit abitapad pe heloma eall y ageolpap bpa god geolo seolue.

XLIII. Lacedomar pił precep bollan.

XLIII. Lacedomar pił cancecp adłe pre irl bixe y finjeneffe y realp reoppe cræftap.

XLV. Lacedomar y apencai pił adcum arccpe pił neadpan plege y bixe ± j plite ± j pił pon gi ip môno attcep gebeege ± j har halgan cunfcer ragnor Johannege gebed ± gealdon ± ic bpe opep leyttfe geecifi gealdso gehrappepi pił adcum arccpe ± pił pleogendum arccpe ± pyyle ± deoopum holgum ± gi ± hpa gebipece pyrm on precep pił pon lacedomar ± c ci môno foqbonen sic ealler ± xx. crapea pił attcep.

XLVI. Lacedomar cip ana pyrm on men peaxe sealf apene ± c lam pił pon ± v. lacedomar pre sune.
stone; and further salves if for a man a limb be struck off from a limb, finger or foot or hand, or if the marrow be out, and if a wound get foul. Of all from the beginning four and thirty leechdoms.

xxxix. Leechdoms against erysipelas of every kind and fellons, and bone diseases, for erysipelatous affections accompanied by external blains, and for the bursting of erysipelatous cysts, and for excessively hot erysipelatous attacks, and for running erysipelas, that is the disease called "fig." Drinks and salves for all sorts of erysipelatous affections. Thirty less by two.

xl. Leechdoms and drinks and salves for pock disease. In all six.

xli. Three excellent leechdoms for inward tubercles and erysipelas.

xlii. Leechdoms for the yellow disease, and a stone and for the gall disease which cometh of the yellow disease. This is of diseases the most powerful, the body becometh quite bitter and turneth yellow, as good yellow silk.

xliii. Leechdoms for dropsy.

xliv. Leechdoms for the disease cancer, that is, "bite," and smearings and a salve. Four receipts.

xlv. Leechdoms and drinks against every poison, against stroke and bite and rend of snake; and in case a man swallow poison, and a prayer of the holy thane of Christ, Iohannes, and an incantation and also another Scottish approved incantation, in Gaelic or Erse, either of them against every poison, against flying poison and swelling and deep gashes. If any one drink a worm in water, leechdoms against that; and if a man be tied with a magic knot. In all twenty receipts against poison.

xlvi. Leechdoms if King Ons worm wax on a man, a salve, a drink, and a plaster for that. There are five leechdoms of it.

---

1 A stone bath was a vapour bath, water being thrown on heated stones.
2 Reptile.
XVIII. Lacedemonius postulatus est, quia realib in his quibus non habitabant, non inveniri venit, etiamque omnes ad eum certatim iterum venire solent.  

XIX. Lacedemonius in hanc quodam re non esse malum, non malum esse, nimirum, cum non esset malum, etiamque non esse malum esse solent, etiamque non esse malum esse solent, etiamque non esse malum esse solent.
xlvii. Leechdoms and drinks and salves for “dry diseases”\(^1\) of many a kind, the best ones for “dry” worm on the feet. Twelve in all against “dry” diseases.

xlviii. Leechdoms for the worms which vex men inwardly, and against worms which be in the inwards of children, and childrens inwards sore. In all twelve receipts against them.

xl ix. A leechdom, single, separately, against the small worm.

\(^1\) A sort of dry rot: see the glossary. 

li. Leechdoms again hand worms and dew worms, and if a worm eat the head; a wax salve against the hand worm. Six receipts; four sorts in all.

lii. Leechdoms against worms which eat mans flesh.

liii. Two leechdoms against lice.

liv. Leechdoms for a worm eaten body and a mortified.

lv. A leechdom for a stricken body.

lvi. Leechdoms for a paralyzed body, and a bath salve.

lvii. Leechdoms and drinks and salves against the disease called “fig.”

lviii. Leechdoms for a wen salve and for wen boils.

lix. Leechdoms for paralysis, that is in English, lyft addle, and for “neurism.”\(^2\) Three.

lx. Leechdom for a burn; and salves. Eight in all.

lx i. Leechdoms for a pain in the joints, and for the lubricating secretion at the joints, called synovia, and if the synovia leak and the joint oil run out. Of all (these) receipts fourteen.

lxii. Leechdoms for fever, to heal it; drinks for that; against a tertain fever, and a quartan fever, and a quotidian fever; and against lent disease, that is (typhus) fever, and how against the disorder a man

\(^2\) Possibly νευρῶν πάρεσις; a kind of παράλυσις.
Læce Boc.

Læcedomar prid peond ceocean men dencceaf to
bon y hu mon feyle mecpan y gebedu y realmef open
bone dencce puigan y of cipacellum duncan. y pip
bracceoceum men. y pip peden heorpe y pid bon cal-
llum sex cæuenta.

Læcedomar pip aclece leodhunne y eelpideenne
y yerepceuener gealdon y dufte y dencceaf y realaf y
br to abl netnum nie. y gip hio abl pynde mannan
odde mapc undue y pynde seofon ealler cæuenta.

Læcedomar eft prid lenceen ade y papa peorep
godspellepu naman. y zeppu y gebedu y frigen
degal mon sum zeppu puitan. v. cæuenta.

Læcedomar ungemynde y pip dyffinum.

Læcedomar y dencceaf prid zentumenum mete
y gip eala me acrepd offe meoleen mete byy cæuenta.

Læcedomar pip bon gip hunta gebitre man-
nan y spide ofpe naman gangelperra rex dugende
cauenta.

Læcedomar pip pede hunder plite y pid
hunder dolce. vii. læcedomar.

Læcedomar gip mon fie to plieane ofpe to
umpane.

Læcedomar pip mege peofan fape y gip hoh
fimo ropod fie.

Læcedomar on lpilce tid blod fie to popenanne
on lpilce to poplaetenne y hu fie attrep mul fie
lyft on hlapmaepe tid. y be dencceum y utpopium
on pam monpe y yste pyrta on pam monde find to
pyrpanne.

1 Compare the chapter, and read y of spide y ofpe.
shall write upon the eucharistic paten the holy and the great name of God, and wash it with holy water in to the drink, and sing a holy prayer over it and the Credo and the Paternoster. Ten leechdoms.

Ixiii. Leechdoms for a fiendsick man (or demoniac), drinks for that, and how a man shall sing masses and prayers and psalms over the drink, and drink out of church bells, and for a lunatic man, and for the wood heart or frenzy, and for them all; six receipts.

Ixiv. Leechdoms against every pagan charm and for a man with elvish tricks; that is to say, an enchant-ment for a sort of fever, and powder and drinks and salve, and if the disease be on neat cattle; and if the disease harm a man, or if a mare ride him and hurt him. In all seven crafts.

Ixv. Leechdoms again for typhus, and the names of the four gospellers and writings and prayers; and in silence shall one write some writing. Five receipts.

Ixvi. Leechdoms for the idiot and the silly.

Ixvii. Leechdoms and drinks for meat taken, and if ale be spoilt or milken food. Three receipts.

Ixviii. Leechdoms in case a hunting spider¹ bite a man, that is, the stronger sort, and if another by name gangweaver,² bite him. Six capital receipts.

Ixix. Leechdoms for a rent of a mad dog and for wound of hound. Seven leechdoms.

Ixx. Leechdoms if a man be too lustful or too un-lustful.

Ixxi. Leechdoms for sore of the dorsal muscles, and if the heel sinew be broken.

Ixxii. Leechdoms declaring at what time blood is to be foregone, and at what to be let; and how the air is full of venom at Lammas³ time, and of drinks and evacuations on that month, and that worts on that month are to be worked.

¹ Now Salticus scenicus. Aranea venatoria is American. But here the tarantula was meant.

² Aranea viatica.

³ August 1.
Romane eall fiid pole pophtan him copf huf piid paene unlytte. e hu mon yfre blodlafe on pacna yex ena alecon on pav monan eho popgan on byrigam mehta e hronne berfe to lacanune. e yfre blod dolf yrelize. e yfre pu pille on finde blod pophtan offe on aephe. odi se yfre pu ne maefe blod dolf appiban. offe yfre pu ne maefe geolend aephe appiban. odi se yfre mon on finpe benfle ait blodhtan.

.lxxiii. Lectedom yfr men hyle huu cine.
.lxxxiii. Lectedom piid reappum e reappum on hune.

.lxxxv. Lectedom piid reappedum naegle.
.lxxxv. Lectedom piid zefjan.
.lxxxvii. Lectedom yfre pu pille yfre yfrele aetepno precu uz benfle.
.lxxxviii. Lectedom yfre men unluft the geolenge.
.lxxxviii. Lectedom yfre mon on langum pegg zeopurge.
.lxxx. Lectedom piid pon be mon hune popbpace.
.lxxx. Lectedom piid mielum cyle.
.lxxxii. Lectedom yfre men the reppinge to micel precu geolenge.
.lxxxiii. Lectedom to manfep fremmne.
.lxxxiii. Lectedom piid pon yfre mon punb etc.

.fol. 6 b.

.lxxxv. Lectedom piid pon be mon mundige piid hif peond to zeolhtanne.
.xxxvi. Lectedom piid mielum gange ofep land by kep he zeopuge.
.lxxxvii. Lectedom yfre manfep peax pealle zealle piid pon y yfre man calu sie.
.lxxxviii. Lectedomaf piid hopfet hnoole y yfre hopf zeallede sie. y yfre hopf tie oftesten ofpe ofep neat.

1 byrigam was written; now partly erased.
The Romans and all the people of the south wrought for themselves houses of earth against the ill air; and how a man shall forego bloodletting on each of the six fives of the moons age in the thirty nights, and when best to let blood, and if the incision for bloodletting take an ill turn, and if thou will let blood on an incision or on a vein, or if thou may not staunch the bleeding incision, or if thou may not bind up the flowing vein, or if one, in bloodletting, cut down on a sinew.

lxxiii. A leechdom if any limb of a man be chapped.

lxxiv. A leechdom against warts and callosities on a limb.

lxxv. A leechdom for a securfy nail.

lxxvi. A leechdom for itch.

lxxvii. A leechdom if thou will that an ill swelling and the venomous humour should burst out.

lxxviii. A leechdom if loss of appetite befall a man.

lxxix. A leechdom if a man tire on a long journey.

lxxx. A leechdom in case a man overdrink himself.

lxxxi. A leechdom against much cold.

lxxxii. A leechdom if suddenly too much watching befall a man.

lxxxiii. A leechdom for a mans voice.

lxxxiv. A leechdom in case a man eat something poisonous.

lxxxv. A leechdom in case a man try to fight with his enemy.

lxxxvi. A leechdom for much travel over land lest he tire.

lxxxvii. A leechdom if a mans hair fall off, a salve for that, and if a man be bald.

lxxxviii. Leechdom for swelled legs in a horse, and if a horse be galled, and if a horse or other neat cattle be elf shot.

1 Though a sidereal revolution of the moon often attains the thirtieth day of her age.
On pyram repleam leicepsaeptam zeemane fuit lece-domaef p[i]d eallum heapeb untoympetum.

Ohyra hatte pyre gezim du morespere þre peny fepete do [p]eap pulne pner to pote synupe bonne þi heapod miþ y dumce on nhit nepet. Pid heapod reepce
genim puden y peunod zeenupa y menz [p]ib eed y [e]le aseoh paph clad simpe miþ þi heapod y odde clam of
pam icelane pyre lege on þi heapod y belep pe ponne þu to pefte pille.

Laen. 1.

a Plinius Valerianus, de re Medica,fol.14 b, for elearing the head.

b Scapis neuter.

Pid pon icelane genim becomene þi pipon gezim spide

togedepere ke ane nhit hangian on clade simpe miþ.

Pid heapod reepce a hevan pyrraptruman zeunupa p[ ]i duhæg apaning do þi yeap on néb y ðumean fumpan up-

peapd hege y þæt heapod ho of dum þi pe b yeap maæge

þi heapod geond yman yæbbe hüm æn on mufe ele

ofpe hathepan þonne uplanæ álisse hungæ poðt lese

plopen of þam nèbbæ þa zihtæpan do spa gelome oppæt

hut ekene fie.

Laen. 1.

Pid heapod reepce genim hámpyræt nirseapeandee ze-
nupa lege on ecalæ pætep zniþ spide opp eall geleppned

fie bepe miþ þi heapod.

Pid heapod reepce genim healu heolopan þ spunde

fipelæan þ penceplian þ zepuræn pel on pætepæ ke-

pt peocan on þa eagan bonne hit hat fie þ ymn þa eagan

zniþ miþ þam pyrræt spa hatæm.

Pid heapod ece genim reaht þ ðe do ahföræ zepuræ

bonne to plypan do to hymhecan þ eorum hrokan þ

åa peadan netlæn zeenupa do bonne on þone plhpæn
In these first leechcrafts are written leechdoms for all infirmities of the head.

2. A wort has been named murra, rub it in a mortar as much as may make a pennyweight, add to the ooze a stoup full of wine, then smear the head with that and let the patient drink this at night fasting. For head wark, take rue and wormwood, pound them and mingle with vinegar and oil, strain through a cloth, smear the head with it; or work a paste of the same, lay it on the head and swath it up well, when thou will to bed.

3. For the same, take betony and pepper, rub them thoroughly together, let them hang one night in a cloth, smear with them. For head wark, pound some roots of beet with honey, wring them, apply the juice to the face, and let the patient lie supine against the sun, and hang the head adown that the juice may run all over the head. Let him hold before that in his mouth oil or butter, and then sit up and lean forward and let the matter flow off the face. Let him so do often till it be clean.

4. For head wark, take the lower part of homewort, pound it, lay it in cold water, rub it hard till it be all in a lather, bathe the head with it.

5. For head wark, take elecampane and groundsel and fen cress and gitrife, boil them in water, make them steam upon the eyes, when it is hot, and rub about the eyes with the worts, so hot.

6. For head ache, take willow and oil, reduce to ashes, work to a viscid substance, add to this hemlock and carline and the red nettle, pound them,
bepe mid. Pif hearpod ece hunder hearpod gbærnu to ahigan ċi mif ċi hearpod lepe ċin.

Pif hearpod pænce gendm epelatanz genduna on ecalh pæcet ċiit bespeoh handum ċi gendupa eluippnz do paepso bepe mid. Pif hearpod ece gendm hopan ċi pën ċi eced gbærnu mid hunige ċi finipe mid.

*Haarkavia.*

Pif hearpod ece gendm dileh bloftman xeod on eke finipe pa pæpapzan mid. 2Pif pon iecan gendm hecorpere hopner ahigan meng pif eeced ċi pofan speap hand on ċi pænze. Pif pon iecan gendm fiq ċil gendne midan lepa ċi penepe pæder eclep eulrhe ċejim tbogedene do ægel ċi hirte do eclep eulrhe. 3Pif pælpe ċil pæce finipe mid pæpene on pa healpe pe qap ne tie.

*Haarkavia.*

Pif hearpd ece gendm pa neadan netlan antedene gendmpula meng pif eeced ċi ægel ċi hirte do call tobagedene finipe mid. 2Pif hearpd ece laurer cpoppan gendmpula on eced mid eke finype mid ċi pæt pænze.

Pif pon iecan gendm midan pæap pæmng on ċi neapþyepel pe on pa qapan3 healpe mid. 3Pif hearpd ece gendm laurer cpoppan dukt ċi penepe meng tobagedene ægel eceed on finipe mid pa qapan healpe mid ċi pæpse menze pif pën pæg laurer cpoppan ċi pæpe midan sied ċiit on eceed do bæga empela ċiit ċon4 hneccan mid ċi pæp.

5Tacnu pæne abde ċi adl ecymd őp yrerpe pæzan upan plopedenpe oppe æpme oppe op bám ċi pæmpe reeal mon æpelst

---

1 Plinius, xx. 73.
3 mapan, MS.
4 Read ñone.
5 Alex. Trall. lib. i. cap. 12, partly word for word.
Leech Book. I.

For a head wark, take everlasting, pound it in cold water, rub it between the hands, and pound cloffing, apply it thereto, bathe therewith. For head ache, take hove and wine and vinegar; sweeten with honey, and smear therewith.

For head ache, take blossoms of dill, seethe in oil, smear the temples therewith. For the same, take ashes of harts horn, mingle with vinegar and juice of rose, bind on the cheek. For the same, take a vessel full of leaves of green rue, and a spoon full of mustard seed, rub together, add the white of an egg, a spoon full, that the salve may be thick; smear with a feather on the side which is not sore.

For ache of half the head, take the red nettle of one stalk, bruise it, mingle with vinegar and the white of an egg, put all together, anoint therewith.

For a half heads ache, bruise in vinegar with oil the clusters of the laurus, smear the cheek with that.

For the same, take juice of rue, wring on the nostril which is on the sore side.

For a half heads ache, take dust of the clusters of laurel, and mustard, mingle them together, pour vinegar upon them, smear with that the sore side. Or mix with wine the clusters of laurel. Or rub fique in vinegar the seed of rue, put equal quantities of both, rub the back of the neck with that.

Tokens of the disease. The disease cometh of evil humour flowing or evil vapour, or of both. Then

---

1 LEECH BOOK. 21

2 Against head ache; burn a dogs head to ashes, snip the head; lay on.

3 For a head wark, take everlasting, pound it in cold water, rub it between the hands, and pound cloffing, apply it thereto, bathe therewith. For head ache, take hove and wine and vinegar; sweeten with honey, and smear therewith.

4 For head ache, take blossoms of dill, seethe in oil, smear the temples therewith. For the same, take ashes of harts horn, mingle with vinegar and juice of rose, bind on the cheek. For the same, take a vessel full of leaves of green rue, and a spoon full of mustard seed, rub together, add the white of an egg, a spoon full, that the salve may be thick; smear with a feather on the side which is not sore.

5 For head ache, take blossoms of dill, seethe in oil, smear the temples therewith. For the same, take ashes of harts horn, mingle with vinegar and juice of rose, bind on the cheek. For the same, take a vessel full of leaves of green rue, and a spoon full of mustard seed, rub together, add the white of an egg, a spoon full, that the salve may be thick; smear with a feather on the side which is not sore.

6 For ache of half the head, take the red nettle of one stalk, bruise it, mingle with vinegar and the white of an egg, put all together, anoint therewith.

7 For a half heads ache, bruise in vinegar with oil the clusters of the laurus, smear the cheek with that.

8 For the same, take juice of rue, wring on the nostril which is on the sore side.

9 For a half heads ache, take dust of the clusters of laurel, and mustard, mingle them together, pour vinegar upon them, smear with that the sore side. Or mix with wine the clusters of laurel. Or rub fique in vinegar the seed of rue, put equal quantities of both, rub the back of the neck with that.

10 Tokens of the disease. The disease cometh of evil humour flowing or evil vapour, or of both. Then

1 LEECH BOOK. 21

2 Against head ache; burn a dogs head to ashes, snip the head; lay on.

3 For a head wark, take everlasting, pound it in cold water, rub it between the hands, and pound cloffing, apply it thereto, bathe therewith. For head ache, take hove and wine and vinegar; sweeten with honey, and smear therewith.

4 For head ache, take blossoms of dill, seethe in oil, smear the temples therewith. For the same, take ashes of harts horn, mingle with vinegar and juice of rose, bind on the cheek. For the same, take a vessel full of leaves of green rue, and a spoon full of mustard seed, rub together, add the white of an egg, a spoon full, that the salve may be thick; smear with a feather on the side which is not sore.

5 For head ache, take blossoms of dill, seethe in oil, smear the temples therewith. For the same, take ashes of harts horn, mingle with vinegar and juice of rose, bind on the cheek. For the same, take a vessel full of leaves of green rue, and a spoon full of mustard seed, rub together, add the white of an egg, a spoon full, that the salve may be thick; smear with a feather on the side which is not sore.

6 Megrim.

7 Ruta graveolens.

8 I hesitate to believe that ὑπάνα can mean from above; yet Alexandros says κατὰ συμπαθείαν τοῦ στουάχου, ὑπάνα means from above.
on da adle rodepeadpe blast latan ap adpe · aetep pon yecal man yppt δpene yellan y lacman pippan ba papan topa · τιφ τεο adl fie cumen ωφ macepe haepe ponne yecal man mid cealдум lacedommum lacman · τιφ hio of cealдум Intingan cynδ · ponne yecal m ön mid hatam lacedommum lacman zhēpepepe peacial mon nyttian y miceran yp pont richoman haele y aepm magen haebe · him deah yp him m ön on eape ḥpype zhēpece- cēde ele mid ophum zodum pyptum.

fol. 8 b.

ζενιμ ρης τοβροσενυμυμ υερδο τετυμικα l η λεγε ων πη υερος υραντι δηο δα ρυνδε υ υαδε. Εητ μηρη πον λειαν ζενιμ τυνερπίον υο ρε ρελ peaxeδ γ mọn ne ρερδ δο In ων ρου δη ρε υτεν mege ων πη υερος υ βατ peap.

Ρηρ πον λειαν εητ ζενιμ βανπυρτ υ αττοιαπαι υ δολιπιμα υ υ τυπυρπυρ υ βετονικα · δο ealle ων ρυρτα το ρυρτ δρενευ υ μεγε ρερ pe ριδ δα ρυνδαλ ριτυν γ κενταυμα γ ρεζηβαεδαι · καλα ημηβυτ βετονικα γ τιφ τα βραζεν υτριζε ζενιμ αερ πη υτυμ- αρπο υ γενε υ μεγε lythron1 pei δυμιγ γ αεηλ δα ρυνδε · γ mid acumban bepeve υ ροπλατ ων ρονυε · υ εητ ymb ḫiy dazag zēϕρατ ων ρυνδε · γ τιφ pe hala pepe pille habban peadne δυμιγ ymb ων ρυνδε πρε μα ρονυε τη φι λυε ne mealt zηhεlan. Ρηρ πον λειαν ζενιμ ρυδυροπαι γ ρυδу mepeυ γ κωραγ γ pei on butepan γ

1 Lythron, MS.
shall one first in the early disease let blood from a vein; after that shall be administered a wort drink, and the sore places shall be cured. If the disease be caused by mickle heat, then shall one cure it with cold leechdoms; if it cometh of cold causes, then shall one cure it with hot leechdoms, of either shall advantage be taken, and they shall be mixed, into a mixture that may heal the body and have an austere efficacy in it. It is well for him that one should drip for him in his ear oil made lukewarm with "other" good worts.

14. For broken head, take betony,bruise it and lay it on the head above, then it unites the wound and healeth it. Again for the same, take garden cress, that which waxeth of itself and is not sown, introduce it into the nose that the smell and the juice may get to the head.

15. For the same again, take wallflower and attorlothe and pellitory and wood marche and brownwort and betony, form all the worts into a wort drink, and mix therewith the small cleaver and centaury and waybroad, of all most especially betony, and if the brain be exposed, take the yolk of an egg and mix a little with honey and fill the wound and swathe up with tow, and so let it alone; and again after about three days syringe the wound, and if the hale sound part will have a red ring about the wound, know thou then that thou mayest not heal it. For the same, take woodroffe and woodroffe

---

1 *Betonica officinalis.*

2 *Lepidium sativum.*

3 Self sown; but a garden cress still.

4 "Εψηφωσ, therefore; but these were used like cephalic snuff; and never for broken head. See Nicolaos Myreps. xv.

5 *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

6 See Herbarium, xlv., to which assent is not easily given.

7 *Apium graveolens.*

8 *Scrophularia aquatica*; see Herb. Ivii.

9 *Galium aparine.*

10 *Erythraea centaurcum.*

11 *Plantago maior.*

12 The sense of ἑσπῆ is doubtful; but see glossary.
24

LICE BOC.

...
Marche and hove, and boil in butter and strain through a coloured cloth, apply it to the head, then the bones come out.

16. For chronic disorder of the head or of the ears or of the teeth through foulness or through mucus, extract that which aileth there, seethe chervil in water, give it to drink, then that draweth out the evil humours either through mouth or through nose. Again, thus thou shalt remove the evil misplaced humours by spittle and breaking; mingle pepper with mastic, give it the patient to chew, and work him a gargle to swill his jowl; take vinegar and water and mustard and honey, boil together cleverly, and strain, then let cool, then give it him frequently to swill his jowl, that he by that may comfortably break out the ill flegm.

17. Work thus a swilling or lotion for cleansing of the head, take again a portion of mustard seed and of navew seed and of cress seed, some men call it lambs cress, and of marche seed, and twenty pepper corns, gather them all with vinegar and with honey, heat them in water and have them long in the mouth, then the flegm runneth out. Again, another swilling in summer; mingle together a good bowl full of wine boiled down with herbs and a moderate one of vinegar, and hyssop, so the wort hight, its leaves and blossoms, and let the mixture stand for a night, and in the morning boil it over again in a crock (or earthen pot), and let him sup it lukewarm and swill his jowl and wash his mouth. For the same in winter, put in a chalice a spoon full of the dust of mustard and half a spoon full of honey, then after that mingle this with water, and heat it and strain it through a linen cloth and swill the jowl with it; after that leechdom frequently swill the throat with oil. Again for the same; take mallows, rub them into lukewarm wine, give it the patient to swill the jowl. For a broken
Lacedemoniae p[...]

Alex. Trall. lib. ii.
fol. 10 a.
Cf. Marcell. 268 b.
ol. 10 b.


2 Et of homena aemine et fæme et of platan eumd
and sore head; bruised rue\textsuperscript{1} with salt and honey; smear the forehead with it, the most approved leechdom is this for him whose head hath burning and painful throes. For the same again; rub rue in wine, give it to drink to the sufferer, and mingle vinegar with rue and oil; drip it on the head and smear therewith.

ii.

1. Leechdoms for mistiness of the eyes; take juice or blossoms of celandine, mingle with honey of dumbledores,\textsuperscript{a} introduce it into a brazen vessel, half warm it neatly on warm gledes, till it be sodden. This is a good leechdom for dimness of eyes. For the same, mingle the juice of wild rue,\textsuperscript{2} dewy and bruised, mingle with equally much of filtered honey, smear the eyes with that. For mistiness of eyes many men, lest their eyes should suffer the disease, look into cold water and then are able to see far; that harmeth not the vision, but much wine drinking and other sweetened drinks and meats, and those especially which remain in the upper region of the wamb and cannot digest, but there form evil humours and thick ones; leek and cedewort and all that are so austere are to be avoided, and care must be had that a man lie not in bed in day time supine; and cold and wind and reek and dust, these things and the like to these every day are injurious to the eyes. For mistiness of eyes, take green fennel, put it into water for thirty days in a crock (or earthen vessel), one that is pitched on the outside, fill it then with rain water; after that throw off the fennel and with the water every day wash the eyes and open them. Again, from the vapour and

\textsuperscript{1} The verbs are often suppressed.
\textsuperscript{2} Wild rue is a Hellenism, πηγανον άγρον, Dioskor. iii. 59, άμβλυτις; Plinius, xx. 51. These are \textit{regum harmala}.
\textsuperscript{a} Melle Attico, doubtless.
cægna mitte quæ reeappzere v rogofa ò def pif pon ë ph to donne. Òid cægna mitte genua celofozian reaper eucl vpne oferne miolet. Òiddan appozan reaper • ñ huniger teaper tu eucl eu mel meng to æpedene. Òi ponne mid ñepene ñedo ña cægaz on moyzenne òi ponne midzæb fæ. Òi ëf on æfen æffer òon ponne ò adnæsod mie v rogofon pon þæpe realpe ñeeappzere. Òenun piper meiole þæp þæ eild hæbbe do on þa cægaz.

Êòt æfele e aperture genuin balpam ñ huniger teaper ëm nucl ñemeg vœædene ñ fimpe mid þy.

Êòt þon iclean celofozian reaper ñ fætepæf fimpe mid þa cægaz ñ beðe. Biþ ponne relesu ò þi nuine þæpe celofozian reaper ñ macqypræse ò rubdan calha eim pela do hunig þo ñ baldsusam giþ þu hæebbe. Òi ñæt on òi pæt þe þu iht maæte on mid zëpoge æelefaz ñ nytta pel þæt hæt.

1 Pif cægaz mitte zæberped realte ñ zæmiden ñ pif døpeba hunig ñemeged fimpe mid.
2 Êòt miolet ñ posan ñ rubdan reaper ñ døpan hunig ñ æeener zællan vœædene ñemeged fimpe mid þa cægaz. 3 Êòt þene cellendpe zæmiden ñ pif piper meiole ñemeged æelige ofen þa cægaz.

a Med. de Quad. iv. 7.  
b Marcellus, 272, c. 
6 Marcellus, 272, c. 
6 Marcellus, 272, c.
4 Êòt hapan zællan genuine ñ fimpe mid.
5 Êòt cipce pune pinclan zæberpede to ahjan ñ þa ahjan ñemeg þid døpeba hunig.

1 Plin. Val. fol. 20 b.  
2 Plin. Val. fol. 21 b.  
4 Also Plinius Valerianus, fol. 20 b.  
5 For veras our author read vivas. Or Plinius Valerianus, fol. 21 b. where we read “Cochleæ vivas.”
steam of ill juices and from nausea cometh mist of eyes, and the sharpness and corrupt humour causes that, against which this is to be done. For mist of eyes, take of celandines juice a spoon full, another of fennels, a third of southernwoods juice, and two spoon measures of the tear of honey (virgin honey that drops without pressure), mingle them together, and then with a feather put some into the eyes in the morning and when it be midday, and again at evening after that, when it is dried up and spent; for sharpness of the salve, take milk of a woman who hath a child, apply it to the eyes.

2. Again, a noble craft. Take equal quantities of balsam and of virgin honey, mix together and smear with that.

3. Again for the same, juice of celandine and sea water; smear and bathe the eyes therewith. It is then most advisable that thou take juice of the celandine and of mugwort and of rue, of all equal quantities, add honey to it, and balsam, if thou have it, put it then into such a vessel that thou may seethe it with glue and make use of it. It does much good.

4. For mist of eyes, salt burnt and rubbed fine and mixed with dumbledores honey; smear therewith.

5. Again, juice of fennel and of rose and of rue, and dumbledores honey, and kids gall, mixed together; smear the eyes with this. Again, lay upon the eyes green coriander rubbed fine and mixed with womans milk.

6. Again, let him take a hares gall and smear with it.

7. Again, live perriwinkles burnt to ashes; and let him mix the ashes with dumbledores honey.

---

1 *Artemisia vulgaris.*
2 Or some cement; the original author perhaps meant a covered vessel sealed up with cement.
3 Doubtless from "melle Attico," read as melle attaei; the dumbledore is *apis bombinator.*
...Eft pyxt la celpa ea pica oun sunnan gemylte y piu hunig gemenique famhe mid.

Pi6 eagn a min te eft betonican reaup gezbeatenpe mid lupe pyxttumpum y appununpe y geappan reaup y celeponman em micel celpa men y vosadepe do oon eage. a

b Marcellus, 272, b.

b Eft pinolet pyxttumpum gemenigue gemen ig huniger reap^ feod bonne eft leolium ypyne hitelhe op huniger pienepe y gede bonne oun apene ampullan y bonne reappe pue famhe mid piu todurph oun ealdmutap peah pe hie paceye ynto.

Pi6 eagn a min te eft celeponman reaup ofpe papa bloetmena zepinge y gemen i6i doyena hunig gede oun apene pae plice bonne hitsum on reaupnum glebum ofpe oun abpan of y lint geden pue y bide anfrilide lyb pi6 eagnna simneppe.

Sume daz reaper anhipef nytiax y 6a eggan mid by sunnaid. Pi6 eagnna min te eft cophyries reap y pinolet reap gede bexea em pela oun ampullan bryge bonne on hzte sunnan y 6a eagan innepand mid by sunpe. c

b Marcellus, 272, a.

c Marcellus, 272, c.

...Ealder manere eagan beop unseappyno bonne peael he 6a eagan pecean mid zanibum mid zonsum mid lubum ofpe mid by pe hime mon bepe ofpe on peene pepinge 6 y hy realan nyttian lyctum y pophitium metum y hiopa heapod cemban y pepmod ymican ap bon pe

c Cf. Celsus, VI. vi. 34 and 29.

d Cf. Alex. Trall. p. 46, line 31, ed. 1548.

1 "Tantundem melis optimi despunmati" is turned "juice of honey."
8. Again, the fatty parts of all river fishes melted in the sun and mingled with honey; smear with that.

9. For mist of eyes again, juice of betony beaten with its roots and wrung, and juice of yarrow and of celandine, equally much of all, mingle together, apply to the eye. Again, mingle pounded root of fennel with the purest honey, then seethe at a light fire cleverly to the thickness of honey. Then put it into a brazen ampulla, and when need be, smear with it, this driveth away the eye mists, though they be thick.

10. For mist of eyes again, wring out juice of celandine or of the blossoms of it, and mingle with dumbledores honey, put it into a brazen vessel, then make it lukewarm cleverly on warm gledes, or on ashes, till it be done. That is a unique medicine for dimness of eyes.

11. Some avail themselves of the juice singly, and anoint the eyes with that. For mist of eyes again; juice of ground ivy and juice of fennel; set equal quantities of both in an ampulla, then dry in the hot sun, and smear the inward part of the eyes with that. For mist of eyes again, smear earthgalls juice, that is herdwort, on the eyes, the vision will be by it sharper. If thou addest honey thereto, that is of good effect. Further take a good bundle of the same wort, introduce it into a jug full of wine, and seethe three days in a close vessel; and when it is sodden, wring out the wort, and drink of the ooze sweetened with honey every day, after a nights fasting, a bowl full.

12. The eyes of an old man are not sharp of sight; than shall he wake up his eyes with rubbings, with walkings, with ridings, either so that a man bear him or convey him in a wain. And they shall use little and careful meats, and comb their heads and

---

1 *Achillea millefolium.
2 *Erythraea centaureum.*
3 In a litter.
boce. lece. hoc mete piecean. pib mon peal uncceapplynium selche pyncean to caxum. gemum pipor. gebeaz. spexer apple. hron realze. p in pib god realp. :}

pib melum eagece maniz man hrep miscelne ece on hif caxum. yune hik bonne gundle spelzean. hapeop pynt. mnil pyl ba pyrta ealhe on pieze. meolue bid pelpe lac. puec an on ba eazan. efz celepoman. pandulandelt leaf zeacep supe pid pin zemenze. :}

efz to melum eagece cuppleac mofopemad. pite-maqri pynt. mofopemad enua on pine lac standan. pia niht. pib thleb eagecal gemim bرومef ahsan. y bollan fulne hatep pinez. geoz. pypa lcylum on hate ba ahsan y do bonne on eepen tet. oodd eyperep do hunget hron to p meng tozeadepe do or peaj untpuman man- nef eazan. p appeaz efz ba eazan on chenim pyle. pib thle hapan geallan do peajime on ymb trea niht plidhe of pum caxum. pib thle gemin onrapee piah. p republic. samul aida on p yaece pona zed. on pycm caxum of pib swo piah bip zene. pib thle eed efz gezeaped selch y bepen mela gemen. tozeadepe do on p yaece hapa Lange hiple. pine hand on. :}

pib thle eahrealp. celepoman fead gemim on jam e pypmaipuman. znid on eald pin y on hunget do pipor to lac standan. nealtempne be yype. yutta bonne pu plapan pille. pib thle oxan plyppan mifereapide. y aloj munde pyle. on hapepan. :}

pib bon de eazan typen pudan seap y gace geallan y

\[\text{Read -bmef.}\]
drink wormwood before they take food. Then shall a salve be wrought for unsharpsighted eyes; take pepper and beat it, and beetle nut and a somewhat of salt, and wine; that will be a good salve.

13. For much eye ache. Many a man hath mickle ache in his eyes. Work him then groundsel and bishopwort and fennel, boil all the worts in water, milk is better, make that throw up a reek on the eyes. Again, let him mingle with wine celandine and woodbines leaves and the herb cuckoosour.

14. Again, for much eye ache, pound in wine the nether part of cropleek and the nether part of Wihtmars wort, let it stand two days. For pearl, an eye salve; take ashes of broom and a bowl full of hot wine, pour this by a little at a time thrice on the hot ashes, and put that then into a brass or a copper vessel, add somewhat of honey and mix together, apply to the infirm mans eyes, and again wash the eyes in a clean wyll spring. For pearl on the eye, apply the gall of a hare, warm, for about two days, it flieth from the eyes. Against white spot, take an unripe sloe, and wring the juice of it through a cloth on the eye, soon, in three days the spot will disappear, if the sloe be green. Against white spot, mingle together vinegar and burnt salt and barley meal, apply it to the eye, hold thine hand a long while on it.

15. For pearl, an eye salve; take seed of celandine or the root of it, rub it into old wine and into honey, add pepper, let it stand for a night by the fire, use it when thou wilt sleep. Against white spot, boil in butter the nether part of ox-slip and alder rind.

16. In case the eyes be tearful, juice of rue, and

---

1 The evidence, such as it is, for this rendering will be given in the glossary.
2 Herbar. i. Betonica officinalis.
3 Oxalis Acetosella.
4 Allium sativum, probably.
5 Cochlearia anglica, perhaps.
6 Primula veris elatior.
7 Alnus glutinosa.
dopan hunc calma em pela. ]?. eazon\(^1\) typen hepopert
honorar ahpan do on zeirpet rin. ?yme eazealpf pem
paenae zeinim epopleac y zapiene begea em pela zeenupa
pel tofomme zeinim pin y zeopat peallan begea em
pela zemen\(^2\) pem by leace do ponne on arpref kez stan-
dan mizon mihz on jam appate apping burn elaj y
zehlytte pel do on hopn. y yimb mihz do mid repere
on pem eage fe beftza laecedm.

Pem penne\(^2\) on eazon zeinim ja holan cepsan gebnaed
do on pem eage fpa he hatoft maecz.

Pem eagece zeorynne hizm grundspelzean y bisceop pyiz
y beopypit y final pail ja pyme ealle on patepe meolue
jem betere.

Pem eazna ece zeinim ja peadan honor an pail on pufum
spatum efpe on pufum calad y bepe ja eazon on jam
baje betere fpa oztup.

Pem eagece zeinim pifopindan trizi zeenupa apylle
on butepanz\(^3\) do on ja eazan.

?yme eazealpfe zeinim homteypna y hraete conm zinid
zogadepe do pin to afecoh burn clad do ponne on ja
eazon. ?yme eazna reppe y ece hiperl haper cuman
y piroq y ecead meng pel lege on clad bund on ja eazan
nihzepme. ?yme mon pecal eazealpfe pyizcean. *zeinim
streaphepean pifan nofopeapde y piroq zeenupa pel do
on clap bebnd meste lege on zeirpet pin kez zedpopean
on ja eazan anne dropan. ?yme eazealpfe pudubinder
leap pudumpece streaphepean pifan fieldne pepeod
oxza lyb celpomian zeenupa ja pyme spide meng pem

\(^{1}\) Galen, vol. xii. p. 335, ed. 1826.
\(^{2}\) Télos.
\(^{3}\) The MS. has butepan.
goats gall and dumbledores honey, of all equal quantities. If eyes be tearful, add to sweetened wine ashes of harts horn. Work an eye salve for a wen, take cropleek and garlic, of both equal quantities, pound them well together, take wine and bullocks gall, of both equal quantities, mix with the leek, put this then into a brazen vessel, let it stand nine days in the brass vessel, wring out through a cloth and clear it well, put it into a horn, and about night time apply it with a feather to the eye; the best leechdom.

17. For a wen on the eye, take hollow cress; roast it, apply it to the eye, as hot as possible.

18. For eye ache, let him work for himself groundsel and bishopwort and beewort and fennel, boil all the worts in water; milk is better.

19. For ache of eyes, take the red hove, boil it in sour beer or in sour ale, and bathe the eyes in the bath, the oftener the better.

20. For eye ache, take twigs of withewind, pound them, boil them in butter, apply them to the eyes.

21. Work an eye salve thus; take nut kernels and wheat grains, rub them together, add wine, strain through a cloth, then apply to the eyes. For acute pain and ache of eyes, mingle well crumbs of white bread and pepper and vinegar, lay this on a cloth, bind it on the eyes for a night. Thus shall a man work an eye salve, take the nether part of strawberry plants and pepper, pound them well, put them on a cloth, bind them fast, lay them in sweetened wine, make somebody drop one drop into the eyes. Work an eye salve thus; leaves of woodbind, woodmarche, strawberry plants, southern wormwood, green hellebore, Wisps or sties are called wuns in Devon.

1 Allium oleraceum?
2 Wisps or sties are called wuns in Devon.
3 Gentiana campestris.
4 In Herb. i. Betonica officinalis.
5 Acorus calamus.
6 Glechoma hederacea.
7 Convolvulus sepium.
8 Convolvulus.
9 Apium graveolens.
10 Artemisia abrotanum.
pinn do on cyrepem pæt offe ôn æpenum pæt hapa lær standan pædon mih offe ma æppung ga ypurta spide claene sædo ripon ôn y gespet spife leohthice mid hunige do riphan on horn y mid gespele do on ba eagan sæne dponan. Pyre eacrycalpe bynge • genua spreglip æppel y spref sprecle ættum y gebærmed ræle y ripoper maert gesç punitive call to dute aripth púph clabb do on naepe hæbbe him ôn by laer hit pîne • do medmicel on ba eagan mid top zare gespette him ææter y plæpe y bonne æppeah hu eagan mid claene pæste y on ñ paæer loegte. Pyre eacrycalpe eymen y spæreþbeþþean pîfe gesçupa spide pel y or gesct mid gespette pîne do In cyrepem pæt ñðde ôn æpem lær standan pela mîhta ôn æppung ga ypurte púph clab y ahlutþa spife pel so bonne on ba eagan bonne þu pille pælantan • zîf fio ræale þe to heal1 gespet mid hunige. Pid ærmæluum genuum ættum gemenit pid ípæl1 ba2 eagan uterpeapeð nálæp innan.

Pid ærmæluum mîpeapeð3 ærffroctu gesçopen ón mîpe y æppungæn pûph clab on eage sædon mundollice hælp. Yp þon þe mon siþæge þe genua æþumoman þelle spife ðp mûddan væl þþæah þelome þa eagan mid þu. Yp roce on eægum • genuum pad y mûddan y kleomocæn pyl on meolce on ñterpan y betepæ y pyre beþæge • pyl kleomocæ þæappan þy pudn eæappillan on meolcum.

1 Heal MS. If any word closely answering to Germ. Herbe, Lat. Acerbus, occurs in Saxon, it has not met my eyes; the context is our guide here. See Gl.  
2 spupe must be supplied.  
3 mîpeapeð, MS.
celandine, pound the worts much, mingle with wine, put into a copper vessel or keep in a brazen vat, let it stand seven days or more, wring the worts very clean, add pepper, and sweeten very lightly with honey, put subsequently into a horn, and with a feather put one drop into the eyes. Work a dry eye salve thus; take beetle nut (?) and sulfur, Greek olusatrum\(^1\) and burnt salt, and of pepper most, grind all to dust, sift through a cloth, put it on a fawns skin, let him keep it about himself, lest it get moist. Introduce a small quantity into the eyes with a tooth pick; afterwards let him rest himself and sleep, and then wash his eyes with clean water, and let him look in the water, that is, keep his eyes open under water. Work eye salve thus; pound thoroughly cummin and a strawberry plant, and souse with sweetened wine, put into a copper vessel or into a brazen one, let it stand many nights, wring the wort through a cloth and clear the liquid thoroughly, then apply to the eyes when thou may wish to rest; if the salve be too biting, sweeten it with honey. For imminution of the eyes, take olusatrum, mingle with spittle, anoint the eyes outwardly not inwardly.

22. For imminutions, the nether part of the herb ashthroat\(^2\) chewed in the mouth and wrung through a cloth, and applied to the eye, wonderfully healeth. In case a man be blair eyed, take agrimony, boil it thoroughly down to the third part, wash the eyes frequently with that. For a pock or pustule in the eyes, take woad\(^3\) and ribwort\(^4\) and brooklime,\(^5\) boil in milk, in butter is better, and work a fomentation. Boil brooklime\(^5\) and yarrow\(^6\) and wood chervil\(^7\) in milk.

---

\(^1\) Smyrnium olusatrum.
\(^2\) In Herb. iv. Verbena officinalis, but in the gl. Fenda.
\(^3\) Isatis tinctoria.
\(^4\) Plantago lanceolata.
\(^5\) Veronica beccabunga.
\(^6\) Achillea millefolium.
\(^7\) Anthriscus sylvestris.
Læcedomar pif callum eapena lape ye ece ye pif eapena adeafunge. Ye ðif pynmaf on eapen fynd offe

---

1 See the glossary on, it is σκυή, σύκωσις, not χέρωσις; this is a misinterpretation of an Hellenic word.

2 Read rapan.

3 ëa, MS. Read ëa m.
23. For worms in eyes, take seed of henbane, shed it on gledes, add two saucers full of water, set them on two sides of the man, and let him sit there over them, jerk the head hither and thither over the fire and the saucers also, then the worms shed themselves into the water. For "dry" disease in the eyes, which is called the disease fig, and in Latin is called χόμωσις,² No. Σόκωσις, the yolk of a hens egg and seed of marche and olusatrum and garden mint.³ Again for the disease fig, break to pieces a hock shank unsodden of a sheep, apply the marrow to the eyes. For thick eyelids, take three handfuls of mugwort, five of salt, three of soap, boil them till two parts out of three of the ooze be boiled away, then preserve in a copper vessel. For him who hath thick eyelids, take a copper vessel, put therein cathartic seeds and salt there among, take celandine and bishopwort and cuckoosour and attorlothe and springwort and English carrot, and a somewhat of radish, and ravens foot, then wash them all, then pour wine on; let it stand, strain again into the copper vessel; then let it stand fifteen nights and the dregs will be good. Have with thee clean curds and introduce into the vessel on which the dregs are, as much of the curd as may cleave thereon. Then scrape the scropings off the vessel, that will be a very good salve for the man who hath thick eyelids.

1. Leechdoms for all sore of ears and ache, and for deafness of ears, and if insects are in the ears or an

---

¹Worms are all creeping things, here insects, acari: Celsus has a chapter "de pediculis palpebrarum," Lib.IV. vii. 15,—"sive etiam vermi culos (oculi) habeant et brigan tes qui cilia arare et exu lacere "solent," Marcellus, 275, c. Cf. ibid. f. The disease in Hellenic was φθειράσις, and by keen eyes the insects could be seen to move, Actuarios.

²Hyoscyamus niger.

³Apium.

¹Mentha sativa.

⁵Artemisia vulgaris.

⁶Uncertain. See Herb. xlv. vol. I. Pref. lvi.

⁷Euforbia lathyris.

⁸Ranunculus ficaria.
cappiega. Y gu espan ydysen. Y cappiega fytyna

Marcellus,
285, f.

Marcellus,
286, d.

Sextus, cap. xi. 1. Lat.

Cf. Marcell.
284, c.

Cf. Alex. Trall.,
lib. iii. 1;
= p. 56, line 21, ed. 1548.

Cf. Marcellus,
287, d.

Marcellus,
285, b.

fol. 15 a.

fol. 15 b.

Pif capena fape je ece beconnian iran zepophite pa
leap pelp 1 zecnupa on peappum prespe do lpron zepo-
foeder eler to. Genim y bra placu mid piepe pulle dyype
on y eape. Erp pif bon ilean genim ciepan zefoep on
ele dyype on y eape bone ele. Pif cappiepe y pib
deape hunder tange y pementse y cellendepe zecnupa on
pin ofpe on eala afeoli do on eape. Pif bon ilean
jennm hanne pyrele zemylte y bonne zedo plac
on eape zedpyre on. Pif bon ilean genim ele. Genim eac
zore pyrele zedo on bonne zeppe y pari aper.

Pif bon ilean genim beolonan reap zepleep y bonne
on eape zedpyr. Bonne y pari zelifd.

Pif bon ilean genim zapleac y espan y zore pyrele
zemylte togeedep muung on eape.

Pib bon ilean genim aemena aexmu zempinka muung
on eape. Pib capena rape genim zate zegallan dyype
on y eape. Menz pib eu meoluc yif bun pille. Pib
eapena deape. Genim hpyrepef zegallan pib zesen hiand
zemenged zedpyre zepleeped on y eape.

Pif bon ilean zif espan pillen adceapian ofpe yrel
hlytse lie. Genim eopener zegallan eapping zegallan.
Bucean zegallan zemeng pib hunng calpa em pela dyype
on y eape.

Pif bon ilean zif 2 yrelne hlytse hæbbe ries reap
per pe be eoppam philh y chenofte reap zemeng pib
pin dyype on eape.

Erp ribban reap y zepleecne ele togeedep zemenged
dyype on pundoplipe hæld. Pif bon ilean genim pam-

---

1 Read pelye?  
2 Add hya, or mon.
earwig, and if the ears din, and ear salves. Fifteen receipts.

2. For sore and ache of ears, pound new wrought betony, the leaves themselves, in warm water, add a somewhat of rose oil, take that lukewarm with thick wool, drip it into the ear. Again for the same, take an onion, seethe it in oil, drip the oil on the ear. For ear wark and for deafness, pound the herb hounds tongue\(^1\) and fennmint\(^2\) and coriander in wine or in ale, strain it, apply to the ear. For the same, take hen grease, melt it, and then apply it lukewarm to the ear, drip it on it. For the same, take oil, take also goose grease, pour into the ear, then the sore departs.

3. For the same, take juice of henbane, make it lukewarm, and then drip it on the ear; then the sore stilleth.

4. For the same, take garlic and onion and goose fat, melt them together, squeeze them on the ear.

5. For the same, take emmets eggs, crush them, squeeze them on the ear. For sore of ears, take goats gall, drip it on the ear; mingle, if thou will, cows milk with it. For deafness of ears, take neats gall mixed with goats stale, drip it, when made lukewarm, on the ear.

6. For the same, if the ears have a tendency to grow deaf, or if the hearing be ill, take boars gall, bulls gall, bucks gall, mix equal quantities of all with honey, drip this on the ear.

7. For the same, if one have ill hearing, mingle juice of ivy, that which runneth by the earth, the cleanest juice, with wine; drip it into the ear.

8. Again, drip into the ear juice of ribwort and oil made lukewarm, mingled together, it wonderfully healeth. For the same, take rams gall, with urine of

---

\(^1\) *Cynoglossum officinale.*  
\(^2\) *M. silvestris.*
mer geallan mid hir pellep ultnemerccep mizopen gene-
menge pib batepan geot on eape. Eft pib pon ilean
huntheamer midh feap geplecct drype on eape.

Pib don ilean gemim celendpan feap grenepe meng
pib riire meolue y hunthe dpopen y riire geplect
toanme. Vip eapena adeapunge eft ellencroppan ge-
turnulad j feap pung on j eape. Eft pib don ilean
gemim coperer geallan - j reappuf j buccan meng pib
hunthe offe on ele pung on eape.

Eft pib don ilean gemim grienne aepenne feap lege
on yun gemim bonne j peap he lim of zap do on ja
ilean pullle pung on eape y mid paape ilean pullle pon-
toppa pae eape.

Pib j ilee eft gemim aemetan honf j eropalec j
neophopenbe ellennimde offe heolonan y ele gecnupa to
Somne pyume on fealle do bonne on eape papa peadena
aemetena honf - gemim bonne paedic j eeod enupa to
Somne pung on j eape. Tib pyrmach on eapan ym
gemim eopd geallan grenepe feap - offe human reap-
offe rynmoder reap spile papa an fpa pu pille geot j
feap on j eape j vith bonne pumna ut. Ynpe sealepe
gecnpa tightullan j leoporvyr 1 j por zedo bonne on
plaj paet mid eesde j punh adn apmng drype on j
eape. Pib pon pib eapan dyman - gemim ele do on mid
copexxe pullle j ropdytte j eape mid paape pullle bonne
pu plapan pille j do eft of bonne pu opmecene.

---

1 Read leaporpyry.
the patient himself after a nights fasting, mix with butter and pour into the ear. Again for the same, drip into the ear juice of the rind of a nut tree made lukewarm.

9. For the same, mix with womans milk juice of green coriander, and a drop of honey and of wine, warmed together. For deafening of the ears again, try alder bunches triturated, wring out the juice into the ear. Again for the same, take boars gall and bullocks and bucks, mingle with honey or in oil, wring into the ear.

10. Again for the same, take a green ashen staff, lay it on the fire, then take the juice that issues from it, put it on the same wool, wring into the ear, and stop up the ear with the same wool.

11. For the same, take emmets horses and cropleek and the lower part of alder rind or henbane and oil, pound them together, warm in a shell, then introduce into the ear the red emmets horses; then take radish and vinegar, pound them together, and wring into the ear. If there be insects in ears, take juice of green earthgall, or juice of horehound, or juice of wormwood, whatsoever of these thou mayest wish, pour the juice into the ear, that draweth the worm out. Work a salve thus; pound sinful and latherwort and leek, then place them in a glass vessel with vinegar, and wring through a cloth, drip the moisture on the ear. In case that there is a dimming in the ears; take oil, apply it with ewes wool, and close up the ear with the wool, when thou wilt sleep, and remove it again when thou awakest.

---

1 Sambucus nigra.
2 This talk of "emmets horses" is merely a misunderstanding of the ιπποδρόμιακες of Aristoteles. Hist. Anim. viii. 27. The translation by Plinius, "formice pennisae," that is, male ants, is commonly accepted as true, of course, but it is both philologically and physically unsatisfactory.
3 Allium sativum.
4 Erythraea centaurium.
5 One of the sedum tribe, or all.
6 Saponaria officinalis.
Laecestomar nib healyzunde s prope ralen hcapehe he
hia ne • s eac nib zelalheihe s hrozan • s repaceu • nib
fropprope • xiii. epafev.

Nip healyzunde bonne apevev onfinne pe healzyund
pelan fimpe hine rona mid hruypevev ofve iprvas mid
oxan zelal s ip acunmod ymb peapa mih bid hail.
Nip pu polde pitan hcapehe s healy zund fie • zemn
angeltrapeceean zedalne lege on sa ecope hep hia apuyuen
fie s heppob pette upan mod heapyun • sip hia healy-
zund bid le pyrum pyri to copfan • sip hia ne nip he
hup pehal. Eftp nip healy zundae zemn eclevede s bepan
toapepe zedodene s aleze on Sona topepe. Eftp lece-
dom nip ron ilecan zemn raxephevee zedeneve s
bonne zedund smale s nip hurj zemvende s on zedon
Sona bid pel. Nip ron ilecan eftp galbanum hatte
fukepe pyrii lege pa on bonu fropprope • bonne aithio
hio mid eall hia yrelan repan uet s pone zund.

Nip ron ilecan eftp hepen melo u hip uruop pie s epek
• s eke meng tofonne keb do enlret ofpe eiper muge-
ban to to onlegene do on pone zund. Pip healy zundae

12. Again for the same, try wormwood sodden in water in a new kettle, remove it from the hearth, let the steam reek upon the ear, and when the application\(^1\) has gone in, close up the ear with the wort. Against earwigs, take the mickle great windlestraw\(^2\) with two edges, which waxeth in highways, chew it into the ear, he, the insect, will soon be off.

**iv.**

Leechdoms against a purulent humour in the neck, and tokens of it, whether it be such, and also for swellings in the jowl and throat and weasand, and against quinsy. Fourteen receipts.

2. Against a purulence\(^a\) in the neck, when first the Struma, Maren-neck ratten begins to exist, smear it soon with gall of a beeve, or best of an ox; it is a tried remedy; in a few nights he will be whole. If thou wouldst know whether it be neck purulence,\(^b\) take an earthworm entire, lay it on the place where the annoyance is, and wrap up fast above with leaves; if it be neck ratten the worm turneth to earth, if it be not, he, the patient, will be whole. Again for neck ratten, take coriander and beans sodden together, and lay on, soon it removes the disease. Again, a leechdom for the same, take a water crab burnt and then rubbed small and mingled with honey and done on, or applied, soon he will be well. For the same again, a southern wort has been called galbanum, lay it on the neck pain, then it draweth altogether out the evil wet or humour and the ratten.

3. For the same again, mingle together here or barley meal and clear pitch\(^c\) and wax and oil, seethe this, add a boys or a childs mie, make into an external application on the matter. For ratten in the

---

\(^1\) It; the application, because cream is masculine.

\(^2\) *Cynosurus crisissimus*, some; *Agrostis spica venti*, some.
et patre peadan netelan pyrrtannan zeodorene on ecede y gebateanne y on peachlaper piban on aled. yf re sunb biph bonne onzinnende fio realp hine todyb. yf he biph cadv hio hine onynd y spu asteid y yrel ut op y he hal biv.

Eft pib pon manispeald taen y lacedom pit healygunde offe gezilphile 1 oideb miztan offe rapanede. Sio adl yr tregea cynna. Opef if on jam gezile y bonne mon bonne mif onynd biph zebrpef zeppollen y biph read yimb ja hrapeztanga y ne maeg fe man ephese ephian ac biph afnomod. ne maeg eac hath pepejegan no pel hrapean ne fenne maeph ne bid peep adl hrapepe to freene. Opef yr bonne on pepe miztan biph fyyle y lyfien fe ne maeg naht zecepefan y bidd pe elde ze on jam speopan ze on pepe zanfan. ne maeg fe man pel ephem. ne borne speopan on ceppan. ne biph heapeb roeb on hyldan y he hit napolan zeceon maeg y butan biph man pajop ulge he biph yimb gpeo mith zepean. yf fie pepe ade brynne Inman haeq ftpanz y mon ne maeg utan zeceon fio biph dy freecnep. yf bonne fie 2 on zebrpepehe healye ja ceacan afpollen y fio miztu y bu ja taen zeceo bonne fona ket bu lim bled on adepe. yf bu y bunytenen ne maeg fceappa him ja pecanan y him deah.

Sele him fceappne pyrrtpeene pyrune hyn miter aefep pon beupnd pon speopan y lege on lacedomaf ba pe utteen ja yrdean patan y paet fap bonne biph paem pyrpe pen. Pyrpe him y paldpe zeum spiner pyyle zeisyme ane hpaede paman Innpeapnde mid jam pyrle pyl bonne peopp gole fceapan to on ba paman y zepelle y bonne hit fy gemylte do bonne on linenne cla lege on y pyn y bepefe do y pel eft on on deag. y biph spu betepe spa

1 gezilphile. MS. 2 Read feen.
neck again, use a root of the red nettle sodden in vinegar and beaten, laid on in the manner of a cake of wax; if the matter be then beginning, the salve driveth it away; if it be old it openeth it, and so the evil riseth out till he be hale.

4. Again for that, a manifold token and a leechdom for the neck ratten or jowl swelling or swelling of the throat or weasand. The disease is of two kinds; the one is in the jowl, and when one openeth the mouth it is both swollen and is red about the uvula; and the man can not easily breathe, but will be smothered; he can not also swallow aught nor speak well, nor hath he voice; this disorder, however, is not dangerous. Another sort is when there is a swelling in the throat and purulence, he, the patient, may not speak aught, and the swelling is both on the neck and on the tongue; the man can not well breathe, nor turn his neck nor lean forward his head so that he may see his navel; and except one attend to him somewhat speedily, in about three days he will be deceased. If the burning of the disease within be strong, yet there are no external signs of it, it is so much the more dangerous. If then on either side the jaws be swollen and the throat, and thou see the tokens, then soon let thou him blood on a vein; if thou may not carry that through, scarify for him his shanks, that doth him good.

5. Give him a sharp wort drink, warn him off meat, after that bandage the neck, and lay on leechdoms which may draw out the evil humour and the sore, there will be then hope of recovery. Work him the salve thus; take swines fat, smear the inside of a broad pan with the fat, boil up, then cast goose sharn into the pan, and make lukewarm, and when it be melted then put it on a linen cloth, lay it on the sore, and swathe up, apply that pretty often in a day, and it will be the better the oftener thou renewest
pu ororp edmpart jà realpe j oropor onlegæt fio tihò jy yrel ur.

Pib healhunde xenim peax y ele zemeng pib nojan blofæman j zemef toçedere do þæg on. Pib speoncope pyre on lécgende realpe · xenim peanper; gelyndo y hæpan ðægæ ðæ peax ealha em pæla pyre to realpe ðægæ mid. aÈÈ pib þon heal pif pu münde hæpæ humber þoð æðuge þone y zætm j ælyæ j ægeald yj pib þæpe speoncope y þonne þeapæ þe menz pib hæng ðægæ þone speonan mid yj biþ striæ gælæ y jod pib speleþe ablæpægæ y brænæpæ y pib þæpa ceacæa ze-spele æðææ ætæpægæ · ðæcel þæah ðæ hænd ðæ hænan ðææ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ þæ ðæ þae
the salve and the oftener thou layest on. It will
draw the evil out.

6. For matter in the neck, take wax and oil, mingle
with rose blossoms and melt together, put this thereon.
For swerecothe or quinsy, work an onlaying salve.
Take suet of bull and grease of bear, and wax, even
quantities of all, work to a salve, smear with it.
Again for the same, if thou find a white thost\(^1\) of
hound, dry it and rub it, and sift it, and hold it
against the swerecothe, and when need be mingle with
honeys, smear the neck with it, that is a strong salve
and good for such upblowing or inflation and brunella,\(^1\)
and for swelling of the jaws, or smothering. The
hound must gnaw a bone ere he droppeth the thost,
then will the thost be white and mickle; if thou
takest and gatherest it at the fall, then it is not too
unsweet of smell; one shall further often also swill
the jowl in this disease, and swallow vinegar mingled
with salt. Again, he shall swallow down three bowls
of the juice of cinquefoil, little ones. For swerecothe
or quinsy again, use garlic rubbed in vinegar which
be mingled with water, swill the jowl with that. For
quinsy, again, seethe the siftings of rye on sweetened
water, swill the gullet with it, if the swere be sore,
let the swillings also be whilom hot. Besides it is
also laid down for this disease, that blood be let under
the tongue or from an arm, and on the morrow apply
a clyster. Further if it be a boy, let (blood) on the
neck; and in this disease it is well to warn off (the
sick) from wine, and specially from flesh meat, lest
the gullet be swollen.

V.

In case that a mans mouth be sore, take betony
and triturate it, lay it on the lips. For a month

\(^1\) A disease resembling diphtheria; otherwise, Prima.
geblegenadpe tunzan pyleape. & buemdel leap pyl on pætepe hafa lange on mufe & gelome. • if monnep opad lie pyl genuin bepen mela god. & elene humg • hirte read genuin call tosonne & zniid pa tep mid spiide & gelome.

. VI.

Laccedomar pip toð repiec & pip pyrimun ze pip ðam ðrepian todece ze pip ðam1 ðrepian.

Pip tof repiec, a becomcan feod on pune of þuddan dæl spere ponne geond pone mud lange hpile.

Pip tof repiec pip pyrim ete • genuin eald holen learp & hirpeot ceop neofepæapide y paluan uþepæapide beypyl tru dæl on pæte geot on bollan y geona ymb ponne reallad pa pyrimay on bote bollan. • if pyrim ete pa ted genuin open geape holen pindie & ceorop þtooan mopean pel on ðpa hatum2 hafa on mufe ðpa hat ðpa þu hatost mage. Pip toð pyrimum genuin ñe mela y beolonan ræd & þeak ealhæ on pela menz tosonne pyne to þeak canbelle • y þeppen lat peocean on pone mud do blee hraple undep ponne reallap pa pyrimay ðn.

Pip tof repiec zeþæyn hirte read y zapleac bepec on zeðæom zeþææ ð beþend y þirpor y þeþæþæþæ gziind eal tosonne lege ðn.

Pip tof repiec þrepey pe ðel on pune neofepæapide oddie on ecede pip ðpa ðu hatost mage. Pip toðpæÆnce

pib, MS. | 2 hatum repiec ?
salve and for a blained tongue, boil in water fiveleaf, that is, cinquefoil, and bramble leaves, have it long in
the mouth and frequently. If a man’s breath be foul, take good barley meal and clean honey and white
salt,\(^1\) mingle all together, and rub the teeth with it
much and frequently.

vi.

1. Leechdoms for sharp pain in the teeth and for
worms, either for the upper tooth ache or for the
nether.

2. For tooth wark, seethe betony in wine to the
third part, then swill the mouth thoroughly for a long
while.

3. For tooth wark, if a worm eat the tooth, take an
old holly leaf and one of the lower umbels of hart-
wort,\(^2\) and the upward part of sage, boil two doles\(^3\)
in water, pour into a bowl and yawn over it, then the
worms shall fall into the bowl. If a worm eat the
teeth, take holly rind over a year old, and root of
carline thistle, boil in so hot water? hold in the mouth
as hot as thou hottest may. For tooth worms, take
acorn meal and henbane seed and wax, of all equally
much, mingle these together, work into a wax candle,
and burn it, let it reek into the mouth, put a black
cloth under, then will the worms fall on it.

4. For tooth wark, burn white salt and garlic,
make them smoke on gledes, roast and tear to pieces,
and add pepper and clubmoss, rub all together and
lay on.

5. For tooth wark, boil in wine or in vinegar the
netherward part of ravens foot,\(^4\) sup as thou hottest
may. For tooth wark, bray together to dust rind

\(^1\) That is, the best, purest salt.
\(^2\) Seseli; perhaps, however, Hart-
bramble, \textit{Rhamnus}, may be meant.
\(^3\) That is, two of worts to one of
water.
\(^4\) \textit{Ranunculus ficaria}.
Læce Boc.

f. 19 b. Marcellus, 296, h.

Herbar. Apul. i. 13.

lautheamer munde y hoom munde gemena to dulte abyig on pannan find utan iva teb peace on gelome. :

Pyre pyr tobery alpe oerepere mund y hunig y mihorn meng tosomme lege on iva eac realpe of penpyrite on iva ilcan pyrman. :

Pib jam irepan topece gemena piyopimdan lead apping on iva nosi. Pib jam irepan topece pyl mid pe roborne of jast lie bleden. :

Eft gemena elmer munde geberam to ahfan gemena iva ahpan pyr pasef y afseh hapa jast pasef lange on mufe. Eft gemena teappan eop spile. :

.VII.

Xif mon blode haecpe gemena becomcan spile spa

.VIII.

Pib blace on yplitan pyr to bepe pencpen f y neopopeapiude leg . aeremunde eapfan pyr on pasepe lange bepe mid.

To realpe pyr blace on yplitan ompan neopopeapiude pa pe spimme do realt to y plitan y aeg. Bhup pyr blace on yplitan gemelte eald spie bup on pon . do gezirandenne pirop on y epoplec haecenep melper tru doel spile pyr piropere apyl haec hepeta gemena pyr hyoe findeu gepeft aetep peapme. Pib blace gemena neopoper hoom geberam to ahpan y specy y geberam realt y pice to ahfan y spa ofep pecel y gebern ompan finale y gemena call to bupere y fimpe
of nut tree and thorn rind, dry then in a pan, cut the teeth on the outside, shed on frequently.

6. Work a tooth salve thus, mingle together oversea rind and honey and pepper, lay on. Work also a salve of wenwort in the same wise.

7. For the upper tooth ache, take leaves of withewind, wring them on the nose. For the nether tooth ache, slit with the tenaculum, till they bleed.

8. Again, take elms rind, burn to ashes, mingle the ashes with water and strain, hold the water long in the mouth. Again, take yarrow, chew it much.

vii.

1. If a man break up blood, take as much betony as three pennies weigh, rub in goats milk, give for three days three bowls full to drink.

viii.

1. For a blotch on the face, boil for a bath fencress and the netherward part of sedge, ash rind, tares, boil long in water, bathe therewith.

2. For a salve against a blotch in the face, use the netherward part of dock, which will swim, add to it salt and curds and egg. A brewit for a blotch on the face, melt old lard, on that a brewit, add ground pepper, and cropleek, two doles of wheaten meal as well as of the pepper, boil a little, take of it three slices, after that go to bed and get warm. For a blotch, take harts horn, burn to ashes, and sulfur, and burnt salt and pitch burnt to ashes, and so oyster shells, and beat sorrel small, and mingle all into a brewit, smear

---

1 By Sect. 7, it appears by τερ is meant the gums, τοφερομεν.  
2 Cinnamon.  
3 Nasturtium officinale.  
4 Carex.  
5 This seems by Gerarde to be duckweed, Lemna.  
6 Allium sativum.  
7 Rumex Acetosa.
Cf. Marcell. 290, c.

VIII.

Cf. Marcellus. 291, c.
therewith. Again, a salve, boil in pressed sheeps grease, hawthorns blossoms, and the small stonecrop and wood-roe, then mingle mastic therewith and a little butter.

ix.

1. If blood run from a mans nose too much, take green betony and rue, pound them in vinegar, twist them together like as it might be a sloe, poke it into the nose. A blood stopper; eat the netherward part of bishopwort or drink it in milk. To stop blood again, take hedge cleavers, bind it on the neck.

2. As a blood stancher again, put springwort¹ into the ear.

3. To stop blood again, put waybroad² into the ear.

4. To stop blood again, poke into the ear a whole ear of bere or barley; so he be unaware of it. Some write this: . . . . . . . . . . either for horse or man, a blood stancher.

x.

For snot and poses or catarrhs; take the netherward part of stinking hellebore,³ pound it well with water; if it be green do not apply water to it, then wring on the nose.

xi.

For sore lips, smear the lips with honey, then take film of egg, scatter it with pepper, and lay on.

xii.

For distorted mouth, take dock and old swines grease, work to a salve, set on the wry part. For swelling of gullet, for that, everfern⁴ also shall come

¹ Euphorbia lathyris.  
² Plantago maior.  
³ Helleborus viridis.  
⁴ Polypodium vulgare.
spīlē pīp ῥον ῥεεαl εκοππρεαπμ cec ῥα y xypμηyαн pyλ on meoλεe ῥυp ῥονεε y γεβηβε μυδ. ῥιp εελαn spīlē biρεεοp ρυμε aτετιλαδε μιδεεαpδε y ελαταν pyλ on εαλαβ.

.XIII.

Πιδ εαιρεεειδε ληρη επυδυ γεενηπα spīlē γιμαл deo ῥεγερ ι ηρητε το ι μενγ ῥα ηu δειε τεαpη ον- ιμδ μιd peax adorable feoπa μιd seoloε piekε feiμε μιd poonne μιd pepe pealpe uthα η μηαα αεп pe seoloε poηιζε· ηπ tofoμμε τεo pece μιd ηαnda feiμε ερτ poна.

.XIII.

Πiп peαδαn· πεεεη lytel spεηl spεξεl αεпpe peax ηινηπεη ρυμε հοπμ δηπηε· ηυμαη haζεργηηε on ηυτηηημ εαλαβ.

.XV.

1 Pιp hpoζηαn ήu he μηπηεηεe ηοn μοn ηεκμε y ήu ήυμ μηη εαλ ηεγλe. Se hpoζηα ʰαιεp μαμεζεlδεηe τοεηεηε spα ηα spεεl ηεζδ μηπηεηεu· ηπηημ εσμδ οp υμεμεζεηηηε ήαζο· ηπηημ οp υμεμεζεηηηε εελe· ηπηημ οp υμεμεζεηηηε δηηζεηηηe.

Pyρe δηεηε pιp hpoζηαn· ζεηηη μεζεpηηε ηεζp on κηγεηεηεμ εηελε y pyl ηp y lιο ² sιe sηπηε peηε· y lιο ² sιe οp hpeκεηεm μεaλεη zeρoηηη ζεηηηη ηοnεe εκοπp- ηεηηpμεf μαηεt biηεεoρ pyρe· ήυηδ heοδεηα· δηeηηηe hpoζηαn ηινηpηεn ηo ηo ηαll ιn peηε δηηeηε μιd- seλδαζαη y ηoηηα pιp η ηεaλeηηζ yεηδεαζ. Pιp hpoζηαn

---

1 Bιχ. | ² Rεad ιc.
into use, and boil cockle in milk, them sup some and bathe with it. For swelling of gullet, boil in ale bishopwort, the netherward part of attorlothe, and burdock.

xiii.

For hair lip, pound mastic very small, add the white of an egg, and mingle as thou dost vermillion, cut with a knife the false edges of the lip, sew fast with silk, then smear without and within with the salve, ere the silk rot. If it draw together, arrange it with the hand; anoint again soon.

xiv.

For watery congestions\(^1\) called \(\kappa\lambda\delta\omega\varepsilon\zeta\), a little incense, some sulfur, beetle nut, wax, ginger; let the patient drink through a horn horchound and hawkwort\(^2\) in clear ale.

xv.

For host or cough, how variously it comes upon a man, and how a man should treat it. The host hath a manifold access, as the spittles are various. Whilom it cometh of immoderate heat, whilom of immoderate cold, whilom of immoderate dryness.

2. Work thus a drink against cough. Take mugwort,\(^3\) seethe it in a copper kettle, and boil till it\(^4\) be very thick, and let it\(^4\) be wrought of wheaten malt; then take of everfern most, bishopwort, water agrimony,\(^5\) pennyroyal,\(^6\) singreen,\(^7\) set all in a vat, give to drink at the middays, and forego what is sour and every-

---

\(^1\) \(\beta\rho\gamma\chi\alpha\kappa\eta\lambda\gamma\), perhaps.
\(^2\) Hieracium.
\(^3\) Artemisia vulgaris.
\(^4\) The gender of the pronoun makes it refer to the wort, whereas the process seems to require a masculine, referring to the potion.
\(^5\) Eupatorium cannabinum.
\(^6\) Mentha pulegium.
\(^7\) Sempervivum tectorum.
Ept. genuim hunan feod on rætepe fele ipa peappme ðunican.

Ept. genuim clyppunt fume men hatað pocef eifhe fume eapynth. Þo þu þu þeonoþt opin muñne þunon feof þa on rætepe of þi ðurðdan1 dael þæþ poper of fele ðurðan þurpa on ðæt.

Pib hpoftan ept. genuim fæmnitan pyt on ealaþ yele ðurðan. Ept. genuim ðurþacen bermudæd pyt on ealah yele ðurðan.

Ept. genuim hopan þeopan peade netelan pyt on moolee. Ept. genuim pib hpoftan þ pib anþþeþte plæþan þoðne dael bo bollan þulne pynne to beþyl þurðdan dael on þa þype þupe on þæt neþþig.

Ept. genuim mapubian pyt on ealah bo þumþo þon. Ept. pib anþþeþte þip men feþ þryce hpofta. genuim þryce þuþde þynne leþe on þæþne þuan þead eymed ðu feþe hoprn on ðurþce þonue þumce.

Pib þurþum hpoftan ept. genuim colonan þallue eþe on hunþer þeþpe.

fol. 22 a.

XVI.

Pib þreoff þpeþe genuim þa lymeþlum culmillan þ caþmed pyt on hlyþþum ealþ þupe þurþce. Ept. genuim þreopþeþ hpoftelam þ yþþþan yþþan þunne þalluþþum ealþ þurþce þene þulne þæþ þæþ þurþþig.

Pyl on ealah pib þon ðeþan þuþul mapubian þoþþþan þurþce. Pib þreoff þpuþe genuim þuþdan þunne þ
thing salt. Again for host, take horehound, seethe in water, administer it so warm to drink.

3. Again, take cliffwort, some men call it foxes cliff, some riverwort, and let it be wrought past midsummer, seethe it in water till the third part of the wash be off, give it thrice a day to be drunk.

4. For host again, take sea mint, boil it in ale, give to drink. Again, take black alder rendered and purified, boil it in ale, give it to be drunk.

5. Again, take hove, yarrow, red nettle, boil them in milk. Again, take against host and against breast anguish, a good portion of slary, add a bowl full of wine, boil away a third part on the wort; let the patient sup it at night fasting.

6. Again, take marrubium, boil it in ale, add pepper. Again, for breast anguish, if a man have a dry host, take a thin slice of lard, lay it on a hot stone, shed cummin on it, set it on a horn, let the patient drink in the smoke.

7. For a dry cough again, take elecampane and comfrey; let the patient eat them in virgin honey.

1. For acute pain in the breast, take the little centaury and cummin, boil in clear ale, let the patient sip and drink. Again, take pennyroyal and cockle, artichoke, let him boil in clear ale, let him drink a cup full at night fasting.

2. Boil in ale for the same, fennel, marrubium, betony, and let the patient drink. For pain in the breast, take rue, horehound and abrotanum, rub to-

---

1. *Arctium lappa.*
2. *Glechoma hederacea.*
3. *Lamium purpureum.*
4. *Angina pectoris* seems too limited.
5. *Salvia sclarea.*
6. Lye understands cymeas as *χαμαίδρος,* germander, going by the syllables.
7. *Artemisia abrotanum.*
APPOZANAN SEZMID TOSONNE FINALE ON MOPERPE MENG
PI3 HUN IN J MIP DAZAF ADEE DAE AP METE PIPE CUELEF
PULLE ZEPRES.

.XVII.

Pip heoper paepe midan geln seop on ele u do alpan
ane yntfan to timpe mid py z3 erl3 pam fape. Pip
heoper ece zip him on Innan havep heoper paepe fie
ponne him ryxp mid on saene heoptan y hine peged
pupit y pip unnhhteighe.

Pype him ponne 6zan b3d y on pam ece fupeme
pade mid realze py meig pefan 5io pund zehaeled. Pip
heoper ece eet geenm zhipunan seop on meolce plele
spucan - vi. dazaf. :

Eet moperpeapd eoppeapn zhipunan - peghep[dan]
yl tosonnen plele spucan. Pip hoper ece eet geenm
pippe y 5 ecymen y coott sezmnid on bero 6pbe on
paepe plele spucan.

.XVIII.

Paul. Aegineta,
XVII. 56.
Alex. Trall.
vii. 15.

Dpnan pe miela zeoxa cume obbe hu lui mon
vican peule. Se cym3 dp pam fipde acoaloban magan -
offe of pam to fipde alhatoban - oode dp dp to miscalpe
pylle - offe of to miscalpe keqende - oode of yrelum
paean - pthendun y wecoppendun bone magan - zip
ponne fe peoca man pumh fipdepenpe aippe bone yrelan
hutendan paean on peg - ponne popstent pe zeohfa - fippe
ja beah pam monnum pe por ylpe zihfa phihd oode
poppon pe he Innan geypp 5 eac pe zeohfa pe pe of
paet yrelan paean miscalnute cymd havep heape fippe
spucef - pe pypped miscalpe maporan eac y fe hine bep -
ponne pe zeohfa of paepe idlan pambe cymd y of paepe
Leech Book. I.

gethër small in a mortar, mingle with honey, and for three days, every day before meat, let the patient take three spoons full.

xvii.

For pain in the heart, seethe a handful of rue in oil, and add an ounce of aloes, rub the body with that, it stilleth the sore. For heart ache, if there be to him within, a hard heart wark, then wind waxeth in the heart for him, and thirst vexes him and he is languid.

2. Work him then a stone bath, and in that let him eat southern radish\(^1\) with salt, by that the wound may be healed. For heart ache again, take githrife, seethe it in milk, give to drink for six days.

3. Again, boil together the netherward part of ever-fern, githrife, and waybroad; give to drink. For heart ache again, take pepper and cummin and costmary, rub them into beer, or into water, administer to drink.

xviii.

We here explain whence the mickle hicket\(^2\) cometh, and how a man should treat it. It cometh from the very chilled maw, or from the too much heated maw, or from too mickle fulness, or of too mickle leerness, that is emptiness, or of evil wet or humour rending and scarifying the maw. If then the sick man by a spew drink speweth away the evil biting wet, then the hicket abateth. A spew then is good for the men whom hicket teareth for fulness, or in case it scarifieth them within; and also the hicket which cometh of the mickleness of the evil wet or humour, hath need of a spew drink, which eke worketh mickle sneezing, and amendeth the sick. When the hicket cometh of the

\(^1\) *Rhamnus sativa.*

\(^2\) Holland and old writers spell *Hicket,* the moderns "hiccupp," "hic-" "cough."
Incorrect, from the Hel- lenic.

Cf. Paul. 
Æginet. 
lib. iii. 37. 
ed. Ald. fol. 
43 a. line 35. 
Nauvía. 
Ἀροπέλια. 
fol. 23 b.

For on pín. 1 Not the same case.
foul wamb and of the leer or empty one, the sneezing doth not amend it. If the hicket come of chill, then shall a man cure it with warming things, such as pepper is, and other warming worts, or let one rub rue and give it in wine to drink; or give seed of marche with wine or vinegar, or broth of mint or carrot, or cummin, or ginger, at times singly and so prepared. At whiles give to drink the worts together put into the wash. If the hicket come of hot evil humours collected into the maw, and the sick man feel that it scarifieth him within in the maw, give him then lukewarm water to drink "very hot," then put a feather in oil, poke him frequently in the throat that he may spew; give him against hicket cold water and vinegar to drink, and abrotanon rubbed in wine.

xix.

Against loathing or nausea, for the man who hath no lust for his meat nor for his cup, or be infirm in the maw, or hreaketh bitter, as in heartburn, let him drink earthgall and pepper in warm water, three bowls full at night fasting. Again for loathing, boil strongly in ale slightly sweetened with honey, rue, wormwood, bishopwort, marrubium, drink of this as hot as thy blood be, a cup full, do so when need be to thee.

xx.

Against shoulder pain, mingle a tord of an old swine, which be a fieldgoer, with old lard, warm it, lay it on, that is good for shoulder pain or for side pain, for breast wark and for loin wark. Again, boil betony and nepeta in ale, give to drink frequently, and always at a fire smear with wenwort. Again, take sharn of swine, which liveth on the downland and on worts, mingle with old lard, lay on, and let the patient drink
lege ubi ëmune\textsuperscript{1} betonican on zëpërtum pîne. \textit{zif repen} habbe ëmune on pætere.

\textbf{XXI.}

\textit{Pip ridan pape pæpe frumman bozen ë pede ë lîpte cleppan pûye to clame ë to ëmune. Pip fræpe pînef-\textsuperscript{2}tman sindan fæpe pudëmpan zëmphap on eecd ë pûye to clame zëblup on pa sindan. Ëst betonican spîle ëpa ëppu penezaf zëpëzeg ë pîporep ëpepon ë xx. copna to Sûmne zëpëmmad. Ëst ealdi ëpîne ëppu bollan pûle to ë ë zëplece pële mîhtnepetizûm ëmune. Ëst pip sindan pape mûdan ëpp pûyle\textsuperscript{2} zëmenged ë zëbeateen lege on pa sindan ë bet. Pip ridan pape ëst lauuer eoppman zëbeate ëmune on pætere ë on pa sindan bûde. ëPip sindan fæpe ëst cauler pûyttûmman zëbearen to ahlam ë pip ealdîne pûyle zëmeng ë allege on pa pidan.

\textbf{XXII.}

\textit{Pip lenden ece zëmm betonican spîle zëpëzeg penezaf zëpëzeg ëppu zëpëzeg bollan pûle mënëz pip hat pætep pële mîhtnepetizûm ëmune. Ëst zëmm zëmpûde spîzegam zëbeate ë ëpeap pële ëmune mîht-\textsuperscript{3}nepetizûm. Pip lenden ece cauler hatte pûpep ënuid on ealap ë ëmune pa. Pip bon ilean hundep tunge hatte pûpep zëmm pa lêap aðpûz ë ëzûm to melupe zëmm bonne bepen mela zëmeng pip pa pûpep ë zëbûnq bonne on meolce.

\textbf{XXIII.}

\textit{Pip peoh ece ë finne nud peapne spîpe pa peoh. Ëst to ëmune ë pîpòp ë pîn ë pëalpûpep ë luût. Eàc to bon

\textsuperscript{1} Read ëmune.
\textsuperscript{2} Ëpp ë ëpàçepàp, Paul. Òëg. and Galen, \textit{a preparation of rue.}
\textsuperscript{3} Paul. Òëginæct., lib. iii. cap. 33.
betony in sweetened wine. If he have fever, let him drink it in water.

xxi.

For sore of the right side, work thyme and radish and white clover to a paste, and to a drink. For sore of the left side, pound woodroffe in vinegar, and work it to a paste, bind it on the side. Again, betony as much as three pennies weigh, and twenty-seven corns of pepper triturated together; pour in three bowls full of old wine, and make lukewarm, give to the patient after his nights fasting to drink. Again for sore of side, lay rue mingled with lard and beaten, on the side; that amendeth it. For sore of side again, let him beat bunches of laurel flower, let him drink them in water, and bind them on the side. For sore of side again, burn to ashes roots of colewort, and mingle with old lard, and lay on the side.

xxii.

For loin ache, take betony, as much as two pennies weigh, add thereto two bowls full of sweet wine, mingle with hot water, give it to drink after his nights fasting. Again, take groundsel, beat it, and give the juice to drink after his nights fasting.

2. For loin ache, a wort is called caliver, rub it in Erysimum alliaria, and let the patient drink it. For the same, a wort hight hounds tongue, take the leaves, dry them, and rub them to meal, then mingle with the wort barley meal, and then apply it in milk.

xxiii.

For thigh ache, smoke the thighs thoroughly with Fern. Again, for a drink, pepper, wine, wallwort, honey;
XXXIII.

"Si èceop rapec · pnu peaxe · g hægeuppe sceunpa ja tægardepe g do ón ealh hægræn nealhtepe pele hæm g ponne dïmcan bepe mid g lege ón. Si èceop gëf · gænæm pealeulc g elufung · peade netlan apryl ón palmere bepe mid.

XXXV.

Gëf sceancan rynd gænæm gyfïpan · doflæuman · g hamon pyrit · g beziuneæ · j ban pyrit · g liræg · rynd meipce · g eopiæÆallan · g bëmpyræc meop on bæçean fëmpæ mid ·

Gëf¹ sceancan rynd ropode n¥m bañyræc sceunpa gæc ægeg g hiræ meæc tofomne sceanpopedum men. Rëd ropedum lime lege pâr realc on g ropode hæm g rope·leæg mid elumpne ðo spile to · eæt fimæle mpæ oþf gehalod ñe æependra elm þënde g apryl spide ðo ponne of þa þënde gænæm hiræad ægund bëmpæ rëd þam elmer døænce þ bid god realc ropedum lime.

¹ Lbr. MS.
also in addition, apple tree, thorn, ash, quickbeam, everthroat, ashthroat, helenium, bishopwort, ivy, betony, ribwort, radish, spraken, pepper, mastic, costmary, ginger, sal ammoniac, nettle, blind nettle, work this to a drink. If thighs be paralyzed, delve up the netherward part of sedge, boil it in water, make it reek on the limb that is helpless, smear with a salve, which a man may thus work; from swines grease, sheeps grease, butter, ship tar, pepper, mastic, beetle nut, sulfur, costmary, vinegar, oil, cucumber, radish, helenium, bishopwort, salt, ash, apple tree, oak, thorn.

xxiv.

For knee pain; pound together woodwax and hedge-rife, and put into ale; let it lie for a night, give him then that to drink, bathe with it, and lay it on. In case that a knee be sore, take wallwort and cloffing, and red nettle, boil in water, bathe therewith.

xxv.

1. If the shanks be sore, take githrife and pellitory and hammerwort and betony and bonewort and flaxwort and wild marche and earth gall and brownwort, seethe in butter, smear therewith.

2. If shanks be broken, take bonewort, pound it, pour the white of an egg out, mingle these together for the shank broken man. For a broken limb, lay this salve on the broken limb, and overlay with elm rind, apply a splint, again, always renew these till the limb be healed; clean some elm rind, and boil it thoroughly, then remove the rind, and take linseed, grind it for a brewit or paste with the elms drink; that shall be a good salve for a broken limb.

---

1 Pix navalis is frequent in Latin medicine of the time.
2 Genista tinctoria.
3 Cf. Aetius. I. i. v. πτελέα.
Gif fino zefeminece ET aert • æfzen þon spelle þenim 
gate topd zemenez þib eced sine þon þona halad. Wone-
gum men zefeminead hir met to hir homune þyrke bado 
do earban to ÿ zepfan ÿ smeale metelam ÿ beorpunz do 
on þoh hase ñtanaf þel zebate zebep þa hamma 
mid þam ëtan bade þonne lye ñen zepare þonne þecce 
he þa ban þpa he spipto þæge do þele to ÿ besepe 
þpa mon opton mid þy bæpge. Gif fino chæppette 
moezþyrhte zebatezun þ þip ele zemenged þ on aled. 
Mœzþyrhte learp þip zemofødne ele zemenged þinne mid 
þy þona þip æstzille þio eacunge.

. XXVII.

Pip ðot ece bezoniene • geopmenleaf • rynul • rþban-
na emplea zemenge molue þip ðæven þ ÿ zoppollene 
him þman þæpe ñepman healpe ðe þe þær þe þple 
Ingepne • zemume þonne gallow þezobenne lege þon. Žip 
rota fare opfe zephelle þunam midum þange þezbræde 
zetmufulad þ þib eced zemenged. Ïþ þon ðeal þmund 
þelze zebatezun þ þip þyfele zemenged.

Pip ðottece þip þe ðôt ace Ingepine þenim moezþyrhte 
rúþþumman meþ þip ele þele ëtan. Žid ðot ece ëtt 
human ðearp þip ele zemenged þinne þa þapan þet 
mid.

Pip ðottece þenim ellenere laser • ÿ þezbrædan ý moez-
þyrhte þemnupa lege þon ÿ þeþned þon.

. XXVIII.

Pip ban ece tumezþyrhte • beolone •þealþyrhte ealde 
þmuc þ þealde • heoropþer þempa þeppe þate • þeppe þole

¹ Tumzþyrhte, Herbarium, cxxviii. So read.
xxvi.

If a sinew shrink, and again after that swell, take a she goats tord, mingle with vinegar, smudge it on, and soon the sinew healeth. In the case of many a man, his feet shrink up to his hams, work baths, add tares and cress and small nettle and beewort, put hot stones well heated in a trough, warm the hams with the stone bath, when they are in a sweat, then let him, the patient, duly arrange the bones as well as he can, apply a splint, and it is so much the better the oftener a man bathes with the preparation. If a sinew have pulsation, mugwort beaten and mingled with oil, and laid on is good. Juice of mugwort mingled with rose oil, smear with that, soon will the quaking be stilled.

xxvii.

1. For foot ache, betony, germent leaves, that is \( \text{mallow} \), fennel, ribwort, of all equal quantities; mingle milk with water, and bathe the swollen limb, from the upper part of it, with that, lest the swelling go inwards; then take sodden comfrey, lay it on. For sore of feet or swelling from much walking, waybread triturated and mingled with vinegar. For that disorder, groundsel beaten and mingled with lard is good.

2. For foot ache; if the foot ache go inwards, take mugworts roots, mingle with oil, give to eat. For foot ache again, juice of horehound mingled with oil, smear the sore feet with it.

3. For foot ache, take leaves of elder and waybroad and mugwort, pound, lay on, and bind on.

xxviii.

For leg ache, white hellebore, henbane, wallwort, old groats and vinegar, harts or she goats or goose
menga tofomme lege bonne on. Pip banece eft to drence
eleve - cneopholen - realpyt - hune - clupung gecnupa
do on ractep ib opep ymne bepe to pyne spide bonne
ee pe ca mib ly ractep e do ? pyrpa on bae - pyne
bonne realpe of tun[1]y pyrte of colonan - of junge -
of peymode do calpe impela ylle spide.

.XXVIII.

Et manere gërapa beof pyne oocde apundene berto-
mean getnypula on pynce bepe ba fapan stopa y pa
apundenan mib ly. Eft et ly jetlythre len oocde
gebopstene genim faltan feo6 on ractep bepe mib y pa
getapa.

Eft etie zebepumed gemenz pid ahran hun51 pyne to
scalpe appeah bonne y zebepe ba punda aepet mib
bate ractep aetep jon mib apumne ele ze timpe on
pan je raxe pip zeloden lege bonne pa realpe on.

.XXX.

Pip yeal pip acelman y pi6 pon pe men pecale y pe
pel af pan pozum - genime neophopande medopyp y luft-
moecan - y aepunde gecnupa call to dutce gemenz pid
hun5 laena mib ly.

.XXXI.

Vip aicem headum spile oocde zeispelle apume beana
y zercep buzan realpe menz bonne pip hun5 lege on.
Pip jon ilean genum hepen melo peof on eebe do on

1 Read gemenz ba ahran pi6 hun5.
Leech Book. I.

71

... grease, mingle together, then lay on. For leg ache again, for a draught, heliolum, knee-holly, or butchers broom, wallwort, or dwarf elder, horehound, cloveing, pound these, put them in water, so that it run over, warm at the fire thoroughly, wash the ache or aching part with the water, do that three times a day; then work up a salve of white hellebore, of heliolum, of thung or wolfs bone, of wormwood, put equal quantities of them all, boil thoroughly.

xxix.

1. If a mans instrumenta genitalia be sore or puffed out, triturate betony in wine, bathe with that the sore and puffed up places. Again, if they be mucous, or in eruption, take sage, seethe in water, bathe with that the instrumenta.

2. Again, take dill burnt, mingle the ashes with honey, work up to a salve, then wash and bathe the wounds first with hot water, after that with warm oil or grease, on which myrtle has been sodden, then lay the salve on.

xxx.

This shall be good for chilblain and in case that the Pernio, skin of a mans feet come off by cold, let him take the netherward part of meadowwort and lustmock and oak rind, pound all to dust, mingle with honey, effect a cure with that.

xxxii.

1. For every hard tumour or swelling, dry beans and seethe them without salt, than mingle with honey, lay on. For the same, take barley meal, seethe in

1 Ranunculus sceleratus.
2 Cf. Myreps. xlvii. 10.
3 Or ferment, off the feet.
vinegar, put on. Again for that, mingle henbane with lard, lay on. For a swelling again, beat *horehound*, mingle with lard, lay on, or goats horn burnt and mingled with water. Again, lard or suet mingled with garlic, and onlaid, dwindleth the swelling.

2. For swelling again, chervil pounded with lard and added to melted wax, and laid on, is to boot or amend.

3. For a swelling again, goats flesh burnt to ashes, smudged on with water, removes all the swelling. Again, pound the seed of juniper, that is gorse, and see the in water. Again, houseleek mingled with lard and with bread and with coriander, mingled together. Against ill humours and swelling, take shavings off the horn of a hart, or meal of the horn, mingle with water, smudge it on, it doth away and driveth off all that ratten and the evil wet.

4. Against swelling, take goats treadles sodden in sharp vinegar, and applied in the same manner.

5. For every evil humour, mugwort, the green *Φάσμα* and *χυμάς*.

---

1 Some verb must be supplied to form a sentence, as frequently happens. And of course *juniperus* is not gorse.

2 *Pituita molestae* of Horatius.

3 Probably resin, as solid. See Bleevcepu, *pale tar*, in Lyc.
LÆCE BOC.

TO SPA SPA RYN SPA PUNI INEEL SPA INEEL SPA HICE PYNE TO REALPE.

EST HECAPEMED REALM GEZMD PEL ON SEPLECED PATER OBI IN LAT FIE SPA PIECE SPA HUNIGEF TEAP LEGE ON PONE SPILE OPEN LEGE MID ELADE INE MID EPEIGE PULLE BUND ON. PIP REPEHUM FUNE INE GEPELLE NIM PEAX INE HEMLE GEZMPULA PYNE SPA PEAPM TO REALPE BUND ON IN TAR.

PIE PEP SPILE INE HUMAN GEBEAT INE ZEMENZ PIP PYRELE LEGE ON. EST MAPE EPMYNITE ZMAI MELANT FINEDMA INEPEPA AGER INE HICE BIFECOP PYRT INE ELNE INE ONTPA INE EPLEHE INE VIGNONE INE GALLUC MENZ TOSONNE LEGE ON.

PIE BEADUM SPILE INE JUM DEDUEPLECEAN LEGE ON ZLEDA INE ZEPYMME INE LEPE PONNE SPA PEAPMEN ON PONE SPILE INE BEHIND MID ELADE KEZ BEON NHZEMPNE ON ZIP LIP PEAPM FIE. UNI BEADUM SPILE AZUMONIAN GEBEAT MENZ PIB PIN IN IN PEP REALT SO ON PONE SPILE PONA ZERPAP APET. PIE SPILE ATTOPLADAN ZECNUPA LEGE ON PONE SPILE LEGE KEET ON IN DOLL PEL. OPMEN PIE BEADUM SPILE INE HE UPMELA EOROPROZE INE COLONE INE GZOPIDE INE SPA PENPYRTA DO ON EALU OPMEE.

PIE BEADUM SPILE ZENUM SPANE PYRT ZECNUPA PEL ZEMENZ PIB PEPLPE LATZEPAN LEGE ON PONE SPILE OF IN GEZMND FIE. PIE SPILE CUNILLE INE RMUNG PYRT ELATE PYL ON LATZEPAN INZ ON HUNIGE LEGE ON TA PYRTA ZEMENZ INEZ AGER INE HRIZE. SPIEUNIT PIE SPILE IN IN PYRT UPECPEAPDE ZECNUPA FNADE NA PYRTA ZEMENZ PIB AGER INE HRIZE BEKEM IN IN MID PE PE SPILE ON FIE.

PYNE ZI BAKP OR ZAM IECUM PYRTUM ON CEADUM PYLLE PECPE ZECNUPA TA PYRTA SPILE PEL LEGE ON Z PATER IRAEA ON PONE SPILE.

VIAS SPILE ONUNA MIDEPEAPDE HAMON PYRT IN PECK BUND ON.
two pounds, and as much of old wine as to thee may seem good, work to a salve.

6. Again, rub burnt salt well in water made luke-warm, till that it be as thick as a tear of honey, lay on the swelling, overlay with a cloth, and with wool of ewe, bind on. For sudden sore and swelling, take wax and hemlock, triturate, work this so warm into a salve, bind on the sore.

7. Against a sudden swelling, take horehound, beat and mingle it with lard, lay on. Again, mingle together the cottony potentilla, commonly called silver-weed, groats of malt, unmde or fine flour; cress, the white of an egg, bishopwort, heliunium, ontre, lupins, "sigsonte," comfrey, lay on. For a dead swelling, take agrimony, mix with wine and with salt, apply it to the swelling, which soon will depart away. For swelling, pound attorlothe, lay it on gledes and warm it, and lay it so warm on the swelling, and bind on with a cloth, let it be on for a night, if need be for that. For a dead swelling, beat agrimony, mix with wine and with salt, apply it to the swelling, which soon will depart away. For swelling, pound attorlothe, lay it on the swelling, lay least on "the wound" itself. A draught for a dead swelling, that it may break out, put carlina, heliunium, goutweed, the two wenworts into an ale drink. For a dead swelling, take "swanwort," pound it well, mingle with fresh butter, lay on the swelling till that it be healed. For a swelling, boil cunila, springwort, clote, in butter and in honey, lay the worts on, mingle with them the white of an egg. A swathing for a swelling, pound small the upper part of bonewort, mingle with the wort the white of an egg; plaster the limb on which the swelling may be, with that.

8. Work the bath of the same worts in cold well water; pound the worts very well, lay on, leave the water on the swelling.

9. For a swelling, pound the netherward part of hammerwort and sedge; bind on.

\[1 \text{ Euforbia lathyris.}\]
XXII.

Lacedemoniae lege, ut haec museyne calma.

Pel eoleman miferapeand e mundan on realter pyman
\[\text{...}\]

fol. 28 b.

\[\text{...}\]

pel eoleman miferapeand on ompran eac spa
\[\text{...}\]

Pel eoleman on bulieman mens pib reale - teoro - hunz -
cals rape finipe mid. Pib leace cemium topere miferapeand
\[\text{...}\]

fol. 29 a.

\[\text{...}\]
1. Leechdoms for blotch and baths. Fifteen in all.

2. Boil the netherward part of helenium and mint in the runnings of salt, that it be as thick as brewit, mingle together, smear therewith. Against blotch, take the netherward part of helenium, and so also of dock (that which will swim), and ontre, and bishopwort, and ash rind, seethe in butter, strain through a cloth, then mingle with pepper and with tar, grind these, smear therewith. For blotch, boil helenium in butter, mingle with soot, salt, tar, honey, old soap, smear therewith. For blotch, take goose grease and the netherward part of helenium and vipers bugloss, bishopwort and hayrife, pound the four worts together well, wring them, add thereto of old soap a spoon full, if thou have it, mingle a little oil with them thoroughly, and at night lather on. Scarify the neck after the setting of the sun, pour in silence the blood into running water, after that spit three times, then say, “Have thou this unheal, and depart away with it;” go again on a clean way to the house, and go either way in silence.

A bath for blotch, boil ten times the worts in a basin and separately betony, nepeta, marrubium, agrimony, yarrow, mint, horseheal, hindheal, churmel, earthgall, dill, marche, fennel, of all equally much, work then a stool of three pieces of wood, with a hole below, sit on a bucket, and robe thee over from above with a garment lest the vapour escape; pour the prepared hot liquor under the stool into the bucket, let it reek on thee. So thou mayst do thrice with the worts, and underneath stir with a stick if thou wilt have it hotter; and before the bath smear the body and the forehead with sweetened water, and shake up two eggs in hot water, smear the whole body therewith.

*Lepid. Hippokr.*  |  *Byden, now Bidet.*
Laecedom pif hneofum hice • adelpe omann la gelod-
pyrit zeemura • pyl ponne on butepan do hpon realte-
zo. Pif deadam hice staeppyrit menece zinid on ealod
rele damaan. Pid hneofle pell on hlonde epiemunde 1 •
ellenunde mepereape • aye munde • y pad • elm munde •
hemmhe do ponne butepan on la hund. Pif hneofle
pejbeade kecepyrit • leac • munte • maga • eolone •
sepl zeemura pif pyule do tej [p]epler spilcan pama
pyrta trade.

Pif hneofle etz zemun hopper myrde zemen[?] spipe
pif realte fimpe mid. Bae pif hneofle • pyl on pesape
aeremunde • epiebeam munde • holen munde • fulanbeamet-
ananbeamet • feg • peompyrit • kecepy • mapiubian •
bepe mid • y 1 li gundi mid pape kezuphan. Pyre
realpe of mapiubian on butepan • of pyrum melupe • of
hapan spipecele • kezuphan • zemun healpe ba realpe
zemun pif zeemurade eelana fimpe of 3 batige • pifhan
mid pape osepmpe. Bae pif jam micalan hice eolone
brum • 1ig • mupepyrit aselrone • beolone • cottue • epe-
laftan pyl on pesape spipe geot on bydene y pitte on.
Dunuce pyme spene pif bo • betomean • eumille hope •
ajsumona • spurrpyrit • peade nele • elehpe • Salve •
finigene • alexandria • fie zeopohit of phiemen eala2
dunuce on jam hepe y ne keze on pone ehm. Sealf pif
jam micalan hice • elene • pitiz omrpe • prindegpelge •
hole ceupan • pejbeade • epelaste • bithe • hope • zalluc •
celeboman • cottue pel on butepan eal togeadepe healp

1 Read epiemunde.
3. A leechdom for a leprous body, delve up dock and silverweed, pound them, then boil them in butter, add a trifle of salt. For deadness of the body, rub in ale staithwort, marche, give to the patient to drink. For a leper, boil in urine\(^1\) rind of quickbeam, the netherward part of elder rind, ash rind, and woad, elm rind, hemlock, then add butter and honey. For a leper, pound with hard waybroad, leechwort, leek, mint, maythe, helenium, sulfur, put of the sulfur two parts to one of the worts.

4. For a leper again, take fat of a horse, mingle thoroughly with salt, smear with that. A bath for a leper, boil in water ash rind, quickbeam rind, holly rind, the foultree or black alder rind, rind of spindle tree, sedge, ploughmans spikeourd, hayrife, marrubium, bathe therewith, and rub the body with the hayrife. Work a salve of marrubium in butter, of worm\(^2\) meal, of vipers bugloss, hayrife, take half the salve, mingle with pounded helenium, smear till it get better, then smear with the other half. A bath for the mickle body or elephantiasis, boil in water thoroughly helenium, broom, ivy, mugwort, enchanters nightshade (?), henbane, mallow, everlasting, pour into a byden, and let the patient sit upon it. Let a man drink against that disorder this drink; betony, charnel, hove, agrimony, springwort, red nettle, lupin, sage, singreen, alexanders, let it be wrought out of foreign ale, let the sick man drink it in the bath, and let him not allow the vapour to reach it. A salve for the mickle leprous body, helenium, wolfsbane, dock, groundsel, field gentian, waybroad, everlasting, ontre, hove, comfrey, celandine, mallow, boil all in butter together, let half the salve

---

\(^1\) Cf. Aetius. I. ii. 108.

\(^2\) Thus in later times: “Fair large Earthworms gathered in May when they couple; put them into a Pail of Water at night till the next morning, so will they have cleansed themselves, then dry them before the fire, or in an Oven, which when through dry, beat into Ponder.” Salmon’s English Physician, p. 697, ed. 1693. He adds the cures.
filiume pyrele odde hoppe frumna - frumpe pone mid. Pid spile genein pexibraedan mupopeardhe zecnupa pid pyrele lege u geband on pone spile.

XXXIII.

Phléktauca.

Dmencat & realpa pid frumnge · frumgrupcit peade hoppe · pexibraed · reper muge · appotane · mapepe · mipo · pin · zif he on eapan fie gebeate pexibraedan · & reper mugean · & mipo · rumg on y cape. To realpe pid frumnge · nun dolhman · pexibraedan mapepan · pone braidan capel mupopeardhe · zeymennleaf miperpean · boce miperpe · peade hoppe · butepe & hunig. Sealf eft medoppyrct · acumban · hind holode · zeaprpe · eneophholen · aqelpeting pyrct · aqimonimia.

Akropbôk. Fôgêthlan.

Pip deadum frumnge. Pyl on butepean selpæstan aertem jam1 · yr frumgrupcit. Pip frumnge mapepa · podu mepece · pyre to realpe djunce xode pyrta. Uip frumnge · nun elekttban zecnupa on hunig meng to somne lege on pone spile ofpaet hal pie. Pid frumnge frumgrupcit epesillan y hunig y gore frumpe zecnupa pyl to xomne lege on xone frumng.

XXXIII.

Gîf negl fie of handa · pip pealhbraedan nîm hpaete coru meng pid hunig lege on xone frumgn. Pid anynegle aqelppeopp y ealde rapan · ele gîf yu hæbbe gîf yu mebbe do plytan to meng tosomne lege on. 2.

Pip pealhbraedan · mazopaen epopp yl on butepean · y sealr frumpe mid.

1 Read aepyban. 2 In the margin is some cypher.
be swines fat or horse grease; then smear therewith.
Against swelling, take the netherward part of way-
broad, pound with grease, lay and bind on the swelling.

xxxiii.

1. Drinks and salves against pustule; springwort, red
hove, waybroad, feverfuge, abrotanon, maythe, pepper,
wine. If it, the pustule, be on an ear, beat waybroad
and feverfuge and pepper, wring them into the ear.
For a salve against a pustule, take pellitory, waybroad,
maythe, the netherward part of the broad colewort,
the netherward part of mallow, the netherward part of
dock, red hove, butter, and honey. A salve again,
meadow wort, tow, water agrimony, yarrow, butchers
broom, stichwort, agrimony.

2. For a dead pustule; boil in butter the herb wild
oat, ætherth, and springwort. For a pustule, maythe,
wood marche, work these into a salve, let him drink
good worts. For a pustule, take lupin, pound in honey,
mingle together, lay on the swelling till it be hole.
For a pustule, pound springwort, chervil, and honey
and goose grease, heat them together, lay this on the
pustule.

xxxiv.

1. If a nail be off the hand, and against a warty
eruption,a take wheat corn, mingle with honey, lay on
the finger. For an angnail,b brass filings and old soap,
and oil if thou have it, if thou have it not, add cream,
mingle together, lay on.

2. For warty eruption, heat in butter bunches of
maythe and salt, smear therewith.

1 Understand, in ashes. "Lin-
terum lanugo e velis navium mar-
ririminarum maxime, in magno usu

medicinae est; et cinis spodii (icory
filings) vim habet." Plinius, xix. 4.

\( ^{\text{a}} \text{Πτερόγυνορ, probably.} \)
\( ^{\text{b}} \text{Παπαναξια.} \)
XXXV.

Be apreapradum s adeaedum lice fio adl cymid ortofr of omnun aerer adle pelme oh pez zetatenpe peopped hiplum he apreaprad s ponne oh fum ppm pelme fio adl myeelbnum pinnun bih to celanne y to lacmanne s y ponne fio adl cymid utan buzan speotolum taene s ponne pecaht pu aerer pah herto celan nud cellendne zetarpuladne nud hlaiper epoanun oppednum nud ceald pcrest ofpe mid huy pelpan feape fape cellendne ofpe mid aerer by hipte ofpe mid pinne ofpe mid oppum pinnum pam pe i ile magen heebbe s ponne re pelma y fio herto hie aerer y pe dael pah hechman hie yepended hron odde blae ofpe pyn ofpe spilcey hipte reappra ponne pu frope ponne berta pu y da y brige mid onlegen pe spa fpa moh on pexx hlaire y of pearnnum bepe s y of spelcum pinnum pyre.1 Nif hm blod to lacanne oh aephe ac ma hupa man peegal tilan nud pyrtdpencum utyrpendum ofpe spilhum oppe mizolun mid huy pu meath claenian y omeun y pah zellanancode pu peadan s peah y ypel cumen ne hie oh papa omena pelme fpa peah deal spilcum mannum re reappra pyrtdpencen. yf y fahhh nanananan pinn ofpe pu peadan slun utan cumen of pandum ofpe or spilhum odde or pizzum fona pu pu pinn laca nud reappinge y onlegen pe repe aerer pepe pifan pe lecal cunnan pel pu hit berta. yf y apreaprade he te yon spipe adeadige y beem nan zepenper oh ne hie ponne pecaht pu pona eal y deade y y ungzepelbe or afuian of y spice he y beem pu mith pah deadan heof to hape ne hie pah be ap ne ypen ne pyn zepelbe. aerer yon laernige moh yk doli fpa pu pone dael pe ponne yf spilce lpega

1 pype, MS.
XXXV.

Of swarthened and deadened body. The disease cometh oftenest of corrupt humours after the inflammation of the disease which has passed away, the body whilom cometh swarthy. Then, from the original inflammation, the disease is to be cooled and to be tended with cold appliances. And when the disease cometh from without, without a manifest token of its cause, then shalt thou first cool the heat with triturated coriander, with crumbs of bread moistened with cold water or with the juice itself of the coriander, or with the white of egg, or with wine, or with other things which have the same virtue. When the inflammation and the heat are gone away and the part of the body is turned somewhat to be either pale or livid or somewhat such, then scarify the place, thou wilt then better it; and dry it with an application such as a man works of wax cake and warm beer and of such things. He is not to be let blood on a vein, but rather the symptoms shall be tended with wort drinks, of a perfluent nature, either emetic or diuretic, with which thou mayest cleanse the corrupt humour and its red gall-sickness. Yea, though the evil be not come of the inflammation of the corrupt humours, yet for such men the sharp wort drink is beneficial. If the pituitous livid or red symptoms be come from without, from wounds or from cuttings or from blows, soon do thou heal those matters with scarifying and onlayings of barley, after the manner which leeches well know; thou shalt amend it. If the swarthened body be to that high degree deadened that no feeling be thereon, than must thou soon cut away all the dead and the unfeeling flesh, as far as the quick, so that there be nought remaining of the dead flesh, which ere felt neither iron nor fire. After that one shall heal the wounds, as thou wouldst the part which as yet may
LÆCE BOC.

ζεφελνεγε ηαββε • ον ταλλαντα δεσανε νευν.1 Πι οεαλτ
μυδ ςελονικε πεεγεγε επιλυμ μυ διαιτοι • επιλυμ
μυδ πεαυμ πενε η τεοθ2 η βλομ παμ ιαιε ἀεκεδεδαν
τροποι λεηαν αρ τεεαππαν πυρ • γεμαι αιαν μελα ὀφφε
αεηαν • οὐδε βεηεφ • ὀφφε τπιεηφ μελαπε ηπα ηε πιιεν
η ηιτ ονμππαν πιλε δο εεεδ το η λαμε γεφ αεηεδεπε
η λεηε ον • η βιην αρ ηα παπαν τποπα. Γιφ ηα πολε 
η ον ηαιλτ σπιδεη τιε δο ηυτελ οεαλτερ το ην βιην
επιλυμ η πρεαλ τιν εεεδε οφφε πιιεν. Γιφ ίενεφ 
ηε ρελε
επιλυμ ρυπηδεηε • η λεηεπαπα γιηεε λονη επ ηα 
τεπαγαν λεεκεδομαρ δο λπιηε η παηεγεν ηεη • η ήιο 
γεευηδ γαρ 
λεεκεδομαν • ιηαεηε 
ηιο 
τεπαγαν λεεκεδομαρ 
αηεηαν 
πε 
η 
ιηεηε 
η 
γιηε 
ι 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 
ν 

1 Read ηγ. 2 Read πενυ π τι εοθαν. 3 Insert ne.
have some feeling, and be not altogether dead. Thou shalt with frequent scarifying, whilom with mickle, whilom with slight, wean and draw the blood from the deadened place. Cure the scarifyings thus; take bean or oat or barley meal, or some of such meal as to thee seemeth good, so that it will serve, add vinegar and honey, seethe together and lay on, and bind upon the sore places. If thou shouldst wish that the salve be stronger, add a little salt, bind on at whiles and wash with vinegar or with wine. If need be, give at whiles a wort drink, and observe always when thou art applying the strong leechdoms, what the power be, and what the nature of the body of the patient; whether it be strong and hardy, and easily may bear the strong leechdoms, or whether it be nice and tender and thin, and may not bear the leechdoms. Apply the leechdoms according as thou seest the state of the body. For a mickle difference is there, in the bodies of a man, a woman, and a child; and in the main or constitution of a daily wright or labourer and of the idle, of the old and of the young, of him who is accustomed to endurances; and him who is unaccustomed to such things. Yea, the white bodies be tenderer and weaker than the black and the red. If thou wilt carve off or cut off a limb from a body, then view thou of what sort the place be, and the strength of the place, since some or one of the places readily rotteth if one carelessly tendeth it: some feel the leechdoms later, some earlier. If thou must carve off or cut off an unhealthy limb off from a healthy body, then carve thou not it on the limit of the healthy body; but much more cut or carve in on the hole and quick body; so thou shalt better and readier cure it. When thou settest fire on a man, then take thou leaves of tender leek and grated salt, overlay the places, then shall be by that the more readily the heat of the fire drawn
fol. 32 b. Stopec nonne bid bu pe rafop ber gyper haeu apet atozen: * si lece bieb nyttol irer phitce olfe hundec giue hit man rona to ded: * i etm ymib inneu niht fimpe mid hunige gi bu pe rafop foi hinuing ou realle.

XXXVI.


fol. 33 a. %

1 Zéna, or Zosthip.
away. The same process is advantageous for frogs\(^1\) or hounds bite, if one soon applieth it. And again, for about three nights, smear with honey, that thereby the more readily the scab or crust may fall off.

\section*{xxxvi.}

Against the disease which is hight circle addle\(^2\) or shingles, take quickbeam rind, and aspen and apple tree, maple tree, elder, withy, sallow, myrtle, wich elm, oak, sloe thorn, birch, olive tree, the lotus tree,\(^3\) of ash there shall be most, and a part of each tree which a man can get at (except hawthorn and alder), the largest quantity of the trees which are here written, and also gale and knee holly, \textit{that is}, butchers broom, singreen, \textit{that is}, house leek; helenium, radish, wallwort, the great nettle, wormwood, earthgall.\(^4\) Take then a kettle holding ten ambers, put \textit{therein} a third part of the rinds and the worts, boil strongly in mashwort; \textit{that is}, the unfermented wort of beer, if thou have it, if thou have it not, boil strong in water, then remoth the rinds, and put new rinds into that same decoction, do so three times, then strain out clean the drink so hot, and then add a basin full of butter so hot, and shake \textit{them up} together: let \textit{this} stand two nights or three, then remove the butter, and then take catkins of gale, berry branches of ivy, tansy, and betony, helenium, radish, bonewort, basil, beat together, boil in the butter, then remove the butter clean off the worts, as far as a man may; then take fine barley meal and burnt salt,  

\footnotesize
\begin{itemize}
\item No doubt frog, Cod. Ex. p. 426-9. Dioskorides Aleixifarm. 31. has a chapter on the \textit{Φώγη}, or toad, and the \textit{Βάτραχος ἄμως}, or “marsh frog,” as poisonous.
\item In Plinius Valerianus, Cireinus.
\item “Vesicae si hominem eixerint occidunt.”
\item Are we to suppose Carpinus was read as Caprinus, and say hornbeam for lotus?
\item \textit{Erythrea centaurcum}.
\end{itemize}
LÆCE BOC.

Marcellus, 362, d.

Marcellus, 362, d. c.

fol. 34 a.

XXXVII.

Pip bon pe mon ne mage hir megecan zehealdan etre peceald nase eoroper clara offe offe offer fremet zebaer to ahfan pcead bonne la ahfan on tre pecean manner Duncan. Et fremet blæsplan untyndponder etre gylyte zebaer to ahfan do on pin fele Duncan. Pip bon iclean etre gace blæspre ahypste rely etan • fume fpa gehypste zemidap to dute pcead on pin pellad Duncan gyf hie beod butan peppe. Gyf mon ne mage zemidan etre cymenet zemna fpa micel fpa du mid zemna micel

pepe butepan y butepen bonne spipe butan yuppe y do rymop to ete bonne apef ete bonne hup on nealh neftig.

Duncæ bonne aepetj bonne spene y nanne oferne pexan zyn nhilium þyriz gýf he mæge · zemna bonne acnifcel gebeat finale y adjuge y zetnum to melupe apeh bonne rophe ane penning do þ on þ betete pin. Duncæ fpa mizon dazaf y ne ete mizne eife ne reppre zof · ne reppene ad · ne re[fr]e spim · ne nait þer þe of mopedb cume · ne pixaf · uncrelehte · ne plonzenpote 

[bjelaf · gýf he hjile þylfa ete fie þ yeart y nane þunga beop ne Duncæ y zemethice pin þ eala · gýf mon þifum lacedome beypilz5 bonne biþ fe man hail; Pih euncul ade zemna doocan þa þe spimmn pulle gebeat spipe finale apytle on caldum mopedb gode hand pulle do bonne þa pylyta of þ do etþ offe hand pulle þepe iclean pylyte pylle etþ spide zedo bonne þa pylyta of zemna bonne spfel gebeat spipe finale zedo bonne on þa realpe þ hio fie þa piece þa hup spime bonne þa spcecen mid þepe realpe of þ him nel fie.
next make a brewit of them in the butter, and shake it well up without fire, and add pepper, then let the patient eat first the brewit at night fasting. Further after that let him drink the draught and none other liquid for ten nights, for thirty if he can endure it; then take mistletoe of the oak, beat it small and dry it, and rub down to meal, then weigh it against one penny, put that into the best wine; let the sufferer drink this accordingly for nine days, and let him eat neither new cheese, nor fresh goose, nor fresh eel, nor fresh pig, nor aught of that which cometh of a decoction, nor fishes without shells, nor web footed fowls; if he eat any of these, let it be salted, and by no means let him drink beer, and wine and ale moderately. If this leechdom be followed then shall the man be hole. Against circle addle or shingles, take dock that will swim, beat it very small, boil in old inspissated wine a good handful, then remove the worts, afterwards add another handful of the same wort, boil again thoroughly, then remove the worts; then take brimstone, beat it very small, then apply the salve, so that it may be as thick as brewit, then smear the specks with the salve till it be well with him, the patient.

xxxvii.

In case that a man may not retain his urine and have not control over it, burn to ashes claws of a boar or of another swine, then shed the ashes on the sick mans drink. Again, burn to ashes the bladder of an unprolific, that is a gelt, swine, put it into wine, administer it to drink. For the same, fry a goats bladder, give it to the man to eat; some, when so fried, reduce it to dust, and when shed into wine, give it to the men to drink, if they be without fever. Again, if a man may not pass water, take of cummin as much as thou mayst lift with three fingers, triturate it, and add
úp ahebban maçe zetmirula ṣ zedo ṣo pieger trezen bollan pulle ṣ ophere trezen pastepel pele ḍutsche mih-neptizum. Eft giv môn ne maçe zemigan ḍutsche ḍyhrman on pastre zezmibene. Eft gemen eac zeappan ṣ pezhbædan pyh on pime pele ḍutsche. Eft jammer blebne zefodene ṣege he. Zemim mimoef pyttruman eft ṣ ṣa pyrū pelle zebean ṣ zezmib on pim offene pel ṣ arocli pele ḍutsche. Eft goa tunzan zebhæsbe ṣ zefaze. Eft giv ṣa münde miske on offum pīce innan zemim bione ṣ zebhæb bihe ṣ zehbıyte on ḍutsche ṣ pele ṣa peon on ḍutsche ben on ḍutsche ma he nyte ᵇa ṣa pecaht ᵇa ophre axat ṣ ḍutsche pellam. Giv môn ne maçe zemigan ḍutsche he bliau pyttruman arpyldebe on pime olde on ealaδ. Giv he bonne ṣo ṣpīde mizg ḍutsche ḍyhrman on pastere zezmibene. Giv môn blode mizg zemim pudu popan foŋ on pastre olde on ealaδ pele ḍutsche.

Giv pif ne maçe zemigan um tunceppan fob foob on pastre pele ḍutsche. Giv môn ne maçe mizg zemipu lypetace ṣ ellenpınbe ṣ olæctiur ᵇ ᵇa münde elebėan zemęg pib fumum blittzum ealaδ pele ḍutsche.

.xxxviii.

Der fīndon dolh pealpa to eallum pundum ᵇ ḍ Puneaŋ ᵇ clanpunge² on zepipise pifan ze ūtan ze on pam minoũm. Pezhbæbe zebeaten pib ealbe pypele zemęg pib kepe ne nyte pif.

²Eft dolhipalp zemim pezhbædan fob zetmirula fīne pecah on ṣa punde ṣona biδ pelle.

¹ clanpunga, MS. | ² Herbar. Apul. ii. 6.
thereto two bowls full of wine and two others of water, give it to the sick to drink after his nights fasting. Again, if a man cannot mien, let him drink githrife, rubbed fine in water. Again, take also yarrow and waybroad, boil them in wine, give them to be drunk. Again, let him eat a rams bladder sodden. Again, take roots of fennel and the wort itself, beat it and rub it fine into wine, moisten well and strain it, and administer it to drink. Again, let him roast \(^1\) and partake of the tongues of geese. Again, if thou find a fish within another fish, take and roast it thoroughly, and break it to bits into a draught, and give it to the sick man to drink in such a manner that he know it not. So shalt thou give the other meats and drinks. If a man may not pass water, let him drink a root of a lily boiled in wine or in ale. If he then mien too strongly, let him drink githrife in water, rubbed to dust. If a man mien blood, take dog roses, seethe them in water or in ale, administer them to drink.

If a woman may not pass water, take seed of garden cress, seethe it in water and give it her to drink. If one may not pass water, pound lovage and elder rind and oleaster, that is wild olive tree, mix this with sour clear ale, and give to drink.

xxxviii.

1. Here are wound salves for all wounds and drinks and cleansings of every sort, whether without or in the inwards. Waybroad beaten, mixed with old lard; the fresh is not of use.

2. Again, a wound salve; take seed of waybroad, bray it small, shed it on the wound, soon it will be better.

---

\(^1\) Our Saxon has not been careful in the selection of his recipes; this is set down in Marcellus as restraining “profluvium urinæ.”
Pip ecaldne punde robnocenêe gunderpelze pip ealdne pyycle zemenser y on aled lacna splice punđa. To punde ealndunjæ 1 genim clëene humig zepurnae to pyke zëdo ponne on clëene pæt so realt so y hrepe of y hit halbæe hipre pipenpe simpe pa punde mid ponne pullad hno. Gi: banbpcæ on hearde sic magepan y gotopfan zecnupa pel on humic so ponne butepan on y bid zod dohlyalef. Eft pip pon eac bip zod lufo mocan eop to leganene on zeboocen hearob y zif humd phite. Pip hundær phite genim pa peadan netlan y attoplanen y spicer alicer empela feob on butepan pyke so realpe pona beob pa umnymtan han ute.

Doll pealf pip lungen abde - hleomoc matte pyut fio peaxed on bpace zepurn pâ on morsennëe ponne hno jëdearp fle fume beob ündeape y zofe fcearp ponne hno ne eic tex. Zecnupa pa hleomocan meng pip hæn zofe fceaquine - do lae pæf fcearpere pyl on butepan apping j pip zod pealf. Sealf hajjæn fpececel nûm on ealdum lande y lungenpyit feo bip zedul upepeand y aget dyban mid jy peal mon lacman pon man pe bip lungenne punđ. Pip mmân punde pealf - pîn ele - galler - huiïç. Dolhrealf gujøure y zêolding pyt y pa brunan pyt hpaadepan fio peaxep on puda y lufrmoce eoppan - zecnupa pa ealle y pyll repere on butepan healpe y apping.

Doll pealf eft zmunde spelze pâ ce peaxad on popja- tûm fio bip zod to dólnhrealfe y mubbe y zænære y zif- mûre zecnupa pâ pyçaa ealle pyl on butepan y apping. Eft dólnhrealf zod acprénd aepårë pâ punde y spide fimale zecnupa y adelp nüpepeanëe plah dorn aperture pâ yte-

1 clæranæge, MS.
3. For an old bruised wound, groundsel mingled with old lard, and laid on: tend such wounds thus. For cleansing of a wound; take clean honey, warm it at the fire, put it then into a clean vessel, add salt, and shake it till it have the thickness of brewit, smear the wound therewith, when it turneth foul. If there be a bone breach in the head, pound maythe and goutweed well in honey, then add butter, that is a good wound salve. Again for that, a bunch of "lustmock" is good to lay on a broken head, and also if a hound tear a man. For tearing by a hound, take the red nettle and attorlothe and some lard, of each an equal quantity, seethe in butter, work to a salve, soon the useless bones will be out.

4. A wound salve for lung disease. A wort is called hlemock, which waxeth in brooks, and is now brooklime, work it, that is, deal with it in a morning when it is dewy, (some plants of it are undewy), and sharn of goose dropped when the goose eats not; pound the brooklime, mingle with the dung of goose, put in less of the sharn than of the wort, boil in butter, wring through a cloth, that will be a good salve. A salve: take vipers bugloss, grown on an old tilth, and golden lungwort, a and a yolk of egg, with this shall one tend a man who is wounded in the lung. For an inward wound, a salve: wine, oil, comfrey, honey. A wound salve: githrife and silver weed, and the broadleaved brownwort which waxeth in woods, and a bunch of the flowers of "lustmock"; pound all these and boil first in a half proportion of butter, and wring through a cloth.

5. Again, a wound salve: the groundsel which waxeth in highways, that is good for a wound salve, and ribwort, and yarrow, and githrife; b pound all the worts, boil in butter, and squeeze through a cloth. Again, a good wound salve: oak rind; dry the rind and pound it very small, and delve up the nethermost part of a

a Hieracium marorum and pulmonarium.

b Agrostemma githago.
meitan munde y spide finale zeemuprae jugt finale puph
finel spire do besea empela y mela biid god on to
seadene. ffr: fru padre rille dytle munde gelacunan
cacippas zeemupala oode zeofo on butepan pyne to
realpe speme mid. doh realf: zeapppan: zu fm spire
pel lege nealzepne fp zeemupan yu bumean al
pyl spide do spam of ekene afeoh puph cld go on lpet
realp hrep spide of spetaned fe. dohrealf mespe
hoper afelepemljymppuy y zyfmupan y fimpenan on ja
iclen piían pynee. dohrealf jienn pamel sopppan y
netelan eae zeemupalpel: pyl on butepan afeoh puph
cld do lpet realp on linpe spide.

Dohrealf áempu: áeperd: meodorpue adjuqe ealll
y zeemupala finale aript puph pyne meng pyl limeze y
áeper y lpete. Dohrealf frf mon fe mid irene ze-
prendo: pihipope: fimpena: zelodphup spripu pytt:
Zympu: zuppenjelz: maqode pyms pytt mofopeaud
zeemupel tofomme ealll meng piid butepan pyl pa
pyta on lape butepan spide aleoet yu pam of ekene
afeoh puph cld do on bledle hrep pilid op spetan-
den fe.

ffr: mon mid trpepe zeplegen fie oode mid stane
oppe byl on men zebepsteed: to bon dohrealf: zu-
mpue: onpe: zelodpyrry: pizelledpeoppa: zeemupal
pyta spide zeemeg pel piid butepan yu on ja
iclen piían zeupená yu le ap esp.

ff fr men fie hin of atlegen: pizep oode pôr opppe
hand ffr yu meapli ate fie: jienn yeapar meapli ze-
blackthorn, shave off the outermost part of the rind and pound it very small, sift it small through a small sieve, put together equal quantities of both, the meal is good to shed on a wound. If thou wilt quickly cure a little wound, bruise or seethe in butter water cross, work it into a salve, smear therewith. A salve for wounds: pound very well with butter, yarrow, cockle, singreen, or houseleek; of goutweed the least, lay them by for a night so bruised, then put them into a pan, boil thoroughly, remove the foam clean off, strain through a cloth, add white salt. Shake it well up till it be got firm. A wound salve; work up in the same wise marsh hove, stichwort, and cockle, and singreen. A wound salve; take heads of woad and of nettle, also pound them well, boil in butter, strain through a cloth, add white salt, shake thoroughly.

6. A wound salve: oak rind, "aseferthe," meadowwort: dry all these and pound them small, sift the dust through a sieve, mingle with honey and the white of an egg. A wound salve, if a man be wounded with iron: woodroffe, singreen, silverweed, springwort. A githerife, groundsel, maythe, the lower part of wormwort, pound them all well together, mingle with butter, boil the worts in the butter thoroughly, skim the foam off clean, strain through a cloth, put it on a saucer; shake it till it be concrete.

7. If a man be smitten with wood or with stone, or if a boil bursteth on a man, for this a wound salve: cockle, "ontre," silverweed, turnsole, pound the worts thoroughly, mingle well with butter, and prepare in the same wise which before I quoth.

8. If a limb be smitten off a man, a finger, or a foot, or a hand, if the marrow be out, take sodden sheeps...
marrow, lay it on the other marrow, bind it well up for a night. A wound salve: the lichen of hazel, and the netherward part of holly rind and githrife, pound the worts very well, mingle with butter, seethe thoroughly, skim off the foam, strain through a cloth very clean; if the edges of the wound are too high, run them round with a hot iron very lightly, so that the skin may whiten.

9. A wound salve: pound very thoroughly, goutweed, mingle with butter, seethe thoroughly, and boil, and wring through a cloth, skim off the foam, salt it very well; if the wound get foul, chew strailwort upon it and yarrow. A wound salve: take ribwort and yarrow, and the netherward part of pellitory, and dock, and goose dung, and a little pitch, and honey, boil in butter, apply it to the wound, then it cleanseth and healeth. A wound salve: take yarrow and leechwort, boil in butter.

10. A salve to the end that a wound may not foul: take briar, on which hips wax, that is, dog rose, chew the rind and let it drop on the wound, then it will not foul. A wound salve: the netherward part of meadow wort, lustmock, hove, everfern, boil in honey, add thick mashwort among them. A drink for wounds: the netherward part of everthroat, that is, carline thistle, and meadow sweet, so also the nether and upward part of agrimony, boil the worts in ale, barm them with yeast, that is, introduce fermentation with yeast, administer to drink.

11. A wound drink: pound small, cuckoo sour, wild cunila, cockle, the netherward part of carline thistle, ashthroat, put them into cold water, rub between the hands, strain through a cloth, administer to

---

1 Probably, if the edges are likely to coalesce, before the parts that lie deeper.

2 Plinius, xx. 63.
LiECE BOC.

XXXVIII.

Per hum lecedomat rib aelec eynnef ommum et onpeallum et lancebum eahha et trentig.

Nim zpeneb menecel leap zegimi ophs zegumula rib eecedeb deputan frhime mid py ba papan foopa. Rib ommum utableznebum num rup moleen pynne to cealbe et hef mid py cealbe. Uid ommum eft genim beorpdaefta et
drink a full draught to the sick after his nights fasting.\(^1\)  
A wound drink: pound small the netherward and upward part of ribwort, carline thistle, and the netherward part of ashthroat, put them into boiling water; rub between the hands, and strain through a cloth, administer to drink. A salve for every wound: collect cow dung, cow stale, work up a large kettle full into a batter as a man worketh soap, then take appletree rind, and ash rind, sloethorn rind, and myrtle rind, and elm rind, and holly rind, and withy rind, and the rind of a young oak, sallow rind, put them all in a mickle kettle, pour the batter upon them, boil very long, then remove the rinds, boil the batter so that it be thick, put it ever into a less kettle as it growth less, pour it, when it is thick enough, into a vessel, heat then a calcareous stone thoroughly, and collect some soot, and sift it through a cloth with the quick-lime also into the batter, smear the wound therewith. Again for the same, take hove and silverweed and brownwort, and a bunch of the flowers of "lustmock," and vipers bugloss, boil in butter and wring the worts off; and put others in, ribwort, bishopwort, yarrow, atte-lothe, put them into the same butter, boil again strongly, wring these off; that will be a good wound salve.

XXXIX.

1. Here are leechdoms for erysipelatous inflammations of every sort, and fellons, and leg diseases of every sort; eight and twenty in number.

2. Take leaves of green marche, rub or bruise them with the lees of vinegar, smear with that the sore places. For erysipelas which hath broken into blains, take sour curds, work them to a chalder, and foment with the chalder. For erysipelatous inflammations again, take

---

\(^1\) Neurtig must be understood as nertigum.
fapan y aexf j hvte y caide jnut lege on pif omena zeplelle. Pif omena zebepyte sitte on cealbun retepe of j hiu adecob fie tech bonne up yealh bonne peopep fceappan ymb ja poecaf utan y kez yman jf trie je hit pille; pyte je realpe pif nifhnum pyte y meppe mean geallan y peade neclan pyl on batepan y fimpe mid y bepe mid pam ileum pyntum.

1 Pif hon ilean zenum angoltraeceean zednib fiphe do eced to y on bimd y fimpe mid. Pif hon ilean zenum aapman zmid to fuste y meng pif huing j fimpe mid. Unb hon ilean zenum zebravede aexp meng pif ele lege on y bepe spide mid beten leapum. Eft zenum ecalper fceapp ofbe ealbe hnybepel reajni y lege on. Eft pif hon zenum heopoter fceapp an of pelle afeapen mid pumice y pepe mid ecede y fimpe mid. Eft zenum eopoter geallan pif pu neabbe nim ofhep ymnep zegnib y fimpe mid by pape hit fap fie. Pif hon ilean zenum spealpan neft hpec mid ealle aepj y zebraen mid fceapne mid ealle y zmid to fuste meng pif eced y fimpe mid. Pif hon ilean zebaver eald retep mid hatan ipene y bepe gelome mid by. Pif hatum omum nif bemolcan y peipod y pymul zmid on eala y pede pele him dmoncan. Pif hatum omum nif pen omppan y ja finalan elatan pyl on gawe meole y fupe. Pif hatum omum nif

1 Plinius Valerianus, fol. 76, d, for eight lines.
dregs of beer, and soap, and the white of an egg, and
old groats; lay this on against erysipelatous swellings.
Against bursting of erysipelatous inflammations, let
the man sit in cold water till the sore becometh
numbed, then get him up, then strike four scarifying
slashes about the pocks on the outside, and let the
lymph run as it will. Work thyself a salve thus:
take brownwort, and marsh gall, or marsh gentian,
and red nettle, boil in butter, and smear and bathe
with the same worts.

3. For the same, take an earthworm, rub it
thoroughly fine, add vinegar to it, bind it on and smear
therewith. For the same, take savine, rub to dust, and
mingle with honey and smear therewith. For the same,
take roasted eggs, mingle with oil, lay on, and foment
freely with leaves of beet. Again, take a calfs shorn,
that is dung, or an old bullocks, still warm, and lay
it on. Again for this same, take harts shavings, shaven
off the fell or skin with pumice, and wash, that is
macerate, with vinegar and smear therewith. Again,
take a boars gall, if thou have not that, take gall of
another swine, rub and smear with that where it is
sore. For that ilk, take a swallows nest, break it
away altogether, and burn it with its dung and all,
and rub it to dust, mingle with vinegar and smear ther-
ewith. For the same, heat cold water with a hot iron,
and bathe frequently with that. For hot erysipelatous
humours, take betony, and wormwood, and fennel,
rub them into ale, and radish with them, give the
mixture to the sick man to drink. For hot erysipe-
latous humours, take fen ompre, that is water dock,
and the small clote, that is, cleavers, boil in goats
milk and sup. Against hot erysipelatous humours,

---

1 Bjorn Haldorson mentions this
treatment: the earthworm is called
A'mumadkr (read ma'dkr), because
erysipelas is usually cured by it:
Læce Boc.

Lunan "cephalatan & Alexandriam & betonicam & cele-
poniam & cephaep ræd ðinne on pyn. Scalp ſum
ellenep blostman "pone cepop pyl on batepan & ðinne
mib. ðiþ hit pille pyfman ðinne mid ægef géolean opec
þinne mid ðy & ðiþe to zíedum of ðiþ hit hearp ðie
þæal þonne apet & ðinne eft mid ðæpe realpe. ðiþ
hæum onum nım pyns "pæesfæ mug ðiþ hæarp æþm
mild ðæpe finite on ð & ne þæal æp hit hal ðie.
ðiþ seonum onum nüm eceopholen micle æp ðypnum
mecer daecheram to þam dolce. ðiþ ðyþep nef geallan
hunig for. do tofomme læca mib. ðiþ pon lican ðiþ ic
lifumoce þa eþ oppilhtan nım to bape & geþærme
to realpe pulþef ceacan þa pintvpan & þa teþ fundep
menc þiþ hunige & ðinne mid ðeþpene eþre on lege
menc þiþ ofen þiþ meolucse supe þiþ morgesal ðiþon
šupan. ðiþ bænecfe ðiþ ic onam nım nigontyne snæda
colonan & ðiþon ontvan & endlepan nadep ðegef do
on eala & ðiþne micle æp þonne þu efe. & þa colonan
anc foðð ðiþ hit meþpe þie eþupa tofomme ðinpe mid
þæp ut þlea. ðiþne píþ onþæallum eymed. píþpíþ eoff.
ceþep ræd. ceafþep pyþe ðed eþa þel do on eala.
ðiþne píþ onþæallum. eþa on eala ofþe geþeðð cele-
pionam & ðeah huolofan biffepor pyþe þypmætan.
ðiþne píþ onþæallum. ðiþbone eþe. leaþe. þeþbræþde mofo-
peæð. pyl calle on þæpe ðiþepæ mid hunige. ðiþne
píþ pon num þa fualan ceþæp pyþe mofopeæðde pyl on
ealo þæde on þeþe. ðiþne píþ onþæalle pyl on ealoð
take horehound, and everlasting, and alexanders, and betony, and celandine, and charlock seed, drink them in wine. A salve: take blooms of elder, and the crop, or bunch or umbel, boil them in butter, and smear therewith; if it will, that is, if it shew a tendency to form ratten or putrid matter, smear with yolk of egg; smear over with that, and dry it by gledes, or hot coals, till that it be hard, then wash away and smear again with the salve. For hot erysipelas eruptions, take dregs of wine, mingle with raw eggs, and with a feather smudge it on, and wash not till the place be hole. For oozing erysipelas blains, take knee holly, that is, butchers broom, much ere other meat, daily for the wound, and put together bullocks gall, honey, soot; cure therewith. For the same, that is, for the disease called fig, take for a bath that sort of "lust-mock" which beareth crops or flower bunches, and for a salve, burn a wolf's jaw, the left one, and the teeth apart, mingle with honey and smear therewith, and lay on fresh cheese, mingle the other ingredient with milk, sup for three mornings nine sips. For leg disease, that is hot red blains, take nineteen snips of helenium, and nine of "ontre," and eleven of red sedge, put them in ale and drink much ere than thou eat; and seethe the helenium alone till that it be tender, pound together, smear therewith where the disease may be striking out. A drink for fellons; cummin, pepper, costmary, seed of marche, seed of black hellebore, pound well, put into ale. A drink or potion for fellons; pound in ale or seethe celandine, and elecampane, bishop wort, githrife. A drink for fellons; sigsonte, onion, leek, the netherward part of waybroad, boil all in water and sweeten with honey. A drink for that; take the netherward part of the small cloverwort, boil in ale or in beer. A drink for fellons; boil in ale

1 What other ingredient is not clear by the grammatical construction.
LÆCE BOC.

pip pœc adel • onped hampryzt • moþoream • feldmøre
miferceam onpeder empea y þapa ofþpura trezca feld-
moran healpe keppe ponne hampryztz empa fipöe to
ponne do hlitbot calu þ þa pyrrca ofþpuraize • kez stan-
dan þreo mhiz pele þene rumhe on morgzen. Þrene pib
pœc adel pry ræzer on eþoccen do huniz on pleoc fimle
þ þam of of þ þuz nelle ma ræman • syp ponne þ þyne
þþ þ gelome þra þu hartoþ maþæ þ mid þ þunize
fimpe þæþ luþ urþlea on þone pœc ne bip þona nân
teona. Scalf þþ pœc adel pry on butepan ðingpenan
• zeaprpe • þyþþpe neþþe neteþam eþop. Þrene þþ pœceum

Read lexic.
fennel, bishop wort, elecampane. A drink for a fellon; boil in ale or in beer springwort. A drink again for a fellon; boil in ale cropleek, penny royal, wormwort. A drink again for a fellon; boil in ale marche, attorlothe, betony, rue, sedge, "ontre," clote, bishop wort, work theim up in ale. Again for fellons, take, to begin, a hazel or an elder stick or spoon, write thy name thereon, cut three scores on the place, fill the name with the blood, throw it over thy shoulder or between thy thighs into running water and stand over the man. Strike the scores, and do all that in silence.

For fellon, catch a fox, strike off from him while quick, that is alive, the tusk, or canine tooth, let the fox run away, bind it in a fawns skin, have it upon thee.

xl.

For pock disease, use "onred," houseleek, the nether part of it, fieldmore, the nether part of it; of "onred" an equal quantity, and of the two others by half less of the fieldmore or carrot than of the houseleek, pound them thoroughly together, add so much clear ale as may mount above the worts; let them stand three nights, administer in the morning a cup full. A drink for pock disease; boil water in a crock, add honey, skim continually the foam away till it will foam no more; then sip and drink oft and whilom as thou hottest may, and smear with the honey where it may be breaking out into the pock, soon there will be no mischief. A salve for pock disease; boil in butter singreen, yarrow, githrife, the crop, or flower head, of red nettle. A drink against pocks; bishop

1 Smallpox. The disease was unknown in classical medicine; it appeared in France in 565, A.D., and in Arabia in 572, A.D. The Arabie physician Razi treats of it in a separate monograf about 923, A.D., not long before this copy of the Leech Book was written out.
bifceop pyte • attothapam • impse(skill • elatan mopherapide on ealad gepophit. Pif pocceum spide fecal mon bloh lacan j dqmean amylte butepan bollan pulne • zur hte urplean a econ man fecall apeg adelpan mid popme • j bonne pm odde alop1 dync e Byrne on mnan bonne ne beod hy gekeine.

Pif pocceum genum glooppyte apyl on butepan • fimpe mid.

XLI.

Pif mnan onpealle nacglap2 hatte pyte fupepiio fio bid god to etanne pij mnan onpelle on nhit neftig. Pif mnan onpealle pyt clowan elupran on ealad dync hutf bollan pulne. Eft pytndpenc dp pepmode betonic • of pepe papan regbpradan dyncce pela miha. Pif pepe geolpan adle • hune • biseop pyte • helde • hope menge ja togadepo ao aelenz godo hand fulle maxpyyte do to pope ambep pulne • to stanbape hyphoman • hune pepmode. Stanbaep3 dyncce dync dtp inppan dp dnce j of paepe • gelpete spide.

XLII.

4 Of gele adle fio biph of pepe geolpan • cymeip gneac ypel fio biph calpa adla pecuf • bonne zepeaxeby on mnan ungemet paetan pij finz taen • j him fe lichoma call abtepad • ageolpad Ipa god feolue • j him beod under tunzan tulze scephe aedpa j yele • j him bid myeze zelo • ket him of lunzen adpe bloh yele him ofet stypgendne dync stanbade zelome. 5 Pyke him bonne

1 Alop, alnus glutinosa, has no medical properties. Probably the Alnus nigra, now Rhamus frangula, Sppecies, was meant by the Latin author copied.

2 Read cunaglaepe, cymoglossum.

3 By Stanbaep understand Stanbaepence, or amend thus.

4 Κτρεφος.

5 Cf. Plinius Valerianus, fol. 61 d.
wort, attorlothe, springwort, the netherward part of clote, or burdock, worked up in ale. Against pocks, a man shall freely employ bloodletting and drink melted butter, a bowl full of it: if they break out one must delve away each one of them with a thorn; and then let him drip wine or alder drink within them, then they will not be seen, or no traces will remain.

Against pocks: take glovewort, boil in butter, and smear therewith.

xli.

For inward fellon, there is a southern wort hight cynoglosson, which is good to eat against inward fellon, at night fasting. Against inward fellon, boil helenium and lupins in ale, drink a bowl full of the hot infusion. Again, a wort drink from wormwood and betony, and from the rough waybroad or plaintain, let him drink it many nights. For the yellow disorder, or jaundice, horehound, bishop wort, tansy, earth ivy, mingle them together, of each employ a good handful, add of mashwort, for an infusion an amber full, and for a stone bath use dithhomar, or papyrus, horehound, and wormwood. A stone bath; that must be, to use with a stone bath; let the man drink a drink from ompre or sorrel, from wine and from water; sweeten thoroughly.

xlii.

From gall disease, that is from the yellow jaundice, cometh great evil; it is of all diseases most powerful, when there wax within a man, unmeasured humours; these are the tokens: that the patients body all becometh bitter and as yellow as good silk; and under the root of his tongue there be swart veins and pernicious, and his urine is yellow. Let him blood from the lung vein, give him often a stirring drink, stone baths
1 Pip raeter bollan beiconean spilce anef penninger ge-

pique on peapnum raetere zude dpane hyt dagar alle

deg zode bollan pulne. Eft zennm aerejifotan offe
realpyrte pyttrunan Hiệp raaper reopen euclenap pulle
zedo on bollan pulne pincet fele dpane.

XLIII.

Pip cancepp abde jir biete- ruppe- peale- rube-
æg- rëc- gebæppned lam. Hraeter tineàna menz pib
æpp nudorpyt aerejife aepned. Apalboj mund- plah
bojm mund. Zif pe biete peaxe on men zeppice npne
sealpe y lege on cteneja 2 pa mund mi.

Pip cancepe on cyperenunna ræte zebæpp spepl ge-
ziid to dütte ira pa fimalot miæge y argr bujlah ealad
meng pib calde fapan y rie spepl peipa bo huniger
raeger mëdmmel to 3 teape. Zif to frib tie pæam mid yf
hunipe lege on zeopmën leaf jonne hit halige pyl on
butepan zeagp fapan y szeppican y püdöppan ñmippe
mid pa oppay bæm hit pydize lac bo ñdpe reälpe eke-
fian jy dohli ne do nan raetep to. Sealej pip canjepe
- zennm cu meolue buten rætepe lac peopfan to pletum
zellpe to butepan ne pepe on raetpe. Nym zel-
leoppban pa fimalan unpeyczene do tænde enna spiide
zemeng pel pib læpe butepan do on pannan open yf
apyl sçude aepoh pel bujlah ealad laam mi yf. Pip cancepp
able- ac mund on noppan tæope be eopfan yf mëndo-

1 *Tæøf.*
2 ctæyma, MS.
3 Supply a point after to, not in MS. Read ñen.
often. Work him then a composing drink of sorrel in
wine and in water, and in the bath, every morning,
let him drink a mulled draught; it will amend the
bitterness of the gall.

xliii.

For dropsy, rub betony, as much as a penny weight,
in warm water, let the patient drink for three days,
each day, a good bowl full. Again, take of the juice
of the roots of ashthroat or of dwarf elder four spoons
full, put them into a bowl full of wine, give them to
drink to the patient.

xliv.

1. Against the disease cancer, that is, bite: sorrel,
salt, ribwort, egg, soot, burnt loam, smede or fine flour
of wheat; mingle with eggs, meadow sweet, "aferth,"
oak rind, appletree rind, sloethorn rind: if the cancer
wax on a man, work up some new chalder and lay
on; cleanse the wound therewith.

2. Against cancer: burn sulfur in a copper vessel,
rub it to dust, as small as thou may, and sift through
a cloth, mingle with old soap, and let the sulfur pre-
dominate, add a moderate quantity of virgin honey;
see if it be too stiff, moisten it with the honey; lay on
a mallow leaf; when it healeth, boil in butter cuckoo
sour and singreen and woodroffe, smear therewith the
borders, where it is red; make the other salve cleanse
the wound, put no water. A salve for cancer; take
cows milk, without water, make it become cream, turn
it to butter, wash it not in water. Take the small
turnsole unwashed, make it clean, pound it thoroughly,
mix it well with the butter, put it into a pan over
the fire, boil it thoroughly, strain well through a cloth,
cure therewith. Against disease of cancer: oak rind
on the north side of the tree by the earth, and the
pyrrt nüofereapd - ærępëb niþereapd - enegläorre nüo-
foreapd - do ealpa empele ëzëma to ëufte - do hennë
ægër þ hpré to • þ hunig do begea empele ëzemë
ïd þam ëufteûm êlainment on ëone eançëp ne do nan
pætep to.

.XLV.

Pïp ătþpe dpencaf þ laecedomaþ • betonican meþce •
peñuod • mual • pedic • emna on ealaþ rele ðpinean. Þid ătþpe
betonican þ þa finalan âttopylân do on
halig pætep ðpine þ pætep þ et þa pyrta. Þid âcleum
attþpe • pedic þ clate ete æþ ne meæ þe nan man attþpe
aryþdan. Þid âcleum attþpe bipycoopyrt nüofereapd þ
cleþpe • þ ëpëng pyrrt nüofereapd eopyrþþetan • þ
clatan • âpyl on ealaþ rele ðpinean ëzëme. Þïf naëd-
dpe plea man þone bëlan fernl æprec on halig pætep
rele ðpinean opflë hpré ëpëg ñæþ þe þram ëcottum
come. Ëf.getState-ëdënden ëzënd ñippe ðpine on pinë.
Pïp naëdþan bitte betonican ñte ñpy penëgaf ëgepege do
on ñpy bollan pulle pinëf rele ðpinean.

Pïp naëdþan bitte ëftelepë apynunënu • pïp þîn
geæmëgæd zod bïþ to ðpineanë. Pïp naëdþan bitte ëf
telepëmë ëzëpufulade ðpine on nealht neþtis • III.
bollan pulle. Pïp naëdþan ëlege ëpëngspyrt • âttopylân •
eeopyrþþetan • bipycoopyrt pyrrt to ñpentë.

Pïp þon þe ñîn þiege atop • ëzemë þa haþan hunan
şeppyc mécelne ëaal þ naëddyçyyrtë emna tœgæbepæ ñy
mnëg þ peap do pinëf þine mel ôn þ rele ðpinean.
Pïp naëdþan bitte þîm reþbëedænd • ñ agþmëmonan • ñ
naëdþen pyrrt rele ëzëmbëne ôn pinë ðpinean • ñ pyre
pealpe of þam âcleum pyrrtëm • ñ þîm þa agþmëmonan
netherward part of meadow sweet, the netherward part of "æferthe," the netherward part of cynoglosson, employ of all equal quantities, pound to dust, add thereto the white of a hens egg, and honey, employ equal quantities of the two, mingle with the dusts, clam or make it cling on the cancer, put no water to it.

Ch. xliv.

1. Drinks or potions and leechdoms against poison. Pound in ale betony, marche, wormwood, fennel, radish; administer this to drink. Against poison; put in holy water betony and the small alterlothe, drink the water and eat the worts. Against any poison; eat ere the danger cometh radish and clote; no man may then do thee a mischief with poison. Against any poison; boil the netherward part of bishopwort and lupin, and the netherward part of springwort, everthroat, and clote in ale; give to drink frequently. If an adder strike a man, or for whatever of that which cometh of shots, wash the black snail in holy water, give to the sick to drink. Again, rub waybroad thoroughly fine, drink it in wine. For bite of snake, put so much of betony as may weigh three pennies into three bowls full of wine, give it to the sick to drink.

2. For bite of snake again; cinquefoil wrung and mingled with wine is good to drink. For bite of snake again; celandine bruised, at night fasting, let the man drink three bowls full. For adders wound, work euforbia, attorlothe, stemless carline, ammi, into a drink.

3. In case a man swallow poison, take then hoehound, work up a mickle deal of it, and adderwort, pound them together and wring the juice, pour thereon three measures of wine and give this to the poisoned man to drink. For hurt from snake; take waybroad, and agrimony, and adderwort, administer them rubbed up in wine to be drunk; and work up a salve of the
Deip meur et pater et filius et Spiritum Sanctum.

Cui omnia publica sunt. Cui omnia creata sunt. Seu quicunque in saeculo sancti initio sanctuarium festum.

Seu quicunque in saeculo sancti initio sanctuarium festum. Dedication of the Temple of the Virgin Mary.

From the legendary Assumption of Johannes apostoli.

1 peperit, MS.
2 genuit, MS.
3 adiuvit Salutis, MSS.

Supply cum. This doxology is an addition, not in the legend.
same worts, and then take agrimony, form a ring around the incision on the outside, the mischief will proceed no further, and bind the wort also over the sore. For stroke of viper, remove from thine ears the wax and smear around therewith, and say thrice the prayer of Saint John.

4. Dominus meus et pater et filius et spiritus sanctus; cui omnia subjecta sunt; cui omnis creatura deservit et omnis potestas subjecta est et metuit et expavescit; et draco fugit, et silet viper, et rubeta illa quae dicitur rana quieta torpescit, et scorpius extinguitur et regulus the basilisc vincitur et σπήλαξις nilit noxium operatur, et omnia venenata et adhuc ferociora, repentina et animalia noxia, te verentur; et omnes adversae salutis humanae radices arescent; tu, domine, extingue hoc venenatum virus, extingue operationes eius mortiferas, et vires, quas in se habet, evacua, et da in conspectu tuo omnibus quos tu creasti, oculos ut videant, aures ut audiant, cor ut magnitudinem tuam intelligant. Et cum hoc dixisset, totum semet ipsum signum crucis armavit, et bibit totum quod erat in calice: per signum sanctae crucis, et per te Christe Iesu, qui cum domino summo patre vivis, salvator mundi, in unitate Spiritus Sancti, per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

5. For flying venom and every venomous swelling, on a Friday churn butter, which has been milked from a neat or hind all of one colour; and let it not be mingled with water, sing over it nine times a litany, and nine times the Pater noster, and nine times this incantation. The charm is said in the table of contents to be Scottish, that is Gaelic,1 but the words themselves seem to belong to no known language. That is valid

---

1 Or Gadhelic, or Irish. An early instance of the mention of Ireland, Homilies, vol. ii. p. 316.
alecum sib hunc ut beopum bolgum. Sumne an popd qui
necoplan hunc hepan to eopenne bi ir paul ne mag him
beopan. Qui necoplan plue zif he beget gi ye mund no
pe cynn opin neorixna pounz ne seph lurn man atcep.
ponne xrep pe pe har boe ppat zi luo repne toh
begete.

Zif hura dpanic pyrmin an recapere dp mund secap pade
dpanic hat zi recapet blod. Zif mon sib pyrmin pop-
bovpen yele pquxpyrte zif he eze i halit recapre pyrene.
Rif bon pe mon sib popbovpen zif he haepf on him
feyttis peax ja finalan atcoplaidan odde on apyllum
elaab dpanic ne mag lune pyrmin popbovpen.

XLVI.

Zif ana pyrmin on men peaxe simeg mid pape blacan
realpe zif he uo huph eze i hyrel zepyrtce genim
hunigae dapan hurype on hax pyrel hapa ponene
geboppen sket seapa gezmunden sehead on zif pyrel ponne
pona sra he har onhupiga ponne ynt he. Scaple piid
anapyrime hut mon recad pyrenean. Genim quinque-
prohan zif ir pipleace mujdan pyl on butepan zepet mid
hunigae.

dipcne quinqueprohan zif ir pipleace yele on elad dpanic
can haptig uhte. Dipcne piid bon xadicef xed i cauler
xind on eala offe on pin dpanic piig anapyrime langhe
y selone of zif yel he. Clam piig bon pa smadan xigelan
zechyra zo dulf teumenz piid xput abrad xecel legze on
zif solh pyrene ofenme zif beapf he. 
for every, even for deep wounds. Some teach us against bite of adder to speak one word, that is, Faul; it may not hurt him. Against bite of snake, if the man procures and eateth rind, which cometh out of paradise, no venom will damage him. Then said he that wrote this book, that the rind was hard gotten.

6. If one drink a creeping thing in water, let him cut into a sheep instantly, let him drink the sheeps blood hot. If a man be “restrained” with worts, give him springwort for him to eat, and let him sup up holy water. In case that a man be “withheld” if he hath on him Scottish wax, and the small atterlothe; or let him drink it in boiled ale, he may not be “restrained” by worts.

xlvi.

1. If Ous worm grow in a man, smear with the a See Glossary. black salve. If the worm eat through to the outside and make a hole, take a drop of honey, drop it on the hole, then have broken glass ready ground, shed it on the hole, then as soon as the worm tastes of this he will die. A salve against an Ous worm, thus shall a man work it: take cinquefoil, that is five leaved grass, and rue, boil them in butter, sweeten with honey.

2. A drink; administer in ale cinquefoil, that is five leaved grass, or potentilla, to drink for thirty nights. A drink for that; rub down into ale or into wine seed of radish and of colewort, let the man drink that long and frequently against Ous worm, till that his case be bettered. A plaster for the same: pound to dust a red tile or brick; mingle with groats, bake a cake, lay it on the wound; work another plaster if need be.

1 Cf. “Duol,” to drive away scorpions, Plinius, lib. xxviii. 5. 2 From hæmæchung. See pœpbe-pan in Glossary.
Lacedemonia quod seopadlum · ærempnd · ærpan mun · 
elm mun · ærempnd · sio uncle porziz netle mofoepand · 
peynod · hundhloode · besopada pa munda ealle utan y 
æcena spive pyl tosomme · do calpa empela of zeor 
and hlutrrpe ealop last stanthan pone drence uihzepne 
on pate æp mon hine druncan pille · drunce on mon 
zenne scene pilne pilor drencer · to midder merjenef 
stande eald peamid y bebede hine gode zeopiluce y 
hune zepeinge cyme hine súngoner ymb ærgge þam drence 
ganne ríjian y stande hime hple æp he hine meste 
zeoce spa mocel on spa he þear of do · drunce þyne 
þrene noxon niht y þege spilene mete spa he pille. 
þrene miph seopadle · fund1 onippan ymb helf þing þype 
þareras ni · þred òp þonne þu þepe þe2 libepa not a 
malo · æcenn þepe riph þaeda y þeopon ripoper cohen 
æcena zogæbe y þonne þu ð pyrpee þing · xii. tифum 
pone þealn · ni þepe þei met deyp · y þlopa in excellif 
þeo · þ pater norþen · ofçeont þonne midd þine þonne dag 
y niht þeaca3 drunce þonne pone þrene y þepheoh þe 
þeparne. 
æcenn þonne hund hloolzan ane4 ofçeont midd 
þaterpe þrance ofhe mörgze scene pilne þonne offhe 
Phe þeopon þuaeda y niþon ripopecorn · þuddan rihe 
þiþon suada y xi. ripopecorn. Þrone ríjian spríne drence 
Pele pilne ðip yman y ðat þune · last þonne blod ðunder 
anceleop.

1 Read þupe ?
2 That is, for: the MSS. usually set.
3 At morning twilight.
4 Some words are here, it seems, omitted.
1. Leechdoms for "dry" diseases;\(^a\) ash rind, aspen rind, elm rind, quickbeam rind, the netherward part of the mickle highway nettle, wormwood, hindheal, that is, water agrimony, empurple all the rinds on the outside, and pound them thoroughly, boil them together, apply equal quantities of all, souse them with clear ale, then let the drink stand for the space of a night in a vessel, before a man shall choose to drink it. Let him in the morning drink a cup full of this drink; in the middle of the morning hours,\(^1\) let him stand towards the east, let him address himself to God earnestly, and let him sign himself with the sign of the cross, let him also turn himself about as the sun goeth from east to south and west; after the drink let him next go and stand some while ere he repose himself; let him pour as much liquid into the vessel as he removes from it; let him drink this potion for nine nights and eat what meat he will. A drink for the "dry" disease; delve about sour ompre, that is, sorrel dock, sing thrice the Pater noster, jerk it up, then while thou sayest sed libera nos a malo, take five slices of it and seven pepper corns, bray them together, and while thou be working it, sing twelve times the psalm Miserere mei, deus, and Gloria in excelsis deo, and the Pater noster, then pour the stuff all over with wine, when day and night divide, then drink the dose and wrap thyself up warm. Then take hindheal alone, souse it with water, drink the next morning a cup full, then the next time seven slices and nine pepper corns, the third time nine slices and eleven pepper corns; afterwards drink a strong potion which will run up and adown;\(^2\) then let blood below the ankle.

---

\(^1\) This should be read as beginning the morning at dawn, and ending it at nine o'clock. The middle will be about seven on the average.

\(^2\) Purgative and emetic.
where pif peopable nyme healp pudu y bulentypa fa
fimalaun •  fumon pyrte •  pudepexan myfoperseud •  pealpytts
myfoperseude  gecenua ponne calle  topomme pyrpee hüm zu
pyrnee do on pylyche  ealo •  oppe on heop laet  standan
nilteyn •  d'unee ponne spilene mygon morygenat •  nyme
by teopan moryge  pyer d'unee  fru  kinda  pille •  hepylle
ôu ame y pa pyrta  hien nii miy  pypm clap ayete
up teu hit  coppan human ne  mâge oh j hit môn
d'unean mâge; 1 ponne mu hit 2 gebnumen hæbbe be-
pychoh pe  peapmne lige on pa  hean  pe he ponne  genze
lie •  jif  hea  on paam  mnuye  bad  ponne  ahpûd
hine  pel  d'unee  út. Sealyl pif  people núm zapleac y  greate pyrte
repidnodo  leabe 4 netlan  eip  gecenua  finale  y  hriopde
fînegnu  j hit  lie  apple  fra  dahl  do  ponne  on  linenne
claad pyrmode  ponne  zebgepen  ze  j hit  ze  pa  pealyce
to  pyrne  ponne  pu  hit  sinyuen pille  peu  ho  add  lie  pylyce
hüm  nii  pyrpe  fealje  y  nii  pyr 2  d'unece. d'ène
pif  peopable d'ûge  pepmood •  pedge  pealpyrte
calha  ppeopa
em  pela  do  on  caul  givn  pel  laet  æc  apelten  standan
[pjaco  miht  aep  jom  he  hume  d'unee  •  j  rippan  he  hume
d'unee  ymb  feopon  miht  popkete  blod  under  pam
andiron  d'une  ponh  d'ene  peopertyme  miht  •  lpages
ponne  efr  blod  under  pam  oppan  andiroe. d'unece
caller  jone  d'ene  pyrte  miht  ôn  underm  spread  blede
pulle  ofpe  ponne  pu  peftan  pille.  Pif  peoppyrime  ôn
pet  nun  pa  peadan  netlan  gecenua  do  pectep  to  lège
ôn  hazine  stam  het  apapefan  bind  ôn  pone  pêt  nealhtyne.
gët  pealp  ætan  gecenue  lège  ôn.  pif  people  on  pet
gegnud  pealpyrte  ôn  gëlpot  pin •  j  hreypudn  j  pipon
d'unee  jy.
2. A drink against the "dry" disease: take field balm, thunderwort, the nether part of wood wax, the netherward part of wallwort, then pound all together, work it for him (the patient) for a drink, put it into foreign ale or beer; let it stand for the space of a night, then let him drink such drink for nine mornings, take on the tenth morning two cups full of the drink, boil them both in one, and let the worts be therewith, strain through a cloth, set it up where it may not touch the earth, till that a man may drink it; when thou have drunken it, wrap thee up warm; lie on the side to which the pain is incident, if it be in the inwards, then this drink will drive it out. A salve against the "dry" disease; take garlic and great wort, wormwood, a plant of nettle, pound small, and along with it harts grease, that it may be such as dough is, place it then on a linen cloth, then warm both the body and the salve at the fire; when thou wilt smear the body or the spot where the disease may be, follow up the patient with this salve and with this drink. A drink for the "dry" disease; dry wormwood, radish, wallwort, of all these equal quantities, put into ale, rub the herbs down well, the man should have the liquid stand at first for three nights before he drink it, and subsequently let him drink it for about seven nights, let him let blood under the ankle, let him drink the drink straight on for fourteen nights; let him next let blood under the other ankle. Drink the dose for thirty nights in all, a good cup full at nine A.M. or when thou wilt go to bed. For a "dry" worm in the foot; take the red nettle, pound it, add water to it, lay it on a hot stone, make it froth, bind it on the foot for the space of a night. Again, a salve: pound oats, lay on. For the "dry" rot in the foot, triturate wallwort into sweetened wine, and mastic and pepper; let him drink that.
Oxa laepde ḥyne lacedom. Čemne pealpyrte ḥ clup-
puhνγ ḥ ceneopholen ḥ eplalpan ḥ cameoen ḥ tűnğhj
pyt ḥ viii. bhuṇe bupreop pyt ḥ aṭṭoplaṇan ḥ peade
netlan ḥ ḥ peade hopan ḥ peymp ḥ geaplan ḥ hūn-an
ṽ dolipu幔an. ḥ bpeopge ᵴpoṭlan ḥ ealle ᵴ pyrta
on pylipr ealo ḥ ḥpnnce ḥonne ḥigon ᵴbaž ḥ blv ḥ ble. ḥp ḥpeop ᵴpepece pyrpe ᵴ ḥpnnce alexandpe ḥ sipulle
peymp. ḥp ceneopholen ḥ paiılan ḥ sapine ḥ pealmope
lupelæce ḥpepe pyže ḥ moijce ḥ coʃ. ḥzipplæc ḥ așe-
ploณu ḥ eotuone ḥ bifeop pyt ḥ on ᵴpybopelun ealavd
gepnnce ᵴpe ḥ hinužge ḥjerne ᵴigon ᵴmipenaf ḥannn
⁷epein pezan ḥuname ᵴepep ᵴ ḥ pnnce ᵴlæv ḥ blv ḥbld
oxa laepde ḥyne lacedom. Ṣp ḥpeop ceneopholen ᵴpe-
peapd ḥ acnuma.  ещd ḥ bhuṇe pyt ᵴeplpa empeła ḥo
ôn pyhce ealu ḥ bpeyl ᵴ ᵴbuddan ᵴeal ᵴ ḥpnnce pā ᵴ♣iłle
pā hε pultip. ḥ pep ᵴno ᵃd Ṣeifte pyḥge ᵴiṃu ᵴuii ne
ˢi ḥi ḥ pnnce ᵴpō ᵴh País iie.

XLVIII.

1 ḥp ᵴnun pyr ᵴnumpe ᵴniṇa ᵴglabd ᵴpām ᵴmēn. ḥemn
pebhpεdaṇ ᵴgεpupila ḥ ᵴ ᵴpep rεle Ṣon eulčepe ᵴfupan
usaha pyt rεle ᶩp ᵴgεmpaḍe ᵴlεg ᵴpōn ᵴnopolan. Ṣp ᵴda ᵴnupel ᵴpyrmn. ḥemm ᵴgεpe ᵴntuṇa ᵴneppe
⁷εlım ᵴgεdo ᵴpō pyr pebvpεlf rεepl ᵴpebuddan ᵴeal
⁷eplhop ᵴpōn ᵴrεle ᵴnpulan. Ṣp ᵴda ᵴnup plape δpeopge
dpőṭlε. ᵴcymen ᵴgεmε bεbate ᵴgemεnε ᵴpō ᵴrεepl
⁷ege ᵴepi ᵴnοn ᵴnpulan ᵴōn bād ᵴpāl. Ṣp ᵴpyrmn ᵴpē
⁷iṇn ᵴgλabd. ᵴgεebepr ᵴheoppr ᵴhpnnpr ᵴhifan ᵴōdh ele ˢuגt

1 Herb. Apul., ii. 10.
3. Oxa taught us this leechdom: take wallwort, and cloffing, and kneeholn, and everlasting, and cammock," and white hellebore, in the proportion of nine to one, brownwort, bishopwort, and atterlofe, and red nettle, and red hove, and wormwood, and yarrow, and horehound, and pellitory, and pennyroyal, put all these worts into foreign ale, and then let the man drink for nine days and let blood. For the "dry" pain; make into a drink, alexanders, sedum, wormwood, the two kneeholns," sage, savine, carrot, lovage, feverfue, marche, costmary, garlic, aslithroat, betony, bishopwort, work them up into double brewed ale, sweeten with honey, drink for nine mornings no other liquid; drink afterwards a strong potion, and let blood. Oxa taught this leechdom. Against "dry" rot; put into foreign ale, the netherward part of kneeholn, tow," matricaria (?), and brownwort, of all equal quantities; boil down to one third part, and let the patient drink while he may require it; and where the disease has settled, follow him up ever with the drawing horn" till the place be hole.

xlvi

Against the worms which ail men within; take waybroad, triturate it, and give the juice in a spoon to sup, and lay the wort itself, so pounded, on the navel. Against worms of the inwards of children; take green mint, a handful of it, put it into three sextariuses of water, seethe it down to one third part, strain, then give to drink. For inward sore of children take pennyroyal and cummin, beat them up, mingle them with water, lay them over the navel, soon it will be whole. Against worms which ail a man

---

1 *Peucedanum officinale.*
2 Only *Ruscus aculeatus* grows wild in England. There are three others.
3 Understand as reduced to ashes.
4 Cupping glass.

---
gemens nid hunig gemipe mid bone baaeparn \ u bone napolan mid py ponne peallad he. 1 Pif pyrimun
ne muan ezlad gettipulad2 coft to dufte \ gede godne dael
in haet paepe pele hymcan.

3Pif pyrimun est gare topd hearp \ spide plige gemens \ gezaid pip hunig pele hymcan \ haet adriff he.
areg. Pif pyrimun \ ne muan ezlad etf pedie leod on paepe of jone paydan dael menge pip rin pele hymcan.
 tint pip jone gare geallan gede on push lege \ byn on
jone napolan. Pip jone ilcan \ muntan pel gettipulade
meng pip hunig pyve to lythum chipene haet poyppelgan.
Eft ele \ eecep eur muoe gemened pele \ byn daga
hymcan. Eft corgifjirose \ merpec \ benomice \ nepte \ gedeom pyd on pune. Pip pyrimun \ ne muan ezlad
pyritepene of ontpan \ of peldinpan pele hymcan.
Sealp \ eft cefepom \ benemeppye apype on mopode \ do ponne feip ceapo \ fiepl to limpe mid.

XLVIIII.

Apoyh.

Pif land fimalan pyurile. Pyromidan t'pug popenepapd-
\ t pa re pledge boecan naq \ pa readan \ a py greate
pyld gbearten cogwedepe spide finale \ lytel budepan.

L.

Vif hond pyrimun \ u seap pyrimum \ gemm boecan
odde elaer \ pa pe spimam polse pa pymtenpam meng-
pidplecan \ a pid pyld haez krandan pyce miht \ a py
proppan daegl limpe mid pa param xopa.

1 Plinium Valerianus, ut infra. 2 Plinium Valerianus, fol. 41, c.
3 Read gettipula.
within: mingle with honey, ashes or dust of burnt harts horn, smear therewith the fundament and the navel, then they fall away. For worms which ail within: triturate costmary to dust, put a good deal into hot water, give to drink.

2. For worms again: mingle and rub up with honey a hard and very dry goats tord, administer it to be drunk, that will drive them away. Against worms which ail a man within, again; seethe in water radish to the third part, mingle with wine, give to drink. Again for that; put goats gall on wool, lay and bind it on the navel. For that ilk; mingle with honey, mint well triturated, work it into a little bolus, make him swallow it. Again, give for three days to drink oil and of vinegar an equal quantity. Again, everthorn, marche, betony, nepeta, githcorn; boil them in wine:

For worms which are troublesome within: give to drink a wort drink of "entre" and of parsnip. A salve: let him eat celandine; let him boil brownwort in inspissated wine, then add thereto ship tar and sulfur; smear therewith.

xlix.

For the small worm: the forepart of a twig of Hair worm, withewind, and the fallow dock, not the red one, and this coarse salt beaten together very small and a little butter.

1. For hand worms and dew worms; take dock or clote, such as would swim, mingle the roots with cream and with salt, let it stand for three nights, and on the fourth day smear therewith the sore places.

---

1 Carlini acutis.

2 Seine Gl. make gad this the like ribands or tapes; read as hand worms: are they rather here or there.
LÆCE BEC.

"Siq pyrie hand ete· gemit nepse meap zcallan y peade nettan & peade boecan y sinae elfan pyl on cu butepan bonne sio peale gebedan sia pyriwm nun bonne peale & py men seead on lype tosomme· y impe mid·

lyppe mid lapan ynb mid impe mid. Pip deappyme stappe on hat col cele mid raete stappe on ypa hat ypa he harofe mage. Pip deappyme· fume nmaad peapi eped monnef pyrme bindad neatepne on·

fume jnenf langenne peapme. Pip hond pyrme nim seapeano· y speel y pupon· y hirt peale mens toSomme

impe mid. Peax peale pip pyrme· peax peale· butep

pupon hirt peale mens toSomme impe mid.

.II.

Pip pyriwmum1 be manner plahe etad jam zcallan bonne pygan enna on npe ealo ap on hon hir apirem me pele y open pylo spnncan pyco mid. Gît gemit jnunde spekleon be on copfan peaxep & spearpe impeiu mens toSomme gelcxe pela lege on. Gît gemit bepen eap befen lege on ypa hat & y hat patep lapa on. Pip plahe pyriwmum gemit monneg lapan ja leaf gepe togaedpe gelhne on zephe gecma bonne lege on ypa

hu harofe mage apayinan.

.III.

Pip lutiwm aemn & y lpon peunoz gecna on ealu

pele spnncan. Uid lutiwm epie peolpep & ealu butepe

on penning peolpep· & y tu penning pege butepan mens on apfan eal toSomme.

1 Thespiae?
2. If a worm eat the hand; take marsh maregall\(^a\) and red nettle, and red dock, and the small bar, boil in cows butter; when the salve is sodden, then further take of salt three parts, shed thereupon, shake together, and smear therewith; lather with soap, about night time smear therewith. Against a dew worm; let the man step upon a hot coal, let him cool the foot with water; let him step upon it as hot as he hottest may. For a dew worm, some take warm thin ordure of man, they bind it on for the space of a night; some take a swines lung warm. Against a hand worm; take ship tar, and sulfur, and pepper, and white salt, mingle them together, smear therewith. A wax salve against a worm; a wax salve; butter, pepper, white salt, mingle them together, smear therewith.

li.

Against worms which eat a mans flesh; pound into new ale, before it be strained, the party coloured ram gall,\(^1\) give the running over to drink for three nights. Again, take groundsel which waxeth on the earth, and sheeps grease, mingle them together, alike much in quantity, lay on. Again, take an ear of beer or barley, singe it, lay it on so hot, and hot water, leave it on. Against flesh worms; take mans sorrel, boil the leaves together, spread them out on the grass, then pound them, lay them on, as thou hottest may endure them.

lii.

Against lice; pound in ale oak rind and a little wormwood, give to the lousy one to drink. Against lice; quicksilver and old butter; one pennyweight of quicksilver and two of butter; mingle all together in a brazen vessel.

\(^{1}\) *Menyanthes trifoliata.*


\[8\] sinea pyrume mpe cyre \& heobread \& hraevenne klaf etc. E\^{c}t m\^{o}n\^{e}r heapod han baem to alfan so mid puman on.

\[9\] P\^{i}p pyruman\^{e}m h\^{e}e \& epebehrizum 3e6m\^{i}be su\^{f}z. aep\^{i}m\^{i}be su\^{f}z. ellen p\^{i}\^{u}de su\^{f}z on n0\^{p}m\^{a}n ne0\^{f}m\^{a}n j\^{a}m th\^{a}ope. colonan m0\^{p}m\^{a}n su\^{f}z. doecan m0\^{p}m\^{a}n su\^{f}z. py\^{u}m\^{a}n e\^{e}nduluer su\^{f}z p\^{u}p0\^{m}p\^{e}f su\^{f}z l0\^{f}\^{a}m su\^{f}z. f\^{e}r\^{e}ph\^{e}r su\^{f}z. e\^{e}le. \& hopper 3\^{e}m\^{u}n0 to po\^{p}e \& p\^{e}rp\^{e}enof l\^{a}f\^{e}z. l\^{a}m\^{a}pa e\^{a}l\^{a}pa em\^{e}p\^{e}la \& b\^{a}m\^{a}a b\^{u}\^{u}f\^{a}m\^{a}a e\^{a}l\^{a}m\^{a}m\^{a}a g\^{e}m\^{e}m\^{e}g. cal e\^{d}als to\^{f}0\^{m}m\^{e}nne \^{i} bi h\^{i}t p\^{u}m\^{a}m j\^{a}m p\^{\o}f\^{u}m\^{a}n cal pei l\^{a}\^{f}r\^{a}t\^{t}e\^{e}b\^{e}d\^{e} fin\^{a}m\^{\i}e mi\^{d} on mi\^{t} \^{i} on m0\^{p}\^{g}\^{e}n a\^{e}\^{f}p\^{e}e.

\[10\] P\^{i}p aplezenu\^{m}m h\^{e}e \& b\^{\i}\^{o}\^{m} \& r\^{e}l\^{e}\^{e}\^{p}\^{e} \& j\^{e}\^{a}\^{e}p\^{\i} \& h\^{o}\^{p}\^{e} \& p\^{y}\^{u}l on b\^{a}t\^{e}\^{e}p\^{a}n \^{i} on h\^{u}\^{m} i \^{t}i \^{f}i \^{u}m\^{i}e mi\^{d}.

\[11\] V\^{y}m\^{e} b\^{a}f p\^{i}p aplezenu\^{m}m h\^{e}e \& z\^{e}n\^{u}m \^{i} mi\^{c}l\^{e} pe\^{a}m\^{m} mo\^{f}\^{o}\^{p}\^{e}c\^{a}m\^{p} \& y\^{e}m\^{i} p\^{u}\^{i}d\^{e} z\^{e}p\^{e}n\^{e} g\^{e}\^{e}m\^{m}\^{u}n\^{n}e to\^{f}0\^{m}m\^{\i}ne \^{\i} m\^{e}d-\^{d}\^{p}\^{o}\^{\i}f\^{u}m\^{a}n so to p\^{e}t\^{a}n \^{u}\^{m}d \^{i}p\^{i}d\^{e} to\^{f}0\^{m}m\^{\i}ne l\^{e}\^{g}e \^{\i} on l\^{a}n\^{g}e l\^{\i}m\^{g}\^{\i} \^{e} f\^{\i} p\^{i} i h\^{e} \^{m} p\^{e} a m\^{m} f\^{e} \^{e} f\^{e} \^{e} f\^{e} o\^{f} f\^{\i}\^{f} \^{e} f\^{t} a\^{e}r\^{e}p\^{e}p\^{e}.

P\^{i}p aplezenu\^{m}m h\^{e}e pealp col\^{o}ne l\^{i}p\^{d}e z\^{e}\^{a}\^{d}e n\^{e}d\^{e}\^{e}\^{p}\^{e}c\^{a}m\^{p} hom\^{o}\^{p}\^{r}\^{e}\^{e}z \^{i} calb h\^{i}m\^{i} em\^{a}n\^{a} n\^{a}l to\^{f}0\^{m}m\^{\i}n py\^{u}m\^{m} p\^{u}p\^{p}h\^{e}d\^{\i} al\^{d} to py\^{u}m\^{m} \^{i}m\^{i}e m\^{i}d. p\^{e}e\^{a}p\^{p}a j\^{e}\^{a}\^{m}m\^{m}nne \^{i}m\^{i}lde y\^{m}\^{i} b. \^{\i}v\^{i}i. mi\^{t} \^{i} p\^{e}c\^{e} hom\^{n} on \^{p}a openan p\^{e}e\^{a}p\^{p}an

\[^{1} \text{Here an erasure occurs, as if hungre had been meant, but not filled in.}\]
Against a boring worm; let the man eat new cheese and bee bread and wheaten loaf. Again, burn to ashes a man's head bone or skull, put it on with a pipe.

For a wormeaten and mortified body; dust of oak rind, dust of ash rind, dust of elder rind, taken on the north of the tree, and the nether part, warm, dust of the root of helinium, dust of root of dock, dust of acorn meal, peppers dust, dust of rye, sulfurs dust, oil, and horses grease for a liquid, and the least proportion of ship tar, of all these equal quantities, and of all the dusts equally much; mingle all cold together, so that by means of the liquids may be all well smudging, or thoroughly unctuous, smear therewith at night, and in the morning lather.

For slain, that is, stricken, body, broom, fel terre,\textsuperscript{a} Erythraea yarrow, hove, boil these in butter and in honey, smear therewith.

1. Work a fomentation for a stricken body; take the mickle fern,\textsuperscript{b} the netherward part, and elm rind green, pound them together, and for a liquor add mead dregs, rub them up thoroughly together, lay on for a long while, till that the sufferer be warm or walk about.

2. For a stricken body, a salve; helinium thoroughly sodden, and the netherward part of hammersedge, and old lard, pound all together, warm through a cloth at the fire, smear therewith; then scarify continually about the bruise for seven nights, set a horn\textsuperscript{1} upon

\textsuperscript{a} Erythraea centaurcum.

\textsuperscript{b} Aspidium filicis.

\textsuperscript{1} A cupping horn.
Pip pase spene y pealfe. pyrm pyme pylle on medlce y bmine. Sealf enna gian to bugte bo hunyger teap on lacna fy bolly mid.

To penpealfe y pen bylum. pyrm huc of mojopeandpe netlan y of hemerce y of bape eulphecan penpyrte y of bape swalan monpyrte pyr ealle peopen on butepan y on peepere sperepe lyf genolh py geemna eft pa ilean pyrta on bape peale y peip teapo y zapleac y eoupleac y pegeleac y realte meng pel bo on clad pyrm to pyrm spide1 spene mid.

Penpealfe ontece gpepar peade netlan pepermab tpa penpyrte. ellen mnde. pezhpaede. fuan. byceop pyrm. bulot miderepab. spene pyrm. realte. peipteamo y peeeape sperepa. Pip pen byle xim eoupleac. ontece. colone. eluehpe penpyrte. geemna calle pa peipal spipe pel lege on. 

Penpealfe hopotepec meaphe. pyk teapo y gebeaten pipop y feip teapo.

2[Pip pa blacan blægtne ylfe lam men eztan teegen epppaal oððe hý of bæpe pyrte be man on þæo pifan hateð myxenplante.]
the open scarifications, smear with the black salve, be it for a night, be it for two, as need be, and as they be open.

lvii.

For the disease called fig, a drink and a salve; let him boil wormwort in milk and drink it. A salve; pound glass to dust, add a drop of honey, leech the wound therewith.

lviii.

1. For a wen salve and for wen boils; work the salve of the netherward part of nettle and of hemlock, and of the wenwort which has cloves or bulbpet roots, and of the small moorwort, boil all four in butter and in sheeps grease till there be enough, pound again the same worts in the salve, and ship tar, and garlic, and cropleek, and sedgeleek, and salt, mingle well, put on a cloth, warm thoroughly at the fire, smear there-with.

2. A salve for wens; ontre, cress, red nettle, wormwood, the two wenworts, elder rind, waybroad, sorrel, bishopwort, the nether part of bulot, swarewort, salt, ship tar, and sheeps grease. For a wen boil; take cropleek, ontre, helenium, the clove rooted wenwort, pound all the worts thoroughly well, lay the stuff on.

3. A wen salve; harts marrow, ivy tar, and beaten pepper, and ship tar.

4. [Against the black blain, give to the man to eat two bunches or three off the wort, which is called in three ways, the mixen plant.]

---

1 Pix navalis is occasionally prescribed by the medical authors, as Nic. Myreps, 481, c., in the Medicæ Artis Principes.

2 Atropa belladonna.
LXXI.

1 Pip līpē ablo · nīm peene pulne peallendet pæcepel ofepne eley · g hrape realte spile spā mæge mid peope pynzum geennan · hipen togeodep of ʒ hit eall on an fie. Æpane eall byropan peit hpare sping mizep on ciolan afip² eft eall ʒ ma ʒif ju mæge · ponne on morgen poplet blod of earpee · odda of fpeopan spā mætte amepnan mæge · ʒ peeanpe · ŋ hon onste peep eall ʒimpe ponne mid hanan ele · ʒ kim æthpe realte beonge · bruce glædennan ʒ eoporpeampe uppe on treope ʒ mid ʒiap ʒulle peep eall lafpe ameppan ponne lae fien geungeoned. Pip neumynne baumpyn ʒo on ʒimpe ṭecean ʒ on hounʒ ægep ʒeola mēag ofomne ʒimpe ʒib. Eft penropyman eina ʒo on.

fol. 49 b.

Pip byyne pyyle pealpe · genuum gæte tobd ʒ hrape heahm ʒebæpn to bute geenneg hetur pip butepan ʒo on pauman open pyyl ʒyple pel ayeg ʒypl ʒlad ʒimpe ʒib.

Pip byyne genuum ʒundlig ʒepeamde ʒebeat pip ealdne pyyle ʒ lege ʒo. Eft genuum lihan ʒ ʒeappan pyyl on butepan ʒimpe ʒib. Pip, hon ʒealan pyylle ʒibban ʒon butepan ʒimpe ʒib.

Pip, hon ʒealan pyylle ʒeappan ʒon butepan ʒimpe ʒib.

Pip, hon ʒealan pyylle ʒeppic on peepur ṭimippe ʒ atroppepan ʒ eoporpeam ʒo on hounʒ odde ʒon peax. Pip, hon ʒo ægep ʒi hrape on ʒelome.

² afippe, as third person better.
lix.

Against palsy; take a cup full of boiling water, another of oil, and of white salt so much as one may pick up with four fingers; shake together till that it be all one: drink all this by drops, rest awhile, poke thy finger into the gullet, spew up again all and more if thou may; then in the morning let blood from the arm or from the neck, as much as he may bear; and scarify and let him put something on, then after all smear with hot oil and let him taste a trifle of salt; employ gladden and everfern picked high up on the tree, and cover over with nesh wool all the scarifications when they have been smeared. Against "neurisn" put bonewort into sour cream, and into honey, mingle together with this the yolk of an egg, smear therewith. Again, pound up earthworms, apply them.

Ix.

1. Against a burn work a salve; take goats tord and halm of wheat, burn them to dust, mingle both with butter, put into a pan over the fire, boil thoroughly well, strain through a cloth, smear therewith.

2. For a burn, take some of the netherward part of fennel, beat it up with old grease, and lay on. Again, take lilly and yarrow, boil them in butter, smear therewith. For the same, boil ribwort in butter and smear therewith.

3. For that ilk, boil yarrow in butter, smear therewith.

4. For that ilk, boil mallow in sheeps grease, and attorlothe, and everfern, put them into honey or into wax. For that same, put the white of an egg on frequently.

1 The careless use of pronouns belongs to the text.
Pif brune tep gec tuned pyt on batepan sine mb.

ALXI.

1 Pif hid pappe cina hid pyt pi6 huni6e ofpe oep y lege 6n. Eft pulpet heap6 ban baem spide y gecnume finale aypt jump clad so on y dol6. Pif hid pappe cina repinod pip teoppe y peneepian apping y faire o6 meng tosoumne clae6 on y hid y6 peep lae me gebind repe6e 6n. Pif hid peape gec6d pyt· brune pyt· y hape pyt lytell ofjolp peaxe6p 6n tune heap6 hirte blofstman gecnume 6a ppeo pyrta gemenze y bia god peale. Wamegum men hid peau py62 gecnume aepler faep 6n y ho6ner teearfly spide finale geceaeap ctm6 on y doht uman do y6 of y6 finale npe 6n. Pif hid seape lypypt humber heap6 gebarne y gecnume y gebnaedene aeppe6. meng y call tosoumne do y6 6n. Eft gemen brume aeppe gebnaed y lege 6n. do gna 6n upan bone aeppe.

Pif hid peape· gemen mapegan meng pi6 huni6 do on y dol6 y bind repe6e. Pif peape gemen 6epnide y d6rge y pume to line6man y plahjorn munde mofopearpe yurt.

1 *Apulpiuis.
2 Subluvium. We find the outflowing of the synovia an object of legal enactment. See *Elfreds Dooms, p. 42, art. 53. "Si quis in humero plagietur ut glutinum compagnum effluat:" Laws, Henry I., p. 265.
5. For a burn, pound up woad, boil it in butter, smear therewith.

Ixi.

1. Against racking pain in the joints, pound lithwort with honey, or chew it and lay it on. Again, burn thoroughly the head bone or skull of a wolf and pound it small, sift it through a cloth, put it on the wound. Against pain in the joints, pound wormwood with tar and fen cress, wring out the juice, mingle together, stick the residue upon the joint where the sore is, bind it on fast. For the synovia of the joints, silverweed, brownwort, and the little harewort, it oftenest waxeth in a garden, it hath white blossoms, pound the three worts, mingle them, that is a good salve. With many men the synovia of the joints oozeth out, wring on the spot the juice of an apple, and shave very small some shavings of horn, crumble them on the wound within it, remove that and ever apply the same anew. For the synovia of the joints, burn lithwort, houndshead, and pound them up with roasted apple; mingle all that together, apply it. Again, take a sour apple, roast and lay it on; apply groats over above the apple.

2. For the synovia of the joints, take maythe, mingle it with honey, apply it to the wound and bind it fast. For the secretion of the joints, take oak rind and dry it and work it to a fine flour or smede, and further sloethorn rind, the netherward part of it, sift them

---

1 Lepidium?
2 "Tunc artifici tumentes inflamatur, ac dein de resecant et solati dati saxaeum faciunt qualitatem; tum etiam nigiores efficiunturar, atque contorti, ut in obliquas partes digiti vertantur, aut reflexi supinentur, aut vicinis adfixi in- cumbunt, et aliquando humore paralento vel mucilento collecto, aut viscoso, generent poros, quos nos transitus dicere poterimus."—Celsius Aurelianus, about A.D. 230, Chron. lib. v, cap. 2.
Pip peppe adle • elehtjan • zythuro • petbpraede zecnua
ön calu lae iatudan tra miht pele dumpcan. Pip peppe
eft betonicae dumpce frude • y ete pepeo frada. Eft
dumpce on huitrum calad pepmod • zythuran • betonicae •
hypcroppurr • pon manze • bogen • hio eluphite • pen-
yrupe • mappubie • dumpce matuz daça. Dumpce pip ponton •
betonica • hypnumzpyre artopolade • hepbine • eoporpave •
hunderreuz • drenozpe sprozle • pepmod. Pip p%%%adaban
dæzet peppe ön peanum ratepe dumpce betonicae 
yzn ropan bone to pille. Pip rocjan dæzet peppe dumpce
petbpraedan fœap on fœatum ratepe tram tidum æp him
fe pepen to pille. Pip æclep dæzet peppe dumpce
ön eauldum ratepe betonicae betaefip æmme pening
gerege • ofep frile petbpraedan.

Pip peppe eft blypr spundugo mappubie to dumpcanne.
Pip leneten adle pepmod eoporp bryote • elehtpe • pet-
bpraede • pubbe • cappille • artopolade • peperruge • alex-
dandpe • hypcroppurr • hypzence • Salme • cappuc pyre to

1 Read Innelye ?
2 men, MS.
through a cloth, and shed that on the wound. For
synovia of the joints, take kettle soot and barley halm,
burn and rub them together, and shed on. If the
synovia run out, take the netherward part of marche
and honey, and the smede of wheaten meal, and the
bowels of an ever wig, rub them together, and lay on.
Again, take the netherward part of meadowwort, pound
it small, mingle with honey, lay on till it be mended.

3. If the synovia run out, take vinegar and sour
crumbs of a barley loaf, and earthworms, mingle to-
gether, and bind on; wet the joint with vinegar or
with sour ale. If the synovia run out, take worm-
wood and pound it, put it on tar, plaster it on, and
bind it on fast.

ixii.

1. For fever disease; pound in ale lupins, githrife,
waybroad, let it stand for two nights, administer to
drink. For fever again; let him drink betony much,
and eat three bits of it. Again, drink in clear ale
wormwood, githrife, betony, bishopwort, fen mint, rose-
mary, the clove rooted wenwort, marrubium, drink for
thirty days. A drink for that, betony, springwort,
attorlothe, vervain, everthroat, houndstongue, dwarf
dwosle, wormwood. For a tertian fever, let the sick:
drink in warm water ten sups of betony, when the
fever is approaching. For a quartan fever, let him
drink juice of waybroad in sweetened water two hours
before the fever will to him. For a quotidian fever,
let him drink in cold water so much of the dust of
betony as may weigh a penny; as much more of way-
broad.

2. For fever again it helpeth, to drink marrubium
alone. For lent addle, or typhus fever, work to a drink
wormwood, everthroat, lupin, waybroad, ribwort, cher-
vil, attorlothe, feverfue, alexanders, bishopwort, lovage,
dipence on pellicum ealād do halig rætēp to · y ṣampilkan.

Pip mōn peal putāns on lupēsipe · y on ñone ñπene md halig rætēpe þreaun · y putāns on ·

$$++ + A + + + + + C \text{D} + + + + + + + +$$

In primum pro eπat unēbium et unēbium eπat aπat deuin et deur eπat unēbium. Hoc eπat In primum aπat deuin ñiāna pep iπSüm pieza Sunt. Þreaun þonne þį geppat md halig rætēp of þam biþe on þone ñπene•

*tion: þonne eπedo þ rætēp þonter þ þį leop. Hecati Innoculātj þone scēlia md ad domimum þam .xii. ṣybeč þælinmum. Adiuro nobS eπepefe1 et þelμeS · pep deuin rætēm ðinnipotezentem et pep eπif þilum rætum eπyttum pep aπeentum et diapeentum2 Salvatorem þoþter ùt pesedas3S de hocl þamulo dei · et de coπpiSeulo eπif quàm3 domimum þoþter Innoculapie Inferiur. Umcit nōr leo de þiμu nūdα madix ðaumid. Umcit nōr qui uineil nōn poπeS• + xŋ' natul + xŋ' pafißμ + xŋ' unepnuμ + aυŋ'.4 + aυŋ · + aυŋ · + Scŋ · + Scŋ · + Scŋ · Jn die4 Salutisperµ meceeney þepeþpiþ urbeþ · oppida πuπa iueor caπtra cæstella pεpægianf. Omnia dépulēf fanabat eπiπopa moðľup.5 + πuπa þonne onθape þeþ photograph þælcet zelpæþep þapa manna.

.LXIII.

Pip peond feœcum men · þonne deœpol þone mōniam pede obde hine innan zepæalde miθ adle. Sippepeŋe cæliþpe · biœcoþgpeþ · heðolone épipleαe genna toþomne do eala to rætān hez standan nealþerne do μeŋg lyÞeopma on y halig rætēp. Êπene pip peondfeœcum men of epiebellan to ðpineanne · zepþpe · þæþr.6 zeappę · cæliþpe · becone · atzoplape · cappę · πame · πmulf ·

---

1 Frigora.
2 Descensum.
3 Quem.
4 aυŋ = ἐγιος.
5 Read Oppida, rura, casas, vicus,
6 Read Oppida, rura, casas, vicus,
sage, cassock, in foreign ale; add holy water and springwort.

3. A man shall write this upon the sacramental paten, and wash it off into the drink with holy water, and sing over it . . . . In the beginning, etc. (John i. 1.) Then wash the writing with holy water off the dish into the drink, then sing the Credo, and the Paternoster, and this lay, Beati immaculati, the psalm;\(^1\) with the twelve prayer psalms, I adjure you, etc. And let each of the two\(^2\) men then sip thrice of the water so prepared.

Inde salutiferis incedens gressibus urbes,

Oppida, rura, casas, vicos, castella peragrans

Omnia depulsis sanabat corpora morbis.

SEDVLIUS.

lxiii.

For a fiend sick man, or demoniac, when a devil possesses the man or controls him from within with disease; a spew drink, or emetic, lupin, bishopwort, henbane, cropleek; pound these together, add ale for a liquid, let it stand for a night, add fifty libcorns, or cathartic grains, and holy water. A drink for a fiend sick man, to be drunk out of a church bell; Church bell. githrife, cynoglossum, yarrow, lupin, betony, attorlothe, cassock, flower de luce, fennel, church lichen, lichen, of

---

1 Psalm, cxix.
2 Two, the leech and the sick; two is in γελέστρις.
At morning twilight.

A partitive genitive; halig in halig pæter is commonly undeclined, or regarded as part of a compound.
Christ's mark or cross, lovage; work up the drink off clear ale, sing seven masses over the worts, add garlic and holy water, and drip the drink into every drink which he will subsequently drink, and let him sing the psalm, Beati immaculati, and Exurgat, and Salvum me fac, deus, and then let him drink the drink out of a church bell, and let the mass priest after the drink sing this over him, Domine, sanete pater omnipotens. For a lunatic; costmary, goutweed, lupin, betony, attorlothe, cropleek, field gentian, hove, fennel; let masses be sung over, let it be wrought of foreign ale and of holy water; let him drink this drink for nine mornings, at every one fresh, and no other liquid that is thick and still, and let him give alms, and earnestly pray God for his mercies. For the phrenzied; bishopwort, lupin, bonewort, everfern, githrife, elecampane, when day and night divide, then sing thou in the church litanies, that is, the names of the hallows or saints, and the Pater-noster; with the song go thou, that thou mayest be near the worts, and go thrice about them, and when thou takest them go again to church with the same song, and sing twelve masses over them, and over all the drinks which belong to the disease, in honour of the twelve apostles.

lxiv.

Against every evil rune lay, and one full of elvish A holy amulet. tricks, write for the bewitched man this writing in Greek letters: alfa, omega, IESVM (?) BERONIKH. Again, another dust or powder and drink against a rune lay; take a bramble apple, and lupins, and pulegium, pound them, then sift them, put them in a pouch, lay them under the altar, sing nine masses over them, put the

1 A formula of Benediction; 2 Heathen charm.
3 Invoking the miraculous portrait of Christ on the kerchief of St. Veronica.
4 Polypodium vulgare.
dumcan on hceo tida - on undepe - on mibdaex - on moun - giv fio adl metnum fie gect mid halag peare on mid j' ilce dufz. Sealf elehpe hezeppre - biypecppyppr- ja neadan maqope - ammelu - epopleac - realz pyl on hitepan to sealf fimpe on j' heazod y' ja breofc. dpane hapan 3piecel - alexandrie - mube - elehpe hezeppre - biypecppyppr- maqope - epopleac - ammelu - fio eneohite - penpyppr do on halig pearep. giv moun mape mube - genam elehpan y zapleac y beconcean - y piecel bind on mepec haabbe him moun on j' he zANGE m on Jap pyrte.

Alxv.

Eft dpane mid leneten adle pepeppyge - bham zealla - muel - pezbiade - gelinge moun fella maqran open feare pyrte.1 ogexoz mid ealad do halig pearep on pyl spabe pel dprnce ponne fla he hazofc maegc muceine scenc pulne aer foun fio adl to pille: peopen 3odspellapa naman y zealdop y gebed. Mathewy + + + + +
WapenS + + + + lucaS + + + +
Iohanney. + + Inter.

Cebeite ppio me - Trecon - lecloth - paizlon - adimpo uos.
Eft godeund gebed. In nomine domini fit benedic-

rn - heponice - heponice - et habez In nseimento et In remope suo - segrtetumex pezrum et dominu domi-

nanteum. Eft godeund gebed. In nomine fit bened-

ctum. Eft godeund gebed. In nomine fit benedic-

rum. 7 77.

Eft yde real mon spizende byj pyppan y don pat psy-

spizende on ja puntep breofc y ne ga he m on j' geppur ne m on bap - y eie spizende pyf on don -

hanmanayrel - bpomice - noyecefrayyey.

---

1 This use of the singular is mere carelessness.
2 Read + MRM; - Nj - TiX, and understand the T as an I.
dust into milk, drip thrice some holy water upon them, administer this to drink at three hours, at undern, or nine in the morning, at midday, at noon, hora nona, or three in the afternoon. If the disease be on cattle, pour that ilk dust into the mouth with holy water.

A salve; boil lupin, hedgerife, bishopwort, the red maythe, harmala, a cropleek, salt, in butter to a salve, smear it on the head and the breast. A drink; put into holy water, vipers bugloss, alexanders, rue, lupins, hedgerife, bishopwort, maythe, cropleek, harmala, the wenwort which hath knees. If a mare or hog ride a man, take lupins, and garlic, and betony, and frankincense, bind them on a fawns skin, let a man have the worts on him, and let him go in to his home.

Ixxv.

1. Again, a drink against lent adde or typhus; feverfue, the herb rams gall, fennel, waybroad; let a man sing many masses over the worts, souse them with ale, add holy water, boil very thoroughly, let the man drink a great cup full, as hot as he may, before the disorder will be on him; say the names of the four gospellers, and a charm, and a prayer, etc. Again, a divine prayer, etc., dieręp hand pin dieręp hand pin thine hand vexeth, thine hand vexeth.

Again, a man shall in silence write this, and silently put these words on the left breast, and let him not go in doors with that writing, nor bear it in doors. And also in silence put this on, emmanuel, veronica.  

---

1 As in night mare.  
2 Menyanthes trifoliata.  
3 Leliloth is an Arabic idol.  
4 The image on the kerchief.
142

LÆCE BOC.

.LXVI.

På ungemynde ȝ ȝid ðyglænge do ȝ on ealo ȝfæceorpøyrt• eleþtan• betonycan þa suþþman þmuglan• neþtan lundhioþdan• ðyglæp• meþce• þþnce þonne. På ungemynde ȝ ðyglænge do ȝ on eala capþþam• ȝ eleþtan• bifeceorpøyrt• alexæþtan• ðyglæp• þeldmøpan ȝ halþ þærþþ þþnce þonne.

.LXVII.

Våd genumenum meþe• genum eleþtan leþe under þeþþæð þing nôgon maþþan þeper ȝ þescal þå genumenum meþe leþe under þþ þæþ• þe þa þille þon meþcan.1 Þå ealo aþþæð þeþ• genum þa eleþtan leþe on þa þeþþæð þeþþæþþ þeper þþþæþ þeper þa þþþæþ þunder þonne þeþþæð þunder þþ þeþþæþ þeper þon þþþæþ þeper þon þa þþþæþ þon þa þþþæþ þeper þa þþþæþ þeper þon þa þþþæþ þoner þþþæþ þoner þon þa þþþæþ þon þa þþþæþ þoner þþþæþ þoner þon þa þþþæþ þon
Against mental vacancy and against folly; put into ale bishopwort, lupins, betony, the southern or Italian fennel, nepte, water agrimony, cockle, marche, then let the man drink. For idiotcy and folly, put into ale, cassia, and lupins, bishopwort, alexanders, githrife, fieldmore, and holy water; then let him drink.

1. For the better digestion of meat taken; take lupins, lay them under the altar, sing over them nine masses, that shall avail for meat taken; lay it under the vessel into which thou hast in mind to milk. If ale be spoilt, then take lupins, lay them on the four quarters of the dwelling, and over the door, and under the threshold, and under the ale vat, put the wort into the ale with holy water.

2. If meat be spoilt, a good quantity of milken food, or a milking, or brewing, hallow the worts, put them into and under the vat, and under the door; use lupins, and clifwort, and betony, and bishopwort.

In case that a hunting spider bite a man, that is the stronger spider, strike three scarifications near, in a direction from the bite, let the blood run into a green spoon of hazel wood, then throw it over the road away; then no harm will come of it. Again, strike a scarification on the wound; pound leechwort; lay it on, no harm will happen to the man. Against bite of a weavering spider, take the netherward part of aeferthe,
Peapde $e$ plaboom: raze adjus to dufe zepan mid humige lacna $p$ dohi mid. Pip hunzan bite blace huezlaj on hattje panman gehypfe $^1$ to dufe zepanidene: $e$ pipop $e$ bexomean ese $p$ duse $e$ dunque $e$ on leze. Pip hunzan bite kim niperpeapde $^2$ cotta leze on $p$ dohi. Eft apelah $v$. Pecaam on ace on pan bite $e$ preope ymbutan peopp mid $ft$ecan $f$hizende opep paenpeg.

LXVIII.

Pip pede hunder $l$ize aqumomian $e$ pezbaedan zemenge mid humige $e$ zage $p$ baze lacna pa punde mid $by$. Pip hunder bolze foxer elate: zpundeplize pyl on butepan finipe mid. Eft bexomean zetupula leze on bome bite. Eft pezbaedan gebeat leze on. Eft tra cinan oode jume soop zepbaed on ahfam meng pip pyramid $e$ humige leze on. Eft zebape $e$ymet ceacan to ahfam reead on. Eft zemnia pezbaedan mojan zecuna $^3$ pip pyramid bo on $p$ dohi ponne afebyterian hio $p$ asep apeg.

LXX.

Zip mon fe to ppane pyl humheolofan on pilsim ecalb dunque on nealb nepriz. Gip mon fe to unppane pyl on meolee pa ilean pyramid pipe $p$onne apeanf $by$. Pyl on cope meolee eft humheolofan alexandrian popnete pohn hattze pyramid ponne lyp hit sra him leoff bi.$^5$.

$^1$ For gehypfeede.
$^2$ niperpeapde corrected to the masculine, MS.
$^3$ zecuna, MS.
and lichen from the blackthorn, dry it to dust, moisten with honey, tend the wound therewith. Against bite of hunting spider, black snails fried in a hot pan and rubbed to dust, and pepper, and betony, let the man eat the dust, and drink it, and lay it on. For bite of hunting spider, take the netherward part of mallow, lay it on the wound. Again, strike five scarifications, one on the bite, and four round about it, throw the blood with a spoon silently over a wagon way.

Ixix.

For bite of mad dog; mingle with honey agrimony and waybroad, and the white of an egg, dress the wound with that. For wound by a hound; foxes clove, groundsel, boil these in butter, smear therewith. Against bite of hunting spider, take the netherward part of mallow, lay it on the wound. Again, strike five scarifications, one on the bite, and four round about it, throw the blood with a spoon silently over a wagon way.

Ixx.

If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would. If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would. If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would. If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would. If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would. If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him corage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets¹ palm, then it will be with him as he would.

¹ For Fornet or Fornjot, see the index of names.
peapde ā plaþpom: pæge adµit ḫo dufte ḥeþan mid hunʒe laþa ḫ dolh mid. Ἐp ḥunþan bice blace sνεςλαν ὁν hattpe pαนναн ὑέληπνς ᾧ ὁ ὁ dufte ἀεχινδενη. Ἐpρον: ᾧ betονεν ὑτε ḫ dufte ᾧ ὑμνεε ᾧ ὁν leeręe. Ἐp ḥunþan bice νιμ niþpeαpνδε corrected to the masculine, MS. cοττεν leεε on ḫ dolh. ᾧ αλεαλην νεν niþaпπαν ανε ὁν ὅμ bατε ᾧ pρoopε yμματαν peopρ mid ετεεαν ὠιεγενδε oγεn paαuңęg.

.LXVIII.

Ὡp ὑeδε hυnδeр ὕτe Ὸχυνμοηαν ᾧ ὑεβάθεαδαν ϶e- mενενε mid hunʒe ᾧ aεεт ᾧ ὕtε laεα na pa пaνδε mid ᾧ. Ἐp ὑnδερ ὁνδε пoпε拶 clατε: ƺpυνδερπελεγε γυλ on бατεпα сμμε mid. ᾧ ὑμετονεαν γεγιμελα leεε ὁν βονε бατε. ᾧ ὑμεт ὑεβάθεαδα γεβεατ leεε ὁν. ᾧ azeera εипα oοδε ὑμεο ;]/pε ὑεβαθεδ ὁν αληнα мενεг μυδ μυρλε ᾧ hunʒe leεε ὁν. ᾧ ὑμεταμε ;]/pεμε eεαεαн ᾧ аληнα пεεαδ ὁν. ᾧ ὑμετ γεμιηα пeμε eεαεαн мοпαн γεεηααα 临港 ;]/pяп μυρλε δο ὁν ᾧ dolh понε пεμυρпδ λυο ᾧ аεεп апeг.

.LXX.

 הסיפור мoн фе ὁ μpεεнε пυl hυμδελοδαн ς на пμεειαм eκαδ δυςςνес on μεατ ηετεια. ᾧ мoн фε ὁ υμpεεнε пυl on мeελεε ὁн dεcα пυpнε pομεε пpααεpδ пρ. пυl ὁн /copyleft мeελεε ςτε hυμδελοδαн aλεξαλδpαιм pομ- пετεп пολμ hαττε пυpнε pομεε лυп лυт ὁν пα хυμ лeηpοpеt бид.
and lichen from the blackthorn, dry it to dust, moisten with honey, tend the wound therewith. Against bite of hunting spider, black snails fried in a hot pan and rubbed to dust, and pepper, and betony, let the man eat the dust, and drink it, and lay it on. For bite of hunting spider, take the netherward part of mallow, lay it on the wound. Again, strike five scarifications, one on the bite, and four round about it, throw the blood with a spoon silently over a wagon way.

Ixxix.

For bite of mad dog; mingle with honey agrimony and waybread, and the white of an egg, dress the wound with that. For wound by a hound; foxes clove, groundsel, boil these in butter, smear therewith. Again, triturate betony, lay it on the bite. Again, beat waybread, lay it on. Again, seethe two or three onions, roast them on ashes, mingle with fat and honey, lay on. Again, burn a swines cheek or jaw to ashes, shed this on. Again, take more or root of waybread, pound it, put it on the wound with lard, then it will scrape the venom away.

Ixxx.

If a man be too salacious, boil water agrimony in foreign ale, let him drink thereof at night fasting. If a man be too slow ad venerem, boil that ilk wort in milk, then thou givest him courage. Boil in ewes milk, again, hindheal, alexanders, the wort which hight Fornets' palm, then it will be with him as he would liebest have it be.

---

1 For Fornet or Forniot, see the index of names.
LXXI.


LXXII.

On hpilce tid blof fie to ropzanne on hpilce to lozenne. Blodlap y to ropzanne pyrtyne mhtum aep blapmaerpe y aterp pif y hritt mhtum pon pon ponne caile atermon piz flezep y namum spide deryd. Kecar lerpdoon pa pe pytofe peupon y nan man on jam monpe ne dpenne ne dunce ne alpef huf lchoman panige butan hir nylpecap peape y ponne on middelagum inne gupunode pop pon pe hio pyft hir ponne pytofe zemenved. Romane hir poppon y caile sud pole pophton eorh huf pop pape pyfte pylyme y azpennepre. Eac pezegad kecar piz ze eblopene pyrza ponne fien bete to pyrneame ze to diecncum ze to realpum ze to dutte. Du mon feule bloldlase on papa fix pia aelum on monde ropzan y hponne hiz bete fie kecar kepad eac y nan man on pon pif mhta ealdne manan y eft x. mhta y pyrtyne y trentifel y pif y trentifel y
lxxi.

For the dorsal muscle, seethe in oil and in wax, rue so green, smear the dorsal muscle therewith. Again, take goats hair, make it smoke under the breech up against the dorsal muscle. If a heel sinew be broken, take Fornets palm, seethe it in water, foment the limb therewith, and wash the limb therewith; and work a salve of butter, smear after the fomentation.

lxxii.

On what season bloodletting is to be foregone, on what to be practised. Bloodletting is to be foregone fifteen nights ere Lammas, and after it for five and thirty nights, since then all venomous things fly and much injure men. Leeches who were wisest, have taught, that in that month no man should either drink a potion drink, nor anywhere weaken his body, except there were a necessity for it; and that in that case, he during the middle of the day should remain within, since the lyft or air is then most mingled and impure. The Romans for this reason, and all south folk, wrought to themselves earth houses, for the boiling heat and venomousness of the lyft. Also leeches say that blossomed worts are then best to work, either for drinks, or for salves, or for dust. Here is set forth how a man shall forego bloodletting on each of the six fives in the month, and when it is best. Leeches teach that no man on the five nights old moon, and again on the ten nights old, and fifteen nights old, and twenty, and five and twenty, and on the thirty

---

1 August 1.
2 This refers to Italy and to its plumbeus auster, Autumnusque gravis, Libitine quaestus acerbæ.
3 The Italian sirocco, per autumnos nocentem corporibus.
LECE BOC.

148

LXXIII.

... men eim heple lhm genim migen mela do on j'hlm y nane pataxm. gip jhu patax deel to oppe finep reape ne mealx by hit gelacem y pe man pescal fiphe flille beon by by pescal lune halne gelon.

LXXIII.

lip peaprum j peaprum1 on lune - genim lingnenan j humigel peap merch fozedepo do on pa peaprum j

1 So in Latin Verruca are distinguished from Vari.
nights old moon should let blood, but betwixt each of the six fives: and there is no time for bloodletting so good as in early lent, when the evil humours are gathered which be drunken in during winter, and on the kalends of April best of all, when trees and worts first up sprout, when the evil ratten waxeth, and the evil blood, in the hulks or hollow frameworks of the body. If a lancet wound grow corrupt in a man, then take mallow leaves, boil them in water, and bathe therewith, and pound the netherward part of the wort; lay on. If thou wilt stop blood running in an incision, take kettle soot, rub it to dust, shed it on the wound. Again, take rye and barley halm, burn it to dust; if thou may not staunch a bloodletting wound, take a new horses tord, dry it in the sun, or by the fire, rub it to dust thoroughly well, lay the dust very thick on a linen cloth, tie up for a night the bloodletting wound with that. If thou may not staunch a gushing vein, take that same blood which runneth out, dry it on a hot stone and rub it to dust, lay the dust on the vein, and tie up strong. If in bloodletting a man cut upon a sinew, mingle together wax, and pitch, and sheeps grease, lay on a cloth, and on the cut.

Ixxiii.

If for a man any limb of his become chinked or chopped, take rye meal, apply it to the limb and no wet; if thou puttest wet to it, or a grease salve, thou mayest not cure it, and the man shall be very still, in that way thou shalt make him hole.

Ixxiv.

Against warts and callosities on a limb; take sins-green, and juice of honey, mingle together, apply to the
peappaf. Eft cealpefIceaumn y ahfan gemenx pið eced y lege ón. Eft pihfye pynbe gebeaun y bo eced to rpmula rpide y lege ón.

.LXXV.

Pih scuppedum naegle • nim geceynmadne ficcan rete őn řone naegl pið pa peapta pleah bonne þ þ blod þrminge ùt • ryne bonne þymel to y lege eald spic őn yran řone naegl heald þrming untha pih pætan • Nim bonne lpaetan comn y hunig mens toSomne lege őn do þ to of þ hal me.

.LXXVI.

Pih ysrjan docean y ryyn melu y realz1 ealpa empela mens pið šine pætan y řimpe mid þy. Pih ysrjan nim feirteapn ř rieapn þ ele ñné togaedene do þiddan diel fealtep2 řimpe mid þy.

fol. 56 b.

.LXXVII.

Zif pu pille þ yrel spile paide utbeps řim peax y hemhe harte ryyn gebeat þepymad toSomne ryyn to realpe hind őn pa xtopa.

.LXXVIII.

Gif men unlufte fie gezenge • nune beconican þ pille þy penegar gepegan řyne őn spetum pæsene.

[LXXVIII.]

Zif mon þuan longum pege žeteopod fie dpince be-

1 géson in the margin of Ms., by later hand : řeðo on was meant.
2 After fealtep add on.
warts and the callosities. Again, mingle with vinegar calves' shrill and ashes, and lay on. Again, burn to ashes withy's rind, add vinegar, triturate thoroughly, and lay on.

Lxxv.

For a scurfy nail;¹ take a granulated bit of wood, set it on the nail against the warts, then strike, so that the blood may spring out, then work a thumbstall for it, and lay old lard above upon the nail, hold it for thirty nights against wet, then take wheaten corn and honey, mingle these together, lay on, apply that till all be well.

Lxxvi.

For itch, take dock and worms reduced to meal, and salt, of all equally much, mingle with sour cream, and smear with that. Against itch, take ship tar, and ivy tar, and oil, rub together, add a third part of salt, smear with that.

Lxxvii.

If thou shouldst desire that an evil swelling should rathely burst, take wax and a wort hight hemlock, beat them together when warmed, work to a salve, bind on the places.

Lxxviii.

If to a man loss of appetite happen, let him take betony, so much as will weigh three silver pennies, and drink it in sweetened water.

[Lxxix.]

If a man is tired by a long journey, let him drink

¹ Thus, "Unguimum scabritiem"; Plin. xxx. 37.
LXXX.

Mip ton pe mon hune popudumce. Dumce betonican on paetep ephine dunican. Eiz pyl betonican e ephi zeallan on llutrumm calad offe on fpude paetan fpia he dunican seyle dumce simle apn mete. Eiz xemun dumce liuggenne xepbaed on nealhe nepiz xemna pip inaeb simle.

LXXXI.

Mip maclan cele mun netelan peof on ele fimpe e xath ealne pinne licoman mid fe cyle xepit apeq.

LXXXII.

Eiz men fe inceel pece xezenge popiz xeznib on ele fimpe pinne uphtan mid e tone licoman ealne pun- dophe pafe him pip bio pecece xemenogod.

LXXXIII.

To monner freemue mun ceppillan y peauncecppillan biueopypret onzpan. Gruundeigelgan pyte to fpence on llutrumm calad. Xum preee inaeb batepan xemenge pid impeten meli e xepylce xipe mid ly fpence do frap ongnum mopgenul ma pip hup freep fie.

\[1\] fpene is masculine, \(p\) may have most likely; or even as early as been written since \(e\), neuter, this, \(j\) may begin to stand for any comes as the next word, and so seems gender.
betony in the southern drink, oxymel; the acid drink, of which we before wrote in treating of the half dead disease.¹

lxxx.

In case a man should overdrink himself; let him drink betony in water before his other drink. Again, boil betony and earthgall in clear ale, or in such drink as he, the drunkard, may have to drink, let him drink this always before meat. Again, take a swines lung;⁰ roast it, and at night fasting take five slices always.

lxxxi.

Against nicle cold; take nettles; see the them in oil, smear and rub all thine body therewith: the cold will depart away.

lxxxii.

If to a man there betide much wakefulness, rub down a poppy in oil, smear thy forehead therewith, and all thy body, wonderfully soon the wakefulness will be moderated for him.²

lxxxiii.

For a mans voice; take chervil, and wood chervil, bishopwort, "ontre," groundsel, work these to a drink in clear ale. Take three slices of butter, mingle with wheaten meal, and salt it, swallow this with the above drink; do so for nine mornings, more if there be need of it.

¹ No such disease had been mentioned in this book; it is found, II. lix, with the receipt for oxymel. ² The change of pronouns is an error of the text.
.LXXXIII.

Lib mon pagan esse aerae butepan ac opnece. Se pagan zerpt on pa butepan. Etip pip pon stande on heape aera his mon pael secaprena on pam pecane bonne zerpt ut ip attcep lypth pa secapran.

.LXXXV.

Etip mon pundige pip hif peond to sepeohzanne feap spealpan bridda sepeofe on pime esse bonne aep. Opfe pylhe pelthe seode.

.LXXXVI.

Pip melum zonye oper land by leyp he seopige megmypun mere him on hand opfe bo on hir pec by leyp he meujige y ponne he miana pilhe aep gunnan upzague epebe hap pold apsezt. Tellam¹ et apstemepia ne lapthi ym² In una. Zefera he bonne pu up zoe:

.LXXXVII.


¹ Read Tollam.
² Read ym.

Nowhere.
Ixxxiv.

If a man eat wolfs bane, let him eat and drink butter, the poison will go off in the butter. Again for that, let him stand upon his head, let some one strike him many scarifications on the shanks, then the venom departs out through the incisions.

Ixxxv.

If a man try to fight with his foe, let him seethe staithe swallow nestlings in wine, then let him eat them ere the fight, or seethe them in spring water.

Ixxxvi.

For mickle travelling over land, lest he tire, let him take mugwort to him in hand, or put it into his shoe, lest he should weary, and when he will pluck it, before the upgoing of the sun, let him say first these words, “I will take thee, artemisia, lest I be weary on the way,” etc. Sign it with the sign of the cross, when thou pullest it up.

Ixxxvii.

1. If a man's hair fall off, work him a salve, take the mickle wolfs bane, and vipers bugloss, and the netherward part of burdock, and ferdwort, work the salve out of that wort, and out of all these, and out of that butter on which no water hath come. If hair fall off, boil the polypody fern, and foment the head with that, so warm. In case that a man be bald, Plinius, the mickle leech, saith this leechdom: take dead bees, burn them to ashes, and linseed also, add oil upon that, seethe very long over gledes, then strain, wring out, and take leaves of willow, pound them, pour the juice into the oil, boil again for a while on gledes, strain them, smear therewith after the bath.

---

1 Sand martins, hirundines riparia.
lece boe.

Deapod bap pib pon. pelige leap pylle on paterne preah mid hy sep pu hit tameame y pa leap cenna spa gefoden muh on nih on oh hy lio fie1 drique hy mu maage tamepan ateren mid pyepe scale do spa xxx. mihia leng xip lir peape fie. Bip pon pe2 laep ne peaxe aemettan aequa genim ymd fimte on pa tope ne eymid bap meppe eunig peax up:

Xil: laep to piecse fie genim spealpan gevein miden tigelan to afshan y lez seeaden pa ahpan on.

xlviii.

Bip hoppe hreople mua pa3 hapanpyt ema pel gemeng bonne pib repere hurepan pyj fride on but- pan do on hy hop hy spa hit hatote maage simpe aelle duxe bo simle pa realpe on. xip hio hreopol fie macc genim hlood zelate mid stamma prepah mid hy hlood spa hatum hy hop. bonne hit drique sie simpe mid pyepe realpe laena mne. Eft genim pyman fealz2 zelate prepah mid hy y bonne drique sie simpe mid pyepe simpepe. Bip hopf geallede fie mua aehelpendih npyr y gozopohan y maegpan genna pel do butepan to muh pretenbe pujph clad do hit seall on hrep frife laena jone geallan mid. Bip hoppey geallan mua anejepotan y gozopohan upereape y bozen eac spa ema tofonrne pyj on pyyre y on butepan afloh pujph clad simpe mid.

Xip hopf fie upjcof enofe offe ofen nezt mua ommpan paez y feretle peax genvmage mua xii. maerpan ofen y do hahig pateren on hy hophy oddy on spa hripile nezt spa hit fie hapa de pa pyyre fimte mid.

Bip pon ilean mua topeenepe neslle cage fimege hundan on pone byplan ne laf nau teona.

1 For sien.
2 Read pib hon la.
3 After hy a word appear want- ing.

1 Read pyman fealter, as before, xxxii. 2.?
2. A head bath for that; boil willow leaves in water, wash with that, ere thou smear it, and pound the leaves so sodden, bind on at night, till they be dry, that thou may after smear with the salve; do so for thirty nights, longer if need for it be. In order that the hair may not wax; take emmets eggs, rub them up, smudge on the place; never will any hair come up there.

3. If hair be too thick, take a swallow, burn it to ashes under a tile, and have the ashes shed on.

Ixxxviii.

1. For a horse's leprosy, take the hare-wort, pound it well, then mingle with fresh butter, boil thoroughly in butter, put it on the horse as hot as possible, smear every day, always apply the salve. If the leprosy be mickle, take piss, heat it with stones, wash the horse with the piss so hot; when it is dry, smear with the salve, apply also leechdoms inwardly. Again, take runnings of salt, heat them, wash with that, and when it is dry, smear with fishes grease. If a horse be galled, take stichwort, and goutweed, and maythe, pound well, add butter, wring it wetting it through a cloth, add white salt, shake thoroughly, leech the gall therewith. For a horse's gall, take ash-throat, and the upward part of goutweed, and rosemary also, pound together, boil in fat and in butter, strain through a cloth, smear therewith.

2. If a horse or other neat be elf shot, take sorrel seed and Scottish wax, let a man sing twelve masses over it, and put holy water on the horse, or on whatsoever neat it be, have the worts always with thee.

3. For the same; take an eye of a broken needle, give the horse a prick with it behind in the barrel, no harm shall come.

---

1 Grease in the legs?

2 The Scottish phrase for this disease; see the Glossary.
Book II.

1. *Pās* laecedomār behimpad to callūm innopā met-trumneppum.

2. Laecedomār pīp magan rāpe ealpa. x. y gīp fe maga apened fie y hraet he piegean peyle ön pāpe ade.

3. Laecedomār be getpelle y rāpe hāer magan hu him mōn feyle blōd lautan.

4. Laecedomār pīp heāndum spyle hāer magan y finepeneppa y hraet he piegean peyle.

5. Laecedomār pīp magan apundeneppa y hraet he ön pāpe ade pīge.

6. Laecedomār pīp unlufte y plætan pe ıp magan eymb y hraet he piegean feyle. iii. eaptaf.

7. Laecedomār pīp adeadodum magan y gīp he pofiuen fie y ūaen adeadoðer magan hu ḵ ne žemylt ḵ he pīgep. vi. laecedomār.

8. Laecedomār pīp rāpe y unlufte hāer magan pe pe ne mag ne mid mete ne mid būnecan beon gelaenod y bitepe hraectunpe ıpropað. iii. eaptaf.

9. Laecedomār pīp mīunde magan.

10. Laecedōm pīp plætan ḵ to hæteneu untūmme magan;

11. Laecedōm pīp apundeneppa magan pīndire y eipunge.

12. Laecedōm pīp spippaŋ y pīp ron de him mete under žepunnan nelle.

13. Laecedōm pīp magan eipunge.

14. Laecedōm pīp callūm magan untūmmeppum.

15. Laecedōm pīp hāer magan eipunge ponne hēphe mīp bitepe hraecō opp; healcest opphe him on rām
i. These leechdoms belong to all disorders of the inwards.

ii. Leechdoms for sore of the maw, in all ten, and if the maw be distended, and what the patient shall eat in that disorder.

iii. Leechdoms for swelling and sore of the maw, how one must let him, the patient, blood.

iv. Leechdoms for hard swelling of the maw, and smearings, or unguments, and what the patients diet shall be.

v. Leechdoms for puffing up of the maw, and what the patient shall partake of in this disorder.

vi. Leechdoms for want of appetite and for nausea, which cometh of the maw, and what the patient shall eat; four crafts, or skilful recipes.

vii. Leechdoms for deadened maw, and if it have bad lymph, and tokens of deadened maw, how that digests not, which it eateth; six leechdoms.

viii. Leechdoms for sore and want of appetite of the maw, which may be cured neither with meat nor drink, and suffereth bitter risings in the throat; four receipts.

ix. Leechdoms for an inward wound of the maw

x. A leechdom for nausea, and to heat an infirm maw.

xi. A leechdom for windy inflation of the maw, and for puffing up.

xii. A leechdom for spewing, and in case that a mans meat will not keep down.

xiii. A leechdom for flux of the maw.

xiv. A leechdom for all infirmities of the maw.

xv. A leechdom for irritation of the maw when there is a bitter heart burn in the mouth, or there is belching.
mağan pe mete abțeprad y yuțe)1 y hu fio ablaxunz peł mağan eumô of pam blacum omum.

.XVI. Lacededonar y tææ mağh bata omta y peł ungeləašhe ceabl eda mağan tææ hu yu bata omta mağa ungeləet pumô y spol jpipora y neamuşere y gelő.responseText unluț ta plaka. y hu done ceabl eda mağan ungeləe mettær lyfze. kelcedenar to brem micle y efela y be lattpe melțiunge fumta metta.

.XVII. Lacedeçazçar be lytpe mupʃenchce gecyndo y adilm y hu hu0 on pa spiyappan tidan afened ʃup of pone mufcøan y hu hu0 lam pirlpepede. y hu hum y glodem tımmen y huy y ñre pex pung yuʃceaf ʃippe-ppæe lænunç pana cahlia y spetol tææ pana cahlia ye be ungeləe ye be unluțo ye be hu lytpe y ʃipun manœzum xæcnum.

.XVIII. Læca Đepad ʃænke kelcendo mif lyte ʃyłe y apunデンepe.

.XVIII. Læca ʃeçeaf ʃar tææ be aflollenpe y ğeupnasbøe lyheure y kelcedenar ʃip pøon y be pæpe lytpe hæabdœnve.

.XX. Læca Đepad mif pæpe lytpe punðe ponne pe ʃyłe ye pytuŋ ʃobypʃt.

.XXI. Lacededonar y tææ haþãbdøe lyheure y ʃalpepneer on manuʒreade pifan ye on bæm ʃeeppun ye on bæm mœzum ye on bæm plimnem ye on bæm holcm bæpe lyheure.

.XXII. Lacededonar mif pæpe ʃeplean2 ʃeapDENepe pæpe lyheure y yalbao y pyuʃعتقد efpe ʃu luho ʃobypʃt y müpae ʃept Ôohde ʃapcfiahô efpe zo lanʒiœm ryër ʃo ʊnxeped aheãbdœnʒ pæpe lyheure;

---

1 The text has pʃeke. the full text we cannot alter to
2 As the same reading occurs in ungeləe.
or if the meat turns bitter in the maw and he hic- 
kets, and how the upblowing of the maw cometh of 
black bile.

xvi. Leechdoms and tokens of the hot inflamed maw, 
immeasurably fast, and not to be moved, and of the 
unreasonably cold maw; tokens how the hot inflamed 
maw suffers infinite thirst, and swealing heat, and op-
pression, and swoonings, and vacillation of the mind, 
loss of appetite or nausea; and how variety of meats 
pleases the cold maw; leechdoms for both, mickle and 
noble; and of the late digestion of some meats.

xvii. Leechcrafts of the various nature and disorders 
of the liver, and how it is extended on the right side 
as far as the pit of the belly, and how it is five lobed, 
and how it is the material and home of blood; 
and that six things work acute pain in the liver, and 
the cure of all these, and a plain token of them all, 
either by the urine, or by loss of appetite, or by 
the man's complexion, and by many other tokens.

xviii. Leeches teach this leechdom for swelling and 
puffing up of the liver.

xix. Leeches speak of these tokens of a swollen and 
wounded liver; and leechdoms for that; and of harden-
ing of the liver.

xx. Leeches teach this for wound of the liver, when 
the swelling or matter bursteth forth.

xxi. Leechdoms and tokens of a hardened and puffed 
up liver in manifold wise, either in the lobes, or in 
the margins, or in the membranes, or in the hollows, 
of the liver.

xxii. Leechdoms for the sense of hardness of the 
liver, and salves, and wort drinks, or if it burst and 
descend downwards or mounteth up upwards, or if 
the insensibility and hardness of the liver become too 
prolonged.

1 All the viscera were supposed to get out of place.
.XXIII. Lacedemonal hææt hum fæ te foργαννε on
hæp adle hæae hum fæ te healdanne γε on lacede-
monum γε ôn mete. γ ταεν ἕπε επιε λημαν ne μαγ
ne uteypμαν ὃν ραεpe hæpe.

.XXIII. Lacedemonal γ ὅγιηεδμεναcf pih καλλον hæp
prepeum calμα ἁπεοτυνε γ ἕπ hæp peaxe.

.XXV. Læcaρ eac be καλλον pαμbe εοφμμ γ aδλμ
speοτολ ταεν pινδον γ lacedeμαρ γ ᾱu mόn ᾱα υρηλαν
pαεταν ᾱαμbe lακμαν foγιε γ ᾱομμε aδl το ᾱαμbe
pαmbe pιle ροp ραεpe υρηλαν oμιρταν pαεταν ενεορ
hαταδ1 lεβενμμ hερεγαδ pαμμάδ pαμa λεβενμ μπαν.

.XXVI. Lacedemonal γιε fo pαmbe pινδ hu ᾱγ mόn
σιρηλαν μαγε γ σελαμαν. v. εαρηταφ.

.XXVII. Lacedeμαρ be pαmbe μηρσεληε γεγενδο
οφμ υερηπυνδo hu ᾱγ mόn μαγe oπηρηλαν γ σελαμαν
γ be pαmbe λακμε γεγενδο γ be κελμε γ σαιρη
gεγενδο γ be λακμε γ δρημε γεγενδο γ ᾱρ ραεμεδ μπιγ
ne δυνε γ ρημμμ lεκαμαν γ ne κεκεφ hαταμ ne
pαεταμ. lερομε εαρηταφ γ ᾱρε ραεμεδ μπιγ λρδοσ
εταδ pαμ ᾱε λορμ adle λαββαδ.

.XXVIII. Lacedeμαρ pih pον pe mοnνερ ᾱγ υρηπμε hμp
fie γερυλλεd pιδ υρηλε pαεταν γ be ρίνηρημε pαmbe.

.XXVIII. Lacedeμαρ pih pον pe mετε υμελα μυλτε
γ ειπε ὃn pιμε γ υπε pαεταν οφμe pαεταν.
xxiii. Leechdoms, telling what the sick man hath to forego in liver disorder, what he hath to hold by, either in leechdoms or in meat, and tokens that the swelling may not dwindle nor run off in the liver.

xxiv. Leechdoms and wort drinks for all liver pains, thirteen in all, and if the liver wax.

xxv. Leeches also have found a plain token for all wamb diseases and disorders, and leechdoms, and how a man shall treat the evil humours of the wamb, and when disease will be at the wamb, for the evil inflammatory humours; the knees "are hot," the loins are heavy, the sinews of the loins are sore, there are spasms between the shoulders, the discharge is of a mixed nature.

xxvi. Leechdoms if the wamb be wounded, and how a man may understand that, and how cure it; five crafts or receipts.

xxvii. Leechdoms regarding the various nature and misbehaviour of the wamb, how a man may understand and how treat that, and of the hot nature of the wamb: and of its cold and moist nature, and of its hot and dry nature, and how the congressus sexuum is not holesome for a dry body, and how it scatheth not a hot nor a wet one: seven crafts: and that swiving most severely hurteth them who have the disease of foul humours.

xxviii. Leechdoms in case that the upper part of the belly of a man be filled with evil humour, and of the windy wamb.

xxix. Leechdoms in case that meat digest not well, and turn to foul and evil humour or feaces.

1 The maw is the organ of digestion, the stomach; the wamb is the venter, whatever that may mean.

2 The "hot and cold, wet and dry" theory was an attempt of the "rationalis disciplina" of the Hellenes to arrive at scientific generalizations; it is traceable among the works attributed to Hippocrates and in Aristoteles.
XXX. Lacedemonas Τώρα πολλα παντα τδ
dδια γεμαθηκαν δο το σαντε λεγα
dειν δε

XXXI. Lacedemonas τα εμπνευσις η
dον άρ
tε

XXXII. Lacedemonas και η
dνδε

XXXIII. Lacedemonas μετα συναρ
d"
xxx. Leechdoms if thou wilt that thy wamb be always sound, and of disease and sore; and of disease of the wamb and sore of the intestines, and for the moderation of the wamb; sixteen receipts.

xxxi. Leechdoms and symptoms marking of the rope gut and small gut, and of the fecal discharge; how they suffer unbounded thirst and loss of appetite; and of their complexion or hue, and of the navel, and the dorsal muscles, and rectum, and pit of the belly, and milt, and share or pubes, and how bad leeches ween that is loin disease or milt wark, and where the wainsick suffer the disorder, and how it is with them, and how a man shall treat them: four methods.

xxxii. Leechdoms how a man shall cure one so afflicted, whether with bloodletting, and salve, and baths, and how to send curatives into the belly. And these leechdoms are efficacious against loin ache, if a man lie sand, for dysentery, for diseases of the maw, and gripings, and womens tendernesses, and of the disease where a man would evacuate and is not able (tenesmus), and if the discharge be windy, and watery, and bloody. Twelve methods.

xxxiii. Leechdoms for the perilous disease in which a man casteth from him and speweth, as they say, his excrement through the mouth; and for wounds of the inwards, and sore of the small guts, and for laceration of the inwards, and for inward spasm; and for the wamb which digests late, and the man who is not affected by the leechdoms; there cometh on him dropsy, pain in liver, sore of spleen, retention of urine, inflation of belly, pain in loins, sand and stones wax in the bladder. Thirteen receipts.

1 The "temperies" and "commodatio ventris," that it be neither too hot nor too cold.
LIX. Læcedomaf et be paer manner militum pecal mon pa læcedomal pelian pe ponne gertyte lund - ze hearde - ze heoptan - et pambe - et blædpan - ogæfan - hy zomkezet hit fie be heazo - ze cel - et prof lærte mel-
tunge - oddie gip pambe poppeaxen - et poppundod fie - ze gip mon fie innan popblape - et pid pambe pymum1 - et ziecchi - nytzan pifan.

Læcedomaf be eilda opepyillo et pambe - gip hæm mete cela ne mylze - hæm hat - ðgza - stime pule.

Læcedomaf be milte pærice - et he bið on pa purpian2 tidan - et teac ðæpe abbe hu hizeleasfe hu beod - et hu land - ze milte fie - et be paer milte plunene on pa purpian healdhe be healdhe pe et milte cymn - hu ye milte ægþraet þþpodaet paer - pe ope - limo ze hæt - ze ealde - et be hæede - et heamed - þunge - et hranan - hio heazo cume - ze cel - et paer milte cahta e-haspopupaf.

Læcedomaf hu mon feyle pone mòman innan - et utan - et ealdum - et hatum læcedomum lǽ-
nian - et hyple mete hủm fie to piegæne - et hyple hủm fie to pógænne.

Læcedomaf hu mon pecele pa pætan - et pon-
peætta utan lǽnan - et be pam pætan yþlam - et paer-
milter - et pid píþangue paetan - et paer milter.
xxxiv. Leechdoms; and the leechdoms which are suitable to the case shall be administered according to the man's powers, whether in head, or heart, and of wamb, and bladder, and lymph; and according as the time of year may be, in regard to heat and cold; and for late digestion, or if the wamb be overgrown and wounded; and if a man be blown out inwardly; and for prurience, and itchings of the wamb; nine methods.

xxv. Leechdoms for the overfilling or surfeit of children, and for their wamb, and if their meat digest not well, and if sweat pass from them and stink foully.

xxvi. Leechdoms of pain in the milt, and that the milt is on the left side, and tokens of the disease, how reckless the sick are, and how long the milt is, and of the film or membrane of the milt on the left side, and of splenetic laughter, which cometh of the milt, how the milt suffereth everything of that which other limbs suffer either hot or cold; and of the bath, and of sexual commerce, and whence the heat cometh and the cold of the milt: eight receipts.

xxvii. Leechdoms how a man shall tend the man within and without with cold and hot leechdoms, and what meat he is to take, and what he is to forego.

xxviii. Leechdoms how a man shall cure the humours and the livid complexion by external applications, and of the evil humours of the milt, and of the lubricity of the humours of the milt.

xxix. A leechdom for a windy swollen state of the milt, which cometh of eating of apples, and of nuts, and of peas, and of honey, and which puffeth up throughout the rope gut, and the intestines, and the

---

1 Gastric juice.
magnan la second blapad. y rib rogefan y feadan pe uf milte cymd. y hu fio adl zeper on peren bollan ealter yun eapeta.

.XL. Lacedomaf be ablapunge y aheapunge iaf bloder on jam milte.

.XLI. Lacedomaf rip xape heapdepppe y fape milte y hu mon mag sidepe bladpan mid eede zerydepe zehnerpen la heapdepppe y rip callum madlum pih eapeta.

.XLII. Lacedomaf xip omnitpe blod y ypele paxan on jam milte yun pundende bonne xereal hu mon blod xaxan on xar pihan pe peor lacebec fech y be pef bloder hue.

.XLIII. Lacedomaf hpaet kum on xape abde to piejenne fie hpaet to porganne.

.XLIV. Lacedomaf ete pe pe y ypel utah of jam milte sidepe afpele y pe eac deah rip magan ablapunge y Inoja hepper pama bennap pih oman biete heapeutene apep dep y hapeit eoppe y rip xape y hitep abde y milte xape y pambe pind cal pe lim.

.XLV. Lacedomaf x ipidpene rip aspallenum.

.XLVI. Lacedomaf rip zehapepppe bidan xape y taen pundaits hpanan fio cume y hu fio adl xopape fie y hu mon papa xihan peyle.

.XLVII. Lacedomaf ja de pyynan ge haebben y finalunne mageen. jam lechoman pe ja haxo medemende xofe xzanpe xpopen y hu mon feyle sidepe bladpan on son.

.XLVIII. Lacedomaf xepan xip xap xoppe helpe ne yun hu him mon eac blod peyle xaxan.

.XLVIII. Lacedomaf y peax pinalja y pccappunye rip bidan xape y hpaet he piegean peyle.
wamb or *venter*, and the maw or *stomach*, sobbing and watery congestions which come from the milt, and how the disease turneth into dropsy; in all ten crafts.

xli. Leechdoms for inflation and for hardening of the blood in the milt.

xlii. Leechdoms for the hardness and sore of the milt, and how a man may with a swines bladder filled with vinegar, make nesh the hardness; and for all its inward diseases; three recipes.

xliii. Leechdoms in case inflammatory blood and ill humours in the milt are enlarging it; then shall the sick be let blood in these ways which this Leech book saith; and of the hue of the blood.

xliv. A leechdom, again, a very noble one, which draweth out the evil out of the milt; and this *leechdom* is also efficacious for puffing up of the maw and of the inwards; it maketh nesh the wamb, it thinneth the hot secretions, it doth away bitter throat risings, and breast disease, and side pains, *pleurisy*, and liver disease, and milt pains, and wamb wind; all them it lighteneth.

xlv. Leechdoms and a powerful potion for the swollen.

xlvi. Leechdoms for sore of either side, and wondrous tokens whence the disease cometh, and how it is imminent, and how it should be dealt with.

xlvii. Leechdoms which have the main or *virtue* of thinning and smalling or *small making*; for the bodies which suffer a moderate or strong heat, and how a swines bladder should be applied.

xlviii. Better leechdoms if these others are not for a help, how, also, *the patient* shall be let blood.

xlix. Leechdoms, and wax salves, and scarifications for sides sore, and a declaration what he, *the sick*, shall take for *diet*. 
L. Lacedomaf ert pyd fidan pape.

II. Lacedomaf pyd lunzen adle y laplicu teen hpanan nio adl ecume y lu mon hacman seyle • spencar y realpa y hnapaf ze pyd lunze munde y lip lunzen spencofe • y lip lunzen hunzige an y spensig eapata.

III. Lacedomaf y spenspencar mannum to hacle y zip man hune ofpe zemet spence to sparnne y eft pece spenc offe zip spenc ofi men nelle eallif spensig spencea.

III. Lacedomaf y leole spencar mannum to hacle y untovere spencar pip untumpunum monopum ealha eapata.

IV. Lacedomaf y spencar pyd intici y zip face huzan inope ste.

V. Lacedomaf y spencar zip mon innan rophaeb ste y pip inope y zech cote.

VI. Lacedomaf zip mon ste duni utpapce y taen be utpihce ze du bam utpepan hipe ce du bam utpepan y hpanan nio adl ecume y lu mon hie seyle lacman y brez mon pygecan seyle y eft pip fun zip mon blode ane utyrne y pip mutnum rape y ablaunepfe pere inopef offe zip mon fun popper untumpunenpe utyrne offe zip hpa blobrun ppropge on bam utpepanaelum bux hizoman offe zip hram ye muce on blox zip hol utpuympip • odde zip mon utcang nebe y eft utcangende hup pip y hund leopontig lacedoma.

VII. Lacedomaf pip peamet utcangse y zip men blyhte fie ymb pone peam y pip blace peamet utcangse nignon pipan.

1 Read bec.
I. Leechdoms again for sides sore, *that is, pleurisy.*

li. Leechdoms for lung disease and loathsome tokens or symptoms, whence the disease cometh and how one shall cure it; drinks, and salves, and brewits, be it for lung wound, or if a lung perish, or if a lung get dry; one and twenty crafts or recipes.

lii. Leechdoms and spew drinks for men for their health: and if a man strain himself above measure to spew, and again a weak drink, or if a drink or draught of medicine will not pass away from a man. In all twenty drinks.

liii. Leechdoms and light drinks for men for their health, and unspewing drinks, or potions not emetic, for infirm inwards; eight crafts.

liv. Leechdoms and drinks for an inward stitch, and if there be a stitch outside the inwards.

lv. Leechdoms and drinks if a man be inwardly bound up, and for inward disease, and sudden disease.

lvi. Leechdoms if a man be afflicted with painful evacuation, and tokens of dysentery, either in the upper part of the belly or in the nether, and whence the disease cometh, and how a man shall cure it, and what a man shall take for diet; and again in case that a man evacuate with blood only, and for mickle sore and upblowing of the inwards, or if a man, from infirmity of the rope gut or colon, have diarrhœa, or if one suffer a bloodrunning in the nether parts of his body, or if any ones mie or urine be of blood, or if it turneth, or if a man have no evacuation, and again an outrunning brewit for diarrhœa: seventy-five leechdoms.

lvii. Leechdoms for outgoing of the gut, and if Prolapus, boils come on a man about the gut, and for outgoing of the gut; nine methods.

---

1 Cloudy.
utterance; γὰς μὲν ἑλὸν ἴδε ἀφίμα; γὰς μῆ πλαύφυς; γὰς μὲν ἑλὸν ἐπιτεχνήσα τοῦ σὺνάνται.

1. xiii. Laccecodom ρὲ μονομανappidן. ρὲ μὴν ἐνὸπερ γραφήθηκεν γὰς ζυγόν.2 ρὲ μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα τοῦ σὺνάνται γὰς μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα. 

. xiv. Laccecodom ζῆς ἐνοπερ γραφήθη. ἐνοπερ γραφήθη γὰς μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα τοῦ σὺνάνται γὰς μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα. 

. xvi. Be ἐπιτεχνήσα μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα: 

. xvi. Be ἐπιτεχνήσα μὴν ἐπιτεχνήσα. 

[1.]
blood, and for blood running; and if a limb suddenly ache, and for a blotch on the face.

Ixiv. A leechdom; scamony for constipation of the inwards, and ammoniac drops for pain in the milt, and stitch, and spices\(^1\) for diarrhoea, and gum dragon for foul disordered secretions on a man, and aloe for infirmities, and galbanum for oppression in the chest and balsam dressing for all infirmities, and petroleum to drink simple for inward tenderness, and to smear outwardly, and a tryacle, that is a good drink, for inwards tendernesses, and the white stone, *lapis Alabastrites*, for all strange griefs.

Ixv. A leechdom if a horse be elf shot, and for pain in evacuation of the feces, and if the evacuation be stopped, and for the "lent disease," or *typhus*; again for pain in evacuation, and for poisons, and for the yellow disease or *jaundice*, and if sudden evils come on a man; and to preserve the bodys health, and against itch and elf, and for "land disease" or *nostalgia*, and for bite of the gangway weaver, *spider*, and for diarrhoea and head salves.

Ixvi. Of the stone which agate hight.

Ixvii. Of the weight of oil, and of other various things.

\[\text{i.}\]

These are tokens of diseased maw; first, frequent spittings or breakings, choiceness or *a daintiness about food*, and for the man to spew frequently; and he will have a sense of swelling, and that the hot inflamed humours are shut up within him by the inflation; and an uneasy thirst is contingent upon him. Also from disease of the maw come many and various diseases of bursten wounds, and cramps, and epilepsy, and fiends disease, and mickle murmuring and uneasiness without

\(^{1}\) Cinnamon is much administered.
The construction is faulty; it should be '班组 'unsemerptecce.'

2 Read 'gelode.' See Lyce in 'geloda.' Also brasse, MS Read op.

3 At this point our author skips over seven folio pages and goes on at lib. vii. cap. 2., p. 114, ed. 1348.

6 Read 'mpeppan.
6 The interpreter takes ἵνα for 'salmon, esects, as was and is usual; and he neatly escapes 'βοῦλα', στέρνον, ὅστοι γίνεται, 'cray fish, κτήνα, scallops, 'τρώται, conch shell fish.'

9 Read 'habban.'

10 Our interpreter here varies from the printed text, which recommends frequent snacks of food; very wisely.
occasion, and erysipelas: eruptions, and immoderate desires for meat, and immense want of appetite, and daintinesses, and sore internal diseases in female naturibus, that is, the uterus, and in the feet, and in the bladder, and despondency, and immoderately long wakings, and witless words. The maw is near the heart and the spine, and in communication with the brain, from which the diseases come most violently, from the circumstances of the maw, and from evil juices, humours venombearing. Then the evil humours get gathered into the maw, and there they rule with excoriations within; especially in the men who have a very sensitive and soon sore maw, so that some of them suddenly die; they are not able to bear the strong excoriating effects of the venomous humours. At whiles worms from the nether parts seek the upper parts, up as far as the maw; and they also work heart disease, and oppressive sensations, and swoonings; so that sometimes some men by the gnawing of the worms die and go to the dogs. Wherefore it is well for those men, that at the first the meats be given them which have the virtue of cooling and strengthening, such as be apples, by no means too sweet, but by all means sourish, and pears, and peaches, and loaf bread put into cold water or into hot, according to the liking of the man which hath the evil humours scarifying and sharp. This also is of importance in the first place to them who suffer the heart disease and the abrasion; it is fitting that one should give them by little at a time the meats which tardily digest, as lax or salmon, and the fishes which slowly digest, goose giblets, and swines feet, and such as have a virtue against the evil humours; and when he is better, then let him partake of sweeter meats.

1 The Saxon version misses the meaning of καρδιακός διαβάλεις. 
2 Καρδιακός, disease of the digestive organ, as the Hellenic author had himself many times said.
3 The previous clauses were plural unless ἱπόπαθειαν stand for ἱπόπαθα.
The page contains a Latin text, which appears to be a continuation of a previous paragraph. The text discusses various elements and their interactions, possibly in the context of a larger narrative or historical account. The page references specific locations and actions, which are typical of historical or narrative Latin texts.

The text is written in a style that is consistent with classical Latin, using proper grammatical structures and vocabulary appropriate for the period. The text contains references to places and names, suggesting it may be part of a historical or geographical record.

The section appears to be a continuation from the previous page, as indicated by the flow of thought and the use of similar linguistic structures. The text is also punctuated with typical Latin abbreviations, which are standard for such documents.

The page contains a mix of Latin words and phrases, with some noticeable names and terms that are specific to the context of the text. The text is likely part of a discourse on a particular subject, possibly related to geography, history, or another scholarly field.

The overall tone of the text suggests a formal and scholarly approach, typical of Latin texts from the classical period. The use of proper nouns and technical terms indicates that the text is intended for an educated audience familiar with Latin and the subjects discussed.
Naught is better for him than that he take those which digest late, and are notwithstanding not purgative; let him eat at undern, or nine o'clock, leaf bread broken into hot water, or apples peeled. There is also good support in good wort drinks, as leeches work them, of vinegar, and of fennels roots, and of its rind, and of aloes, and of dumbledores' honey; mix that up and administer a spoonful of it or two, then that maketh the wamb mesh and firm; and it is efficacious against breast wark, and heart disease, and epilepsy, and in case that a man be filled with inflammatory humour in the maw, and that is valid against many disorders which come of surfeit and of various evil humours. If they are come of surfeit with spewing, by that remedy shall they be lessened. If however they come of other bitter and evil humours, which work inflammations, then are the latter to be stilled till that they become less strong; chiefly if the humours be thick and rather slippery.

2. Of wamb disease, or if the evil humours come from the wamb alone and do not overrun the whole body, that case shall be treated with healing meats alone. If moreover the evil humour from the wamb overrunneth the whole body, this shall be dealt with by means of the stronger remedies: at whiles one shall let him blood from a vein, if there seems to be too much of the blood and of the evil humour, and also give a wort drink; but he shall first be let blood and after that have the wort drink given him.

1. For a sore and swollen maw; take oil, and put mastic, and dill, and southern wormwood into the oil,

---

'Attic.'
sunt ecundam prece multis et sebulo quib rum gerodene on pain ele. sebulo donee on lynecce pulle sumpe pone magan inio. Est rib non dean gemmum caudane rurpe gertumpa on thropumum mortpe mienz mid negef jip lypre do on elad lege on. Rib rapan magan est sebulo on peapyme ele ba ruipse be hatshe renogpeum y lamper eoppan y unite sumpe pone magan mid. By.

Rib rapan magan regbapedan peap y ceed do on elad lege on. Est gip re maga amundan the oppe apenea gemmum paraph relefzan pune et giznef elep thike healp fepf peimpodec eoppan do on lynecce pulle sumpe mid. Selle him donee plece ezan byzempa pulza fmaelpa pepa gero- sumpa y gersquadra y manipealbd aeppeleyun pejan aepen- kar y pisam opfamza y sebodena on ceed y on peap y on pime pel fceappend. Rib rapan magan y poalan leapa x. oppe xii. odde mago y paropen copna empela gemmum finale y on hazum peapye plele shamcan. Est rib non dean gemmum opo pinbinyte xax. gersquadra cypela y cymenef ypa Nicef ypa pu marge mid punum pinrum peopeapedan gemmum gertumpa donee bollan pulle pyf on mortpe sebulo caudate peapyme to u. jode bollan pulle plele donee aepile jip healp to shamcanne.

Est ri onlegen1 to rupeinane pone magan y to bananne aepep urzihzat onpe aepere nyurdepence gersquadrae hiep ciampe feop on caudum pime jip bie laeddee. jip hit fie tumop do peimpodec faedixe dict to feop aepedepo do on elad opepiam mid ele lege on pone magan. jip hit fie pinter ne beappr hit pone peimpod to don.

III.

Be xepelle y pame baer magan. jip si man jip magen laedbee laet him blond aepere bon mid by ele sumpe pe

1 'Erieheuma
let it stand three nights, and arrange that the wort: be sodden in the oil, then put that upon nesh wool, smear the maw therewith. Again, for that ilk; take old lard, triturate it in a treen mortar, mingle therewith the white of an egg, put on a cloth and lay on. For a sore maw, again; put the wort into warm oil, which hight fenugreek, and bunches of laurel flowers, and dill; smear the maw with that.

2. For a sore maw; put on a cloth juice of way-broad and vinegar; lay on. Again, if the maw be swollen or distended; take some of the best wine, and of green oil half so much, seethe the heads of worm-wood therein, put this on nesh wool, smear therewith. Then give him the flesh to eat of little creatures, as of small fowls, sodden and roasted, and manifold kinds of apples, pears, medlars, peas moistened and sodden in vinegar and in water, and in pretty sharp wine. For a sore maw; leaves of rose, five, or seven, or nine, and of pepper corns as many, rub them small, and administer in hot water to be drunk. Again, for that ilk; take twenty cleansed kernels of the nuts of the stone pine, and of cummin so much as thou mayest take with the tips of three fingers, then triturate a bowl full, boil in a mortar, add of cold water two good bowls full, then give the half thereof in the first instance to be drunk.

3. Again, here is an onlay\(^a\) or application to com-r&$377;fort the maw, and to bind it after the diarrhoea, or after a wort drink; seethe clean toasted bread in old wine, if thou have it; if it be summer, add dust of the seed of wormwood, seethe together, put on a cloth, smudge over with oil, lay on the maw; if it be winter, thou needst not apply the wormwood.

Of swelling and sore of the maw; if the man have the strength to bear it, let him blood; after that.
...
smear with the oil on which the worts, which we are named, have been sodden; after that smear with hot honey, and sprinkle over with dust of mastic and aloes, and somewhat of pepper; then overlay this with a linen cloth or with ewes wool, and give him wormwood in warm water, poured off the wormwood two nights (days) previously, that it may still the inflammation,¹ and then administer a peppered wort drink; and then one shall at morning and evening rub smartly and squeeze the mans hands and feet with dry hands, and if it be good weather let him at undern, that is at nine in the morning, by Gods grace, go out somewhither for a while; if it be not fair weather, let him walk about within his house.

iv.

For a hard swelling of the maw: give the sick salt meats, and hares and boars flesh, roots of rue, and cresses, and sheer (clear) wine, and easily digested meats, and applications drawing out the hard swelling, and baths; work moist smearings, that is, lotions, of oil and wormwood, and of mastic and wine; bathe him, then smear with that, then overlay with ewes wool, and swathe up; take also mild apples, put them for the space of a night into wine and then seethe them; then sweeten the wash or infusion with virgin honey, and pepper it with twenty peppercorns; then give him in the morning a little bowl full or a spoon full of the thus wrought potion to drink.

v.

A leechdom for swelling of the maw; one shall in the morning hours squeeze hard the mans feet and hands, and one shall bid him cry or sing very loud,

¹ φαλέγκων, I suppose.
finzau y hune mon pecl nealhnefiz mnie 1 tyhuan y ferc-
man to lippanne • • on monzen lippepan mid ele on
fam de le ze roden mide y pepmid y ba ap zene-
nedan mettaj piege.

VI.

1 Pip unulfte y plaeztan pe of magan cymd y be hi
mete • pele hime nealhnefizun pepmid odiel trioe-
bridge2 zedon on recepp rin pele nealhnefizun • y
sefep rin realte mettaj mid eedef gelepte • y zepenodne
fepp y noedie piegen y ealle pa mettaj ze dphuean
pa pe habban hat magen y recepp pele piegen • y
zebomph y lu unzenefizun ne triopia • y sod rin
gezack • hlunter piegen on neahtr nezel • y neah-
nerzger lapen on hunte • y reecn hime brdce on ohnade
• on pne odiel on po pa lu a triopia magen.
Eft pip metel unulfte • zenum fepempe cymen opgabe
mid eedef adpize done • y zezm on monzpe • y
molef peder • y bilde jhayo eculep mel zezm eall
toguedhepe gese peprpe yhpeo eculep mel y mudan
leapa vii. eculep mel y paer seletan huntef asipener
an mund • zetupula cal toguedhepe • yce bonne mid
eedef fpa pe hune y hiz sfe on pa ouihenefte zepopbl
pe fenepl bid gezemppod to tripan • zedo bonne on
zelj pate • j bonne mid hape odiel mid fpa huleum
mete fpa hu pille lapa on y nyzza ze peah pa mid
eulepe y hupe pate hylph • pipur y pette ze on
apezame • ze on undempne • nur y pip tham unulfte anum
zod paer magan • de callum than hichoman y deah.

Pip metel unulfte dpeopize droytan on mete op-
gabe • zezm mid eedef pele dphuean pip plaeztan. Pip

1 nealhnefizun, MS.
2 Apeopage, In the first sentence are some traces of Alexander Tra-
3 heapride2 pefupel is one of the ingredients in A. 1.
and one shall exhort him after his nights fast, and provoke him to spew; and in the morning smear him with oil on which has been sodden rue and wormwood, and let him diet on the before named meats.

vi.

Against want of appetite and nausea which cometh from the maw, and from the mans meat; give him after his nights fast wormwood or beebread, put into sharp wine; give it him at night fasting, and after that salt meats with sweetened vinegar, and prepared mustard, and radish to eat, and make him eat all the meats and drinks which have a hot and sharp quality; and beware that "they" suffer not indigestion, and let them take at night fasting good wine heated and clear; and let them after the nights fast lap up honey; and let them seek for themselves fatigue in riding on horseback, or in a wain, or such convenience as they may ever endure. Again, for want of appetite for meat; take southern or Italian cummin, moisten it with vinegar, then dry it and rub it to pieces in a mortar, and of fennel seed, and of dill, three spoon measures, rub all together, add of pepper three spoon measures, and of leaves of rue seven spoon measures, and of the best strained honey one pint; triturate all together; eke it out then with vinegar as may seem fit to thee, so that it may be wrought into the form in which mustard is tempered for flavouring; put it then into a glass vessel, and then with bread or with whatever meat thou choose, lap it up, and make use of it; even though thou shouldst sup it up with a spoon, that will help. This use thou either at even or at nine o'clock. The remedy is not good for want of appetite of the maw only, but it is valid for all the body.

For want of appetite for meat; rub up with vinegar pennyroyal moistened in water, give it to be drunk against nausea. For want of appetite again; give to
unlilte est munitan & piroper magan copi gejnidon on pine reele duncan.

VII.

Pip fœcal pio aedæodum magan • genim hungere & eed tosaedepe gemenged & gebeatesene pirope reele on morgene euclep fulne nealntneptigum ngettige seqarp-pepa duncanam • metta • & aet bapf mid finoppe gunide & fineppe. Sele him eac nealntneptigum pip • genim eed pip glædenan gemenged hraplpesa & langen pirope .x. copn offe eroppan & fener menge eall tosaedepe • & tlpohge reele mirtneptigum an euclep maed • gepefe on bonne hrappe ëste ealle pa aer genuineban hacedonam • pa ærten rutenan ne fleulon on ane þræge to lanhge beon to geolone ac fleulon pee habban hæþepennum • ðefte • hþlum Ŝrægen dagas hþlum þræg • & bonne him mon blod heron on ædpe on þam dagum ne ðo hâm mon ðanne oferpe hacedoim to • ðeuerfe ymar • x. nth offe ma. Pip poploegenum magan offe ápundenum • genim hryþepen plæpe þeroden on eeeede þ mid ele zepenod mid realte • ð díle • ð pop þræge ã feopon nth bonne hht ã bonne geþepeneban magan • pip fynd waen aedæodep magan ã he þygð ne zepylt ã • ac pe zepylge meæ te hrepas ã bone magan ã he bone remmete punh ña pambe utreæt.

VIII.

Pip reæ ã unlilte þrep magan fe þe ne maeg ne mid mære ne mid duncan beon zelaenod ã bizepe hrappeztunge • núm centapian ã ðr feleppe ðume • hatað hyþde þyrê • ðume copið geallan gejnid on pund
drink mint and nine corns of pepper rubbed small in wine.

vii.

This shall apply for a deadened maw;\(^1\) take some honey and vinegar mingled together, and pepper beaten up, give in the morning a spoon full of it to the man after his nights fast, let him employ sharp drinks and meats; and at the bath let him rub and smear himself with mustard. Give him also, after his nights fast, this: take vinegar mingled with somewhat of gladdon, and of long pepper ten corns or clusters, and mustard; mingle all together, and triturate; give him after a nights fasting, one spoon measure. Then consider thou, notwithstanding, that all the aforenamed leechdoms and the after written ones, shall not be to be done at one too long season, but must have space and rest between them, whilom two days, whilom three; and when one lets him blood on a vein, on those days let none other leechdom be done to him, except about five days later or more. For a stomach troubled with hicket or puffed up, take beeves flesh sodden in vinegar and with oil, prepared with salt, and dill, and porrum, let the sick diet on that for seven days, then that relieves the labouring maw. These are tokens of a deadened maw; what he taketh, that melteth or digests not, but the meat swallowed oppresseth the maw, and it sendeth out the half digested food through the wamb.

viii.

For soreness and loss of appetite in that maw, which may not be cured neither with meat nor with drink, and for the bitter breaking or retching; take centaury,\(^2\) that is fel terrae, some call it herdsmaus

---

\(^1\) Now called a torpid liver.  
\(^2\) *Erythraea centauriae*. 
... remedies. 

1 The method of Alex. Trall. is, it seems, kept in view; in toto, lib. vii., cap. 7; p. 109, ed. 1548,

2 cecenum?
wort, some earth gall, rub small a pound of it, and apply thereto four bowls full of hot water; give it to the sick to drink for three days after his nights fasting. Again, take the upper part of the red nettle, while having seed, wash it clean, and work it up to sup. Again, administer to drink juice of green marche triturated and wrung out, and in the same wise, give him to drink juice of horchound. Again, for sore of maw; rue and mint, dill, dwarf dowsle, agrimony, some call it garcliff, and cress, pound them all in wine or in ale, give of this each day to drink.

ix.

For an inward wound of the maw; take goats milk just when it is milked, administer to be drunk. Some drink for sore of maw warm ewe milk, some the best oil warmed, some mingle that with the goats milk till they spew, that they may spew the more easily.

x.

For nausea and to heat the maw; water sodden on wormwood and on dill, down to the third part, give the man that to drink; it warmeth and hardeneth the maw.

xi.

For puffing up and blowing of the maw; overpoure roots of fennel and marche with clear old wine, and of that give the sick to drink after his nights fast two little bowls full. For a windy puffing up of the maw, to warm the maw, rue and dill, mint and marche; seethe bundles of them separate in three jugs full of water, and continue seething so that there be only one cup; then administer the water to be drunk.
The method of Alex. Trallianus is still preserved; he has a short chapter, lib. vii. cap. 9. ἠφόσ στά-
xii.

For spewing, and in case that a man's meat will not keep down; take sinfulle, rub it fine into sharp wine, give the man a bowl full to drink after evening work. Take, for that ilk, two parts of juice of fennel, one of honey, seethe or boil down till the mixture have the thickness of honey, then give after a nights fast a spoon measure full; that restraineth nausea, that bettereth the lungs, that healeth the liver. For mickle spewing, and in case a man may keep in his stomach no meat; take one ounce of seed of dill, four of pepper, three of cummin, rub very small; then put into water in which mint has been sodden and sour apples, or the tender upper part of the twigs of a vine; if the man be not in a fever, eke it with wine, and give it him to drink when he willeth to go to bed; and lay outside on the maw sodden wood apples (crabs), and crumbs of bread, and such applications.

xiii.

Besides, this shall be good for flux 1 of the maw: one sort of peas hight lentils, let the man eat of them raw one hundred. Again, let him sip three spoon measures of sharp vinegar, when he willeth to sleep at evening.

xiv.

For all infirmities of the maw; take of the outward parts of the roots of fennel, what is there most tender, remove from the fennel as much as may make

---

1 For this translation I partly rely on the guidance of Alexander Trallianus, who has remedies πρὸς στόμαχον ἦσθε ορειντικοὺς; lib. vii., cap. 8; p. 111, ed. 1548; p. 337, ed. 1556. Properly ἢσθείασμος is of the womb, or venter, not of the maw; and Aretaeus says as much. Chron. lib. ii., cap. 6. But other authors have the same expression as Alex. Trall; for instance Celsius-Aurelianus, Chron. lib. iii., cap. 2.
bonne ceede don fra ofep healp reter pie hae ponne
bro niht kiandun fra ezeedepo • reter pon ofepafod
ja pyure impose haez hpeza on jam ceede • apunng of
fam ceede ekene • gedo ponne on j ecem hunuqery mid
jy ceede • gedo ponne alpan zodne sael hang on þæ
yfaian zepedz oðde mai • ofep ylode hiezter ezeedope
j ameor hacte sufereme ysur ofep agapu do papa hel
gemenze hoksede ealle togezede • ponne ylle mai
imeo celode mael. So þær nið magan luynye • y pmere
placo reter minenze pið bone seleptan el pele ðumean
j izarð1 jam pmere.

.XV.

þær magan þumeze ponne þumh mid hotepe
hreaða ofep baeket oðde him on þam magan fugeð
gezun pimepef spilce an mynet zepeze • delof reder
spilce .xvi. mynet zepezen • ofep spilce cymenef gezun
cell • pele on þine celode mael ponne he plapan gan
pille. Sið aþeþuþ þær magan • sio ablapume hacte
cymeð of þam blacum omun • ac gezun ponne ðumeze
2 gedo on receap ecem zepeze spilc lege ofep
bone magan ponne hu spilc fie. Eteren þon þær þær
ne pele lege ofqa oulesema on þumeze • sio enepan
fra fra þære 3 onniu gezemefz • þon zehe
fra heacap cunnos.

.XVI.

þær finx taen þær hazan magan omhitun ungemet
reþelen • þ þær ofepcealdan • þær hazan magan un-

1 From sceopan.
2 Understand as þpongean from
3 Read ap. See the Glossary.
a pound and a half, then pour on of vinegar as much as be a sextarius and a half, then let these stand thus together for three nights; after that seethe the roots somewhat in the vinegar, and wring them clean from the vinegar. Then put into the vinegar some honey with the vinegar; then put a good deal of aloes therein, so much as may weigh an ounce or more, and as much more of mastic and of ammi, as a foreign wort bight; or asarabaece; put in less of them, mingle, however, all together, and then give him three spoon measures. Do this against burning of the maw and thirst; mingle lukewarm water with the best oil, give to drink, that checketh the thirst.

XV.

For irritation of the maw when the man through the mouth has bitter breaking or belching, or there is an ill lymph in his stomach; take of pepper as much as one coin may weigh, of seed of dill as much as may weigh four coin, as much besides of cummin, rub all fine and administer in wine a spoon full when the man willeth to go to sleep. The swelling of the maw and the heat of the puffing up of the black flegms: but then take sponges, put them into sharp vinegar, wet it thoroughly, lay it over the maw, when it is such. After that, if it feel not this, or be insensible to these remedies, lay on some other applications, stronger and more austere, such as is copperas mingled with honey, and the like of that as leeches know.

XVI.

1. These are tokens of the hot flegmatic \(^1\) maw, irretentive,\(^2\) and of the overcold. Of the hot or irretentive

---

\(^1\) Full of φλεγμονή.
\(^2\) The diet is drawn from a passage thus headed: Θεραπεία τῆς διὰ θέρμαν ἀνεπανάς δυσάμετας. Unguentia, inact on the opposites of ἀνθρετή, and not what Sommer supposed.

1 2 Read heape.

3 Gr. ἐς ἐκατότητα, dipped in wine unmanned with water, (as if branly).

1 ἀστρακὸδέρμων, shell fish.

2 From Alexander Trail., lib. vii., cap. 5; p. 105, ed. 1548; p. 319, ed. 1556, for a few lines only.
maw are tokens, when it is vexed with inflammations, thirst is incident to the man, and oppression, and swoonings, and vacillation of mind, and loss of appetite, and nausea. It is beneficial for him that he should eat bread in cold water or in vinegar, and eggs very hard boiled or roasted, (at nine o'clock in the morning,) and worts, and lactucas, that is lettuces, and mallow, and hens flesh not much sodden, and the extremest parts of the limbs of goose, that is giblets, and fishes which have hard flesh, and periwinkles, and oysters, and others; various sorts of peas, and mild apples, and a bath of sweet fresh waters shall be wrought; a hot bath will not suit him. Tokens of the overcold maw, that the men feel no thirst nor burning heat in the maw, nor is there any warm symptom incident upon them. But they yearn for meats more strongly than is proper, and if in their inwards there lodges any cold humour, then they spew up the filth and are not able to retain the meats which they swallow; and after the spewing soon they pray that somewhat be given them to eat. Those men thou shalt smear with the oil on which wormwood has been sodden. And the thick coagulated and the viscid humours in the maw, and the chilled humours, and the intractable thick viscid foulness, thou shalt warm and thin with the afore named leechdoms. Work then for the sick man a wort drink of the rind of the root of fennel, and let it be very tender, and such that it may weigh six ounces, and one sextarius of vinegar, and three ounces of aloe; then seethe the fennel in the vinegar till it be well sodden, then wring the worts off the vinegar, then add to the vinegar a pound of clean honey, then seethe these together, till it be as thick as honey, then shed the aloe into it, well rubbed up, and give three spoon measures with water; that is good for heart ache and for epilepsy.
Alexander
Trallianus,
ibid.

Alexander Trail, who
goes on to order legs of pheasants,
went to order legs of pheasants.
2. Of the overmickle appetite, when from the same cold disease of the maw it cometh that the overmickle appetite and greediness ariseth from the foul humour, which cometh from the maw, and the sick are spewing, and, as it were a bound, again soon seek the meats: to them thou shalt give clean and clear wine, and red, much heated; let it not be too sharp; nor let the meat be too sharp, nor too sour, which thou mayst give them, but smooth and fat. If extreme hunger cometh from inmoderate heat and tenderness of the maw, so that they are soon in a swoon, if they have not the meat; then, for extreme hunger thou shalt soon treat the man; bind the extremities of his limbs with ligatures, pull his locks for him, and wring his ears, and twitch his whisker, when he is better, give him soon some bread broken in wine, before he take other meats. Give him the meats which are not too soon digested. Beeves flesh, and goats, and harts digests late: bucks is worst, and rams, and bulls, and those of four footed meat which are very old, and fowls which have hard flesh; peacock, swan, duck. To those that have a cold wamb thou shalt give well digesting meats, shell fishes, and young of culvers, hens flesh, and gooses wings; they are the better as they are fatter and fresher. The extremities of the limbs of swine are easy of digestion, and young beeves, and Pigs trotters, kids; and sweet wine digests better than the rough.

xvii.

For all liver diseases, and of its nature, and increment, and of the six things which work the liver pain, and curing of all these, and plain tokens, either by the mie, or by the loss of appetite, or by the hue of the

---

1 In Trallianus these appliances are meant for the fainting just mentioned, λεπτόθυμα.
nepellephan tio haec pif leappan helt pa iendenbrædan.

fol. 74 a.

fio ir bloder tumber • y bloder huf • y postor • bonne
papa metta meltaug bip • y pynten pa becunnap on pa
hren bonne pendap hue hopa bip • cempad on blod.

y pa unpeepereppa re jep heof tio arypraf ut • y • eke
blode zefonnad • y pruh neopro aegra fpifs of on-
rent to jape heopfan • eac geond ealne pone heho-
man of pa ynterpan limo. he rex jingüm pe pone
lreppepee pyrosead sepef gelpel 3 y ir apundenepepepe
lippe.1 Oepen y ir jep gelpellef roberenent.

pdnne y ir pund
jape lippe • peoppe • ir pelmer hæco mid zepelnerpepe y mid
pone gelpelle • rite ir aheandung jep magan mid zepel-
nerpepe y mid pape. Sexte y ir heandung jape lippe butan
zepelnerpepe y butan fape. jape lippe gelpel ofpe apun-
denepepe pa nealht jep ongizan • on pa fridpan healpe
under jam heppercan 2 mubbe bip sepef pe spile on jape
lippe • zepel de mün sepef jep heipneppepe y rape •
of jape spope open ealle pa tidan astlinof y piboban
y of done spippan reuldon • j rape • y lip muezge bip
blodpead spillce flu blodig fie • bip him unluft gezenge
y hip hip blac y he bip hæce lipza lempende • y fip-
galee cyde npopap • y orsacap fru mün on leneten adle
de • ne mag him mete under zepunman paft fio lippe
y ne mag jam pape mid handa ònhuman bip to pon
lepan 4 y nepp namme jep bonne hir lepanof bip.
ponne pe spile tobynte bonne bip se mould leppen
spilce pomm • gip he utyrpinc bonne bip y rap lippe.

fol. 74 b.

1 Read lippe.

2 Read nextan, last?
patients. The liver is extended on the right side as far as the pit of the belly; it hath five lobes or lappets; it has a hold on the false ribs, it is the material of the blood, and the house and the nourishment of the blood; when there is digestion and attenuation of the meats, they arrive at the liver, and then they change their hue, and turn into blood; and it casteth out the uncleannesses which be there, and collects the clean blood, and through four veins principally sendeth it to the heart, and also throughout all the body as far as the extremities of the limbs. Of the six things which work liver pain: first swelling, that is, puffing up of the liver; the second is the bursting of the swelling; the third is wound of the liver; the fourth is a burning heat with sensitiveness and with a sore swelling; the fifth is a hardening of the maw with sensitiveness and with soreness; the sixth is a hardening of the liver without sensitiveness and without soreness. Thou mayest thus understand swelling or puffing up of the liver; on the right side is under the nesh a rib first the swelling of the liver observed, and the disordered man there first feeleth heaviness and sore, and from that place the sore riseth over all the side as far as the collar bone, and as far as the right shoulder, and the mans mie is bloodred as if it were bloody; loss of appetite is incident unto him, and his hue is pale, and he is somewhat feverish, and he suffereth remarkable chill, and quaketh as a man doth in lent addle or typhus fever; his meat will not keep down, the liver enlarges, and he may not touch the sore with his hand, to that degree is it strong, and he hath no sleep when it is strongest. When the swelling bursteth then is the mie purulent, as ratten; if it runneth off then is the sore less.
XVIII.

Vif ßaepे lippe ßipKE oßde äfumdenge if fe utzang 
poserite him Jf on gnunan blod to potlaçtenne on 
ædpe on Jf pîneifpan healepe pyne him bonne befangé 
bur Jf realpe of ele Jf pudan· Jf bile Jf ßif mepeerf 
sêde ßpa uncet ßpa ße pînce yëod call mud ßy ele Jf 
bonne mud liemepe pulle bepe mud ßy pope lango Jf 
spîndpan fîdan Jf bonne ofepleze mud pulle Jf beflpe 
pefte ymb III. nit ßyne him ertz ëntleczende realpe 
Jf bepen ßyiptte geond geônce mud ßine Jf bonne 
zepôdenêne Jf mud eecêde Jf mud hunige call gezeômulad 
Jf ertz zeôden lege on bonne ëxceçten elad ofâre 
on peî ëpideü mud ßpa ëxapine Jf on ßy ëap bind ßJf 
lipûum zeoh mud ëklefe ofpe mud hopne. Zif fe utzang 
poßippe mud pyxîdneum atseo hine ût. ßyne ßif 
pepinode Jf of lindë pyxîte Jf of pudan pêde Jf so 
aleoponep huniger geôoh to pele neahneçûgan ecûler 
moe.

XVIII.

Taçn be afpöllenpe Jf ëpumandape lippe læcëdömay 
pit poun Jf be ßaepße lippe aheacpînûng. Se ße bid ës-
rumdod bonne on ßa lippe · Jf ßif he ne îup poun paxop 
gelacnood bonne becynd he on ßa adle ße mûn poûnte 
sipef · ßif ße zeßpollena môn on ßeepße lippe oßde ßif 
aumdena ßpa afpöllen gebit of bonne pit ßif trenciçegpean 
daz ßpa ze ëpile ne bepîtëp bonne ûngûd ûo lippe 
hëaplan zif ëno gebipste bonne bid ßaep pûnd2 on 
ßaepße lippe. ßaepße pûnde taçn ymbdon bonne ûo pûnd

1 Rather ëpdê.
2 Read pûnd, because ßaepße pûnde follows.
For swelling or puffing up of the liver; if the outgoing\(^1\) lodge, the man must first be let blood on a vein, on the left side, then work him a bathing thus, and a salve of oil, and rue, and of dill, and of marcheseed, as much as may seem good to thee, seethe all with the oil, and then bathe with nesh wool with the wash for a long time the right side, and then overlay with wool, and swathe up fast for about three nights; work him again an onlying salve, and lay barley groats soused with wine, and then sodden, and this all triturated with vinegar and with honey, and sodden again, lay on the thickest cloth or on a skin, swathe up therewith so warm, and bind upon the sore, and at whiles draw with glass or horn, as with cupping glass. If the secretion lodge, draw it out with wort drinks; work such of wormwood and of herdwort, and of seed of rue, add enough of strained honey; give the man a spoon measure after his nightly fast.

Tokens of a swollen and wounded liver; leechdoms for that; and of the hardening of the liver. He who is wounded in the liver, if he be not sooner cured, then arriveth at the disorder in which a man speweth purulent matter. If the man swollen in the liver, or the bloated one, abideth so swollen until the five and twentieth day, so as that the swelling bursteth not, then beginneth the liver to harden; if it bursteth, then is there a wound in the liver. Tokens of the

\(^1\) Σε αυξανεῖ would be presumed to be fæces, the outgoing of the intestines; but, since this chapter must be based on Alexander Tral-lianus, πρὸς ἐμφραζω ἣπατος, the writer ought to mean, the outgoing of bile from the liver.

1 Mæc, MS.
wound are these; when the wound is bursten out then
the outrunning through the wamb is as it were bloody
water, and the mans face is red and swollen; and
when thou settest thine hand upon the liver then the
man feeleth very much soreness, and the man is very
tender, and from this disoder there cometh full oft a
dropsy. For a swollen sore: at starting one shall cure
with onlayings, that is, external applications, and
salves; the salve shall be of barley goats sodden in
ley, and of culvers sharn wrought with honey, and
then let one lay the salve on a hot cloth, or on a
skin, or on paper, beswathe with that, the swelling
soon becometh nesh and bursteth within. Let the man
drink "mulsum," that is, dulect drinks, every day, and
goats milk sodden, and water on which good worts
have been sodden.

xx.

Leechdoms for the abscess of the liver, when the
purulent swelling bursteth; take goats milk so warm,
newly milked, give the man that to drink. Form also
into a potion an adder, wrought so as leeches ken how
to work it, and when the sick will to drink anything,
let them drink nothing but water previously sodden
with worts, on wormwood and on other such, and
such onlayings as we before wrote of. But one shall
previously bathe and wash the places with warm
squirtings and with hot water, and on the water let
there be sodden bunches of laurel berries or flowers,
and herdwort, that is, earth gall, and wormwood; with
these do thou long previously foment the sore places,
and make the reek smoke them. If further the wound
of the liver be very ratteny, so much as that the man
breaketh the ratten from his mouth, let him work
himself a mulled drink, that is, a mickle deal of boilerd
water in a good deal of honey; from it shall the scum
of jam recat beon ecurec lote lote lote adon penen hit mon pelh of 1] jafj man ne fie laca ponne colan y fele ponne ofimpan.

XXXI.

per hita taen aheandoppe lype ze on jam heoppam l healoceum y pilmenum. Sto aheandung uj on tap uthan geneh. Opeh byp on gruman aep bon pe aemig opeh eappepe on lype becumel opeh aeppeh oppum eap- pemuun jape lype eyu5o sio byp buzan fape y ponne fe man mete bwsu ponne aypwp he eft y openephe hit byp y harb ungerpealdene pamhe y pa mizecan y ponne pu dine hanpe feteh upan on pa lype ponne beoh sra heypge fpa stan y ne byp rap yip y lauge fpa byp ponne gehepp hit on unepeheme 2 patehehollan.

Calle 4 pa blapupge y pa peltur pa pe beop zehrap geond ponne lichoman y pa unna oj harum blotl y reallendum y pa bjo eic ipple on xape lype to opis- tanne harapen sio haejo y fbo ablupung fie on xape lype lypepel on sam pilmenum y on sam puqum pe ymbuzan pa lype beof y harapen sio fie on sam heepbylum y heoppam pe on sam heepbylum y heal- cum pe on sam dolum baem. Ponne pe kece y oneg ponne meah he pone kecehd pe rador pindan. Pbr syne pa taen yip sio ablupung sio habe byp on xape lype oppum odhe bylum ponne byp peap meel aphpendene y reepi mid iprepoingsa5 onena y fne- seneh sap of pa rapoban od da caule y hroeta y neaponeh hreofeta y mape harigaet ponne rap y y

1 MS. has on.
2 This passage may be from Philagrios on the preparation of apehela, as preserved in Nikolaos Myrep- ius, v. 3.
3 For unepeheme.
4 These words are found in Alexander Trallianus, vii. 19 ; p. 126, ed. 1548.
5 Read lpeolunga, from the words kal purpeto ephiftes kauiae.
be frequently removed, while it is a boiling, till that there be none there; then let it cool, and then give it to be drunk.

xxi.

Here are tokens of a hardened liver, whether on the lobes or the hulks, *that is, the hollows of it*, or the films and membranes. The hardening occurs in two ways; the one is in the outset before any other mischief cometh upon the liver; the second cometh after other mischiefs of the liver; it is without sore, and when the man taketh meat, then he casteth it up again, and changeth his hue, and hath not under control his wamb and his mie; and when thou settest thine hand from above upon the liver, then it is as heavy as a stone and is not sore: if that continues long so, then it involves a not easily cured dropsy. All the upblowings and the burnings which be anywhere throughout the body, come of hot and boiling blood. So also in like manner it is to be understood of the liver, whether the heat and the upblowing be on the liver itself, on the films, *that is, membranes,*¹ and on the things² which be about the liver; and whether they be on the liver prominences and lobes, or in the liver holes and hulks,³ or in both those parts. When the leech understandeth that, then he may the more easily find the leechdom. These are the tokens; if the hot upblowing is on the margins or prominences of the liver, then is there much distention and fever with burning heats and a piercing soreness as far as the collar bones, and as far as the shoulder, and there is host, or *cough,* and oppression of the breast,

¹ χίτωσιν, tunics, coats, Alex.  μᾶλλον, ἢ τὰ συμα ἢ καὶ τὸ συναρφο-  αρτομ; the concavities or concavities,  τεραν; or both at once.
² μυτή, muscles, id.
³ Ζητεῖν ὅτα γε τὰ κυρτά πεπόθωσι
ponne fio ablatione bid on jam pilmenum et on jam
sempore pe on y unib pa hufe beod ponne bip y rap
seeapppone bonne haf pelmer rapi pe on feape hufe
rehippe beoed. y pu meanist be pon ongistan y fio aki
bip fape hufe lepprum y opium. 

{sip ponne fio hufe
hearpinge y rio abd y rio ablatione bip on feape hufe
healum y holocum xecemnd bonne juneb him sun aon on
muman y fio pace xipxor xipxor xerte ponne fio
iprizee. y se mon xepomunza xipopad y modef xepre-
ppunza. ne meg him se lechoja babian ac he bid
blaec y hymne y acold y popfoni xertib him pantep-
olla.

.XXII.

{sip feape xepelan hearpinepe feape hufe donn y
fio to bejanne mid hatan pacepe on pam fien xexo-
dene pyrta. xemmode y pilhpie xapjan pyrtthuman-
penospesum hattse pyrte. y coid xellla. ponne pa
rien ealle xesodene befe ponne mid midum xapnyngum pa
rapan ykope lange. popkse f pa .iii. dagaft. pyrpe ponne
realpe of hparenem xymutum xepohi odbbe of hipe
of xemmode. y of pine. y of xappotanean y cymene-
ys of laupre xoppan so humigef to y bu pyrpe pele
him y hy dagaft. oppse bone xete him hont on offe
xuet teob ut. Sel bu lecnaft sip bu xepotes xudan
on ele y xennne xemmode otdbe xynge. y hriz erudi
be y calle bepe lege on upan. laet beon ealne diez. y eue
xela daga yaf ping finte to donn y giam monnum fynb
to pellanne nxode xepmeu. pa pyrte xepemphian. y
and more heaviness than sore. And when the upblowing is on the films, and on the veins which be in and about the liver, then is the sore sharper than the sore of the inflammation which is on the liver itself, and thou mayest by that understand that the disorder is on the lobes and margins of the liver. If moreover the liver hardening, and the disease, and the upblowing is kindled on the hulks and hollows of the liver, then it soon seems to the doctor that the humour descends downwards rather than ascends; and the man suffers swoonings and failings of the mind;¹ his body cannot amend, but it is pale, and thin, and chilled, and hence there falleth upon him dropsy.

xxii

For the sensitive hardness of the liver; it is to be bathed with hot water, on which worts have been sodden, wormwood and roots of wild maythe, a wort that hight fenugreek, and earth gall; when they are all sodden, then bathe the sore places for a long time with copious water fomentations;² leave it so for three days; then work a salve wrought of wheaten groats or of a brewit of wormwood, and of wine, and of abrotanum, and of cummin, and of bunches of laurel berries; add thereto as much honey as thou needest; give the man that for three days; on other three set on him a cupping horn or glass, draw out by that, what comes out. Thou shalt treat the sick better if thou settest rue in oil, and green or dry wormwood, and gum mastic, with all that bathe him, also lay it upon him; let it be for a whole day, and also for many days these things are to be done, and to the men must be given diuretic drinks; give thou him

¹ λευκοθυμιάς for the two.
² Medicated baths were well known, as to Oribasios.


\[\text{Read people.}\]
every day to drink the wort parsley, and dill, and seed of marche or its roots with honey: if he hath no fever eke that with wine. After that other wort drinks are proper, when the swelling is become an abscess and bursteth, and is becoming more free from soreness, and is passing off downwards through the wamb, and the man pisseth rattent, reckoneth that he then may be hole; then must be given him principally the diuretic drinks, in order that all the mischief through the wamb and through the mie may be done away, lest the man should take to spewing rattent through the mouth; and let him withhold himself somewhat from the bath and from green apples. If however the swelling and the rattent mounteth up to that degree that it seem to thee that a man may cut into it and let it out, then work him a salve first of culvers sharn and the like of that, and previously bathe the places with sousings, with the water, and with the worts which are wrote of before. When thou understandest that the swelling is growing nesh and mild, then touch thou it with the cutting iron, and cut in a little, and cleverly, even that the blood may come out, lest an evil sinus or pouch descend in thither. Do not let too much blood at one time, lest the sick man become too languid or die; but when thou dost prick or cut it, then have for thyself a linen cloth ready that therewith thou mayst soon bind up the cut; and when thou wilt again let more blood draw the cloth off, let it run by a little at a time till it gets dry; and when the wound is clean, then enlarge it that the thirl or aperture may not be too narrow; but do thou every day syringe through it with a tube, and

1 The words are not from Trallianus, but he speaks in the same order of ἄρχομένης πέτεσθαι τῆς φλεγμονής καὶ γὰρ δὲ οὕρων ὑποκλειτεται καὶ σμικρύνεται ὁ ὦργος.

2 τὰ τῆς πέψεως σημεῖα ἀφαλλάσσεως. Trallianus, p. 128, ed. 1548.

Et aT/xa TrAeovafei.  

The Saxon leech skips four lines of Alexandros of Tralles.
wash it out by those means; after that, lay thereon what may cleanse the wound. If it turn off very impure, cleanse it with honey and draw it again come together. Again, when the insensible hardening of the liver is of too long duration, then it forms a dropsy which cannot be cured. But one must soon at the outset employ the before named fomentations; let him drink nothing new, and if the liversick man have too much blood, then one must, before all other leechdoms, let him blood from the right arm on the nether vein. If that may not easily be got at, then shall a man let blood upon the middle vein; they who do it not, come into mickle difficulties.

**xxiii.**

Here we treat of what a man must forego in liver disease, what he must hold by, whether in leechdoms or in diet. For as much as there is much need that for a man who has much blood one should employ neither salves, nor baths, nor external applications, ere he be let blood; after the body is cleansed through the blood-letting, the mans diet is to be examined: first must be given him what may still and soothe the inwards, what is neither sharp nor too austere, nor rending, nor caustic; all broth must be foregone because it is inflating and worketh evil humours; eggs must be foregone because their liquor is fat and worketh more heat; crumbs of bread, if they be moistened or sodden, may be eaten, but not in excess; other wet [wheaten] meat-preparations, andOOKINGS up must be forbidden, and all the moist things and greasy, and oyster patties, and all sweet things which work inflation. Yea the sharp austere things must be

1 Ζήμα.
2 δεστρακόδερμα, shell fish.
3 τὰ στύφωτα; but just above agop translated ὑμῖν.
Pa sint rotyynende pa mnobar • y zefamnad pone spile
y unyhelce melata • rop sonne aeppla. 1 ne pia nia to
rellanne • rop don pe lne hablad hatne braf • fam ia
ro miezanne tiresapp pia • eac reel mon oxumelihi
rellan i bid of ceede y of hunige zepohy spene
tirepne • y sone ounze paree hasto pula pamam
spulot pumh da miezann. • linn ia ro rellanne lac-
ticas. 2 y tirpne popih3 unierpand. Taca 4 i se spile
ppyunan ne maez • ne utypano on pare lire • i se
moh haed hery pah on unyhelcere hiree saelum
emne apa he pe ond bpelepe hiree byppenon gehepezod
on parel plyphan healpe • naf he pepeer hasto on
pam saelum. pam men fin to rellanne pa双眼 an y
la hecedomaf pa de pe hepoj i mon byde to pare
unyhelcan heapnedeqe oxumennen on pare lire ge-
hetenpez evy y se poplctene yef • yef apa hone laced-
don eph to pe pa popjettan ping ounzne y utten ap
pon on de hone pohierpando spile zelnepnee • renefr i
he hit hese • yef hepalt bid laped paxe hepadon • ne
hes he hit ond pepp • y adrup guild yx hecedome pa
paren y pmad pa spile apa heapd apa izan • y ne maez
line mon zemeltan ne zelnepnean. 6

XXIII.

Rypdrepencar pid eallumhire adelum • pynee mon
to doubles hirep seceum momum • nereet 7 pab
ulep • pennaode • py zemete pe laeaf cannon yim on
parep pele spinean. Eys 8 cofzer • piperpe dure y
offa pyrca phum zeha spimee .III. pasar • i hege on

1 For peoni, pomegranates.
2 As before, foot of page; missing four lines.
3 For to asap, asarum Europaeum, and maun, mum.
4 For nardus keltica, Valeriana c.
The Saxon perhaps means Glauceum
5 The editions of Alex. Trall.

---

make a new chapter here, p. 127, line 6, ed. 1548. The Saxon
version is free.
6 This passage ends at Alex.
Trall., p. 127, line 16, ed. 1548.
7 From Alex. Trallianus, p. 129,
line 24, ed 1548, with omission of
asarabaceca and almonds.
8 Alex. Trall., p. 129, line 32.
avoided, inasmuch as they have a bad effect in closing the inwards, and they collect the swelling, and it doth not easily disperse; hence neither apples nor wine must be given, since they have a hot breath or _aroma_. The man must take a not sharp wine; one must also give him some oxymel, which is a southern or _Italian_ drink, wrought of vinegar and of honey: and when the burning of the heat beginneth to wane away, chiefly through the mict, he must have lettuces and the inward part of southern poppy. Tokens that the swelling in the liver may not abate, nor run off; that that man hath a heavy sore in the parts of the nether liver, even as if he were weighted with something of a burden in the right side, and he hath not a heat of fever in those parts. To such a man must be given the drinks and the leechdoms, which we taught one should use for the insensible hardness begun in the liver; with them let him make the obstructive mischief nesh. If any one applieth the leechdom which unlocketh and draweth out the obstinately lodged matters, before he hath made nesh the badly hardened swelling, he weeneth that he is amending it; but if there be aught left of the hard _matter_, he amendeth it not, but harmeth; and with the leechdom he drieth the humours, and the swelling becometh as hard as a stone, and it cannot be dissipated nor be made nesh.

xxiv.

Wort drinks for all liver diseases: let one work for drinks for a liversick man, seed of marche, of dill, of wormwood, rub _these jine_ into water in the manner in which leeches ken _how, and_ give to drink. Again, let the patient drink for three days dust of costmary, and of pepper, and of other worts like these, and let him lie on the right side for half an hour, and drink

---

1 Τὸν ὅγκον δοσφόρητον ἐμφάζεται.
The text of Alex. Tra. 1528: 1

The last clause, not in the text of Alex. Tr., is in the Latin of Albanus Torinus.

"balneum."

1548.

Add lippe, omitted in MS.

Some word, perhaps pm, is here omitted by MS.
again in the evening. Let him withhold himself also from vinegar, from the bath, from peas, and beans, and navews, and from the things which work in a man a windy vapour. Again, beat or rub up and sift costmary, fenugreek, pepper, hares treadles, equal quantities of all; put a spoon full of this into wine, and give it to him who is without fever, to drink. To him who hath fever, that is mickle heat and fire, give it in warm water; then let him lie on the right side and lay his right hand stretched out under his head, for half an hour. Again, wortdrinks for liver disease: to two little bowls full of juice of clover mingled with a little honey, add a bowl full of heated wine; give this to be drunk for three days, if anything of evil be on the liver, the drink will cure it. Again, give to drink for four days, three little bowls full of the juice of wild mallow, mingled with two such of water, and if fever disease be on him, the wort drink driveth it away. Again, rub together wine, cummin, and honey, give him this to drink. Again, five and twenty bunches of ivy berries, gathered in the month which we hight in Latin Januarius, and in English the second Yule, and of pepper as much, rub these up with the best wine, and heat it; give it to the sick man, after his nights fasting, to drink. A leechdom again for liver disease: dry clean some twigs or stalks of colewort with the flower heads, burn them to ashes, store the ashes, and when occasion is, put a spoon full of the ashes with eleven ground pepper corns into old very clear wine, then heat it, give to be drunk the next time nine corns, the third time seven. A leechdom again for liver disease: rub small a bunch of bay berries and twenty pepper corns, put them into a bowl full of old wine, and mingle them together with a glowing

1 Properly *fever*; the Saxon seems to interpret *Fever,* as a Latinism, by pure English words.
Diokles apud Paulium Àegine-tam: col. 376, B. in Medicè Artis Principè, for five lines only.

2 Gravaiitur, Lat., healeia'5' i class-nige, MS.

* The change of gender is according to the MS.
iron, give to the patient to drink, and let him lie still. For liver diseases; put three bundles of rue into wine in a crock, and three mickle bowls full of water, boil them down to the third part, and sweeten them thoroughly with honey, and then again boil off; give this to be drunk. Again, rub into the best wine the upper part of the green twigs of a pine tree; administer this. Again, a harts lungs with the throat ripped up, and spread out, and dried in the reek; and when they are full well dried, break them and rub them small and then collect them with honey; give this to the liversick man to eat; it is a healing leechdom. If the liver wax large, let the man drink an emetic drink. Again, for a week after that let him drink bean broth and no other liquid, next week let him drink wormwood boiled in mashwort, and no other liquid, and there is a wort called ealiver, boil that also in mashwort, let him drink that for the third week and no other liquid. Let him drink after that an emetic drink for one turn.

XXV.

Here are plain tokens of disorders and sicknesses of the wamb, and how a man shall cure the evil humours of the wamb. When wamb disease is present then the tokens are; the wamb turneth itself, and is fevered, and feeleth sore when the man eateth meat, and prickings, and loss of appetite for meat. The knees are slow, the loins are heavy, and there are spasms between the shoulders, and all the body by piece meal is heavy, and the feet are tardy, and the muscles of the loins are sore; when a man observes these tokens, then the first leechdom is a days fasting, that with that he may cleanse the wamb, that it may be the lighter. Well,

---

1. *Jack in the hedge; Erysimum* citia occasions;” the modern alliaria.  
2. *Ex libris;* the modern translation of the unprinted Greek.
leohzpe pie · ἔσφ διό αδι τοννε ἔστ peaxende pæste .1. δαγαρ τοχαδενε ἔσφ ἡμι μαζεν γεζετε · ἔσφ he ἔ ne μαζε pelle ἡμι mon leohzep lipet lpega to βιε- γανεν ἡπα γνωμ hu eod η δον1 γεξε. Συμε to βαεν paanime χερπυνα2 feofad netelán on pætpe η ἐν pìnec η on ele. fume βαεν pεadán netían τριμα ϰπενε. fume betan ofpe docean3 on γεζεττυν πινε feofad η pεllad to βιεγανεν · η ἔσφ διό αδι μαζε πυηδ η ἐν πεοeia μα το μαζεν λαεφδ δοννε feofan lue hım ἠμπεννθαι ῥυπτα η δοφ lpeaet lpega pἱpeπ το; Σεαιριγε μὸν γεομεν hulte pe utzang fie pe micel pe lɥeel pe ἔpa- mann ne tie. leopmise be ἐπο pe λεεε hım ἐπιε lpeaet μὸν don peule · ἔσφ η ἐν onmhte pæte ἐναι ϰμπεμεναι τυλητε lue μὸν ut mid hpaum mεttum sιn- ceudum η ne ke τυ mime γεζετταν on ἐαι hεχομαι η ρυηδ γεζαδεροδι ομις pæte η ἐπηε plame obde on ἐαι τμαεlepεpının. η λαεφδ δοννε utzang fie stop αε λαδ αρυµδεδ fie stop η ἐν μαζα onpεnt ι οξβιοεν η ἔ upheδ απµετον η ταν. η ἐαι ἐννοηαρ. α ομιε παντί η ealler hεχομαι αδι ρεοοφαδ apealhte. Σεαι μὸν loeζαn sπlυcε αδλε ἔσφ he pepep λαεφδ. μιδ κα meolcum obde ϰατε ἐαι μης mol- cene sπυcε. Εαε υληδ ἔσφ μὸν μιδ κα βαταμ on- bεmεδυν. · οφε κα μαζεν νενε ἐαι meoluc zeypυθ η ρεβ δυπεπαν η ἔσφ η διiß ἐζεντ γαν η ἐαι τα βαβ λαεφδ η μιαρ hım μὸν ρεζαl ὑφε εαπμε βλοδ επηε lεταν η ymb .111. μὴς sπυcε ερτ ἐαι meoluc.

1 Son, MS. 2 χερπυνά, MS. 3 Paul. Αεγία, as before.
if the disease be still on the increase, let him fast for two days together, if his strength will endure it; if he be not able to do that, let him have somewhat light to eat, as eggs be and the like of them. Some, for the cleansing of the wamb, seethe nettle in water, and in wine, and in oil, some seethe in sweetened wine twigs of red nettle green, some beet or dock, and give this to be taken; and if the disease groweth stronger, and the sick man hath the strength for it, then they seethe stronger worts and add some little pepper. Let it be earnestly observed what the outgang, or fiscal discharge, is, whether mickle, or little, or whether there be none; let the leech learn by that how it seems to him a man should act. If there be an inflammatory flagrant humour within, let it be got out by gentle aperient diet, and let it not lodge within in the body, for then there will be gathered an inflammatory humour in the wamb, or in the small guts, and then the place has no passage out, but the spot is corrupted, and the maw is disturbed and upbroken, and the head is vexed and sore, and the inwards upblown; and hot fevers, and mickle thirst, and diseases of all the body become awakened. Such a disease must be treated, if the patient have no fever, with cows milk, or let him drink goats milk newly milked. Also it helpeth if a man with water stones put in the fire, or with heated iron, turneth the milk and so giveth it to be drunk: and if it be a young man and he hath a suitable time for it and strength to bear it, he must be freely let blood from the arm, and let him drink the milk for about three days.

1 Understand such stones as would bear to be heated and plunged in water.
.XXVI.

Be panbe coquitam s' zif luno inuan pund bip hu p mon onicitan maecg s' gelenian aposte zif lune bido on inuan pund ponne bip rap y beotunga s' gesecepy. y ponne lue mete pacagg s' qumead ponne placag lue y bid inopa mund pul y hundag y lupa uzang blodag y fimeg yele. jam mannum peal man fellan acga to pumane bepen brede ekene lune butsian y lipe bepen mela odda diutta tosedag geshaped apa coeat cunnum s' pelle mon nealtheuptigum.

Eft rylena peap y regfhasan metege mon pip apeopen hungz pelle nealtheuptigum. Eac bip jom do man gode relaça. 1 onlegena utan to qa pe j ypel ut teon ead-mylke mettad j peip pin y finepe.

. XXVII.

hec panbe nifteniepe geeundo odda lape mufympo hu p mon maecg onicitan ponne2 luo bid hatpe geshyndo y geeundo s' ponne maecg lune ponu lytel qumea helpan zif he maja bip pe qumea fonsa bip peo panb gesecegad y cloocet apa spa hir on cylle3 plecetey s' qepihd qumnn mettum ponne luo rase panb ne npropad peo mumst y ho spiide racte geeundo bip ne npropad feco mumst ne hepgshyre metta y qepihd peutum mettum. he hatpe geeundo panbe. Sio panb feo pe bid hatpe geeundo luo mete mete pel spiopoz pa pe neypde beod s' umead mylve y qepihd qumenn mettum y qumenn y ne bip lune gesecegad fman ecaldum mettum mid gemen qepihdum. Seo pe bid racteghe geeundo luo hagd gode qumegje meten i luo narp gode melzunje spiopoz on jam mettum pe uneade mete beos s' qepihd ecaldum.

1 Read realz'.
3 By the printed books ylle would seem to be the true reading.

"Fluctuationes habeaut, si id quod redundat, innatet."
xxvi.

Of sickness of the wamb, and if it be wounded within, how a man may understand that and cure it. First if there be a wound upon it within, then is there sore, and grumblings, and irritation; and when they take meat and drink, then they have nausea, and their mouth is foul, and they are fevered, and their discharge is bloody and stinketh foully: to those men shall be given eggs to sup up, barley bread, clean new butter, and new barley meal or groats made into a brewit together, as cooks ken to do; let it be administered to them after their nights fast. Again, let one mingle juice of peas and waybroad with strained honey, and give it after the nights fast. Again for that, let one apply good salves, and external applications, such as may draw out that evil, also easily digested meats, and sheer and smooth wine.

xxvii.

Of the various nature of the wamb or of its caprice, how a man may understand that. When it is of a hot temper and nature, then a little drink may soon help it. If the drink be more powerful soon the wamb is oppressed and palpitates, as if in cold it were heating, and it rejoiceth in dry meats. When the wamb is moist it doth not suffer thirst, and it is of a very moist nature; it doth not suffer thirst nor heaviness from meats, and it rejoiceth in moist meats. Of the hot nature of the wamb. The wamb, that namely which is of a hot nature, digests meats well, especially those which be hard and of difficult digestion, and rejoices in warm meats and drinks, and it is not harmed by cold meats, taken with moderation. That which is of a watery nature hath a good appetite for meat; it hath not a good digestion, chiefly of the meats which be of difficult digestion, it rejoices in cold meats.
metzum. He ecaidpe et paepe secyndo pambe. Sio pambe fio de bid ecaidpe oide paepe secyndo oide

nephyndo. Hid eym ad eurpasveprnep

him bid. Et nomine fio poprupzade secyndo on pain

sinum et on pain banum bip. Si ba pyn poppymmode

ponne ne mag moha ba zelaeman. Et hio ponne bip

mun on pain plecehelum topum und

topum et paezum et metzum et moha mag zelaeman

penden of paepe hippe fio blodpcaum geond get ealne

ponne hechoman. Select keedom ey to speleum bupum

et moha selome nyttige picep et ba pambe mid by

zerlca ponne hio segyneudie fie et haph of men paepe

et nige molde medide und hunide gemedhe hun deah.

hafige lima selome on saige et hipum mid ele unpe.

Him hipd eae ey lima pet ad et paelape et hie he

gete neah hip pambe smide. Him hipd eae open bacen

hlap et pellelchte pyreef on pofe. Et pone mere fio pel

myltaun pille. Bei hapey et dptyge pambe ey pyo pambe

adhy bid hat hpra h Nguyen eae paepe ooyynpe. Ponne

ne pael he huniger oibizan ac eald pin place metzaf.

Tie pyo yple paece to maeel fie. Ponne dugon him

caid paepe et pecanne metzaf bataun hadaun. Hipum

beof ba pezan on paepe pambe pilmenum. Ponne

paele moh ey pylaee seccean et paelhe ekennian mid

alpan et mid speleum uyypmendum peneceum aten et

ja hophelhant pexan. Ppane mid by yepet et ponne

pylee leodee spipoole peneaf of maedede hpa ey kecer

cunnun. Be hameodpum baellum pypuum hechoman

hameodsping ne dugon ac spiofet pypuum et 

celadun ne depep hit hadaun et pexan pyppef bid pam 

celadun bataun spiofet jam de hopnablle habba. Speleum

p


Paulus Aegineta, lib. I. liii.; also Paulus Aegineta, lib. I. lxxii.


Also: Oribasius Synops., lib. V. liii.; fol. 83. a.


5 Five or six lines found in

Read pexan from the original.
Of the cold and moist natured wamb. The wamb which is of a cold or moist nature or caprice; on the man cometh disease of the brain and loss of his senses; and when the desiccated nature is upon the sinews and on the bones, so that they are dried up, then they cannot be cured. Then if this dryness be more within on the fleshy parts, one may cure that with change of residence, and wettings, and meats, as long as from the liver the blood gushes through the whole body. The best leechdom for such things is, that a man should frequently make use of pitch, and strike the wamb with it, when it is warmed; and baths of rain water, and newly milked milk, softened with honey, is good for the patient. Let him bathe himself frequently in the day, and at whiles smear himself with oil. It is also helpful to him that a fat child should sleep by him, and that he should put it always near his wamb. Oven baked bread also helpeth him, and shell fishes in liquor, and (let him eat) the meat which will readily digest. Of the hot and dry wamb, if the diseased wamb be somewhat hot, besides, for the dryness; then shall the patient not taste of honey, but old wine and lukewarm meats. If the evil humour be too mickle, then are good for him cold water, and sharp meats without heat. At whiles the humours be on the membranes of the wamb; then shall a man wisely seek into that, and warily cleanse them with aloes, and draw out the turbid humours with such purging drinks: first clear the wamb with them, and then work light emetic drinks of radish, as leeches ken how to do it. Of venery: to all dry constitutions venery is not beneficial; but most to dry and cold ones; it harmeth not hot and wet ones; it is worst for the cold moist ones and them which have disorder of the gastric juices. To such men it is of benefit that they should seek to themselves exercise, and should dose themselves, without bath, and with
... in Læce Boc.  

Pip bon² pe manner ĥ i̯epenn hupi ĥie zepyllad mid ypelje rečan hoophilile ĥi jān mannum zelimpō pe ôn nuchum zedpime pel nēdenē metatash ḫineal ofpe ḫipad ě ĥipufr ācekem mete ě ĥi mē hē phetta zētenge beoś ŋeold blapene ě bīd ĥio pamb aphem ě ḫineal zēlome. Ūam monnum rečal³ rēllan oxumelle mid mandje ě ĥ i̯epenē leceōōi ě ĥi̯onne ḫipad ě ĥi̯onna pone rečan hoph ě ĥi̯un bī̯ pel. Ėepen⁴ pe leceōōi ěp ě ĥe ece ě ě ĥumige zeūm ě peleße ŋumige do opeh hepeā āpeof ě ĥeax ě ě ĥept ȥ. ě ĥebo ḫonne ě ŋam ŋumige empele ece ěp ě ĥe ſepe ěte mēnto ě ĥedepē ě īd ě to ĥyne ēn epeocean opeh yulle on zodon zedum cenēan ě ĥepenm of ě ĥit ĥie zemēnend ě ĥit ĥie ěn ػ ĥebebe ŋumige pienepe ě ī ĥie ēn bēzpene ě ĥepeol ě ĥe ece ěp ě ĥepe ě īe ěp ě ĥe appn. Pip bon rečal mūn lepoan cyme ěn ěle ě nēpene p̧eā ě mōpan ēd. ě īlep. ě īp ě ĥyle ě ĥie ĥeapā ě do ĥonne ěpeh ě laupn ēpeh. ě ĥi̯uol ě ĥe ĥepeh ě ĥoūd ěn ěle ě ĥe ĥonne ě īp ě ĥiy ě īd ě ĥyle ĝepnuž ěnne ŋu̯ph īpahan o̯dde ĥo̯m īpah.

---

¹ "Victus attenuans," Lat. version of P. Agin.  
² Nine lines found in Paulus Aigineta, lib. I. cap. xli.  
³ Read rečal mūn.  
smearings smear themselves. Of the cold nature of the wamb; he who is of a cold nature should avail himself of moderate discipline, as he who is of a dry or moist nature. He who is of a hot nature, with him the wamb gathereth inflammatory humours; these, if they be low down, one must get rid of by wort drinks, through purging of the wamb; if they mount up high one must get rid of them by vomitings.

In case that the upper part of the belly is filled with evil sordid humour, a thing which happeneth to the men who in much continued drinking take nutritious meats, or who spew, and chiefly after meat, and who are subject to nausea, they are all over blown as with wind, and the wamb is extended and they frequently have breakings. To these men one must give oxymel with radish; that is a southern leechdom: and then they soon spew up the thick corruption, and it is well with them. Work up the leechdom thus, from vinegar and from honey; take the best honey, put it over the hearth, seethe away the wax and the scum, then add to the honey as much vinegar, so as that it may not be very austere nor very sweet; mingle together, and set by the fire in a crock, boil upon good gledes, clean and lively, till the mixture be mingled, so that it may be one, and have the thickness of honey, and on tasting it the austere sharpness of the vinegar may not be too evident. If the wamb is full of wind, that cometh from luke-warm humour; the cold humour worketh sores. For that shall one seethe cummin in ale, and seed of march, and seed of more or carot, and of dill. If the chill be greater, then add rue, and leaf of laurel, and seed of fennel sodden in oil. Then if the disease still annoy, introduce this through a pipe or a horn, as
laecar cunnan bonne deñ of y ran apeg. ñif bonne gnol egli do spatil to y gelaufedne ele of y lauper fearp oddo blostman geinemeg y eac ofni þun ȝif bearp fie fœce món.

xxxviii.

Dif pon pe men mese unêla melte y zeceppe on yele pætan y settan. þam monnum deah ȝif he spiren. ȝif him to uneafe ne fie. zecephemne mid pyrsepnene ȝif he spyre. ȝif he mid zeceppe pyn zeppynce ȝif þryn orepbeapf fie æp mese ȝif he spiran mæze. peo þa metetal þa pe him duîlta þy ðopbeænunga ȝf þiæm on Inman pyrceen ȝ y lo hneælicæ meltan. þiegen þa de god rearp pyrceen ȝ pambe lneæcen. Æpilum him deah ȝif him món yelle leofte pyrsepneneap spille þpa bið pel getød alpe. Seo pæte pyreþ ȝif he món ne deñ apeg uneaplæna adla ȝif ȝir fæt pepe. ðif þæpe. lenden þæpe ȝ ofl stæng þæpe becymð on þa men þa þæle habbad.

xxx.

ȝif1 þu pille þ þun pamb þe tynle zeund bonne puæal u hune þa. wihan ȝif þu pitel zeceapa adce þe þu min utzęng ȝi mæze fie zeundhie ætæp mæte. ȝif ho mæze fie lystelu feod mepce ȝi pinul pyreþ god biþod. oddo rearp2 y ofna þætæ pyrceþ. þir þe utzęng fie hæppa3 nîm þa þyr þe hater on fipenæ þepænmyn þpa mincel þpa ele bepze. yele bonne to pefte ðan pille. þal pyrceþ fîndon eac betæte to þon ȝeal beggæþþa. bete. ȝ

1 The substance is found in Paulus Æg., I. xliii.
2 rearp: the name of some wort is omitted in MS.; or strike out y.
3 Four lines occur in Paulus of Ægina, lib. I., cap. xliii.
Leech Book. II.

xxviii.

Leeches ken to do it; then it removes the sore. If however the disease still vex, add spittle and laurelled oil, that is to say, juice or blossoms of laurel mingled with oil, and if need be, let also other things be sought out.

xxix.

In case a "mans" meat doth not well digest, and turneth to evil humour and to excrement, it is good for those "men" that "they" should spew, if it be not too uneasy to "him," irritate him to spew by a wort drink. If there be extreme need that he may be able to spew before meat, let him manage that with sweetened wine. Let him flee the meats which work him mucus, and burnings, and heat in his inside, and which too readily digest: let him take those which work a good juice, and make the wamb nesh. At whiles it is good for him that one should give him light wort drinks, such as are aloes well prepared. The humour, if one doth not get rid of it, worketh not easily cured diseases, that is to say, foot pain, joint pain, loins pain; and often a strong fever cometh on the men who have that disease.

xxx.

If thou wish that thy wamb be always sound, then shalt thou thus treat it, if thou wilt. Look to it every day that thy fecal discharge, and thy mie, be of sound aspect as right is. If the mie be little, seethe marche and fennel, work a good broth, or seethe juice of . . . and of other sweet worts. If the fecal discharge be too little, take the wort which in southern lands hight turpentine tree, as much of it as the size of an olive; give it the sick when he will go to bed. These worts are also very good for that, and more
The Latin gives, abees as big as three vetches.
easily procured, beet, and mallow, and brassica or cabbage, and the like to these, sodden together with young flesh of swine; let the man swallow the broth: and also nettle sodden in water and salted is good to swallow; and also leaves of elder and the broth in the same wise. Some give leaves of aloe, when a man willeth to go to sleep, as much as three beans, every day to be swallowed; and drinks like these, and more powerful ones, if need be, are to be administered; especially in early spring, before the evil humour, which is collected in winter, spread itself through the other limbs. Many men have not attended to this, no, nor do yet; then there cometh of the evil humours, either hemiplegia, or epilepsy, or the white roughness, which in the south hight leprosy, or tetter, or headroughness, or crysipelas. Hence one must cleanse away the evil humours before the mischiefs come and wax in the winter, and run through the limbs. For wamb sickness and sore; a bowl full of linseed, rubbed or beaten, and two bowls of sharp vinegar; boil together, give to the sick man to drink after his nights fast. Again, lay chewed pennyroyal on the navel, soon the pain will be still. Again, rub a small quantity of the seed of dill into water, give it to be drunk. For wamb sickness and sore of the bowels; when from much cold the wamb is not under control, do to it the things which we wrote above; then if there be a subversion or irritation of the stomach, take three bunches of laurel flowers, and separate spoons full of cummin and of parsley seed (?), and twenty pepper-corns, rub all together, and dry three membranes which are in the wambs of young birds; after that take water, rub dill into it, and heat these things; give the man this to drink till the sore is stilled. For the same, take bread and seethe it in goats milk, sop it in a southern drink, such as hydromel, perhaps, or oenomel.
jam pambe coph fcoð pudan ön ele ȝ piege on ele. ȝt pilde calyppe ön ecde ȝ on pæquee gefoden pele to piegenne. ȝid pambe coph ȝt laumf leaf coph ȝ þ leap slezge ȝ þa leap leege on hit napolan. ȝt heoporue meaph zemylg pele ön hatum pæque ðipunca. To pambe zemetheunge ȝemum betan adelþ ȝ aluype ne þpeah þu hue ȝc spa lange fcoð ön eateele ȝ pylle opp þhio fie eal toroden ȝ piege ȝ sequne þo þonne lyssel realte þo þhunorþ. v. cucele mel. eþer cucele mel pele bollan pulne. ȝt hearpdehter poppe þerodeyn þryndugne pele piegean. ȝt þape peadan menlan feð ön hlaf pele piegean. ȝt bypiugbergena leap pele ðipunca. ȝt þum bleda eete nealhtnetiz. ȝt eln þum þebeatene þere þenigge þege ön ealdeþ pæque bollan pullum pele ðipunca.

3. XXXI.

Be pambe cophum ȝ tacnum on poppe ȝ on fmael peaquum. Sum eyn bid ȝcæ þape ilean abde on þape pambe ȝ on þam poppe ȝ fmael peaquum þe þir bid to taene ȝ þ hue þropað opmaete þunf ȝ metær unluf ȝ ògif ut ypnað zemozide utzange hþlum heapd· hþlum hþt hþlum ògif on dæge utzad ȝ þonne lyztum· hþlum æne· ȝ þonne micel· hþlum hne4 pel zelyst utzangan ȝ hum þa byþenne þam aþecophan· ȝ sœpne tihan ac ne mazon nabbad þþ maegen þape melzinge ȝ dopered blod· spa þon gelıcıft þe toþmo· cen ðæt. Be lopta lipe ȝ þam napolane ȝ þam pæge-

---

1 piege, that is iæce.  
2 Add cophpan or the like.  
3 Plainly a chapter perì koiλikês  
4 Subiectos.  
1 Read iæce.
2. For wamb sickness see the rue in oil, and let the sick swallow it in oil. Again, give him to eat a wild pigeon sodden in vinegar and in water. For wamb sickness, again, let him chew leaves of laurel, and swallow the juice, and let him lay the leaves on his navel. Again, give melted harts marrow in hot water to drink. For moderating the action of the wamb; \(^a\) Note, p. 165. take beet, delve it up and shake the mould off, do not wash it, but seethe and boil it in a kettle so long, that it be all sodden to pieces, and run thick, then add a little salt, and of honey five spoon measures, of oil one spoon measure, give the man a bowl full. Again, give to the sick to eat, separate, the top of a sodden leek, having a head to it. Again, give him to eat some seed of the red nettle on bread. Again, give him to drink juice of mulberries. Again, let him eat after his nights fasting plum fruits. Again, give him to drink elder rind beaten, as much as may weigh a penny, in a bowl full of cold water.

XXXI.

Of wamb sicknesses, and of tokens in the colon and in the small guts. There is a kind of that ilk disease in the wamb, and in the colon, and small guts, of which this will be for a token; that the sick suffer immoderate thirst and loss of appetite for meat, and often they have a flux with a mingled faecal discharge, at whiles hard, at whiles white, at whiles they discharge often in the day and then little at a time, at whiles once and then much; at whiles a desire is upon them to go to stool and to cast the burthen from them, and gladly would they attend to it, but they are not able,\(^1\) they have not the power of digestion, and they drop blood, very much like a broken vessel. Of their hue, or

\(^1\) Tenesmus.
meaning. If the synonyms should be erased. Omit it.

The former of these synonyms should be erased.
complexion, and of the navel, and of the dorsal muscles, and of the back gut or rectum, and of the lower belly, and the milt, and the share; they are horribly pale, and all the body is glazed, and an evil stench hath not control over itself, and the sore is on the right side on the share, and on the wamb, much troubled by it, and again from the navel to the spleen, and on the left dorsal muscle, and it reacheth to the anus, and to the lower belly, and the loins are girt about with much soreness. Unwise leeches ween, that it is loin disease, or milt wark: but it is not so; loinsick men mie blood and sand; on the other hand those, who have milt wark, the milt distendeth in them, and is hardened on the left part of the side. The wamb sick men suffer in the back gut, and in the lower belly, and their voice soon is lost, and they suffer chill, and sleep is taken from them, and strength, and it draweth the colon from within and upon the small gut.

One may easily cure the first stage of this disease in the same wise as the outrunning disease, or relaxation of the bowels, and afterwards less easily, if unwisely it be too long neglected. In the first instance a man must fast for a day or two, and foment the breast with wine, and with oil, and work poultices of roses and barley meal, mingled with wine, and soaked in honey, and gathered up with oil in a mortar, lay these over the share, as far as the navel, and over the loins as far as the back gut, and where it is sore. Let him blood thus: set on him a cupping glass or horn, and draw the blood out, and smear with oil, and wrap him up warm, in as much as cold is an enemy in the

---

1 It seems best to consider geneappod as for geneappode, with termination dropped.
peond. Pyrc hım realpe pur pif pambe cophum of epcum spere and of blacum pipone. If of ele zmide mon sinale sp menze tozædepe sp peax ealpa empele. Peaer peal laes. Zif sio adl fie to pon stranq sp jar laceedomat ne onname zif se mon se zeong sp stranq leat him blod of innan caphie of epe mealan æde pampe middel ædepe. 

This seems a mark of discontent with the text: probably of epe mealan ædepe should be erased.

† Pyrc pur realpe sp fimpe pa lapan stora feof pudan on ele do evermihtan to zif bu hæbbe sp miela pyrma-

nunan. If popir sipfan eal gezoden fie do bonne peax on zif ele. † jere zif eall peoode to heneumi peaxhipe zif hit fie hæbbe sipust gezulst realpy fimpe pa stora zif hit fie ræn mid by. † spisost bonne bæccepam bæpo pif pambe cophum. Him of realcum patrum fint to pyr-
nanne. Zif fie pa naæbbe pelte mon hlopa mettæ. Pif pambe cophum eft spunel clape gææmnde eft o DACTA: gææmnde do on hoæmp pin ele dpacan. Pid pambe coph spate lipen gææmnedu sp hææt hægæ gezuden sp on pa pambe aedl him pip he bet. Pif pambe cophum eft lacning on zif hææ to Sendanne. gææm gepleace spleo heardu sp zmene pudan spa hand pulle. 3. jere. .III. pund oddæ spa he pinec. gæætep zif leæc sp pa pudan gezud tozædepe apping oddæ aepoh sp do to sam ele cænpe buæpan pund hilturæ picer pipsan healpe yntfian sp eæææ peaxes .III. yntfian gææmenæ eal to-

gææpe do on zifæ faæ sp eææna 2 bonne æpeæt pa pambe mid dünæef anpealdæe ongeostæge. zif zif ræn bonne mape fie do mæpan ele to gææmæ bonne pa hææ sp ææ æae
disease. Work him a salve thus, against wamb disorders; from live brimstone, and from black pepper, and from oil; let them be rubbed small and mingled together; and wax also; of all equal quantities, of wax however least. If the disease be to that degree strong that it will not accept these leechdoms, if the man be young and strong, let him blood from the inner arm, from (the mickle vein of) the middle vein. Work a salve thus, and smear the sore places; seethe rue in oil, add parsley, if thou have it, and roots of rushes, and poppy; after all is sodden, then add wax to the oil, in order that the whole may become a nesh waxen cake, a so approved salve; smear the places, so that soreness may come with it, especially the fundament. Baths for wamb disorders; they must be wrought for them of salt waters; if none can be had, let their (the sick men's) meats be salted. For wamb disorders again; put into sharp wine a swines claw burnt and rubbed to dust; give the man this to drink. For wamb disorder; a goats liver burnt, and rubbed somewhat small, and laid on the wamb, it will be the better for him. For wamb disorders again; to send medicine into the belly: take three heads of garlic, and green rue, two handfuls of it, and four pints of oil, or as much as seemeth good to thee; beat the leek and the rue, rub together, wring out or strain, add to the oil a pound of clean butter, and four ounces and a half of clear pitch, perhaps naphtha, and three ounces of clean wax; mingle all together, put into a glass vessel, then first cleanse the wamb with the simple onpouring of a drink: then if the sore be greater, add more oil, then mingle the things which I before named; apply lukewarm. These things are valid either against loin ache, when a man pisseth sand, or for diseases and pain of the long gut, or of the wamb, or of the small gut, and for dysentery, or for diseases of the maw, and gripings,
mazan aedum y clapunga. y pph pph xedum xecunu-
dum. Sum cofu y bape pambe y bome seocan monnan
lyteG utzanger y ne meg pomne he utc betype
bud. Pph pon receal mon naedyan a5nogu se0fan on
ele. o5de on basuren. ofbe on pin. on tunum\ rete
y fimhe ja pambe mid hy. yip fe utzang fie punig y
reujig. y blodig bejige mon bome ba6e6e6um on zong-
stoile mid punugxeco y mepfe mealpe. sume mid phe y
ineaad y b6epa. Sumne on m5zum melpe py6e6ad
bipaf y wadniga mid p9eal. Sumne dpeopfe dopfli-
gceopad y legeaad on bome napolan.

XXXIII.

Be\ jaye preecan cope ja fe se mon lay utzang pph
bome mid hmu pempe peal afipan. De receal
yip baclecetaG y ec alic hichaG xineb pule pelle hmu
mon dile ge6e6enne on ele o5de on pate be duneanne
y hateJ hlaJ do on bome dumcan. Bijre a6le cate pph-
rauindeb tofidebep hepe6enne blow ge6e6en on bae
seocan manneI pambe. Pph Innod punum y pph flu6el
jeaGuna fape. on zome ele ge6e6enne do bome tope6en
re6unod y iy phurcne. y oepume re6unod y feeG pieGz
y tpa htm e6ot fie. Yip sans punum xeopoteG
meapG xemyffe on hatum pate be p6el dumcan. Pph
tobrocenun Innodum y fapum pibde m5ntan d6el xe-
cheata pel tpa micel tpa mon mase mid hmu pizhGm
zenmnun do xmorey re6ey to y mepfeG caul5eG m6el
so call toge6epe ge6e6eG mane. ge6o pomne on bae
pe6eran pume\.III. bo6lan pule. laze pomne of y hir
fie tpa hat tpa pm xunex rape6ep amaze gele pomne
dume6. do tpa ph6y dag6er. Pph tobrocenun Inn-
dum. cellemypeG re6eG pel ge6e6en y lytel pate6eG
geo on seepp pm. ge6o on y ge9yGume mid haeG slopenbe
ipene pelle dumcan. Pph xoppogeneppe Innun. heopote-

1 Read eunhum.
2 Five lines found in Oribasius Synops, lib. ix., cap. xvi, in M.A.P.
and for tenderness of the naturalia of women. There is a disorder of the wamb, *such* that a desire cometh upon the sick man for discharging his bowels, and he is not able, when he is shut into the outhouse. For that, one must see the in oil, or in butter, or in wine, the slough of a snake in a tin vessel, and let him smear the wamb with that. If the discharge be windy, and watery, and bloody, let one foment the back gut on the gang stool, with fenugreek and marsh mallow: some smoke and foment with pitch; some work brews from rye meal, and cookings with salt; some chew pennyroyal and lay it on the navel.

**XXXiii.**

Of the dangerous disorder, in which a man, they say, unnaturally speweth his fæces through the mouth. He, they say, oft belcheth, and all the body stinketh foully: let dill sodden in oil or in water be given him to drink, and put a hot loaf of bread into the drink. The blood of a rere-mouse or bat cut up, smudged on the sick man's wamb, also withstandeth this disease. For bowel wounds and sore of small guts; into good oil sweetened, put the southern wormwood, that is, abrotanum, and other wormwood, and seethe it; let the man take that as he most easily may. Again, for inwards wounds; melt harts marrow in hot water, give it to be drunk. For broken and sore inwards; cleanse part of wild mint well, as much as a man may take up with three fingers, add a spoon measure of the seed of fennel, and of marche, put all together, rub small, then add four bowls full of the best wine, then heat it so hot, as thy finger may bear, then give it him to drink; do so for three days. For broken inwards; put into sharp wine, seed of coriander well rubbed, and a little salt; put these in, and warm with an iron glowing hot, give it the man to drink. For inward
horn geheaped to ahfan gezidene on martene. 3 bonne arit 3 mid haimige gerealed to smebun rele nealheertium to pieanne. Eft nàm þa betan þe gehreip peaxad gereod on prethe podom slele. rele bonne ðumcan. 11. geode hollanulle feilde hine pib cytle. he latpe meltunjge innan nùm zeappan ðumce on ecede þ deah eac pyd callum bleæðran ædlum. he latpe meltunjge innan púdan ræder. viii. eypnelu gezidene. iii. hollan pulle þeðo þa on ecede retere pulne opeppylle rele bonne ðumcan on fume pape niton dagon. he latpe meltunjge nùm þæpe peadan neælan þa muce el þa mid þam handsum mæge bepon. eepfe on reter pullum rethe ðumne nealhe neftig. Raed hit þif he nimde mealpan mid hipe eipnum eepfe on pretepe ðele ðumcan. þa þe þæta leœedona ne zimað on þæpe adle bonne becumh þin on reter holla. hiper þæpe þe myftr þaph offe geipel nicæan ðephlæðþum. pæmbe ablapung lënden þæpe on þæpe bleæðpan fæmæ peaxad 3 Sonð.

.xxxiii.1

Be þæþ monner mihtum þecal mòn þa leœedomaþ pellan þe þonne gezoge fynd hearde þ þeopæan pamb þ blæðran þ liu zepæer hit fie. þe þe ne bercæad þir þe him þeþed þapþon þonne þe him bete. Se þecal ðyttian gezopodey eæe ecedeþ þ eþmir þe þæþtan lẹaf gezidene on haim þa úmfinæan tængam mid þy ðumdan þ imæpeyan.

 Pip latpe meltunjge. Olratrum hatte þyþæ feco deah to ðumcanne. Eft pyld on þæste ilian pyrterpuman rele to ðumcanne. Þip þamb þorþæaxe on meænþþmol. coelþþ electpeþþ allegaþþ eepliceþ þæþ þyþæ melo

1 In the margin are cyphers.
gripings; harts horn burned to ashes, rubbed small in a mortar, and then sifted, and rolled up with honey into morsels, give to the sick after his nights fast to eat. Again, take the beet which groweth anywhere, seethe it in a good deal of water, then give of this to the sick: two good bowls full to drink; let him shield himself against cold. Of late digestion; let a man drink in vinegar yarrow; that medicine is also good for all diseases of the bladder. Of late digestion; nine little grains of the seed of rue rubbed small, with three bowls full of water (?), add these to a cup full of vinegar, boil them, then administer to be drunk for nine days, in succession. Of late digestion; take of the red nettle, so much as with two hands thou mayest grasp, seethe in a cup full of water, drink after a nights fasting. It is advisable if he taketh mallow with its sprouts; let him seethe them in water, give this to be drunk. They who care not for these leechdoms in this disease, on them then cometh dropsy, liver pain, and sore or swelling of spleen, retention of urine, inflation of the wamb, loin pain, stones wax in the bladder, and sand.

XXXIV.

According to the mans powers one shall administer the leechdoms which are suitable for the head and heart, for the wamb and bladder, and according to the time of the year; he who observeth not this, doth him more scathe than boot. He shall employ rose oil, vinegar, and wine, and mint leaves rubbed into honey, and with that shall rub and smear the unsmooth tongue.

For late digestion; a wort hight olusatrum, which is good to drink. Again, boil in water roots of lilies, give that to be drunk. If the wamb wax too great on a man; fennel, costmary, lupin, attorlothe, char-
on calad pele ðumcan. ʒiŋ món ropmundod ſie ʃ pið bresoʃt pæeʃc ʃ eummealle ʃ bile pyl on calod. Eʃț ʒiŋe mun pæblapen ſe pincemelan 1 ʒebræmde ʃ ʒæmæđene ʒemæŋ pif ægeʃ ʃ ʒiŋe fumpe nif. Pif pæmbe gic- ŕan ʃ bæcroft bæcroft ſeoff ʃ pæalende præep kæt pocian ſe longe op ʃ ði ſmon mæge ðumcan ʃ præep. Pif pæmbe pyrumm. 2 ſu ʃ ſa ſecll sīnfullan præc ʃ ʃ peap ʃ bæcroft lytłe bołlan pule on pinc ʃ anum bołlan pułum ſpa ʃ mceilum pele ðumcan ʃ ʃ behn pif pæmbe pyrumm. 2

XXXV.

Be eilaða pambun ʃ ᵜ oppyfylle ʃ ʒiŋ ſun mete tela ne myltce ʃ ʒiŋ ſun ſpat ofga ʃ ʃence pyle ʃ bonne mon ʃ oŋte ſonne ne fectl ſun ſon amne mete ſeboðan ʃ ñc mʃsence ʃ ſenoop ſeʃa ʃ mett ʃ mæge ſun ʃode be³n ʃ ʒiŋ hpa ſeop ſemæŋ pifm ʃ mete ſpr ʃ ſon ſilað pe cædeceop ſe ſon ſapof ſebo ʃ ſhe ſipeʃ ʃ ʃ zecep ſie. ʒiŋ ſiŋ ſon ſegilað æs ſaʃe ſpelan pocian ſun ſeconum adŋ ſon mwʃsence adla ʃ bresoʃt pæeʃc ʃ bæcroft cealf 3 adʃ ʃ ʃeaʃfery hæ･bo ʃ heaf=tun ʃ ce胼u ʃ uṇeabdæcnu ʃ ſan ſeʃe ʃ ʒiŋ hu ſop pułum ne mægeŋ plapam ſonne fectl ſun ſon plælan hæt præep ðumcan ſonne feil ʃ ʒ geʃeʃeop ſuʃan ʃ ʃ claŋad 4 ſa pambe ʃ nyttigen baʃp medmceilum ʃ ſun mete þeʒen ʃ ʃ ſiŋe ſon ʃ ſiŋe pæʃpe ſemæŋedne ðumcan þeʒe.

1 pincemelan. Somner, Gl., p. 60 a, line 32, also prints pinc; the Junian transcript of the lost MS. (Jun. 71, in the Bodleian) has pinc. The reprinter of the glossary [A.D. 1857] altered to pinc, erroneously, and silently. In the Colloquium Monasticon, the MS. has pincemelan, torniculi, where the printed text [A.D. 1846, p. 24] gives pincemelan, torniculos: the edition of 1857, pincemelan, torniculi [p. 6]. Lyc is quite correct. The present MS. has always w.

2 pyrumm in the contents.

3 Read cealf.

4 claŋad, MS.
lock seed; worm meal in ale; give him that to drink. If a man be badly wounded, and for pain in the breast; boil in ale, charmel and dill. Again, take green rue, a little at a time, or in honey. If a man be over much blown out, mingle with the white of an egg sea periwinkles, burnt and rubbed up, smear therewith. For hicket or hiccup of the wamb; throw dwarf dwostle into boiling water, let it soak therein long, till a man may drink the water. For worms of the wamb; take the mickle sinful or sedum, wring out the juice, four little bowls full, in one bowl full of wine, as mickle as the others; that is good for worms of wamb.

XXXV.

Of the wambs of children, and of overfilling, and if their meat do not well digest, and if sweat come from them, and stink foully. When a man understandeth that, then shall not a single meat be offered them, but various ones, that the newness or novelty of the meats may be good for them. If one eateth meat over measure, this case one tendeth the more easily, as one the sooner bringeth about that he spew, and be empty; if one tendeth him when troubled with the evil humour arising from overeating, then come on him various diseases, breast pain, neck disease, disease in the jowl, scurf of the head, purulence in the neck, churnels not easy to cure, and the like of those. If for these they may not sleep, then shall one give them hot water to drink, it will still the scour within, and will cleanse the wamb. Let them employ the bath moderately, and take meat and take drink mingled with water.
XXXVI.1

Be milte pæpece ἃ ἢ he bið ὅν ἃpe pìnética fīdan ἃ taen ἃpe aðle hu hipline hie beòd ἃ dōl h uneadlæcno ὅν men beòd maææe ἃ unporte ὅλace ὅν onsyne peah ὅν hie aep πæted pæpeon ἃ beòd ἀndepeæpeæde ἃ παμὴ ὅπερπελδεν ἃ unypæe μυεζε ὅβι ύαλ ἃc hio biφ πεαπτή ὅ γρενε ἃ blæe ὅonne ὅπή πυλε ὅν ὅ παμγξαδ ἐφιε beòφ pομεγενε ἃ τίπ ὅν aðl biφ to lαnSum ὅν cεμυνε ὅinne ὅν παζερ hολαν ὅν maæ hine μάν ὅonne γελασμαν ταγε ὅπερπελδεν ἃ μυηεζε ὅν παλ hοφ uneadlæcnum ὅπ hε ὅ nichom an beòd ὅ hie beòd ὅν ὅ πα πινετμαν fīdan ὅδ hε eæ γεπενεκεδ ἃ ὅ ὅν ὅν eδ ὅαρa eαxla beπεoex γεςελνυμ bφ μυελ eε ἃ ὅ ὅν παμ γεπεορρε παμα βανα ὅν παμ πεοπαν hαβαδ ὅκ hνεχτε ὅ ετ eενοφ πυνεαδ. ὅ βα ὅ milte biφ eλαnαγ ὅ γεσεπετεζε πεπε pαμβε σερφ ὅμυνe πιλμεν τίο hαρσ ὅ παττε ὅ πεε ὅεδα ἃ προ πιλμεν bιφ πεεκεντε ὅ ππεονεδ ὅ παμβε ὅ πα μποραπαν2 ἃ ὅ πα πυμαδ ἃ tι αφενεδ ὅν ὅν παπ ὅπερπελμανι μεπεοφαν ἃ τι ὅ τι μινετμαν ιμμυν γεςαρφ ἃ tι ὅ ὅν ὅν hαλaρ παμδ γεμυνεδ παμε fīdan ὅν ὅν δωρε ἃ ὅ σαμ μνοδε γετανζ. ὅ βε hλεκτεπε ὅβ ὅ milte cυmδ ὅμυνe γεςαφ ἃ τί φε milte δαμ δαν μπορειζηε ὅ βτε ὅ milte ὅν ρυμυν δελμ ραμ μονμμ μεδαιζηε ὅφε ὅβ ὅτι ἃ τι ὅ φι ροφον hληhλan μαζεν. ὅφλεσε ὅν ὅ τα μπαν πφαν ὅ σφε pοφον μποραδ ραμ μποραδ ὅν ὅ τα μπαν πφαν. ὅφ cele3 ὅγ ανεμεθηεία ὅ hαρσ ἃ ὅ βρικηνηε αφ μυελη ϝεληε ραταν μποφον μικφ ὅ μιλε oφερ γεςεαφ ὅ pοναδ ἃ hαρδαδ ἃ μποφοτ ὅβ cele ἃ ὅ αφ ανεμεθηεηε ραταν ὅonné συμαδ ὅ ὅ τροφοτ

1 This chapter, and many more that follow, seem to be from Philagrius, as preserved in Trailiannus. But such symptoms as “tongue uncontrolled,” and “muscular feet,” are not to be found in the Greek, as printed.

2 The letter or letters between εμ and μαπαν have been cut off from the margin of the MS.

3 The words of Philagrius, in Alex. Trail., book viii., chap. x.
Of milt wark, or acute pain in the spleen, and that the milt is on the left side, and tokens of the disease, how colourless the patients are, and there are wounds not easy of cure. The men are meagre and uncomfortable, pale of aspect, though ere this they were fat, and still are constitutionally disposed that way; and the wamb is not under control, and scarcely can it be that the mie is healthy, but rather it will be swartish and greenish, and blacker than its right is to be, and the breathing is very hard drawn. If the disease is too longsome, then it turneth to dropsy, one may not then cure it; the tongue is uncontrolled and unsmooth, and the wounds which are upon the body are not easy of cure, and they are on the left side afflicted with ache, and in the joining of the shoulders, betwixt the shoulder blades, there is mickle ache, and in the turning about of the bones of the neck; they have also brawny feet, their knees fail them. We tell how the milt is alongside and adjacent to the wamb, it hath a thin film, which hath fat and thick veins, and the film covereth and embraceth the wamb and the inwards, and warmeth them; and it is extended on the left part of the lower abdomen, and it is held by sinewy attachments, and it is in the one quarter broad; it toucheth the side, on the other it is in contact with the visceræ. Of the laughter which cometh from the spleen. Some say that the milt is the servant of the sinews, and that the milt in some parts is dead in men, or is wholly absent, and that for this reason they are able to laugh. In fact, in the same wise that other limbs suffer inconveniences, the milt in the same wise suffers. We treat also of immoderate cold, of heat, of dryness, of mickle evil wet, since the milt waxeth unnaturally, and diminishes, and hardeneth, and mostly of cold and immoderate wet; further,
The Saxon has misread his text.

The words of Philagrios, as before.

1 The Saxon has misread his text.
2 pedna., MS., with full stop.
3 The words of Philagrios, as before.
4 hon, MS.
5 Insert ȝ.
these most often come of meats and of cold drinks, such as are cold oysters, and apples, and various worts, chiefly in summer, when one partaketh of such. Bathing is harmful to them who are splenitic, chiefly after meat, and copulation following on surfeit. The unmeasured heat of the milt cometh from fevers and from the swealing or burning of fever, and in old age from corruption of the blood. The milt is extended and distended with swelling, and also hot air and hot weather bring disease upon the milt; when the man becometh too much heated. So it is also in winter, for the cold and for the variableness of the weather, that the milt becometh corrupted. We next treat that wise men may understand whence the disease cometh by bad weather, and from partaking of unwholesome meats and drinks, and through these things the evil humours and windy things are produced in the milt, and diseases wax therein.

We now explain how one must apply leechdoms to the man, within and without, with hot and cold treatments; within, with lettuce, and clothe, and gourd; let him drink them in wine; let him also bathe himself in sweet water. Without, he is to be leeched and smeared with oil of roses, and with onlayings or poultices made of wine and grapes, and often must an onlay be wrought of butter, and of new wax, and of hyssop, and of oil; mingle with goose grease or lard of swine, and with frankincense, and mint; and when he bathes let him smear himself with oil; mingle it with saffron. Meats which work out good blood are beneficial for him; such as are shell fishes,\(^1\) and those that have fins,\(^1\) and domestic and wild hens,\(^2\) and all

\(^{1}\) Not in the Greek. \(^{2}\) Wild hens are pheasants.
Philagrios, as before.


This is perhaps ἀλήθη καὶ ἀφρος ἀλός, as above.
the fowls which live on downs, and pigeons, that is, the young chicks of culvers, and half grown swine and goats flesh, and juice of peas with honey, somewhat peppered: and all moist things are not beneficial to the breast and the inwards, nor is such wine to be taken as heateth and moisteneth the inwards.

xxxviii.

Here we explain, how one must treat the humours and the meagreness, on the outside, with sharp salves. Mingle together pitch, and clear vinegar, and oil of roses; lay on the outside. For the evil humours of the milt; take salt separately, or mingle it with a wax cake salve, or cerote, warmed and put upon some bladder; that healeth the milt. Again, take salt, and wax, and vinegar, mingle together, that is of benefit. Again, take a cinqfoil root, and dry waybroad, and burnt salt, of all equal quantities; soak them in vinegar, and collect them; add dry pitch, and wax, and oil; mingle all together and apply. Not merely doth that remedy dry the humours, but it bettereth and softeneth the hardened swellings,\(^1\) which come of thick slimy wets or cross viscid humours. For viscid humours of the milt, take the water of carved salt, or rock salt, that namely which passeth from it, mingle with the things before named.

xxxix.

For a windy distention of the milt from eating of apples, and of nuts, and of peas; they produce inflation through the long gut, and small guts, the wamb, and the inwards, and the maw; for that is useful pepper and cummin and salt, mingle them together.

\(^1\) Scirrhous.
fol. 93 b.

1. *Klôðowas, wavy movements, much the same as Βαρβίρυμα.
3. *Tâsbd ëâarp pròsuîces, ei ò Òdeîou ouk âstîka êthiêdo touçxhûmi ei de êxêiôrês gegovnôstai, tòte ôdôsmos taîta stovôfresi.
4. *From Alex. Trall., viii. 11, p. 381.
5. *Many words are omitted, as πεκκίδανων: ræe seed is πηγάνου ἑγρίου αὗτρα.
6. *So far from Alex. Trallianus or Philagrios.
For ill juices and wavy movements and yoxing, or hieking, which cometh from the spleen. A southern wort hight, which is good to eat on bread, and seed of marche and of coriander and of parsley kneaded up into bread or rubbed jine into wine: and also that is beneficial for inflation of the milt. If however the distention from the wind cometh suddenly, then these things cannot help, since that will turn into dropsy. If one applieth the warming leechdoms to that, then one eketh or augmenteth the disease. For a miltsick man, one must give him vinegar in the southern leechdom which hight oxymel, which we wrote of against the half dead disease and disease of the bladder. Take rind of laurel, and dry mint, and pepper, and seed of rue, costmary, and horehound, and centaury, that is herdwort, or by another name, earthgall, chiefly the juice of it, add these worts to the before named leechdom into the ooze. Thou mayest see where we have spoken of the before named diseases, how thou shalt prepare the oxymel. Seethe in water rind of alder until there be of the water a third part unboiled away, and then give a good jug full of it to be drunk at three times; leave always a days space between the doses. This same is beneficial for a loinsick man. Again, of the black ivy, first three berry bunches, next five, then seven, then nine, then eleven, then thirteene, then fifteen, then seventeen, then nineteen, then twenty-one, give them so, according to the days, to be drunk in wine. If the man have fever also, give thou him the little grains of the ground ivy in hot water to drink. This same is good for a loinsick man. Again, give him to drink earthgall sodden in wine. Again, boil betony in wine, give him that to drink. A salve and a plaster for milt pain, work it up of honey and of

---

1 As follows: H. lix.
πυρκ οφ θυμιζε ς ς εκεε δουμελυς ς θυμαδ ς θ θεσθ ς στυλτα μερηοί θαεθ λεε ς ς θυμαδ μυς πυρκ. δο εκε δουρε περιμοδης βλοστμαν το.

XLI. 2

Εὖτε σοννε ρε μιτε αλαπεν πυρκ ςονα τε πιλε αθεαι
dαιαν ς ς βιψ ιοννε απαιπαιενες ς ς θυμαδ αθεαι
dαιαν ς ς παμ εδρυμ μαε μιτερ. λαεα' ςυνε ποννε μυδ
παμ αερ γενεμαν πυρκταυ ς ς μενς ςα γοδαν πυρκτα
πιο δυπνελλυς ποννε συνεπαν εεεθ δπενς. δε ς ς αερ
πυρκταυ ςα λαεαδ ςυνε μιτε ς ς αρες αοδυ ς ς πιεε ς ς
θυμιζε βλοδ ς ς ςα γελελα μεταν. μαερ ςυμπαυ δα μικ
ζεαν ανς ες εαε ςυμπα γοεπυμενε ευς γανγ. δυπνεργυς 
πο
κερε λεεε γεμετθενε ετααν. αμ ςαεε ςεκεπαν πυρκ
πυρκ τπομαν δο θα εεεθ ς ς γαεε τυπνυς3 πυρκ ροννε 
το πελα 
ς ς εκεε μελο δο μετατο. πελε λυμ μπ ςαεε θα εεεθ 
δμανεν.

XLI. 4

Πιφ ιεεσθε θεαηθεργες ς ς ςαε ςαερ μιτερ. θπιμερ
θαιεθαπαν μιμ ςα θαεθ θεηθυ θα εεεθη πεεπε 
θα θεαηθεργες ςαερ μιτερ θεσθεπε ροννε ς ς θυμα 
θοδε θς ε θυμο ςαερ θα εεεθη πεεπε 
θα εεεθη πε 
θπομενε 
ςεκεπαν 
ςα 
θα 
θα 
θα 
το 
θα 

1 Read so melu.
3 Alex. Trall., p. 500, line 8, ed. Basil; from Galenos.
4 The next chapter of Alex. Tr. is on the same subject; but the receipts are not his.
vinegar, add meal and linseed, and barley groats, and seed of marche; lay on and smear with this. Add also blossoms of dry wormwood.

xl.

Again, when the milt becometh upblown, soon it will harden, and then it is not easy to cure, when the blood hardeneth on the veins of the milt: then treat it with the before named worts, mingle the good worts with oxymel, the southern acid drink, which we before wrote of, they will cure the milt and will do away the thick and livery blood, and the evil humours, not by the mic only, but also by the other evacuation passage or outgang. Lay on externally the lesser herdwort beaten up. Take also roots of clover, put them in vinegar, and goat treadles, then work them to a salve, and add thereto barley meal; give the man also this in wine to drink.

xli.

For the hardness and sore of the milt; take a swines bladder so new, fill it with sharp vinegar, lay it over the hardness of the milt, then swathe up, that it may not glide away, but may be thereon, fast bounden, for three nights. After that unbind; then thou wilt find, if it be good, the bladder clear, and the hard part made nesh, and the soreness stilled. Again, take leaves of ivy, seethe them in vinegar, and boil in the same vinegar some bran, then put this into a bladder, and bind upon the sore; then soon after give a wort drink thus wrought: for hardness of the milt; take earthgalls, beat or rub them to dust, so that there may be three or more spoon measures, add three spoon measures of dust of savine thereto, and three

1 Such as flows through the liver.
\textit{Lece Boc.}

\[252\]

\textit{Je reallender piecer dufte} Jece euclep male \* eiggs call pele bonne on pine neahtherum to djneanne euclep pulne \* gip he fie eac on peppe pele him on hatum paxe zeplecebudum pa pyrta djnecan by lay \* pie \* paxe mid by opphe dufte. \textit{Eft to milce fœcumen men y pih callum madrum \* ceed pih glædenan zemenged pyme pur glædanæn miude lyelepa gido pheo mund on paxe paxe pel nicel \* gido bonne hat pecappertan piper to \* v. peytmor agrte bonne on hate Sunnan on fumepa bonne pa hatoftan peeden lynd \* y pa pecinan dagaft birtan pe pe zeppertene habbad \* fiffyfipize \* fierece \textit{.iii.} dagaft opphe ma \* rippa eac eedeber pele pa milce fœcumen men euclep pulne \* fona gip him aefter pam djnecan \* ron bon pe fiffyfipize stang pam pe fiffyfipize. Bonne deah gip pih hunege zecebed ze pih milce adel \* ze pih magan \* ze pih henean ze pih bon pe mon blode thiipe \* ze pih callum mmam adlum \* eac bon\textsuperscript{1} pereypo \* ziefa bon apex dep. \textit{Per kecedom deah ze pih huyerfo \* ziefan \* pyme of ecede pecappelpe \* genun lay eedeber \* v. euclep male do on nyme cpeacean do cley boltan pulne to fœod ætfromme secad niper spepley pih euclep male \* fiffyfipize per pel pulle eft of fiffyfipize cley fiere pecanpesalen \* do bonne of pyme \* hipepe \* rippa fimpe mid by pa huyerfo \* bonne ziefan.}

\textit{.XLII.}

\textit{Gip omihhe blob \* yfel paxe on pam milce fie pende} bonne pecal him mon blob pur hatan. \textit{Gip pe pince fip} bu opere manpan kecedom bon ne duppe \* rop

\textsuperscript{1} Read bon\textit{, that is, bonne.}
spoon measures of the dust of "boiling pitch;"¹ sift all
this, then give a spoon full in wine to the man after his
nights fast to drink: if he be also in a fever, give
him the worts to drink in "hot" water made "luke-
warm," lest the pitch form a concrete with the other
dust. Again, for a miltsick man, and for all inward
disorders; vinegar mingled with gladden; work it thus:
put three pound of little bits of rind of gladden in a
good sized glass vessel, then add thereto of the sharpest
wine, five sextarii, then set this in the hot sun, in sum-
mer, when the hottest seasons are, and the clear white
days of which we have written, that it may macerate
and soak for four days and more; afterwards give thou
to the sick man of the vinegar a spoon full, and after
the dose soon, give him something to drink, since that
is very strong for him who never before tasted it. Fur-
ther, this eked out with honey is of benefit, either for
milt disease, or for maw disease, or for rawness;² or in
case a man spew blood, or for all inward diseases: it also
further soon doth away roughness of skin, and itch.
This leechdom is good either for roughness or itch:
work of vinegar a wax salve, or cerote; take five spoon
measures of the vinegar, put it into a new crock, add
a bowl full of oil, seethe together, shed therein five
spoon measures of new brimstone, and a little wax,
boil it strongly "again," till the vinegar is boiled
off, then remove from the fire, and shake, and after-
wards smear therewith the roughness and the itch.

If inflamed blood and evil humour be in the milt,
distending it, then shall the sick be thus let blood.
If it seem to thee, that thou dare not to do another

¹ Our Saxon has made some mis-
take: the receipt is similar to one
given by Marcellus, col. 348, b.,
where we read "ex picato mero vel
" nigro tepacto."
² Probably cruditas, indigestio.
unmihhe περ' μανῆραν οὖσε ποιημένους όφφε ποιήθηκε. Οπτε ποιημένος οὔποτε ποιητικόν μερος<br>οὗτος ἑάντιν. Τέληνν ὅτι μὴν ὅποιον ὑπὸ τοῦ μαθητῆς οὔτε ὧν μὴν ἄρσεν καὶ ὅφφε καταλαμβάνει τὴν ὑπομνήματα τῶν μαθητῶν καὶ τῶν οἰκειορίων τοῦ τιμουραγμένου βασιλέως, τοῦτο τοῖς ἰδίων ὑπομνήμασιν τοῖς μᾶλλον ἀνάλογοι καὶ καὶ περιπληκτικότατοι τοῖς ἰδίων ὑπομνήμασιν τοῖς μᾶλλον ἀνάλογοι καὶ περιπληκτικότατοι.
greater leechdom, for the want of might in the man, or for want of digestion, or for old age, or for youth, or for bad weather, or for diarrhoea, then wait till that thou may so do or dare. If heat, or his capacity to bear it, forbid it not, let him blood from the left arm from the upper vein; if thou canst not find that, let him blood from the midmost vein; if thou canst not find that, let him blood from the head vein. Further, if that cannot be found, let him blood from the left hand, near the little finger, from a vein. If the blood be very red or livid, then must it be let flow more plentifully; if it be clean or clear, let it flow so much the less. Blood however is so to be taken from the man as that his vital power may not be unsettled.

xliii.

Thus shall the sick mens diet be administered in that disease; juicy peas, and bread in hot water, and oxymel, of which we wrote before, when speaking of bladder disease, the southern acid drink; marche also sodden in water, and such worts and diuretic drinks, and thin wine must be given them, and sheer or clear; that will better the power of the milt; and shell fishes are to be taken, and fowls, those, namely, which are not dwellers in fens. This that followeth is to be foregone; let them not partake of fen fishes, nor sea fishes which have hard flesh, and let them take the before named meats, oysters and periwinkles, not the meats which puff up a mans strength, nor let them take flesh of bullock, nor of swine, nor of sheep, nor of goat, nor of kid, nor let them drink thick wine, nor food either too extremely hot
blob bid god to hetanne on popan lenezene of jam pultpan earmue.

.LIII.

Est keedom ye yeel uz rhid of jam milte y re deah to manegum offrum adlum • gennin zpene pudad ane bage aer zeronnna y medmicel mareper • orper sype eymener oobb na • do j ymen aer bage aer oobb flam offre pnum on ecead abrighe y azhuid to dufte ealle jar pyrta • menge pib haimi aliper • gedo ponne on zlere smanullan y pele ponne cudere pulne jar deah rib magan aplanunge y mnoja • inerep pab pamb • pyynad pab omun bitpe hraceetunge apez def y breost cofe • y pib reece • y liper adle • y lenden reece • y milte reece eat j liht.

.LIV.

Keedomay y sypb zpene rib aapollenum milte • accele on peallar yren ponne hirc muprum fie of pyne azogen • on pyne ofhe on cece de plele jy dpincan jy pu meah eic yellan jam be hablab hceapde hchoman • ne pecal mon hraepe hpuh dpincan yellan on popepejpone cee jy pa adle ac ymb pela milte.

.LXVI.2

Per findon keedomay rib aephracpepe sidan pape j tacen hu fro adl topeapd fie • j hu jy mon digitan nace • j hu hnoja3 mon rahan pyle • jar keedomay pecal mon don rib sidan pape • jy by findon pape ade


2 Alexandros of Tralles, lib. vi. chap. 1, treats of the diagnosis between pleurisy and disease of the liver.

3 This plural may refer to the taen or the sidan.
or too cold. Again, it is good to let bleed in early lent or spring from the left arm.

xli

Again, a leechdom which draweth out the evil from the milt, and which is efficacious for many other disorders. Take green rue one day before it is used, collect it and a moderate quantity of pepper, so much also of cummin, or more, put the cummin one day beforehand, or two or three, into vinegar, dry it and rub to dust all the worts, mingle this with honey strained, then put them into a glass pitcher, and so give the man a spoon full. This is good against upblowing of the maw and of the inwards; it maketh nesh the wamb; it thinmeth the corrupt gastric juices, it doth away breakings, and breast disease, and side pain, and liver disorder, and loin pain, and milt pain: all that it lighteneth.

xliv

Leechdoms and strong drink for a swollen milt; cool thou a fiercely hot iron, when it is just withdrawn from the fire, in wine or in vinegar, give the man that to drink. Thou mayest also give that to them who have a hard body: notwithstanding, this drink shall not be given in the early stage of the ache and the disease, but after many days.

xlvi

Here are leechdoms for sore of either side, and tokens how the disease approaches, and how a man may understand that, and how a man shall treat it. These leechdoms shall be done for sore of side, and these are the
These symptoms are fully stated in nearly the same words by Arc
taeos, Auct. 1. x. Possibly the diagnosis and the symptoms were
stated, as they are in the text, by Philagrios. The Saxon author
mentions mechanical causes for the sore of the side, as well as noso-
logical; he does not therefore confine himself to pleurisy.
tokens of the disease, like unto the tokens of lung disease, and the tokens of liver pain. The men are afflicted with very strong fevers, and mickle sore on both sides. At whiles the sore striketh upon the ribs, at whiles the sore is over all the side; at whiles it cometh up on the collar bones, and again, after a little, the sore greeteth either the shoulders or the lower belly, and they cough frequently, at whiles they break up blood, they suffer a constant wakefulness, the tongue is dry, they cannot lie on the left side if the sore is on the right side, nor again can they lie on the right, if the sore is in the left; they feel that their viscera by their weight shift place, and fall upon the side on which they lie. These tokens are before the disease. There is also cold all through their fingers, and powerlessness of their knees, their eyes are red, and red is their hue, and their discharge is foamy, their mib is turned yellow, and the digestion of the inwards is little, and hard the pulsation of the veins, the breathing is sorelike, the face twitched, and there is a dewy wetting of the breast, as if it sweated, a delirium of the mind; a spasmodic action, and roughness of the throat, sounding chiefly from within, whistlèth from the part on which the sore is; the disease is unfavourable to a leaning posture and to laughing. If these tokens continue long, then is the disease too dangerous, and one can do nothing for the man: notwithstanding, ask the man, who endureth this, whether he ever were stricken or stabbed in the side, or whether he long before had a fall, or got a breakage; if it were that, then will he be easier to cure. If it is come of cold or of inward evil humour, it is so much the harder to cure. If further the man have been before troubled with soreness in the liver, or in the lungs, and the

1 Nōserē, doubtless.  
2 Expectoration?  
3 Thus the Saxon.
Be pirum taenam bon mealt hrapf se man to lac-
manne fe ongitan hrapf ne fe. Hrapf mon unforfe
zeptilab on popemepande pa ade ponne ỳ bor enep-
zeptilab on pa fealbun ỳ on pa breofe. Sona rea
mon blof ỳ aedhe laetan. ỳf ỳ bat gepunige on bon
breostum anum offe on bon urepan hrip offe on
bon midepu. bonne recale him mon nupedpene ye-
llen ỳ nimin flece pacep mid ele zedon on famet blesi-
pan ỳ bejan ỳ bor mid.

XLVII.

Laecedonat pa fe pymunyte magen habben ỳ smal-
unze. Bon helmanon pa da haco medmiele offe tre
longe inopia ỳ hu him mon feyle fimet blespan ỳdo-
non. Genna hunan ỳ peax ỳ ele zemenge offe gen-
tuzyede calpa empela ỳ hir an fe sme mid ỳ do on
chef lege 焗. ỳf 网首页 et 焗 gennm pudan haf ỳ

1 Read fe.
2 hab, MS., at the end of a line, the writer forgetting to complete
the word.
3 In L. xlv, 5, the genitive was bleor. Bleo, by a zeugma, may be
genitive plural.
side pain cometh thence, then is that very dangerous; if it has been ere that on the milt, then it is the easier to cure. Further, if the man have been before wounded in the lung, and thence cometh the side pain, then is that very dangerous. If it have been formerly in the spleen, then the sore cometh on the left side, yea, those _tokens_ have heavy mischief; ask him whether the milt be sore, or whether he hath neck disease. So thou mayest understand that sore of the side cometh from evil humour and is very mischievous. If his anal discharge be stopped, or if he may not mict, the wamb must be cleansed by an always easy application of a wort drink, _in this case a clyster_, through a horn or pipe. There is danger also when the sick man _expectoration_ or break is of many a hue and complexion.¹

2. By these tokens thou mayest understand in what case the man is curable, in what case he is not. In case one treateth a man unsoftly in the early stage of the disease, then the sore first mounteth into the shoulders and into the breast. Soon must one let blood from a vein, if the sore continue on the breast alone, or in the upper belly, or in the midriff; then must one give the man a wort drink, and take sweet water with oil put into a swines bladder, and warm the sore therewith.

xlvii.

_Leechdoms_ which have the power of thinning and of making small, for the bodies which suffer the heat, _either_ moderate or strong, and how one must apply a swines bladder to them. Take _horehound_, and _wax_, and oil, mingle or rub together equal quantities of all, that it, _the mixture_, may be one; smear therewith, and put _also_ on a cloth _and_ apply. For sore of side, again:

¹ Πάντα ὄπαστίκαι κεχρωσμίνα. Alex. Troll.
lauper epoppan gebeat smaele s seod on hunige lege
on clad oppe on pel j hit ealle pa tidan y j pat open-
liege lege on y bepe mid hy y beleze aetep haere
bepruge mid hatte pulle - y bind peachlaf on - gie y
pat ponne ne tie pe laerfe teoli ponne mid glepe on
pa teuldpu y sceapp paern hit pat tie spjulf - y seere
y thod of spide - y gie hit ponne giz spifop pat tie
ne do pat ponne mid faleae pa blaedpan on - ac on pop-
peapde pa adele benden y pat leart tie. Ruadan geecod
on ele odde on pime j aide rune pa fidan mid hy
neodlice y bepe mid lineupe pulle y mid hy ele y
do ponne pa blaedpan on - do peapm peael to do eac
leopopa on peael aetep do on pa blaedpan alege on y
pat do pat preo nihil.

.XLVIII.

zie pat fullumafo ne pri helpe lat1 thod ponne
on aephe of eape me aep on pa healpe pe y pat hif - y
pa pambe main yecal selipran2 mid sinepe pyntdience.
Etce eopropiiner3 spsed j mon funt on puda gemylde
on paetep apeoh do on hit duncan oppe dype seemeng
j gezam on hit duncan y help haere pidan pat. Etce
seluiner4 bide gezam y seop on hunige op j hit dice
tie - gezam patu ponne on mopzenie j on aepme preo
eclegr mal pele to piegeonne.

.XLVIII.

Isecedomar y peaxpezafra y seappuniza pib tidan pape-
y haez hun tie to pieganme. Eac pa peael ponne pa
on pam peuldham ywif thod ceou spide on pahe pidan

1 Trallianus, p 85, ed. Latet, re-
commends phabwofle and the ká-
tharain thes polias, after Hippokrates.
2 selipran, MS.
3 Marcellus, col. 351, b.
4 Marcellus, col. 351, c.
take leaves of rue and bunches of laurel heads, beat them small and seethe them in honey, lay on a cloth or on a skin so that it may overlie all the side and the sore; lay on and foment with that mixture, and cover after the fomenting with hot wool, and bind on a cake of wax. Then if the sore be not the less, then draw with a cupping glass on the shoulders, and scarify where the sore is most, and scrape the blood off thoroughly; and if it then be still more sore, do not thou then apply the bladder with salt, but do this in the early period of the disease, while the sore is least. Seethe rue in oil or in wine, and dill; anoint the sore with that, of necessity, and foment with new wool and with oil, and then apply the bladder: add warm salt, put bran also into salt water; put it on the bladder: lay it on the sore, do this for three nights.

xlviii.

If these remedies are no help, then let blood on a vein from the arm, but not on the side on which the sore is, and the womb shall be cleansed with a smooth wort drink. Again, melt in water the dropping of a boar swine, which one findeth in a wood, strain it, put it into his drink: or dry it, mingle and rub it into his drink, that will heal the sore of the side. Again, rub small some seed of coriander, and seethe it in honey, till it be thick, then take of that, at morning and at even, three spoon measures; give the man this to swallow.

xlix.

Leechdoms and wax salves and scarifyings for sore of side, and what the sick are to take for diet. Also thou shalt when thou drawest blood on the shoulders, draw it strongly on the side, and for about three days
The page contains a translation of a text from Old English to Latin, with some notes and references in Latin. The text is a continuation of the previous page, discussing a scene or event that has occurred.

---

1 Πραγάτης, Alex. Tr.
2 εἶκες, εὑρὼν, Alex. Trall., p. 87, line 15, ed. Latet.
3 Marcellus, col. 351, n.
4 Φον, we expected a feminine.
5 The stop is misplaced thus in MS.
scarify and lay on cerote and oil, and give such drinks as thou knowest are suitable for side pain. If a mild wort drink do not suffice, give a strong one. Let the man take light meats and juicy broths, and juicy peas, and beaten eggs, and bread broken in hot water, and periwinkles removed from the shells, with peas.

1.

Again, for sore of side, seethe in oil leaves of betony, and bruise them, lay them on the side.

ii.

1. Hereinafter are set forth the loathly tokens of lung disease, and whence it cometh, and how one must work leechdoms against it. The breast is upblown, and the thigh and muscle is sore, and the man's maw distendeth much, and his legs and his feet swell much with evil unfeeling swellings, and a drier cough vexes him, and in the cough at whiles his voice is gone. Smear the man with oil, and also warm the sides and the ribs with new wool, and between the shoulders, a little before evening, then let the oil remain on him; and after that let him blood from the sound elbow "in an oven, where the fire cannot harm him;" if thou lettest him too much blood, there will be no hope of his life. Work him a brewit from roots of wall wort, and from fleath wort, and horehound, and dill seed; seethe these in butter; give him this brewit to eat cold in a morning; and at night dress his meat with oil, and let all his drink be cold. In many a man the lung decayeth. Let him drink some emetic drink, and beat up many hens eggs into a vessel, all raw, then let him curdle it and eat it, and previously mingle with curds, and let him take no other milk diet. A light drink; take gagel, or sweet gale, boil it in wort of beer, then let it stand a little, remove the

zerpye beoprye pip lungen runde. "y banpyre feo pe haebbe eoppan zecuna pa pyrta ypa pyl on but-pan. òprene pip lungen adle zemim hundheolopan leaf. "y hind bepzean. "y zapeljaran heopbroemler.¹ leaf pyl on pypte let ùmanean.

 Pip lungen adle. hind bepzean leaf. y lneodef sypn peade hoper. hycocoppyte bolhipunan. neptan on cek- nun pecte ealle pap pyrta pylle y ùmane. Pip lungen adle pyrce realpe on butpan y jyge on meoleum. nun hponne pyrce meodoppyte bepe paze. nepte. zapelype. Pip lungen adle hponne pyrce ceoopholen. betonica. pude mepec fuye. eopop peapn. acumba. zapelype. trœgen hpecmjar. uouelle. pyd. pyrce to ùmane y to realpe. Zennim eopoppeam zecunpa y apyllle on butpan do pa realpe on apyllde zate meolue y jyge on neah neptig. y on upan mete. òprene pip ùmane lungenne. holen pinde. y .v. leapan. dile. y pedic zecuna to butte. y or zeot mid ealoa ùle ùmanean gelome. Êst òprene. mapubian. "y betonican. mepec pude. supapulbpe pinde. plah porp pind ùmane ùmane on ealad. bipp pip lungen adle. òuptan. eoleoan. mapubian. mapupyn. ja elipttan. pude. mepec. pipoz. hunc. Pip ùmane lungenne. or realpyyre mopen. y or pleopan pyrce. huanan. dilef rad. seop on butpan rele etan colne on mogenne. y on mith. y bipp bhip mete pip ele. Êst um alper pinde seop on perthe or y par perterf me jyddan deel onbeplied rele ponne

¹heopbroem hpecmler. MS.
gagel, then add new yeast, then wrap it up that it may rise well, then add helenium, and wormwood, and betony, and marche, and ontre; give the man this to drink.

2. Work together beewort, for a lung wound, and that bonewort which hath bunches of flowers; pound the two worts, boil in butter. A drink for lung disease; take leaves of hindheal, and hind berries, or raspberries, and garclife, or agrimony, and leaves of the hip bramble, or dogrose; boil them in wort of beer; make the man drink.

3. For lung disease; leaves of hind berries, or raspberries, a spike of a reed, red hove, bishopwort, dolhurme, nepeta; let the man boil all these worts in clean water, and drink. For lung disease, work a salve in butter, and take the same in milk; take brownwort, meadwort, birch lichen, nepeta, garclife, or agrimony. For lung disease; brown wort, knee holly, betony, wild marche, sorrel, everfern, oakum (ashes), garclife, the two brambles, the dogrose and blackberry, wowelle, woad; work these into a drink and into a salve. Take everfern, pound it, boil it in butter, put "the salve" into boiled goats milk, and let the man take it at night fasting, and on the top of that his meat. A drink for a dry lung; pound to dust rind of holly and cinqfoil, dill and radish, and pour them all over with ale; give the man that to drink frequently. Again, a drink; let him drink in ale, marrubium and betony, marche, rue, rind of crab apple tree, sloe thorn rind. A brewit for lung disease; ontre, helenium, marrubium, wenwort, that namely which is bulbed, rue, marche, pepper, honey. For a dry lung; some root of wallwort, and of fleath wort, horehound, seed of dill; seethe these in butter, give the brewit to the man to eat cold, in the morning and at night, and dress his meat with oil. Again, take rind of alder, seethe in water till a third part of the water be boiled away, then give the
cabc pulne to dumcanne on ppy rjkaf. Ket fimle daz-
peplane betpeconum. Pif lunfen punde. Pap biaeun
mptet samppena j coipa aepet bpeo on daz .v. on
moqene fegon b@ ruddan daztj bonne ni@on. bonne
.xi. bonne pjiottyn. bonne pjiotyn. bonne fegonen-
tyne. bonne mgiytyn. bonne ,xxi. pelle b@ aepet
dazum dumcan on pime. Ef@ fip lunfen punde bet-
peplane pyl on pime pelle dumcan. Pif bon ielan zenim
musepupf ni@erape@. j brpaneupf pyl on butepan.
Pif lunfen adle zenim cpian. j ac punde. j zandelpan
zenupa togi@ene. bepynle bonne1 ruddan dazl on
hpctene pypte hepe aepet anylte butepan.
Ef@ zenim b@une pypte. j hpceop pypte. p@du mepee:
p@du ce@illon. eop@n p@qm. hude hio@e. acumha.
att@plafe. peade hope. j maepe@e. Pif lunfen adle.
d@lhpun. j aep@fe mho@epar@. j b@une pypte. j
peade hope. j peade mnum apy@le on hunige j on
ce@butepan py@p on mco@cum. Ef@ zenim padecep
.xi. fracsda. j hpade l@e@er zelche j fr@ecp .iii. do j
.xi. da@af offe ni@on.

To frup ddnec@ .vi. cop@n alpin .xxx. lybstcop@a j
pa z@eanan pypte mho@epar@de. bpepp@e hauze @p
on nun@an j eleg@ mui@e@pare@de b@uje eac j zep-
pusta @pte @n@ele. do heal@ne boll@n e@lo@ to. j @pee
und hunige. do hp@n but@epan. j @pp@er hp@n. j
zela@e j e@u. j do hp@n r@ek@er to. Ef@ peep@od j
colo@an b@rpe ket stan@an tpa nh@t on e@lo@ dpnuc
poon. Ef@ z@edene. hope ple@p@rupe @n@pa @n e@la@ j
zelp@ dpnuc ponee. D@if mun hune bpce rpee zemen
to frpanne @pp@n hmun frup dpnuc @p fie. zenim p@tter
ple@er pelle tpa fracsda. Pec@ dpnuc. elene pone kai-

1 Insert of, as emendation.
man a chalice full to drink at three times; leave always a days space between. For lung wound; of the berry bunches of the black ivy and of its grains, at first three a day, five on the morrow, seven the third day, then nine, then eleven, then thirteen, then fifteen, then seventeen, then nineteen, then twenty-one; give them so, according to the days, to be drunk in wine. Again, for lung wound, boil betony in wine, give it to be drunk. For the same; take the netherward part of mugwort and brownwort, boil in butter. For lung disease; take quitch, and oak rind, and agrimony; pound them together, then boil to the third part in wheaten wort of beer; sip afterwards some melted butter.

4. Again, take brownwort, and bishopwort, wild marche, wood chervil, everfern, hindhead, oakum (ashes), attorlothe, red hove, and madder. For lung disease; dolhrune, and the netherward part of ætherth, and brownwort, and red hove, and red nettle; boil them in honey and in cows butter; sip this in milk. Again, take three slices of radish, and the like of broad leek, and of bacon three: do that for three days or nine.

l. For an emetic; six grains of aloes, thirty of libcorns, and the netherward part of great wort, wherewith it hight, dry it in the sun, and elder rind, the netherward part, dry it also, and triturate it very small, add half a bowl of ale, and sweeten with honey, add a little butter, and a little pepper, and heat the ale, and add a little salt. Again, wormwood, and helenium, but less of it; let them stand for two nights in ale, then let the man drink. Again, gladden, hove, float wort, pound these in ale, and sweeten it, then let the man drink. If a man strain himself overmuch to spew, after a spew drink is past off from him, take some fat flesh, give him two slices. A weak emetic drink; helenium.
tan dæl punzet • eamnæc pyl ḟ on ealaf pele ḟ lý-
• lum fipan ponne hit col fie op ḟ he fippe. ḟ ḟ ḟ hope
mœpeapnd bešepepen ʂ zeeauad • ʂ ellen pyttæpman
µnde æpæc pa clæne ʂ bešepepenæ • æpæd ponne ḟ p
am pyttæpman • ʂ zeeaua zœçpøjan • ʂ penpypæ ḟ o
peæçef ḟ on ealdum lande • zœç ponne hluttoç ealä to
pylle ḟ a fippe medo ḟ ḟ hehe beppeo ḟ keæ stand-
dan nihtæpæ æpæh bollæ pulne zœçpæe ponne mod
hunte æpæh ponne ept • bebnde ponne zænæh peapæe
• to læte ponne standæ nœhtæpæ. õpine on
mœgæn ʂ lune µûço peapæe ʂ ḟ hææ plaæ beopæ fippe
zœçpæe • læge he ñææ on am pyttæm stanæd ʂ
ponne lune nûn õpain pille nûnæpe ept. õpine
ponne í plaæ bollæ pulne ḟ a he æp pophæe • ḟ ḟ he
fic to unspæ zœçnde he µûçg lyb cóma zœçpæe
ponne. õpine fipææn ḟ hææ he pille • ædelæ ḟ a zœçæm
pytt æfææp ḟ a zœçæm µnde ḟ zœçæmæ ponne fæææ
gœç ponne hluttoç ealä ʂ. Se õpææ bipp ḟ a pææ ḟ a ḟ ñææ
calæ ñææhe bîp. õpare õpææ æænæ ææenæmæ
mœpeapnd • õ hæmpæææ ææhææææ æææælææ lybecueææzæ
zœçæm fippe pel calle ḟ a pytæa ḟ on ealæ mænæ ponne
æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æææ æ
the least bit of thung or aconite, cammock or peace-dewyn; boil that in ale; when it is cool, give the man that to sip little by little, till he spew. . . . that is, hove, the nether part of it scraped and pounded, and the rind of elder roots; wash them clean, and have them scraped, then rend the rind away from the roots, and pound goutweed, and wenwort, that namely which waxeth in old land, then pour thereon clear ale, boil it, or strongish mead if thou have it, wrap it up and let it stand or the space of a night, strain out a bowl full, then sweeten with honey, then strain again, then bind it up warm enough, then let it stand for a nights space; then let him drink it the morning, and let him wrap himself up warm, and let him very earnestly beware of sleep. Long may the drink stand upon the worts, and when a man hath a mind to drink it, let him shake it up again: then let him work thereinto a bowl full, as he before wrought it; if it be too weak let him rub small fifty libcorns, and then sweeten it. Let him work it stronger if he will; delve up the great wort, scrape away the great rind, then pound it small; then pour clear ale upon it: the drink is the better according as the ale is better. An emetic; take the netherward part of the rind of elder, and home-wort, and a hundred libcorns, pound them very well, put all the worts into ale, then mix; then take fine meal of the hazel or alder, then sift it full clean, put in a good large handful amidst the rest, let it stand for a nights space, clear it very thoroughly, sweeten with honey, drink a good mickle cup full. If the drink will not be thrown off, take onred, give in ale a cup full of it warm to the man to drink; soon he will be well. Work a spew drink thus; take libcorns, and pepper-corns, and mastich, and aloes, grind the worts to dust thoroughly, put into beer, or into wine, or into skin

 Seeds of Momordica charantia.
meolc, if pu papa ofepma naphef naebbe: if pu on pyne pyrce offe on meolc, gipet mid lumege drince tela meolc eone pulne.

Spippe dranc pyrce of feope do eotl to u alpan y lybeopma pyctyme papa ofepa gelche.

Spippe dranc hampyrgte 111. fineda - y ellen jinde be-pende gelche mieel .xxv. lybeopma1 gezgnd do lumege spilce an finad tie on epe bonne mid eucelepe on pur lathet rasteref odde cealdcp. 3if dranc of men nelle; gemma mence; y ceprillan seof spipe on rastpe do yeal to drincce bonne. 3if lime niman perek; gemm miger ealak ambep pulne do hand pulle hampyrgte on - kct on hebben bonne of y pu spipe - stemp bonne reppe on mud teoh pa gellefepan ut drinc eft Soma.

Nim fcamomian y penig gesege y gezgnd fimałe y lypen henne æg spide yeal do pa pyrce ofe ne kct gezyneman y æg ac pur. Pyrmdranc - fcamomian zeecor pur dranc on tu do lpron on pyne tunstan zif hic hpro ofep-hipedep spa melue bonne hic bhp gos: gezgnd bonne on tpeopenum rasti met on nanum ofpum mid feseccan offe mid haette do of ic nyn gezgndan ne mathe y bhp gezypen - do eauheft on .ii. dpron odde bhr - offe elecleper fcelan gezyl tobbume. zif hic bhp gos: dranc bic on penige - 3if maetpa bic on owpum heal-pum odde on tram anuprefpmænæmæ.2 Spippe dranc - dpran y onped - y ellen jinde gezyna to Somne ellen kct - do bonne to .xxx. rpop eopna gisper mid lumege pele drimean.

1 lybeopma, MS. | ma? Yet the letters of the text
2 Read and yh wel ðrum ac ne are quite legible and clear.
milk, if thou have neither of the others; if thou work it in wine or in milk, sweeten it with honey; let the man drink a good mickle cup full.

2. Work a spew drink of beer, add costmary, and aloes, and fifteen libcorns, of the others similarly.

3. An emetic; of homewort three pieces, and rend up elder rind, the same quantity, twenty-five libcorns, rub them to dust, and of honey as much as would be one piece or proportion, then eat thereof with a spoon, sip some water hot or cold. If such a draught will not pass from a man, take marcehe and chervil, seethe them thoroughly in water, add salt, then let the man drink. If there is inward pain, take a jug full of new ale, add a hand full of homewort, have the jug held up and drink till thou spew; then poke a feather into thy mouth; draw the bad matter out, drink again soon. Take scammony, so much as may weigh a penny, and rub it small, and half cook a hens egg, salt it thoroughly, put the wort into it, let not the egg coagulate, but sip it. A wort drink; choose scammony thus, break it in two, put a bit on thy tongue, if it bursteth out white as milk, then it is good; rub it then in a treen vessel, not in any other, with a spoon or with a handle, remove what cannot be rubbed down, that part is coagulated, add two or three drops of χωλίκων, or boil together with it a stalk of olive leaf: if it be good the dose will be one pennyweight; if moderately good, one and a half or two pennyweights; if bad, three; no more than that. A spew drink; hove, and onred, and elder rind; pound these together, put least of elder, then add thirty peppercorns, sweeten with honey, give the man to drink.

---

1 "Est etiam medicamentum . . . xiv. See the mention of θηρωκόν
"quod χωλίκων nominatur . . . magis Book II. ivi. 4.
"prodest potiui datum." Celsus, IV.
To leohrum spence aelphonan gyphypan. betonian pa elphylhan penpyt soperpytovan. heah hiofpan ealehtpan colonan sra meda elatan pezybpeadan opyne epoplene to pæten healf halig pætepen healf mye huzzatp eala. To leohrum spence biceps pypt elehrpe repmod pulper camh pyl on meolcum yrbye arnyng ponne jumli elad byyp eala on oðde pite fele supan. Leoht spene biceps pypt onyn eolone mapubne sprozte drosple mepee aepyryt betonian heah hiofpan hund hiofpan gaigle mince dile minal ceppille spynne on ealuð geyphne. Unfrpol spene biceps pypt repmod attolhate yppyns pypt gyhypse sprozte drosple mimal gebeatan pipon. zedo pa pypta eulle on an pæt zedo ponne ealb pite huzzatp on ðone spene oðde yrbyde gog medo spynne ponne spene neahhteteg ð. spy hehepen hum ð. spy he ðeïtop spynne ð. ete ðone byyp pe hen arpyten ð. byyp eolone ðonnan ðonnan onyn ð. onyn geuppe hzomzeallan geedhpypt niopegrayne. zecunu pa pypta do fealt on pyl on butpan. Eft unfrpol spene bifceoppyn pypt. gyhypr yppyns pypt v. dazad spynne aetlleon lime on mopyn mopkate oppe pyre. w. spynne. Leoht spene genun repmod ð. betonian ð. hiofpan ð ð. hund hiofpan do on eala. Stille spene betonian eolone repmod onyn hune elehrpe penpyt zeappe sprozte drosple attolhate pelempou.

† hip iftece. genum arnozaman. ð attolhade. biceps pypt pa supeman gelece on beope ð. sup. hip iftece

1 Read eh hiofpan.
For a light drink, use elfthen, githrife, betony, the cloved wenwort, everthroat, horse heal, lupins, two proportions of helenium, clete, waybroad, ontre, copleek, for liquid let half be holy water, half clear ale. For a light drink; bishopwort, lupin, wormwood, wolfscamb, boil thoroughly in milk, then wring through a cloth, drop ale or wine upon it, give it *the man* to sip. A light drink; bishopwort, ontre, helenium, marrubium, dwarf dowstle, marche, ashthroat, betony, horse heal, hind heal, gagel or *sweet gale*, mint, dill, fennel, chervil, let *the man* drink them wrought up in ale. A not emetic drink; bishopwort, wormwood, attorlothe, springwort, githrife, pennyroyal, fennel, beaten pepper; put all the worts into one vessel, then put clear old wine into the drink or very good mead, then let the man drink the draught after his nights fast, and it is the better for him according as he oftener drinketh, and let him eat the brewit which is here written; borough-helenium, ompre or *sorrel*, ontre, goutweed, ramgall, the nether part of oxeye, pound the worts, add salt, boil in butter. Again, a not emetic drink; bishopwort, githrife, springwort; let *the man* drink for five days together, always in the morning, let him leave it alone for other five, and drink for five more. A light drink; take wormwood, and betony, and horse heal, the least of *this*, and hind heal, put them into ale. A quieting drink; betony, helenium, wormwood, ontre, horehound, lupin, wenwort, yarrow, dwarf dowstle, attorlothe, fieldmore or *carrot*.

For an inward stitch; take abrotanon and attorlothe, the southern bishopwort, *that is, ammi*, let *the man* heat them in beer and sip. If there be a stitch, but
butam mnoce sie • zenim ponne ma peadan netlan et ealde papam gebeat tosonne et frappe mid et befe mid to pythe.

. LV.

Drpene zif mon muan rophaet sie • zenuna colonan pyle on ealod et betonica • peplan et ma clupilan 1 pepypte re le druncan. Rif Ineole coorte tonne sael • y pmolep reder open pyle gebeat finale et zegund to salute. Zenim pwe euclen pille • zedo on eald pyn offe eapen druncan ponne nealhneptig hpy dagar.

Rif reapofe hiperorpypyr • peplan • betonica • pedeenepse • coft • muan pase pythe to drpene.

. LVI.

Zif mon ne maege utsegan • zenim zuman • y eac hiperupre hand pule • y meduceilhe bollan pille ealad. Lerrpyl pmimme y ealo on hape pythe druncan ponne nealhneptig. Eft zif mon syp zaplaeg on henne hrofe y pelle druncan ponne to het hu y py. Eft gace medulp y eed leof asebeerpe rele druncan. Eft gace meoluc y hune y realt re le druncan. Eft pylle zeappan on hunele y on batpan ect ha pyte mid.

Rif utsegence eft eplaitan upereapde • pezhnaedan ellenumpe reale on ealo gezmiden.

Tacen 2 be utrihan ze on pam uperpan hipe ze on pam uperpan. Pa adle mon maez ongitan be pam utzange hule ye on onflyne sie. Sum bif pmimne tume mid quecum reatum zemid zoton. Sum mid pwe mnofer • y mid papa final peapin zebpecum 3 zemenged.

---

1 The MS. has a stop after clupilan.
3 hrevata, Trall.
not in the inwards, then take the red nettle and old soap, beat them together and smear therewith, and foment therewith at the fire.

lv.

1. A drink, if a man be costive within; pound helennium, boil in ale it and betony, and the cloved wort; give the man to drink. For inward disease; a good deal of costmary, and as much more of seed of fennel, beat small and rub to dust; take a spoon full of this, put it into old wine, or wine boiled down one third, let the man drink this after his nights fast for three days.

2. For sudden sickness; bishopwort, wormwood, betony, radish, marche, costmary, seed of rue; work these into a drink.

lvi.

1. If a man may not discharge his bowels; take “uman,” and also a contracted hand full of it, and a moderately mickle bowl full of ale; boil strongly the ale on the wort, then let the man drink it after his nights fast. Again, if one seeth but garlic on chicken broth, and giveth it the man as a drink, then it removes the sore. Again, seethe together and give him to drink goats milk, and honey, and salt. Again, let him boil yarrow in honey and in butter, let him eat the wort with these.

2. For painful evacuation; the upper part of everlasting, waybroad, elder rind, salt, rubbed up into ale.

3. Tokens of dysentery either in the upper part of the belly or in the nether. One may understand the disease by the fecal discharged, observing what like it is in appearance: some is thin; some is suffused with thick humours; some is mingled with fragments of the inwards, and of the small guts; some is much
Here many folios have been taken from the MS. In the margin "hic lacuna est," now erased, may be read.
filled with ratten; some is very bloody; some cometh from the upper belly, some from the lower: of that in which the discharge cometh from the upper belly, this is a token, that the man feeleth sore at his navel, and heavy sore on his shoulders, and thirst, and loss of appetite, and a little blood droppeth through the back gut or rectum.

4. The disease dysenteria cometh to many first from too mickle fecal discharge, and then a man for a long while attendeth not to this, till the inwards become either inflamed, or through that neglect wounded. At whiles it beginneth from the midriff, which is betwixt the wamb and the liver, and the juices from meats which are mingled with blood and with bad humours, pour themselves through the inwards and cause an evil fecal discharge, and for the grimness of the inflammatus matters the food cannot be contained, but the inwards, along with it, are driven down, then that turneth to dysentery. We say now, how one must cure the man thus afflicted; to him one must give the meats which restrain the wamb and do not scathe the maw, juice of colewort, at whiles peas broth, and vinegar, and porrum or leek sodden with waybroad, and old cheese sodden in goats milk, along with the grease of goat. At whiles roast the cheese and dry bread, and let him drink water which has been sodden upon roses, at whiles sharp wine. Work him poultices wrought to a clammy mass, barley or wheaten meal sodden with honey, with a moderately mickle

* * * * * * * * * *

---

1 Ἐξ ὑφηλῶν ἐντέρων, bowels correctly.
2 That is ἐξόμασσα, abraded porions of the intestines, and τῶν ἐντέρων ἡ φυσικὴ πηυμα, the fat naturally adhering to them.
兮 pepe healpe deadan adle • hramon seo cuime • seo ael gyndo on pa rypapan healpe hae heonman • odde on pa rynigpan • hae on rina topipad • heod mid phipinge • piepen rasan yfelhe • y felhe piepen • nyscelpe.1

Pà rasan man real mid blodlægum • ñpeneum • heecdonum on peg aðon • ponne ne oðl cuìne apetf on done manman ponne onzyne pu his mid reapa hir tungan ponne bid heo on pa healpe hrrzhe pe ne oðl on beon pile • laena hine ponne þyr • Gepepe ræne manman on rrìde rrërne eleopan • paapinne zepetf unde him rrìde pel lieope þe þe þaapinne zleða bepe man želone þin.

Onppröh hine ponne þa reapa his handa zeopine • þ þa hrraeþere þra ðu ecelbe rynbe kez him rina blod on pepe deadan adpe • æftf ñpepe blodlæpe • hylpæga ymth.1••1. ælik sele him þyrþ þrëñumende þo žaleopina þa reaþa þra hecar þiton þo þyrðþence pëtnum þa þëpathe þyrþa.

Hrilum alpan æfter þrie þile • him mon feal yellan hrilum seæmam • hrilum eft æfter þyrðþenceum • ponne he zepeft þy • kez eft blod on ædpe þra þa on þaman dykeft • hrilum þa ræol mid glæpe odde mid hopme blod of þaum þaþan ðtorum aþeadodum.

兮 pepe healpedeadan adle • bepe hrilum þa þaman ðtorp æþ lieopde odde be zëldum • þ þaþe mid ele • þ þd þryde þ þa reaþa

1 The MS. thus.
The MS. seems to have been written about A.D. 1040.

1. For the half dead disease and whence in cometh, Hemiplegia. The disease cometh on the right side of the body, or on the left, where the sinews are powerless, and are afflicted with a slippery and thick humour, evil, thick, and mickle.

2. The humour must be removed with bloodlettings, and draughts, and leechdoms. When first the disease cometh on the man, then open his mouth, look at his tongue, then is it whiter on that side on which the disease is about to be; then tend him thus: carry the man to a very close and warm chamber, rest him very well there in shelter, and let warm gledes be often carried in.

3. Then unwrap him and view his hands carefully, and whatsoever thou find cold, on that cold vein let him blood. After the bloodletting, somewhere about three nights, give him a purging wort drink, put in as many githcorns\(^1\) as leeches know must be put into a wort drink, and suitable worts.

4. At whiles must be given him aloe's after their proper method, at whiles scammony; at whiles again after wort drinks, when he is in repose, let blood again on a vein as thou didst at first; at whiles draw blood with a cupping glass or a horn from the sore deadened places.

5. For the half dead disease. Warm at whiles the sore place at the hearth or by gledes, and smear with oil, and with healing salves, and rub smartly so

---

\(^1\) Berries of the *Daphne laureola*.
in bejmcen. Æype to realpe caelne pýyle realne beon-
ter meapfh. jope pýyle. odde haenna. j dó gode pýpta
tó heðe þa sapan þope æt pýpe.

Æplum onlege þ onbind píc. þ peax. pipoh. þ
limept. þ ele. togaede pe genulbed. Æplum on þa
þapan pína þ appollenan lege ðón þ bind on þate
þýrdele ðemenegd píð hunig. oðde on eede zeped-
þonne þunað þa æplamenan þ þa appollenæn þa
þuna.

Æype þum pýpte ðpen þe ne bið úþýrneðe • ne
þiphol ðe toðþíð þ lytleð þa þypelan þætan • on þam
þeocum men þe þip þa þan hopfh. oðde þipode oðde
þillepe.

Genum hunigþ þep1 lýtle punde dó þonne to þam ze-
beæten þ æpte þipoh. sýle þonne to þegenne þam
unzíuma1 men. Æpt ýmbe þpeo miht þyle þum on
þam ilcan þemeþe oðde mapc. þ þpa þymb þeopen
miht.

Píð þape healþ deadan ædle. Þo þu Æplum realþep
cuelep mæl tó mense það hunig þ æpte þipoh • cunna
þpa æjpeþ þe on þipum þeucedome þe on oðrum þiæm
þe ne eac þippe þu hit on þiæm þolde. þif þ þe
heæð þi útan lege on þane þeucedom þe þ heæð þopbi
hepelge þ þæt þypl ðet þeo. þeol þum þloð of þif þæt
neb oðde þ heæð þo þi on þam þeocene. Þ miht2
þaða þeucedoma þe þane hopfh. þ þam heæð þeo.1 ofþe
þipph muð. oðde þipph nouþ. ý þonne þe þa miht
heæbe þebo þ þe ðelme þeþerne. sýle þum þa metþa
þe þyn ecþmýke. þ þod þeap heæbben þ þe þiæm þam
þeþtem maþe þmanaþan. þæt þþn þeþodene þýpta.
þýll. þeþte þan þ þapeþe þoþ þ þaþteþe onþeg. Þo

1 MS. thus. 2 Corrected to þýttæ, MS.
that the salves may sink in. Work into a salve some old salt grease, some horse marrow, some goose fat or hens, and add good worts, and warm the sore places at the fire.

6. At whiles lay on and bind on pitch, and wax, and pepper, and grease, and oil melted together. At whiles lay on and bind on the sore swollen sinews goats treadles, mingled with honey, or sodden in vinegar; then the paralyzed and swollen sinews dwindle to their proper size.

7. Work him a wort drink, which is not purging nor yet emetic, but which driveth off and diminishes the evil humour in the sick man, which is, as it were, foulness, or rheum, or mucus.

8. Take of honey this small pound, then add to it beaten and sifted pepper; then give it to the infirm man to eat. Again, about three nights after, give it him in the same quantity, or more; and so about four nights after that.

9. For the half dead disease; at whiles, apply a spoon measure of salt; mingle with honey and pepper besides. Try both in this leechdom and in others, which I also write, how it will hold; if the body be hard on the outside, lay on the leechdom that the hard part by it may turn to ratten, and may draw out the mischief. Draw blood from him, if the face or the head be sore, in the tender place; and make use of the leechdoms, which may draw the foul matter from the head, either through the mouth or through the nose; and when he hath the power; cause him to sneeze often; give him the meats which are easy of digestion, and have a good succulence, and that he by means of the meats may grow slender; that is to say, give him sodden worts; boil them; let the first and the second

---

1 That is, a pound by weight, not a pint by measure: see Leechbook.  
II. lxvii.
vonm zod póf tú. J ylfe to lýzanne do lýtel peale.

j elc. j mepice to j póppí. j gáam zelée.

heald. vonn geopine jy re mete jí zemylí. óm he hnu ept jyre.

porján bé re ungémysta mete hnu pyred mycel jyel. reper. piner. djunce et hjæge jy: he nái pille. djunce hâic pætep.

healde hune geopine pid baep. j liphum. vonn he hut zepropian maæe kæte hnu blod on innan capine jy recaapirge jy jcamæn. æfelæ laecædom. j hu jeyo healp. deade adi. èvp peopetigium odde përtigium përtipa. maæe on men ne bæcame.


Sodlée. jeyo. adi. cynd. on. monman. æftep. peopetigium. odde. përtigium. përtipa. jy. he. bid. eald. peyezundo. jonnne. cynd. æftep. peopetigium. ecloj. cynd. æftep. përtigium. përtipa. hú. gæp. pætelur. jy. hit. gægian. men. zelhpe. jonnne. bid. jy. eadlaecnepé. j. ne. bid. jeyo. ylce. adi. heah. be. ungleape. léeap. penan. jy. jy. jeyo. ylce. healf. bæde. adi. jy. hú. zelée. adi. on. mon. bæcame. on. zeo-ode. on. puumum. híme. jppa. sau. jeyo. healfbeade. adi. on. ylbo. deè. \(\text{ne bid hit. jeyo. healf. deade. adi. ac. hple. æthpæga. jyel. pæte. bid. gæzoten. on. jy. hnu. be. hit. on. ze. ac. bid. eadlaecnepé. \) \(\text{ac. jeyo. rode. healfbeade. adi. cynd. æftep. përtigium. përtipa.}\)

infusion of them be poured away; then add some good decoction, and give it him to partake of; add a little salt, and oil, and marche, and leek, and such as those. Observe then carefully that the meat be digested, ere one give him any again; since the undigested meat worketh him much evil: let him drink some sheer wine; if he want more, let him drink hot water. Let him hold back carefully from the bath, and at whiles, when he may endure it, let him blood on the inner part of the arm, and scarify his shanks. A noble leechdom! And now, how the half dead disease never cometh on a man before forty or fifty years of age.

10. Some books teach for the half dead disease, that one should burn a pinetree to gledes, and then set the gledes before the sick man, and that he then, with eyes disclosed and open mouth, should swallow the reek, for what time he may; and when he is no longer able, he should turn his face away a little, and again turn it to the hot embers, and accept the glow; and so do every day, till the part of the body which was deadened and injured come again to its former health.

11. Well, the disease cometh on a man after forty or fifty winters; if he be of a cold nature, then it cometh after forty; otherwise, it cometh after fifty winters of his tale of years; if it happen to a younger man, then it is easier to cure, and it is not the same disease, though uncles her leeches ween that it is the same half dead disease. How can a like disease come on a man in youth in one limb, as the half dead disease doth in old age? It is not the half dead disease, but some mischievous humour is effused on the limb, on which the harm settles; but it is easier of cure; and the true half dead disease cometh after fifty years.

12. If a man be sick of the half dead disease, or epileptic, work him οξυμέλι, a southern acid drink, a mixture of vinegar, and honey, and water.
Him eceder anne dæl · hunget trezen dælar pêl
zechernôder · ræterêr peopidan · peod bonne oð þê
buddan dæl þeper rætan · odde peopidan · æ fleot
þê pam ðþ hit sêmêl¹ ðê odhræc hit zëroden rï
gêr mu pille bonne drêne þrêngjan pyrcan · bonne
bô mu pycel þær eceder pya þær hunget ðþ ðütta
þær lecedomar ze rîd þurre adle ze rôd ælöpe ðul
neah. Þinn rumble þær eedereånecer þra zërohter
pya mycel pya þe þinne · ðô rîd rîtton adlum mátie
on þê repar þær ðrûæcer latex beo nihterne ðû · sylë
bonne on mornynne þâm þeocum men · nealbnefti-
gum þane matie þra zëstæne þra hëzæanne þra he
frûdust maegê · ðþ þê þanne læpe þær seapey
rûddan þe þeocum ope² ry · zeot hat ræton on sylë
þruncan þam þeocum men to þyllë. Þûd bonne ymbe
anep doægæ hríle þænge þinn mon þepeene on mûd
odde mûger nebe hine to þrypanne. Þinn eft elec
anne dæl · ræarnær ræterêr þrægan · rælær þrægan
eceuþ³ purle mæch rægedeþe rûle to þruncanne eac
pulne · þê þanne þænge þûger on mûd bædê to þry-
panne · hat þanne þrypan on þane þelcan eac þê he
ær ðô þruncan zëllecaþa bonne hraedêr pe⁴ surþa ry
pya mycel pya he æn þëpsan · zir he mapa ry zyl å
hit ppra · þir he emmecl þi þane⁵ pe he æn þëpsan
þûle eft on þa þelcan pyran oðlaet þê ma þinne þanne
he þëpsanæ æf · þis þæcal þrûfust þîd þlaëdræn adle
þ þæm þænam þe on þlaëdræn þûn.

Þêd þêpe healþædan [adle] · Þinn þê ræten þê
þrypan þæpan on þëzrodeþene oþþ pilleda rûle þruncan
þûde þonne peod⁶ þê þone umôd þ elanród. Eft þûn-

¹ smïle, MS.
² Read yr, for ope.
³ Read cucelepar.
⁴ Read þæcaþa.
⁵ Read þam.
⁶ Perhaps þæcaþ, washeth.
13. Take of vinegar, one part; of honey, well cleansed, two parts; of water, the fourth part; then seethe down to the third or fourth part of the liquid, and skim the foam and the refuse off continually, till the mixture be fully sodden. If thou wish to work the drink stronger, then put as much of the vinegar as of the honey, and use the leechdom either for this disorder, or for full nigh any one. Take always of the acid drink, so wrought, as much as may seem good to thee. For these disorders put a radish into the liquor of the drink; let it be in it for the space of a night; then give in the morning to the sick man, after his nights fast, the radish so liquored to eat, as he best may; and then, when the radish is gone, pour thou hot water on the remains of the liquor; give it to the sick man to drink to the full. And then, after about a days space, let some one poke a feather into his mouth, or a finger; let him compel him to spew. Again, take of oil, one part; of warm water, two; of salt, two spoons full; mingle them together; give to drink a jug full, and then poke a finger into his mouth; bid him spew; let him spew into the same jug from which he before drank; then examine whether the vomit be as much as he ere drank. If it be more, tend him then; if it be just as much as he before drank, give him again in the same wise, till he spew more than he drank before. This must be applied chiefly for disease of bladder, and for the stones which are in the bladder.

14. For the half dead [disease]. Take the water on which peas were sodden, and overboiled; give it the man to drink. That strongly waketh up and cleanseth
pullan leaf on pin zegnund bi elenpaq pane innad. 
mi de pan ilean et... ellenen blofman gemna y zegnib y 
gemenge mi duhun y zedon on box... y ponne hearf y 
gemna bollan pulne hluttner gelsetter pimey gemenge 
mi y y apolhhe pyle dimcan. mi de pan ilean hecan 
mud hune pyrtrimman pedy on рейтpe butan realte - 
pyle ponne haf patiënt bollan pulne to zedimcanne.

* * * * * * * * *

.LXIV.

* * * * * * * * *

fol. 105 a. 
iti opemne healdne penning zepzge zegnib fiife finale 
do ponne on hluttner aex y hele jam men to fur-
anne... uu mi fiipe zod eac on haf pifan miu hrofcan 
y df spinnge bo haf pyrste on he bip pona hal. 
mi mi balzaman finyning pif callum untunmanuppum pe on 
mannei licownan bip... pif pepne... y pip peinace y miu 
callum zedpojinge. 
Cal spa pane pe repta olenum he 
y zod speald to dimcanne pib inn in neufennepe y 
utean to fitterappe on pintrep daegh rop pon pe he 
haed spade nude haece rop bi hune mon fecal dimcan 
on pintrep... y he y yod zif hpm feo spinnce oppylb 
nome ponne y pyrnce epsett mar under hu sunzan y 
hu an lytel spelge... zif mon eac of hu zepzze peopde 
ponne nome he hu sal y pyrnce epsett mar on alerea 
lime butan qme on jam hearpde ropan pe fecal on 
balzane beon y opem on jam hearpde unan. 
Tymaca uu zod spene pif callum mnod zedepenneum... y pe 
man se pe hune spa bezaif spa lut hep on refo ponne 
maex he hun vickum zehelpan. To jam daegh pe he 
pille lime dimcan he fecal reftan op munde daegh y 
nere hune pind beblapan ly daegh... za hu ponne on
the inwards. Again, leaves of houseleek bruised in wine; that cleanseth the inwards. For the same again; take blossoms of elder, and rub them, and mix them with honey, and put them in a box, and when need be, take a bowl full of clear sweetened wine, mingle with that and strain: administer. For the same; seethe beet with its roots in water without salt; then administer a bowl full of the water to drink.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Ixiv.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

so much as may weigh a penny and a half, rub very small, then add the white of an egg, and give it to the man to sip. It (balsam) is also very good in this wise for cough and for carbuncle, apply this wort, soon shall the man be hole. This is smearing with balsam for all infirmities which are on a mans body, against fever, and against apparitions, and against all delusions. Similarly also petroleum is good to drink simple for inward tenderness, and to smear on outwardly on a winters day, since it hath very much heat; hence one shall drink it in winter: and it is good if for anyone his speech faileth, then let him take it, and make the mark of Christ under his tongue, and swallow a little of it. Also if a man become out of his wits, then let him take part of it, and make Christs mark on every limb, except the cross upon the forehead, that shall be of balsam, and the other also on the top of his head. Triacle (Τριάλεκτον) is a good drink for all inward tendernesses, and the man, who so behaveth himself as is here said, he may much help himself. On the day on which he will drink triacle, he shall fast until midday, and not let wind blow on him that day: then let him go to the bath, let him sit there
baep rutte paeo on od ṣ he iɾaete · nihe bonne ane
cuppan do aniyel peampef paeupef on mi₃an nihe
bonne ane lytel pnaed ṣeIR iṣuriacan PLICATE 1 pib ṣ
paeupef ṣ peoh ṣuwh pynne iɾaetl ṣuine bonne · ṣ ṣa
him bonne to har peef ṣ beppeo hine peampef · ṣ hepe
spa ọp  he pel iɾaete · ampe bonne ṣ rutte him ụp ṣ
feppe hine ṣ ọpe pifpan hịr meke to nonet ṣ beope
him geoppe pib bonne ụp  ṣep  ṣaepfe · bonne gelupe
ne to ṣode ṣ hit am ụn meleum ṣehele. Se ipeka
stan meṣe pib ṣize ṣ pib pleozenenum aṭṭepe · ṣ pib
callum uenufe ihocekum · ṣ be peal ẹme feign on
paetep ṣ iṣuine tẹla miec ṣ pepe peadan eopard sael
peape ṣep to ṣ pa ẹranal fịnte calle ẹripe ọdị to
iṣuineamme pib callum uenufe iṣiṣe. 2 bonne ṣ łyi
ọp ụmam ẹran ẹpelen hit ịr ọdị pib ịṣepepap · ṣ pib
ẹcanammba ṣ pib alcecr ẹyin ẹjepep ịṣiṣe. ịr ụf ọm
on hit pege pib ịṣiṣepep iṣe him annu iṣepepam
bepeam pib he rona on ụbụka. ṣib ẹcal hit pib
iṣepepam ẹpelenbep ẹyin ẹjepep bonne hebar ẹpampea
onna ụbụka. emele.

. LXXV.

ZIP horp ọṣeoten nie · nuna bonne ṣ ęreak ṣ ẹkọ
laeze fec peado bruperef homp ụr ọm . III. apeke
menekaf on · ịnne bonne ụmam ọmpere on ụmam ẹkaede
pompan epepere meel ṣ on leopa ęgeplecum pe ụa ẹkae-
pean meza · nuna bonne ṣ ẹkaedep eape ṣuwh nụg
epesene · pib ụa ẹkanal don ẹkan ọmme ẹjide ẹLate
on ṣ ẹka bonne bib ṣ ękọpp hal · ịr ẹppon on ụmam
peepep hompere pep ẹkọ · benekeere ọmna ępepe
ọnụm ọnụmme. Sy ṣ ydi ụkwa ụm per ṣ ẹkọ ụm meza
to boce. ṣib ṣuakpee ẹpembele pe ụm ẹkọ endaft

1 After ẹkọme, MS. has pe pib. · 2 Read ẹkọ.
till he sweat; then let him take a cup, and put a little warm water in it, then let him take a little bit of the triacle, and mingle with the water, and drain through some thin raiment, then drink it, and let him then go to his bed and wrap himself up warm, and so lie till he sweat well; then let him arise and sit up and clothe himself, and then take his meat at noon, three hours past midday, and protect himself earnestly against the wind that day: then, I believe to God, that it may help the man much. The white stone is powerful against stitch, and against flying venom, and against all strange calamities: thou shalt shave it into water and drink a good mickle, and shave thereto a portion of the red earth, and the stones are all very good to drink of, against all strange uncouth things. When the fire is struck out of the stone, it is good against lightenings and against thunders, and against delusion of every kind: and if a man in his way is gone astray, let him strike himself a spark before him, he will soon be in the right way. All this Dominus Helias, patriarch at Jerusalem, ordered one to say to king Alfred.

Ixxv.

If a horse is elf shot, then take the knife of which the haft is horn of a fallow ox, and on which are three brass nails, then write upon the horses forehead Christ's mark, and on each of the limbs which thou may feel at: then take the left ear, prick a hole in it in silence; this thou shalt do; then take a yard, strike the horse on the back, then will it be hole. And write upon the horn of the knife these words, "Benedicite omnia opera dominii, dominum." Be the elf what it may, this is mighty for him to amends. Against dysentery, a

---

1 Elf shot in the Scottish phrase.  
2 The construction as in 1e hic eom, I am he; combined with the partitive, as 1pilc haeleSa, what hero.
Two herbs are named: the chips | These words are scarcely with-
are third.
bramble of which both ends are in the earth;\(^1\) take the newer root, delve it up, cut up nine chips into the left hand, and sing three times the Miserere mei, dens, and nine times the pater noster; then take mugwort and everlasting, boil these three, the worts and the chips, in milk till they get red, then let the man sip at night fasting a good dish full, some while before he taketh other meat; let him rest himself soft, and wrap himself up warm; if more need be, let him do so again: if thou still need, do it a third time, thou wilt not need oftener. If the fecal discharge be lodged, take of the leaves of githcorn a good hand full, and the nether part of the rough waybroad, and the dock which will swim; boil these three in old ale thoroughly and add salt butter, boil it thick, let the man drink a good dish full a while before other meat, and let him wrap himself up warm, and let him rest quiet; do this thrice, no need to do it oftener.

2. For lung disease, a leechdom; Dun taught it; sage, rue, half as much as of the sage; feverfew as much as of the two worts; of pennyroyal three times as much as of the sage; take thee of it of all worts foremost to put into the salve. Let the man, who hath need of this leechdom, withhold himself earnestly from sweetened ale, let him drink clear ale, and in the wort of the clear ale let him boil young oak rind, and drink. For dysentery, take an ungreasy half cheese, and four parts of English honey, boil in a pan until it browneth, then take a hand full of young oak rind, and so in silence bring it home, and never bring it in to the mans presence, shave off the green outside the house, boil the sappy chips in cows milk, sweeten it with three parts of honey, let the man take the drink with the cheese, afterwards let him drink: for seven days let him forego ale and take milk not turned sour. For poisons; let him sip cows butter for nine mornings, for three,

\(^1\) Frequently seen: spontaneous propagation
mopzmnap . iii. popan . viii. mopzmnap cepillan zemethlice on pine $n$idda $all$ pentef $n$nme $ponne$ hreekhep$ttan$ mophopeapide $gnaid$ on pyh$ce$ 1 ealo $f$rete mid $hunye$ $f$rince $j$aepe $te$pan $mht$ . $t$o mete $ponne$ $d$renc on $heo$ $f$rize a t $pan$ $rym$ honopedum.

Pyf $ka$pe $geofpan$ $ad$le . $zenm$ mophopeapide $olenan$ $g$edo $j$ $hu$ h$nebbo$ on $pan$ popman $d$aege $ponne$ $hu$ hiper $fepeft$ $bruce$ on mop$zen$ nim $heo$ $n$naed $j$ $heo$ on $mht$ $j$ $hu$ $pylon$ bean on $hunye$ $ze$naed . $j$ $by$ a$gterpan$ me$gen$ . $iii. $naed$ $j$ $iii.$ on $mht$ $j$ $zm$mdan me$gen$ . $v.$ $naed$ $j$ . $v.$ on $mht$ $j$ $by$ peoppan me$gen$. 

. vi. $j$ vi. on $mht$. $bep$ $d$renc $p$ceal $pyf$ $pon$ ilcan. $zenm$ alex$danpan$ $j$ zm$ndespel$zean$ enna $f$malle $j$ $do$ to $d$rence on $hlu$rrum $ealad$. $zi$: $men$ $he$ pe$pllice$ $y$ $rele$ $pyrce$. $i$i. $e$t$fer$ $m$ $a$ $on$ $pa$ $pe$ $tu$ $ga$n $o$ $pe$ $on$ $pan$ hea$ag$ $j$ $n$ $m$ $de$ $on$ $pan$ bpeo$ttum$ $p$ $ona$ bi$ $p$. $To$ zhe$healbanne$ lich$man$ hae$lo$ mid $b$ $hu$ $nve$ $ge$be$de$ . $zi$: $j$ a$pele$ lce$dom$ . $zenm$ my$ppan$ $j$ $ze$naid$ on $pin$ $sp$ $lie$ $he$ $te$ $ma$cel $fe$ $para$ $j$ $pie$ $on$ $mht$ $n$ $n$ $zi$: $j$ $er$ $ponne$ pe$ $t$ $ce$ $pan$ pil$le$ $j$ $zhe$heald$ p$ $p$ $u$ $ph$ $lich$mon$ hae$lo$ $j$ $hit$ $eac$ $deah$ $pyf$ $pe$ $onde$ $ce$ $t$ $ung$ $nym$ $y$ $plum$.

$ponne$ $j$ $er$ $he$ a$pele$ $te$ $lce$ $dom$ $to$ $pon$ ilcan . $zenm$ my$ppan$ $j$ $hu$r$ précis$ $j$ f$arnan$ $j$ salwa$ $j$ $pa$ $man$ $j$ $ber$ $pe$ $cel$ $p$ my$ppan$ $by$ ma$f$ $j$ $pa$ ob$ $f$ $par$ $ä$ $pe$ $na$ $na$ $en$ em$ $ela$ $j$ ae$ $f$ $on$ $on$ $mop$ $pea$ $ge$ $n$ $do$ $du$ $te$ $r$ $te$ $u$ $der$ $pe$ $p$ $d$ $ponne$ $e$t$fer$ $tid$ $tie$ $j$ $ze$naie$ $m$ $o$ $i$. $iii.$ my$ppan $o$ $pe$ $j$. $iii.$ $d$ $a$ $g$ $a$ $a$ $on$ $n$ $m$ $d$ $n$ $mi$ $te$ $j$ $at$ $se$ $pe$ $n$ $r$ $ide$ $j$ S$ce$ $I$ oh$$nnor$ en$ $m$ $h$ $e$ $nta$ $j$ $pa$ $j$ $my$ $da$ $ga$ $ra$ $f$ $r$ $e$ $on$ $p$ $ne$ $na$ $p$ $e$ $n$ $r$ $j$ $j$ $j$ a$ $e$ $p$ $to$ $l$ $pe$ $tie$ $j$ $a$ $e$ $r$ $du$ $te$ $h$ $a$ $j$ $ze$ he$alb$ ; $hit$ 1 py$ce$, $MS.$
soap, for eight mornings of chervil, a moderate quantity, in wine, a third part also of water; then let him take the netherward part of cucumber, rub it up into foreign ale, sweeten with honey, let the man drink that the tenth night, for meat let him take the drink at three times at the three coek crowings.

3. For the yellow disease; take the netherward part of helenium, contrive that thou mayest have it on the previous day; when first thou usest it, take three pieces in the morning and three at night, and they shall be bits of it sliced into honey; and the second morning four pieces, and four at night; and the third morning five pieces, and five at night; and the fourth morning six, and six at night. The following drink shall avail for the same; take alexanders and groundsel, pound them small, and form them into a potion in clear ale. If a man have sudden ailments, make three marks of Christ, one on the tongue, the second on the head, the third upon the breast, soon he will be well. To keep the body in health with prayer to the Lord: this is a noble leechdom: take myrrh and rub it into wine, so much as may be a good stoup full, and let the man take it at night fasting, and again when he will rest; that wonderfully upholdeth the health of the body, and it also is efficacious against the evil temptings of the fiend.

4. This is the noblest leechdom for the same; take myrrh and white frankincense, and savine and sage, and dyeweed, and of the frankincense and of the myrrh let there be most, and let the others be weighed, of them let there be equal quantities; and have them rubbed to dust together in a mortar, have them set under the altar, when it is Christmas tide, and let one sing three masses over them, for three days in midwinter, and at St. Stephens tide, and St. John the evangelists day, and for those three days let the man take the leechdom in wine at night fasting, and what there is left of the dust hold and keep; it is power-

1 Read reprehens.  
2 Perhaps miswritten.  
3 The letters have been paled away purposely.
ful against all dangerous infirmities, either against fever, or against typhus, or against poison, or against evil air. Writings also say, that he who employs the leechdom is able to preserve himself for twelve months against peril of all infirmities.

5. Then again, against itch, and that all the body may be of a clean, and glad, and bright hue: take oil and dregs of old wine, equally much, put them into a mortar, mingle well together, and smear the body with this in the sun. Against an elf and against a strange visitor, rub myrrh in wine and as nuckle of white frankincense, and shave off a part of the stone called agate into the wine, let him drink this for three mornings after his nights fast, or for nine, or for twelve. For land disease or nostalgia, boil wormwood so dry (or) so green, as he hath there, in oleum infirorum, the oil of extreme unction, till a third part of the oil is boiled away, and smear all the body at the fire with it, and a mass priest shall perform the leechdom, if a man hath means to get one. For a bite of gang-weaving spider, smudge hydromel on iron. For diarrhea, boil in milk horse gall and black snail, sip in the morning and evening. A head salve; myrrh and aloes, and libanum or frankincense, of all a like quantity, mingle with vinegar, smear the head therewith. For the same; sulfur and swails apple, myrrh and frankincense of every sort; nine English worts, pulegium, bramble, apple, lupin, bishopwort, fennel, rough waybroad, vipers bugloss, the hoar wort, lithewort, of all these equal quantities; oil of unction, holy water, holy salt, common oil, smear thyself with this upwards on the head, when thou hast rubbed them.

Ixvi.

Of the stone which liight agate. It is said that it hath eight virtues. One is when there is thunder, it

1 Interpreted by Herbarium cxi. 3. 2 Perhaps Sweat. 3 Salt which has had the formula of benediction pronounced over it.
LXVII.

Pund cley zepihō. xii. penezum kêrpe bonne pund pætref. 1. pand calōd zepihō. vi. penezum made bonne pund pætref. 2. i. pand pincē zepihō. xv. penezum made bonne. i. pand pætref. 3. pand huncēf zepihō. xxxiii. penezum made bonne pund pætref. 4. i. pand hāterpēn zepihō. lxxx. penezum kêrpe bonne pund pætref. 5. pand beoepē zepihō. xxii. penezum kêrpe bonne pund pætref. 6. i. pand melopē zepihō. cxv. penezum kêrpe bonne pund pætref. 7. i. pand beana zepihō. lv. penezum kêrpe bonne pund pætref. 8. xv. pund1 pætref gāp 2 to pætref:


1 An error, read yntyan, ounces. 2 hand, MS. 3 Read Quod. 4 Read as Cur? Quia.
doth not scathe the man who hath this stone with him. Another virtue is, on whatsoever house it is, therein a fiend perhaps enemy may not be. The third virtue is, that no venom may scathe the man who hath the stone with him. The fourth virtue is, that the man, who hath on him secretly the loathly fiend, if he taketh in liquid any portion of the shavings of this stone, then soon is exhibited manifestly in him, that which before secretly lay hid. The fifth virtue is, he who is afflicted with any disease, if he taketh the stone in liquid, it is soon well with him. The sixth virtue is, that sorcery hurteth not the man, who has the stone with him. The seventh virtue is, that he who taketh the stone in drink, will have so much the smoother body. The eighth virtue of the stone is, that no bite of any kind of snake may scathe him who tasteth the stone in liquid.

**Ixvii.**

A pint of oil weigheth twelve pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of ale weigheth six pennies more than a pint of water; and a pint of wine weigheth fifteen pennies more than a pint of water; and a pint of honey weigheth thirty-four pennies more than a pint of water; and a pint of butter weigheth eighty pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of beer weigheth twenty-two pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of meal weigheth 115 pennies less than a pint of water; and a pint of beans weigheth fifty-five pennies less than a pint of water; and fifteen ounces of water go to the sextarius.

---

1 This is the Saxon silver penny of twenty-four grains, our pennyweight.

[Book III.]

\( \text{P} \text{p} \) heapod ece. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) ealdum heapod ece. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) heaper heaper ece. \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{p} \) apollennun eayum \( \text{y} \text{g} \text{o} \text{d} \) eah pealp. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) mifte on eaygan \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) ehe. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) pyrnum on eayum \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) on eayum pyrnum. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eaygan peaxe. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) peaxe. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eaygan eaygan to eayum. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eaygan eaygan to eayum. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eaygan eaygan to eayum. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eaygan eaygan to eayum.

III. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{y} \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. III. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{i} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce. III. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) eannapce.

V. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) inman tobrocenum muhe. VI. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) ceoc able. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) ceol peapce. VII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) healp peapce. VIII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) birt. VIII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) loporlan. X. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) p\( \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{o} \text{d} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \). XI. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \). XII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \). XIII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) \( \text{P} \text{e} \text{a} \text{y} \text{a} \text{m} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \) \( \text{P} \text{a} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{c} \). XIV. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) loporlan. XV. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) jip hymen abde. XV. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XVII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XVIII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XIX. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XX. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XX. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXI. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXIII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXIV. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXV. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXVI. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen. XXVII. \( \text{P} \text{p} \) hymen.

*Read peope.*
1. For head ache, and for old head ache, and for ache of half the head, commonly called megrim. 2. For swollen eyes, and a good eye salve, and for mist in the eyes, and against white speck, and against worms in the eyes, and in case flesh wax upon the eyes, and if red sponges wax on the eyes, and if the eyes are bleared, and a salve for obscure vision of the eyes, and a smooth eye salve. 3. For pain of ear, and in case worms are in the ears, and a good ear salve. 4. For tooth ache, and if the teeth are hollow. 5. For a mouth broken out within. 6. For check or jaw disease, and for pain in the jowl. 7. Against neck pain. 8. Against cancer. 9. For cough. 10. In case a man break up blood. 11. For flowing gall. 12. For the yellow disease or jaundice. 13. For breast pain. 14. For cough and for lung disease. 15. For pain in the maw or stomach, and distention. 16. For pain of spleen. 17. For loin pain. 18. For wamb or belly pain, and for pain in the fat about the belly, where the kidneys are lodged. 19. For bladder pain. 20. In case a man may not mie, and for the man in whose bladder stones wax. 21. For the case where a mans fecal discharge is obstructed. 22. For diarrhoea, a drink and a brewit. 23. For the worms which be in a mans inwards. 24. For joint pain. 25. For warts. 26. For leprosy or elephantiasis, a smearing, and a bath and a drink, and a brewit. 27. For the constant thirst of men out of health. 28. For gripe and ache of small guts. 29. In case a man be burnt with fire only, and in case a man is burnt with liquid, and for sun burning. 30. A drink against the “dry” disease, and again for that, and for a shooting wen, with shooting pains, and again a fomentation for it, if the “dry” disease remain in one place. 31. A salve for a wen. 32. A salve for a wen. 33. In case a man be wounded in
man fie opian on haerop ped und j fie ban gebracen
j pil jam zif fio caxl upfizge , j god doth drpene
j zif gebracen ban fie on haerpe y of nelle. xxxiii.
pil hunder phre y pil pon zif pume popeoppene y pil
jam zif pume fiean gebracene. xxxv. pil zonge-
pirpan bitte. xxxvi. pil canepe. xxxvii. pil jam pe
pil ne maige bearn acennan y zif of pume nelle gan
aferen jam beopppre y gecyndeike fie • y zif oj1 pume fue
dead bearn. • j pil jam zif pil blede to spipe aferen
jam beopppre. xxxviii. pil jam pe pilum fie fenfan-
den hiue monad geceund y pil jam zif pume to spipe
opploce fio monof gecyn. xxxviii. pil fineage
ryyme fyning • anlegen • y befing • y realf. xl. pil
jam pe man fie monap secf. [xli.2 pil elle lconof
coftunga spene • realf. pil pon ilean y hu man reyle
gereftceone man liacman. • y hu mon reyle pyran
cenpe acsypmendum. xlix. pil jam zif spirenpe on
men gefittan3 y he nelle unzgan. lxx. pil attner
spene. [xliii.4 pil lypum. lxi. pil jam zif purn
finige mon on pot 66ac hicpe y ponne nelle organ.
lixvi. pil aemadum y pil cailum cagna spene. lxvii.
pil lypc adle zif fe muh fie poh oppe pon laeocem y
befing • y baep realf • y leah y bloder kep. lxviii.
pil pe adle spene • y befing. lxviii. pil fleudor spene
• caigna. l. pil cnope pape. li. pil roca pape. lii.
pil jam zif pu ne maige blob dolg roppeplan. liii.
pil jam zif meolec fie gecenb. liii. pil nih gencean
realf. lv. pil jam zif men beo fio haerop panne
gehecend. lvi. pil jam zif men nelle meltan hir
mete. lvii. pil pil aemadlan. lviii. pil lconor
cofunga. lxviii. pil beor penne zif fie men on
cnope oppo on oppum lime. lx. be jam hu mon
reyle caph realpe pyran.

LXI. Pil self cynne realf • pil nih gencean. y

1 Read on.
2 xli. is omitted in MS.
3 Read gefta.
4 xliss. is omitted in MS.
the head and bone be broken, and in case the shoulder rise by dislocation, and a good wound drink, and if a broken bone be in the head and will not come away. 34. For tear by a hound, and if sinews be cut through, and in case sinews be shrunken. 35. For the bite of the gangway weaving spider. 36. For cancer. 37. In case a woman may not kindle a child, and if, after the birth, that which is natural will not come away from a woman; and in case there be a dead bairn in a woman, and in case a woman bleed too much after the birth. 38. In case women natural catamenia be stopped, and in case the natural catamenia flow too freely. 39. A smearing, and an onlaying, and a fomentation, and a salve against a boring worm. 40. In case a man be a lunatic. 41. A drink and a salve for all temptations of the fiend. For the same, and how one must treat a deranged man; and how a man shall work a spew drink for those that have diarrhoea. 42. In case a strong dose lodge in a man and will not come away. 43. Against a drink of poison. 44. Against lice. 45. In case a thorn, or a reed, prick a man in the foot, and will not be got rid of. 46. Against inminutions and all pain of eyes. 47. Against palsy, if the mouth be awry or livid, a leechdom and a fomentation, and a bath salve, and ley and bloodletting. 48. Drink and fomentation for “fig” disease. 49. For pain of shoulder blade and arms. 50. For sore of knees. 51. For sore of feet. 52. In case thou be not able to bind up a bloodletting incision. 53. In case milk is turned sour. 54. A salve against night comers, incubi, etc. 55. In case a mans skull is “linked,” or seems to feel bound round. 56. In case a mans meat will not digest. 57. Against womens prating. 58. Against temptations of the fiend. 59. Against a “dry” wen, if a man hath it on his knee or on another limb. 60. Of this; how a man must work an earsalve. 61. A salve against the elfin race and night goblins, and for the women,

1. Pip pon be mon on hearod ace. zennim mofo-
pearide prase do on peadne pyed bimde y hearod mid. Pip pon ilean. nim feneere pyed y mudun gezimd on ele do on hav patep pyed gelome y hearod on pam patep he bip hal. Pip caldum hearod ece zennim bpeange

2 Fol., MS.
with whom the devil hath commerce. 62. Against elf
disease, a leechdom; and again, how one must sing
upon the worts, ere one take them; and again, how
one must put the worts under the altar, and sing over
them; and again tokens of this, whether it be elf
hicket, and tokens how thou mayst understand, whether
one may cure the man; and drinks and prayers against
every temptation of the fiend. 63. Tokens how thou
mayst understand whether a man be in the water elf
disease, and a leechdom for that, and a charm to be
sung upon it, and that ilk may be sung over wounds.
64. A lithe or soft drink against the devil, and want
of memory, and against temptations of the devil. 65.
In case a man be overlooked, and tokens whether he
may live. 66. A drink in case the "dry" disease be
on a man. 67. For the devil sick or demoniac, and
against the devil. 68. A light drink against the wild
heart. 69. In case a mans maw be sourcd and dis-
tended; and against pain of the maw, and if a man
be inflated. 70. For pain of the wamb, and for pain
of the maw, and for hardness of the wamb. 71. Against
carbuncle; an ointment and a salve. 72. A drink and
smearing against venom. 73. For the yellow disease,
jaundice. 74. In case the bowels be out. 75. For
every inward infirmity, and for heaviness, and for cheek
blotch. 76. Of this, how a man must make a holy
salve.

In case a man ache in the head: take the nether-
ward part of crosswort, put it on a red fillet, let him
bind the head therewith. For that ilk, take seed of
mustard and rue, rub into oil, put into hot water, wash
the head often in the water, the man will be hale.
For an old head ache, take pennyroyal, boil in oil, or

\[1 \text{Galium cruciatum.}\]
The MS. has a stop after més. 1 Nearly as Marcellus, col. 269 f.
2 Rône, MS.
in butter, smear therewith the temples, and over the eyes, and on the top of the head; though his intellect be deranged, he will be hale. For a very old head ache; take salt and rue, and a bunch of ivy berries, pound all at once, add honey, and therewith smear the temples, and the forehead, and the top of the head. For that ilk; seek in the maw of young swallows for some little stones, and mind that they touch neither earth, nor water, nor other stones; look out three of them; put them on the man, on whom thou wilt, him who hath the need, he will soon be well. They are good for head ache, and for eye wark, and for the Fiends temptations, and for night goblin visitors, and for typhus, and for the night mare, and for knot, and for fascination, and for evil enchantments by song. It must be big nestlings on which thou shalt find them. If a man ache in half his head, pound rue thoroughly, put it into strong vinegar, and smear therewith the head, right on the top. For that ilk; delve up, waybroad without iron, ere the rising of the sun, bind the roots about the head, with crosswort, by a red fillet, soon he will be well.

For swollen eyes, take a live crab, put his eyes out, and put him alive again into water, and put the eyes upon the neck of the man, who hath need; he will soon be well. Work a good eye salve thus; take celandine and bishop wort, wormwood, wood marche, leaves of woodbind; put equal quantities of all, pound them well, put them into honey, and into wine, and into a brazen vessel, or a copper one; put in of the wine two parts in three, and a third part of the honey, order it so that the liquor may just overrun the worts; let it stand for seven nights, and wrap it up with a piece of stuff; strain the drink through a clean cloth, put it again into that ilk vessel, use as occasion may be.
ye him zedej ymb. xxx. mita roxej gelynder ceel on pa eazan he biph ece hal;

\[
\text{\textit{gif mif phe rope eazum nem utder blond \& hundzer teap meng tofomme begea empela simpe mid pa eazan Ilunan;}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{Eft hrebner zeallan \& leaxer \& elep \&feld beon hundz meng to pomne simpe mid rape pealpe Ilunan pa eazan;}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{gip the zebeyned peale \& speakere appel \& axtzum empla zem to bufte \& do on pa eazan speah leohthlee mid pylle peaxe \& simpe aetpen mid pipej meolee;}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{gip pyrmate hen on eazum peacappe pa hrapeyr Ilunan do on pa peacappan celefomnan peap \& pa pyrmate biph deade \& pa eazan sake. \textit{gip plere on eazum peaxe pyng pyrm pyarte on pa eazan of } \textit{gip him ped pie.}}
\]

\[
\text{\textit{gip on eazan peaxen peade spouge dhype on hat culpnan blod ophe spealpan odes pipej meolee op } \textit{gip pa spouge apez pynd. \textit{gip eazan tyren um dhige muban \& hundzer teap meng tofomne lacf staudan } \textit{III. mibt apparent pufi pene elad linenne \& do on pa eazan piffan. Dhype zode dhige speade sealpe umm spegler appel \& zebaeuned peale \& pipor \& axtzum \& hirt spadu zegen to bufte armt pufi elad do lythum on. \textit{Eft hirt spadu \& zebeauened ofteq peyl zim to bufte \& nytta fpa } \textit{he peapp he aegepi meg adon phe } \textit{de eazan. Dhype sinipe eazspealpe umm butepan pyl on pannan apleot } \textit{fum } \textit{of } \textit{ahlytte na butepan on blede do eft } \textit{he hluttere on pannan zeemna celefomnan.}}
\]
The man who putteth upon his eyes for about thirty nights, part of the suet of a fox, he will be for ever healthy.

2. If there be a mist before the eyes, take a childs urine and virgin honey, mingle together of both equal quantities, smear the eyes therewith on the inside.

3. Again, mingle together a crabs gall, and a salmons, and an eels, and field bees honey, smear the eyes inwardly with the salve.

4. Against a white spot in the eye; rub to dust burnt salt, and swails apple, and olusatrum, of all equal quantities, rub to dust, and put on the eyes, wash lightly with spring water, smear afterwards with womans milk.

5. If there are worms in the eyes, scarify the lids within, apply to the scarifications the juice of celan-dine; the worms will be dead and the eyes healthy. If flesh wax on eyes, wring wormwort into the eyes, till they are well.

6. If red sponges wax on the eyes, drop on them hot culvers blood, or swallows, or womans milk, till the sponges be got rid of. If eyes are bleared, take dry rue and virgin honey, mingle together, let it stand for three nights, wring through a thick linen cloth, and afterwards apply to the eyes. Work a good dry salve for dim vision thus: take swails apple, and burnt salt, and pepper, and olusatrum, and mastich; rub to dust, sift through a cloth, apply by little and little. Again, reduce to dust mastich, and burnt oyster shell, and use as need be; either hath power to remove white spot from the eyes. Work a smooth eyesalve thus; take butter, boil in a pan, skim the foam off, and purify the butter in a dish; put the clear part again into a pan; pound celan-dine

1 "Corvi marini fel." Marcellus, col. 277. E. If that passage were in view, this fish would be the mullet, Mugil cephalus; but I follow the passage in Wanley, p. 168 a. Нарепн is another spelling.
\[ \text{biffoorp mywtes} \cdot \text{puld aepce} \cdot \text{yrl iwe aephej peumh} \]
\[ \text{clad nyztta fpa be peape fhe} ; \]

\[ \text{III.} \]
\[ \text{Dip eap peape zennim hennic gelyndo} \cdot \text{ofcep peyelle} \]
\[ \text{rete on glea zepurn hron j dpur on fpa eapan fona} \]
\[ \text{beo} \\text{hale} ; \text{Ert celebpan}^1 \text{ peap j repq meluc gezepm} \]
\[ \text{on peyelle j dpur on fpa eapan \cdot dip pyarmf rier on} \]
\[ \text{eapan bo helenan peap peamr on fpa pyrmf bie beo} \]
\[ \text{deade s peallad of j fpa eapan hale.} \]
\[ \text{Ert pyng cipmeallan peap on offe marinbant odde} \]
\[ \text{peumod peamrme Sona hirn bid rel. Pyne zode eap} \]
\[ \text{pealpe \cdot zennim bapier zeallan \cdot j peapmef \cdot j ele elapa} \]
\[ \text{empela laet dpurpan peamr on f eape.} \]

\[ \text{III.} \]
\[ \text{Dip tof ece ecop m珍p gelome mid hom tofum} \]
\[ \text{hun hif pona rel. Ert peod beolamn morjan on} \]
\[ \text{tepanzum ecede offe on pine rete on bone papan tof} \]
\[ \text{j hplum ceope mid my papan tofe he bid hoal. dip fpa} \]
\[ \text{tef tymd hole ceop bojene}^2 \text{ morjan mid ecede on fpa} \]
\[ \text{healpe.} \]

\[ \text{IV.} \]
\[ \text{Dip innan tobpocenum muhe num plum theroer leay} \]
\[ \text{yrl on pine j ipele mid bone mu\text{f} ;} \]

\[ \text{VI.} \]
\[ \text{Vio ecoc aple num bone hpeopan be dip mid} \]
\[ \text{spinnad bmd on hir hpeopan mid pyllenan prade \cdot} \]

---

1 Read celebpan.
2 bojene, with ge dotted, and be written above, MS.
and bishopwort, wood marche, boil thoroughly, strain through a cloth; use as need may be.

iii.

1. Against earwark; take a hens fat and oyster shells, set them on gledes, warm a little, and drip into the ears, soon they will be hale. Again, warm juice of coriander (celandine rather?) and womans milk in a shell, and drop them into the ears. If worms be in the ears; apply juice of henbane warm, to the worms, they will be dead and fall off, and the ears will be well.

2. Again, wring juice of centaury upon them, or marrubium, or wormwood warm; soon they will be well. Work a good earsalve thus: take a boars and a bulls gall, and oil, of all equal quantities, have this dropped warm into the ear.

iv.

For tooth ache; chew pepper frequently with the teeth, it will soon be well with them. Again, seethe henbane roots in strong vinegar or in wine, set this into the sore tooth, and at whiles chew with the sore tooth; it will be well. If the teeth are hollow, chew rosemary roots with vinegar on that part.

v.

For a mouth troubled with eruption within; take leaves of plum tree, boil in wine, and swill the mouth therewith.

vi.

For cheek disease, take the whorl, with which a woman spinneth, bind on the mans neck with a woollen thread, and swill him on the inside with hot
....

Pip hear pepe pyl nepepepe pepe nene on oxan
mene pe pepe panne pe nepepe pepe sipe ola
peoh • gip pe peoh pepe sipe yone heaph pe heaph.

....

Vip birt pepe peale • yip yip yip yip panen •
pepe nene peale yip yip yip yip peale.

....

Pip hopet peul mapubian on peale yone dace
yip hopet hopet peul mapubian yone peul.
goats milk; it will be well with him. For jowl pain; delve up waybroad before the rising of the sun, bind upon the man's neck. Again, burn a swallow to dust, and mingle him with field bees honey; give the man Apis alivaram, that to eat frequently.

vii.

For neck pain; boil the netherward part of nettle in fat of ox and in butter, then for the hals wark, smear the thighs; if the thighs be in pain, smear the neck with the salve. Again, boil the netherward part of nettle in vinegar, add ox gall to the vinegar and remove the wort; smear the neck therewith.

viii.

For cancer, work a salve; take these worts, savine, and marsh mallow, and attorlothe, and withywind, and cucumber, and clovewort, or ranunculus, and turnsol, hindhead, mugwort, wild chervil, agrimony, crosswort, lovage, maythe, githcorn, wood, fennel, tufty thorn, wildoat, everthroat, chickenmeat, pellitory, carob, leaves of the nut tree, nepeta cattaria, yarrow, hove, hollyhock, alexanders, vinca pervinca, or periwinkle, the foul wormwood, the great bonewort, oak leaves, waybroad, groundsel, red clover, lettuce, tufty thistle, tar, hedge clivers, cloffing, wild parsnip, * * * *

ix.

For host or cough; boil marrubium in water, a good deal of it, sweeten a little, give the man to drink a cup full. Again, boil marrubium strongly in honey, add a little butter, give three or four bits for the man to eat; at night fasting let him sup up a cup full of the former drink warm therewith.
Until the present day this page cannot be taken in the sense of successive days, on must be omitted. Observe, a new page begins.

In margin hefto.
In case a man break up and spew blood; take good barley meal, and white salt, put it into cream or good skimmings, agitate in a dish, till it be as thick as thin brewit, give the man to eat, nine doses for nine mornings after his nights fast: apply of the meal two parts in three, and of the salt a third part; prepare it every day new.

For bile straining out; let the patient eat radish and pepper at night fasting, and let him sup besides linseed boiled in milk; do this frequently; it will soon be well with him.

1. For the yellow disease, jaundice, which cometh of effusion of bile; take roots of the sharp thistle, and betony, and a handful of attorlothe, and a handful of githrife, and nine bits of the netherward part of ashthroat, pour them over with strong beer, or with strong ale, and let him drink this frequently: give him to eat a pullet dressed with herbs, and colewort sodden in good broth; do this frequently, soon it will be well with him.

2. Work thus a good dust drink for the yellow disease. Take seed of marche, and seed of fennel, seed of dill, seed of everthroat, seed of fieldmore, seed of satureia, savory, seed of parsley, seed of alexanders, seed of lovage, seed of betony, seed of colewort, seed of costmary, seed of cummin, and of pepper most, of the others equal quantities; rub all well to dust, take a good spoon full of the dust, put it into strong clear ale, let the man drink a cup full at night fasting. This drink is also good for every ailment of limb, and for head ache, and for want of memory, and for eye


...
wark, and for dull hearing, and for breast wark, and lung disease, loin wark, and for every temptation of the fiend. Work thyself dust enough in harvest, when thou hast the worts, use it when thou hast need.

xiii.

For pain of breast; marrubium, nepeta, ore, bishop-wort, wenwort, boil in honey and butter; put two parts in three of the honey, and of the butter a third part; use as need may be.

xiv.

For host, or cough, and lung disease; take swails apple, and brimstone, and frankincense, of all equally much, mingle with wax, lay on a hot stone, let the man swallow the reek through a horn, and afterwards eat three pieces of old lard or of butter, and sip this with cream. For lung disease; take betony, and marrubium, agrimony, wormwood, sel terrae or centaury, rue, oak rind, sweet gale; boil them in water, boil off a third part of the water, remove the worts; let the man drink in the morning of this warm a cup full, let him eat therewith three pieces of the brewit that is here afterwards mentioned.

2. Work thus a brewit for lung disease; take betony, and marrubium, wormwood, hind heal, the lower part of wen wort, lupin, helenium, radish, everthroat, fieldmore; pound all thoroughly well, and boil in butter, and wring through a cloth; shed on the decoction barley meal, shake it in a dish without fire till it be as thick as brewit; let him eat three pieces, with the drink of the warm liquor.

3. Again, boil in honey alone, marrubium, add a little barley meal, let the man eat at night fasting; and when

1 Eupatorium cannabinum.
Thus MS.

1 Thus MS.

| ¹ This not in MS. |
thou givest him drink or brewit, give it him hot; and
make the man rest after an hour, by day, on the right
side, and have the arm extended.

xv.

For pain in the maw; boil pitch in cow milk, re-
move the pitch, let him sip a little warm, soon the
man will be well. For distention, and if a mans
meat will not digest; boil in water pulegium and leek
cress,\(^1\) give this to the man to drink, soon it will be
well with him.

xvi.

For milt pain; pound green sallow rind, seethe in
honey alone, give the man to eat three pieces at night
fasting.

xvii.

For loin wark; marrubium, nepeta, thyme, of all
equal quantities, put into good ale; work to a drink,
sweeten a little, give to the man to drink; let him
lie with face up afterwards for a good while.

xviii.

For wamb wark and pain in the fatty part of the
belly; when thou seest a dung beetle\(^2\) in the earth
throwing up mould, catch him with thy two hands
along with his casting up, wave him strongly with
thy hands, and say thrice, “Remedium facio ad ventris
“dolorem;” then throw the beetle over thy back away;
take care thou look not after it. When a mans wamb
or belly fat is in pain, grasp the wamb with thine

\(^1\) *Erysimum alliiaria.*

\(^2\) Our Saxon must have had Tali-
pam, or *Ασσαλακα* before him in

this sentence; but he names the

*Scarabaeus stercoreus.*
pone pel - xii. monaf biu meahz fra don aerter pamm pipele

xviii.

Vip bladdren paerce. Pudu meerce - y leaccepee pyl ippe on ealad pele dymcan y etan sehpaede speer.

xx.

Zif man ne maede zemigan y hun peaxan feanap on kape bladpan pyl tandion on ealad y pezetifihan pele hun dymcna.

xxi.

Gif men fie pe utzang popreteyn pyl peimm on pimm ealap y do buzerpan speer to him biip fona pel zif he liz speer.

xxii.

Rip uzlhit adle - v. keezen - bleomoece - eupimealle - elehppe. Zeena biu pypta - y pyl on meolce pele hun dymcan peam on morsenne y on aer; Pyne biur to pon ucan paxy canellan - bleomoece - beryl bapa meolce pyzdan sel kee peype on pimm meolcma1 rende hizten mela speer on y eze pone biiip ceeadne - y pyne pa meolce hun biid pona pel zif pe biiip y fe speene mun zeupnand biu meahz pone man zeladgn zif hun 4ppleozd hun biid reiphe zif pu lune na ne speete hun biip biip peooh adl zeentze.

xxiii.

Zif pyznaar beof on maner munode pyl on buzerpan speene pydan speine2 on meahz norzi speene julie in

1 Read as before beryl on meolce of pyzdan sel - do ba pypta or lye meolcma.
2 Vowel dropped.
hands, it will soon be well with the man; for twelve months after the beetle thou shalt have power so to do.

xix.

For bladder pain; wood marche and sauce alone; boil them strongly in ale; administer to drink, and to eat a roasted starling.

xx.

If a man cannot mie, and stones wax in the bladder; boil sundecorns\(^1\) in ale, and parsley; give him this to drink.

xxi.

If a man's excrement be lodged; boil wormwood in sour ale, and add butter thereto; it will soon be well with him, if he drinketh it.

xxii.

For diarrhoea; cinqfoil, brooklime, charmel, lupin; pound the worts, and boil them in milk; give this to the man to drink warm in the morning and in the evening. Work thus a brewit for the same: wild cunila, brooklime; boil in milk to a third part, remove the worts from the milk, shed wheaten meal thereon, and let him eat the brewit cold, and let him sip the milk, it will soon be well with him. If the brewit and the drink remain within him, thou mayst cure the man; if they flow away, it will be better for him, that thou should not meddle with him, his death sickness is upon him.

xxiii.

1. If worms be in a man's inwards; boil green rue in butter, let the man drink at night fasting a cup

\(^1\) *Saxifragia granulata.* Prescribed because saxa frangit.
Zeptad ealle apez mid hi utzange y he bid rona hal;

To pon ilean gemin eynene duft menz to gatze zeallan y peaper gnib bone napolan mid ealle hi zeptap nipep; ef phef men.

.XXIII.

Pip bid prayce unz viii. tifum pi gealdor paej on. y piun spaft spip on. Maleynur oblizatu. anjelur eynate. dominur Saluatu. him pip rona pel.

To pon ilean gemin cuhpuan tord. y gatze tord biiz eipde y gnib to duftz menz pip huniz y pip butzan finipe mid pa leofu.

.XXV.

Pip peaptum gemin hunder niezean y mype blod menz to pomne finipe mid pa peaptan hi zeptap rona apez

.XXVI.

Pip muelan hce gemin nophopeande clenan y hung. y dippian ja pe spimmman pyle calpa empela. y geana pel. y pyl on butepian do pel realtef on y finipe mid. Pyne bid1 pip pam muelan hce elene aelpone mapubie cupmealle ellun tanaf. y ac tanaf pyl eipde on paete y befe on eipde havum y lie. Pyne biip pip pam muelan hce hindholophan cupmeallan bogen nefte aspmoma betoma pmul dile. do on zod ealo plele spincan on daqe xiv. yeonaf fulle. Pyne biip pip por ilean gemin nophopeande clenan y eorop jhotoan pedic y ja peadan muelan nophopeande fesapra finale y geana pel. pyl rippian on butepian do elene prey tapan paej on pip bu haebbe y hapon bepenef melper do on blede mid pam pypptum y lyep mid fticean of

1 That is, baed.
full; they will all depart away with the evacuation, and he will soon be well.

2. For that ilk. Take dust of cummin, mingle it with goats and bulls gall, rub the navel with them all, the worms will all disappear from the man downwards.

xxiv.

1. For joint pain; sing nine times this incantation thereon, and spit thy spittle on the joint: "Malignus obligavit; angelus curavit; dominus salvavit." It will soon be well with him.

2. For that ilk. Take doves dung and a goats tord, dry them thoroughly and rub to dust, mingle with honey and with butter, smear the joints therewith.

xxv.

For warts; take hounds mie, and a mouses blood, mingle together, smear the warts therewith, they will soon depart away.

xxvi.

For elephantiasis, take the netherward part of heli-nium and aconite, and dock, that namely which will swim, of all equal quantities, and pound well and boil in butter, add a good spice of salt, and smear therewith. Work thus a bath against the mickle body brought on by leprosy, heli-nium, enchanters night-shade, marrubium, charmel, elder twigs, and oak twigs; boil strongly in water, and bathe the body in it very hot. Work thus a drink against the mickle body; put hindheal, charmel, thyme, nepeta, agrimony, betony, fennel, dill, into good ale; administer to be drunk in a day three cups full. Work a brewit for that ilk; take the netherward part of heli-nium and everthroat, radish, and the netherward part of the red nettle, scrape them small, and pound them well. Afterwards boil them in butter; add ivy tar besides if thou have it, and a little barley meal; put this on a dish with the
\( \text{Læce Boc.} \)

\[ \text{\textbackslash 324} \]

\[ \text{\textbackslash \textbackslash} \text{hit col \ textbackslash textbackslash ple etan on neal'\textbackslash textbackslash hef\textbackslash textbackslash .III. fæda\textbackslash textbackslash ple \ textbackslash textbackslash ple \ textbackslash textbackslash ple \ biiu \ \textbackslash textbackslash ple \ \textbackslash textbackslash ple \ \textbackslash textbackslash ple \ \textbackslash textbackslash ple \ \textbackslash fe \ \textbackslash textbackslash hef\textbackslash textbackslash mplea \ a\textbackslash textbackslash textbackslash textbackslash textbackslash \ \textbackslash textbackslash ple \ bæpe.} \]

\[ \text{\textbackslash \textbackslash} \text{XXVII.} \]

\[ \text{\textbackslash \textbackslash} \text{\textbackslash \textback\]
worts, and stir it about with a spoon till it be cool; give the man to eat at night fasting three bits of it; give the brewit and the drink before the bath; let it strike inwards after the bath.

xxvii.

For the constant thirst of ailing men; take wormwood, and hind heal, and githrie, boil in ale, sweeten a little, give to the man to drink, it healeth the thirst wonderfully.

xxviii.

For inward griping and small guts ache; take betony, and wormwood, marche, radish, fennel; pound all and put into ale, then set it down and wrap it up; drink at night fasting a cup full.

xxix.

For a burn; if a man be burnt with fire only, take woodruff, and lily, and brooklime; boil in butter, and smear therewith. If a man be burnt with a liquid, let him take elm rind and roots of lily; boil them in milk, smear therewith thrice a day. For sunburn; boil in butter tender ivy twigs; smear therewith.

xxx.

Work a good "dry" drink for the "dry" disease; wormwood, thyme, agrimony, pennyroyal, wenwort, the small centaury, eyewort, inula conyza, two proportions of black hellebore, three of helenium, eight of cammock, wood wax, a good deal of it, churmel; scrape these worts into good clear ale, or foreign ale, let it stand wrapt up for three nights, give the man a cup full to drink an hour before other meat. Against the "dry disease" and against a shooting wen; take bothen, and yarrow, and wood wax, and ravens foot, put into
III. 

IV. 

V. 

VI.
good ale, give the man to drink three cups full a day; if the "dry disease" remain in one place, work a fomentation thus; take the ivy, which groweth on stone, and yarrow, and leaves of woodbind and cowslip; pound all these well, lay them on a hot stone in a trough, pour a little water upon them, let it reek upon the body, where need may be; when the stone is cool, put another hot one in, foment the man so frequently. It will soon be well with him.

xxxii.

Work a good wound salve thus; take yarrow, and the nether part of woodruff, fieldmore, and the nether part of solwherf; boil in good butter, wring through a cloth, and let it stand. Pretty well every wound thou mayst cure therewith.

xxxiii.

1. If a man be wounded in his upper quarter, in his head, and some bone be broken; take solwherf, and white clover plants, and woodruff; put into good butter, strain through a cloth, and so treat the patient.

2. If the shoulder get up out of place, take the salve, apply a little warm with a feather: it will soon be well with the man. Work a good wound drink thus; take agrimony, and woodruff; put them into good ale, give the man to drink a good cup full, at
broen ban fie on heafde y ðf nalle enua xrene hec-
mean y lege on ð dolh xelome op ð ba ban op syn ð ð dolh gebatod.

.xxxiii.

ðf hunder plite enupa niibban lege on ð dolh ð niidan pyl on buzipan fæna mid ð dolh. ðf xipe syn 
poecinnene nim penpympaf gezupra pel lege on op ð hi hale fynd. ðf xipe ren xerepunene nimse aemet-
na mid hurna bexepide pyl on paetye ð bepe mid ð pece 
ba xipe zecunrice.

.xxxv.

ðf xongepippan liite nim henne aeg zin on ealu 
hepare ðpecper toen xipe spa he nyte pele him dpuncan 
Godne scene pulne.

.xxxvi.

ðf canepc nim zate xecallan ð hunig meng to 
fomme. begea empela do on ð dolh. To ðon iccan 
xipe hunder heapod beapm to ahpan do on dolh. ðf hir 
nelle ð nim monnel ðpozan ðpiz xipide zin to sufte 
do on zif ða mid ðpiz ne mealt.geacman ne mealt 
þa him xoerre nahte.

.xxxvii.

ðf ðon ðe ðf ne meæge beapm aecuyan. nim welb 
mopan xopopeapide pyl on meolecum ð on paetpe do 
begea empela pele etan þa mopan ð ð por fupan. To 
þon iccan binr on ð pnytepe peoch up ð þ cenende 
him xopopeapide beoloman oppe. xii. xopn cellendran 
pedot ð ð xereal don cniht odde meaden. spa ð beapm 
þe aecumeb do þa pynta arez ðy lep ð mnelc utgrge.
night fasting. If there be a broken bone in the head, and it will not come away, pound green betony and lay it on the wound frequently, till the bones come away and the wound is mended.

xxxiv.

For rending of hound; pound ribwort, lay it on the wound, and boil rue in butter, tend the wound therewith. If sinews are cut through; take worms, pound them well, lay on till the sinews be restored. If sinews be shrunken; take emmets with their nest, boil them in water, and beathe therewith, and earnestly reek the sinews with the vapour.

xxxv.

Against bite of gangway weaving spider; take a hens egg, rub it up raw into ale, and a sheeps tord new, so that the patient wit it not, give him a good cup full to drink.

xxxvi.

Against cancer; take goats gall and honey, mingle together of both equal quantities, apply to the wound. For that ilk; burn a fresh hounds head to ashes, apply to the wound. If the wound will not give way to that, take a mans dung, dry it thoroughly, rub to dust, apply it. If with this thou art not able to cure him, thou mayst never do it by any means.

xxxvii.

In case that a woman may not kindle a bairn; take of fieldmore the nether part, boil it in milk and in water, apply of both equal quantities, give the roots to her to eat and the wash to sip. For that ilk. Bind on her left thigh, up against the kindling limb, the netherward part of hembane, or twelve grains of coriander seed, and that shall give a boy a or maiden: when the bairn is kindled, remove the worts away, lest
XXXVIII.

\( \text{Pip ton pe pipum fie popstanden hiper monap zeeund pyl on eala}^{30} \text{hleomóc g epra eunmeallan pyl e}^{31} \text{bpic ebe}^{32} \text{pam bape hapa pe aep zepophit clam dp beop braqtan g dp epenne muexyrite y mepee.} \)

\( \text{Gyp lu}^{33} \text{ blede to pipe afzer pam beopplhe mophopetante clatan pyl on meolce pyl etan y fapan dp por.} \)

\( \text{Fip pipe to fpipe opplope fio monap zeeund.} \)

\( \text{Gyp pipe hoppet topa lege on have} \)
the matrix prolapse. If what is natural will not come away from a woman after the birth, secthe old lard in water, bathe the vulva therewith; or boil in ale brooklime or hollyhock, administer it to drink hot. If there be a dead bairn in a woman, boil in milk and in water brooklime and pulegium, give it her to drink twice a day. Earnestly must a pregnant woman be cautioned, that she eat naught salt or sweet, nor drink beer, nor eat swines flesh, nor aught fat, nor drink to drunkenness, nor fare by the way, nor ride too much on horse, lest the bairn come from her before the right time. If she bleed too much after the birth, boil in milk the netherward part of clote, give it her to eat, and the ooze to sip.

XXXVIII.

1. In case mulieribus menstrua suppressa sunt; boil in ale brooklime, and the two centauries, give "her"1 this to drink, and beathe "the woman" in a hot bath, and let her drink the draught in the bath; have ready prepared a poultice of beer dregs, and of green mugwort, and marche, and of barley meal; mix them all together; shake them up in a pan, apply to the natura, and to the netherward part of the vulva, when she goeth off the bath, and let her drink a cup full of the same drink warm, and wrap up the woman well, and leave her so poul'ticed for a long time of the day,2 do so twice or thrice, whichever thou must. Thou shalt always prepare a bath and give the potion to the woman at that ilk tide, at which the catamenia were upon her; inquire of the woman about that.

2. Si muliebria nimis fluunt; take a fresh horses tord, lay it on hot gledes, make it reek strongly

---

1 The Saxon text varies the numbers, plural and singular.
2 By a transposition in the text, we should get "twice or thrice a day."
beaeoeh pa peoh up undep pet hpaesz j pe mòn spaete sphpe.

XXXVIII.

Vid sineapuyme smpung... num smpne zeallan u
mper zeallan... hapan zeallan mæn to sponne smpne pa dolly mid blap mid hpeode on
j peap on j dolly enua sponne heopoe hpeembel leaq lege
on pa dolly. Pyue bepinge to pon ilcan num æpp munde.
 j munde... smpne bepinge ading y smpne mid smpne realpe... blap
pa realpe on pa dolly j lege da hpeembel learp on do spa
on ege dyma on smpna j on smpna spipa.

Pyue pa blacan realpe zif j pe peaph fie... smpna
be tu ambau hpyppa meyean... amben fulne holm
munda... æppmunda... hysper... pylle sponne on ceetele
of j pe rea fie træede on beypelld abo øf j pa pypte
i pa munda... pyll ept of j hit jre jpa heece fpa molleen
j spa beape jpa col smpne mid pyfj j dolly j hapa
clam srepopht bop meatey smpedman j op hpyting melp.
Æeletrian clupa enua j smpd jrapomme pyue to clame
zif jie jie to spjrce do on beopende pyue ilpou chem
on pa dolly j utan ymb... pyfjan hie smpnuped synd
seo realpfy jpe apent pa dolly pyman j j deade hper
opean j pone spile akrenan j pone pytym peap on
deadne yedej opphe esrene ojhpyfj j pa dolly smlacnæd.

1 æpp peap, MS.  2 cie, MS.

jppmunde is thus repeated in MS.
between the thighs, up under the raiment, that the woman may sweat much.

xxxix.

1. A smearing for a penetrating worm; take swines gall, and fishes gall, and crabs gall, and hares gall; mingle them together, smear the wounds therewith; blow with a reed the liquid into the wound; then pound hart bramble\(^1\) leaves, lay them on the wounds. Work up a fomentation for that ilk; take aspen rind, and myrtle rind, quickbeam rind, sloethorn rind, birch rind; pound all the rinds together, boil them in cheese whey, wash therewith and foment the limb on which the wound is, and after the beathing dry and smear with the salve, and blow the salve into the wounds, and lay on the bramble leaves; do so thrice a day in summer; and in winter twice.

2. Work up the black salve, if need be, thus; collect two buckets of bullocks meie, and a bucket full of holly rinds, and of ash rind, and of aconite; then boil in a kettle till the liquor be boiled to two thirds, remove the "worts" and the rinds; boil again till it be as thick as milk porridge and as swart as a coal; afterwards smear the wound therewith, and have a plaster ready wrought of fine smed of malt, and of whiting meal, and lupins; cleave, pound, and rub them together, work them into a paste; if it be too dry, add brewing wort, a trifle of it; dab it on the wounds and round about them. After they are smeared, the salve will first enlarge the wounds, and eat off the dead flesh, and soften the swelling, and it will do to death the worm therein, or drive him away alive, and will heal the wounds.

\(^1\) Rhamnus.
Pip hon pe mon fie monap rese nim mepe fpinep pel
pyre to fiipan fiing mid pone man pona bid pel-
amen.¹

Vypc² godne drnce pip eallum peonder sostungum:
num betonican: bigceop pyre· eleherian· gūbīban·
attoplapan: pulpe camb· zeappan· lege unde pe ropod
zetinge.⁸viii. maeyran opep gēsecanp pa pynta on
haliq preten pele dīmcan on nealht nertig yece pelulne·
y do ḟiualiq preten on ealne pone mete pe ye man
piege. Pype godne realpe pip peonder sostunga· bigceop
pyre· eleherian· hapan³ sppecel· stéarehenan pyre· nō
ciurehte penpyre eorēpma· brēmbel āppel· pollenan·
pepōmod· geccua pa pynta ealle apytle on godne
butepan pyng fleph elād fete unde pe ropod finge
.⁸viii. maeyran opep· sūjie pone man mid on pa pun-
ponge· y huyan paam eāgum y iupa ḟihearop· y pa
breeot y undepe paam eāgum pa fīdan. Peor reale:
y god pip ǣelepe peonder sostunga y selpinidene y
leneten adle. Ḟy pa pilc laemian ĥerünseone man
gedo bydene fulle ealder pæxpe dryp ♩upa on ṭae
prüfence· bepe pone man on paam pæxpe y ete pe man
zehallgodne šlaf· y cyre· y žapleac· y epopleac· y
prüfence paer ṭerence yece fulne y bonne he ye
behapod šimi pe mid pæne realpe šliphe· y ṭippa n him
plet me pyre him bonne špōde drnce ētyynendum.⁴
Pype pyr pone drnce nim lybeonpeer leaf· y celepho-
mian mopan· y gladēen mopan· y hōcēer mopan·
y elleney pyętrpanun pünde pyr on ealād lae stamdan
nealhtune ahilūttpe bonne y žerpyn do butepan to y

¹ amen is in a different hand.
² Vypc, MS.
³ hapa, MS.
⁴ Read ētyynendus, for -one.
xli.

In case a man be lunatic; take skin of a mereswine or porpoise, work it into a whip, swinge the man therewith, soon he will be well. Amen.

xlii.

Work thus a good drink against all temptations of the devil. Take betony, bishopwort, lupins, githrife, attorlothe, wolfscomb, yarrow; lay them under the altar, sing nine masses over them, scrape the worts into holy water, give the man to drink at night fasting a cup full, and put the holy water into all the meat which the man taketh. Work thus a good salve against temptations of the fiend. Bishopwort, lupin, vipers bugloss, strawberry plant, the cloved wenwort, earth rime, blackberry, pennyroyal, wormwood; pound all the worts, boil them in good butter, wring through a cloth, set them under the altar, sing nine masses over them; smear the man therewith on the temples, and above the eyes, and above the head, and the breast, and the sides under the arms. This salve is good for every temptation of the fiend, and for a man full of elfin tricks, and for typhus fever. If thou wilt cure a wit sick man, put a pail full of cold water, drop thrice into it some of the drink; bathe the man in the water, and let the man eat hallowed bread, and cheese, and garlic, and cropleek, and drink a cup full of the drink; and when he hath been bathed, smear with the salve thoroughly; and when it is better with him, then work him a strong purgative drink. Work the drink thus; take leaves of libcorn, and roots of celandine, and roots of gladden, and root of hollyhoek, and rind of root of elder; boil in ale, let it stand for the space of a night, then clarify, and warm it, add butter and salt, ad-
realt yele huncan. Ypne spipe spene úzynmendne num peoperiâ lybecoma besend pel ý zêun ôn nifeppeapide celepoman ý héccep moman ý trá clupe pâpe clupelran penpynne ý hrepiprette nifeppeapide an lytel. ý hamp- pynne moman mednuce. jêdo calle ýa pynta spipe pel erâne ý zêunôa do on eala beppohon laxe fràndan neal- lepe pele huncan peene pulne.

.XLII.

Zif úppspene on man zepîze ý he nelle oôzan num nifeppeapide celepoman. ý lybecomelep eaph opphe amod pyl on eala do batepan ý realt to pele huncan peapinep peene pulne.

.XLIII.

Yfj attrep huncan spop henne ý héccep learp on paçpe ado pone pügel ôf ý ýa pynta pele lupan ý boasd pel zébaterepôb ûpa he hatoz maçe. Zif jey eap hæpp aťttôp zêupmimn ne bîp hüm altiz pé pynt zif he ý boasd ponne aep fypô ne mealz jëa hüm ðë aeg aeg aeg aeggies.

.XLIII.

Yfj luppy yele hüm etan zeôdëenne capel on nealhe neppiz zelome he bîp luppy bepeped.

.XLV.

Zif bopn flînge man on fôz opphe hnees ý nelle oôzam nume nipe zope toîd. ý spene zeppran eûpize spipe zepomme clam on ý ðôlh fona bîp pel.
minister to drink. Work thus a purgative spew drink; take forty libcorns, rend them well, and rub them small upon the netherward part of celandine and mallow roots, and two cloves of the cloved wort, and a little of the netherward part of cucumber, and a moderate quantity of the root of homewort; make all the worts thoroughly well clean, and pound them; put them into ale, wrap up, let it stand for a nights space, give the man a cup full to drink.

xlii.

If a strong potion lodge in a man, and will not come away, take the netherward part of celandine, and leaves of libcorn or arod,\(^1\) boil in ale, add butter and salt, give to drink a cup full of it warm.

xliii.

For drink of poison; seethe a hen and leaves of mallow in water, remove the fowl and the worts, give the man the broth to sip, well buttered, as hot as he can take it. If he hath drunken poison before, it will be none the worse with him. If he suppeth the broth beforehand thou mayst not that day give him poison (effectually).

xliv.

Against lice; give the man to eat sodden colewort at night fasting, frequently: he will be guarded against lice.

xlv.

If a thorn or a reed prick a man in the foot, and will not be gone; let him take a fresh goose tord and green yarrow, let him pound them thoroughly together, paste them on the wound, soon it will be well.

\(^1\) Aron ?
XLVI.

Vip urte adle {ip pe mund me poh offfe ron, imm cellendran gund on riper meolce do on ḫ ḫale eape him bip rona pel. Eft imm cellendran adhug zepyne to bunte zemenț ḫ bunte {ip riper meolce pe pæpmæ rede apping rumpe haæpenge clæd ḫ sippe ḫ ḫale ponge mund ḫ bgründe on ḫ eape prephilce. Ḫyne bonne beþinge, zenne bremhel midde ḫ elm midde, ære midde, plæh-pom midde arupdot midde, ḫiz midde, ealle ḫar moforeapde ty prephilctan, {ipemyp ryppz, eorop ream, elene, ælpréone, betomece, mapubie, pedne, ærummona zefceappa ḫ pyrta on setel ḫ pyl spide, bonne hit tbe spie zeypille bo of pam ḫyne ḫ pre ḫ zepyne pam men petl opeer pam eetel ḫ beþrop bonne man mid ḫ pe æjum ne maæe ãt naheþæn butan he maæe zeþjan, beþe lune mid ḫyne beþinge ḫa hripe ḫa he maæe apærnan. Bapa him bonne opeer bæþ zeþana, zenne æmer bæþ mid ealle, bapa pe lipilum pleozåd bæþ ræede, pyl on præpe beþe lune mid, onæmæt-hatun. Ḫyne him bonne realde imm æelær bapa cynner pyrta pyl on butæpan smippe mid ḫa pæpan him na æperæp rona. Ḫyne him læge of ellen ahñan þæah bip hearpob mid eolpe him bip rona bet, ḫpe man læte him bloþ æelse monpe on, v, nihtæ ealæne monan ḫ on pyrynæ ḫ on xx.
xlvi.

For imminences, and for all pain of the eyes; chew wolfscomb, then wring the ooze through a purple cloth upon the eyes, at night, when the man has a mind to rest, and in the morning apply the white of an egg.

xlvii.

For palsy, if the mouth be away or livid, rub coriander in womans milk, put it into the sound ear, it will soon be well with the man. Again, take coriander, dry it, work it to dust, mingle the dust with milk of a woman, who brought forth a male, wring through a purple cloth, and smear the sound cheek therewith, and drip it on the ear warily. Then work a fomentation; take bramble rind, and elm rind, ash rind, sloethorn rind, appletree rind, ivy rind, all these from the nether part of the trees, and cucumber, smearwort, everfern, helenium, enchanters nightshade, betony, marrubium, radish, agrimony; scrape the worts into a kettle, and boil strongly. When it hath been strongly boiled, remove it off the fire and set it down, and get the man a seat over the kettle, and wrap the man up, that the vapour may get out nowhere, except only so that the man may breathe; beathe him with this fomentation as long as he can bear it. Then have another bath ready for him, take an emmet bed, all at once, a bed of those male emmets which at whiles fly, they are red ones, boil them in water, beathe him with it immoderately hot. Then make him a salve; take worts of each kind of those above mentioned, boil them in butter, smear the sore limbs therewith, they will soon quicken. Make him a ley of elder ashes, wash his head with this cold; it will soon be well with him: and let the man get bled every month, when the moon is five, and fifteen, and twenty nights old.

\footnote{1 Contraction of the pupil.}
.XLVIII.

Diene pfr. mec adle mm. hulut. • y eorumprutan moforcanbe. • y pudi fillan. • y zeacer ruman. • y aereian zepecarpye parr pyrno toSomme do on zeller innan hæt sfandan neahtermec æp þu hine ðiname. Pyne befinge mm. þi mede pydun do on þyns hæt bonne sfanaif spîpe hæte legz on þi þyns innan þi he þitze on stole opem þære befinæge þi hino hine maæze tæla zepecarcan bonne ræallad þa þi pyrmar on þa befinæge him þif rona pel. • ðiname pone diene æp þære befinæge. • þif he bonne þa befinæge pyhæzoon ne maæze ðiname pone diene ælce dæge of þi him pel fie.

.XLVIII.

Vif rældon ræcone þe earma. • pyl betromean on ealod þele ðiname geleome þi punle sfîpe hine æt pyne mid penyæpte.

...
A drink for the "fig" disease; take bulot, and the netherward part of everthroat, and wild chervil, and cuckooosour, and aether; scrape these worts together, put them into a basin, let it stand for the space of a night, ere thou drink it. Work a fomentation thus; take the red ryden, put it in a trough, then heat stones very hot, lay them within the trough, and let the man sit on a stool over the fomentation, that it may reek him well, then the "fig" worms will fall on the beathing, and it will soon be well with him. Let him drink the drink before the beathing; if then he cannot pull through the beathing, let him drink the drink every day till it be all right with him.

Against pain of shoulders and arms; boil betony in ale, give it the man to drink frequently, and always smear him at the fire with wenwort.

I.
If a knee be sore, pound henbane and hemlock, foment therewith and lay on.

II.
If the foot be sore, pound and lay on elder leaves, and waybroad, and mugwort; and bind hot upon the foot.

III.
If thou be not able to stanch a bloodletting incision, take a new horses tord, dry it in the sun, rub it to dust thoroughly well, lay the dust very thick on a linen cloth; wrap up the wound with that.

III.
If milk be spoilt; bind together waybroad, and gith-rise, and cress, lay them on the milk pail, and set not the vessel down on the earth for seven nights.
LXXII.
Pyre realpe prih mehtgengan. pyl on butepan elehtan. hegenian. biceop pyre. peade madapan. emopleac. peald winne mid him bid pona pel.

LXXIII.
Zif men hio heapod ponne heo gehlenced alege pone man upperead hym. itacan aer jam eaxlum lege ponne hred breoper open pa ret plaej ponne hina on mid ylege bytle hio gap on juht Sona.

LXXIV.
Gif men nelle myltan hym metae nhperead clate y mepce y fundeornys leap pyl on ealap sele dhncan.

LXXV.
Vip pif zemædlan geberge on nealæ neptig madice; monjan by beage ne meg be ye zemædla pceffan.

LXXVI.
Vip reonebor cofstanze nud molim. hatte pyre peaxey be ynnendum peetre. zif py pa on be harails y under dinum heapod holste. y open dhner huher duinum. ne meg be deopol pceffan Inne ne utc.

LXXVII[1].
Vip heon penne zif he fie men on eonep offe on ofnum lime pyre clam of ynume megep. zan odesa doge zede agset hirt to y hlue ceflan lege on y him of y ye clam hatige do of pone lege ofnum pce on.

liv.

Work a salve against nocturnal goblin visitors; boil in butter lupins, hedgerife, bishopworts, red maythe, clopleek, salt; smear the man therewith, it will soon be well with him.

lv.

If a man's head-pan, or skull, be seemingly iron-bound lay the man with face upward, drive two stakes into the ground at the armpits, then lay a plank across over his feet, then strike on it thrice with a sledge beetle, the skull will come right soon.

Ivi.

If a man's meat will not digest, boil in ale the netherward part of clote, and marche, and leaves of saxifrage, give him that to drink.

Ivii.

Against a woman's chatter; taste at night fasting a root of radish, that day the chatter cannot harm thee.

Iviii.

Against temptation of the fiend, a wort hight red niolin, red stalk; it waxeth by running water: if thou hast it on thee, and under thy head bolster, and over thy house doors, the devil may not scathe thee, within nor without.

Iix.

For a "dry" wen; if it be on a man's knee, or on another limb, work a paste of sour rye groats or dough, add the white of an egg and brook cresses, lay on the limb till the paste gets hot, remove it then and lay another on.
LX.

Pyre yode eapcalpe hunder tunge mofoeaprd y fin-
greme y timpulle: tumhore mofoeaprd: ecelpeann leaf-
gapleac: eopleac do on pin odde on eed burg buph
dapenne cdad on py eape luo standan LIII. mhte aer pa
lune on do. Efti num eopleac y timpullan geemun
hyp miner to y pinq on py eape bun bdp yona fel:

LXI.

Pyre realpe yf aelpeyime y mhtezenan y bau
mannum pe beopol nud kaem: xennim corpulmunelan
pepinod bycecorpyrph: eelzepe: apeppote: beolone
haje pyrpe. lapan ippecel: hyp bepezan pyran: eop-
gleac: gapleac: hegemenan copun: zynjpe: pmul. do
pyrza on au ree fete under peepol jung opeb
LIII. mappan apyl on bytepune y on recaper uneppe
d0 halizep realzer peba on aepoh buph cdad: peepb pa
pyrza on ymende peepb. zft men hple ypel eoppe
people ofte aelp offe mhte gzenan: xunpe lyp ypliran
an pytt realpe y on lyp eagan do y Jae bup bun pe
lchoma pape fic. y pecelfa lune y sena gelone lyp
pinq bdp yona pelpe.

LXII.

Vid aelbale num byceor pyrph pmulx: eelzepe:
acelponan mofoeaprd: x zehalzodeq ehpeter maeleb
mayn: x Korn do aelpe hand pulle: behind calle ba
pyrzaz on ealpe bedup on yont paepe zehalzodeum

1 so is to be added.
Work a good ear salve thus; the netherward part of hounds tongue, and singreen, and sedum, the netherward part of garden hove, leaves of celandine, garlic, cropleek; put them into wine or vinegar, wring them through a coloured cloth into the ear; let the liquor stand for three nights before thou apply it. Again, take cropleek and sedum, pound them, add a little wine, and wring into the ear, it will soon be well with it.

Work thus a salve against the elfin race and nocturnal goblin visitors, and for the women with whom the devil hath carnal commerce; take the ewe hop plant, probably the female hop plant, wormwood, bishopwort, lupin, asthroat, henbane, harewort, vipers bugloss, heathberry plants, cropleek, garlic, grains of hedgerife, githrife, fennel; put these worts into a vessel, set them under the altar, sing over them nine masses, boil them in butter and sheeps grease, add much holy salt, strain through a cloth, throw the worts into running water. If any ill tempting occur to a man, or an elf or goblin night visitors come, smear his forehead with this salve, and put it on his eyes, and where his body is sore, and cense him with incense, and sign him frequently with the sign of the cross; his condition will soon be better.

Against elf disease; take bishopwort, fennel, lupin, the lower part of enchanters nightshade, and moss or lichen from the hallowed sign of Christ, and incense, of each a hand full; bind all the worts in a cloth, dip it thrice in hallowed font water, have sung over
LÆCE LOC.

L/LCE 121 a.
it three masses, one "Omnibus sanctis," another "Contra tribulationem," a third "Pro infirmis." Then put gledes in a glede pan, and lay the worts on: reek the man with the worts before nine in the morning, and at night, and sing a litany, and the credo, and the Pater noster, and write Christ's mark on each of his limbs, and take a little hand full of worts of the same kind similarly hallowed, and boil in milk, drop thrice some hallowed water into it, and let him sip of it before his meat; it will soon be well with him. For that ilk. Go on Thursday evening, when the sun is set, where thou knowest that helenium stands, then sing the "Benedicite," and "Pater noster," and a litany, and stick thy knife into the wort, make it stick fast, and go away: go again, when day and night just divide; at the same period go first to church and cross thyself, and commend thyself to God; then go in silence, and though anything soever of an awful sort or man a meet thee, say not thou to him any word, ere thou come to the wort, which on the evening before thou markedst; then sing the Benedicite, and the Pater noster, and a litany, delve up the wort, let the knife stick in it; go again as quick as thou art able to church, and lay it under the altar with the knife; let it lie till the sun be up, wash it afterwards, and make into a drink, and bishopwort, and lichen off a crucifix; boil in milk thrice, thrice pour holy water upon it, and sing over it the Paternoster, the Credo, and the Gloria in excelsis deo; and sing upon it a litany, and score with a sword round about it on three sides a cross, and then after that let the man drink the wort; soon will it be well with him. Again for that; lay these worts under the altar, have nine masses sung over them, incense, holy salt, three heads of cropleek, the netherward part of enchanters nightshade,

1 In the missal.
2 In early morning.
3 The same as "Pro quaestione necessitate."
peapde - celenan -num on morgeñ sceene pulne meoluce

\[\text{fol. 124 b.}\]

\[\text{fol. 125 a.}\]
helenium; take in the morning a cup full of milk, drop thrice some holy water into it, let the man sup it up as hot as he can; let him eat therewith three bits of enchanters nightshade, and when he hath a mind to rest, let him have in his chamber gledes, let him lay on the gledes στόματος and elfthone, and reek him therewith till he sweat, and reek the house all through; earnestly also sign the man with the sign of the cross, and when he is going to bed, let him eat three bits of helenium, and three of cropleek, and three of salt, and let him have a cup full of ale, and thrice drop holy water into it; let him sup up each bit, and afterwards rest himself. Let him do this for nine mornings and nine nights, it will soon be well with him. If a man hath elf hicket, his eyes are yellow, where they should be red. If thou have a will to cure the man, observe his gestures, and consider of what sex he be; if it be a man and looketh up, when thou first seest him, and the countenance be yellowish black, thou mayst cure the man thoroughly if he is not too long in the disease; if it is a woman and looketh down, when thou first seest her, and her countenance is livid red, thou mayst also cure that; if it has been upon the man longer than a twelvemonth and a day, and the aspect be such as this, then mayst thou amend it for a while, and notwithstanding mayst not entirely cure it. Write this writing, "Scriptum est, rex regum et dominus dominantium Veronica, Veronica, . . . IAO, ἅγιος, ἅγιος, ἅγιος, sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, dominus, deus sabaoth, amen, alleluia." Sing this over the drink and the writing, "Deus omnipotens, pater dominini nostri Iesu Christi, per impositionem huius scripture expelle a famulo tuo, here insert the name, omnem impetum castalidum de capite, de capillis, de

1 The miraculous portrait on the
kerchief of St. Veronica.

2 στόματος
erubro, de fronde, de linguæ, de publælinguæ, de guttare, de paucibuf, de dentibuf, de ocult, de naupibus, de mammis, de collo, de præclpis, de copde, de anima, de geniebus, de coxip, de pedibus, de compagibus, omnium membraorum meus et popul. amen.  ComponentFixture{magnifier}  

Pyrece tonne proto paten, juidan, Saluan, castru, ongouen. pa finepan pechhaedan mihereapde reper nuzian, dilec epop, zanleceu, iii. lucte, pindum, pepmod, impose, eklehp, euopa endela, mm, iii. epincem mid olenan membroirom aj cpeb, pax qui, num bonné, iz zepmiz im epincem mid open pam spincu i sing pri hlep open. Semy omnipotent paten domni, nostru, ines epau peh Insponsionem humi seufunc 1 et peh zuftum humi 5 expelle diabolum a pamulo tuo, n. 2 i cpeb, 

i paten, nostru, pat iz zepmiz on pam spincu i mu epincem mid him on aelum liame xii cpeb fignu epincis xii copermisate in uitam eternam, amen.  ComponentFixture{magnifier}  

If pe ne lyfte hât liame pelme offe spa zepunh spa he zefibboz hebbbe i fenghe fpa he pelofz cumus, peh epictz maeg ríp aelpe poudent coftunhge.
"cerebro, defronte, de lingua, de sublingua, de guttura, de fancibus, de dentibus, de oculis, de maribus, de auribus, de manibus, de collo, de brachiis, de corde, de anima, de genibus, de coxis, de pedibus, de compaginibus omnium membrorum intus et foris. Amen."

Then work up a drink thus; font water, rue, sage, cassuck, dragons, the netherward part of the smooth waybroad, feverfue, a head of dill, three cloves of garlic, fennel, wormwood, lovage, lupin, of all equal quantities; write a cross three times with the oil of unction, and say, "Pax tibi." Then take the writing, describe a cross with it over the drink, and sing this over it, "Dominus omnipotens, pater domini nostri Iesu Christi, per positionem huius scripture et per gustum huius expelle diabolum a famulo tuo;" here insert the name, and the Credo, and Paternoster. Wet the writing in the drink, and write a cross with it on every limb, and say, "Signum crucis Christi conservet te in vitam aeternam. Amen." If it listeth thee not to take this trouble, bid the man himself, or whomsoever he may have nearest sib to him, to do it, and let him cross him as well as he can. This craft is powerful against every temptation of the fiend.

I:iii.

If a man is in the water elf disease, then are the nails of his hand livid, and the eyes tearful, and he will look downwards. Give him this for a leechdom; everthroat, cassuck, the netherward part of tane, a yew berry, lupin, helenum, a head of marsh mallow, fen mint, dill, lily, attorlothe, pulegium, marrubium, dock, elder, fel terre, or lesser centaury, wormwood, strawberry leaves, consolida; pour them over with ale, add holy water, sing this charm over them thrice:—

I have wreathed round the wounds
the best of healing wreaths,
bumpzon ne mundian ne peologan · ne hoppetan ne mund paco frau · ne doli diopian · sce hihi pelc heald heale pieze · ne ace pe pon ma pe eopfan on cape ace · Sing pip manezum rihum · eopfe pe on hepe eallum hipe milzum s` magenuma · jap talbor mon magz fingsan ón mund.

.LXIII.

Pip deople lipe drene ñ unzemynde do on ealu cappie · eletrpan mojian · minul onzpe · bonomie · mund heolope · mepte mude · pepmora · metze · elene · selprone · pulper comb · zefien .xii. maþtan opep jam brenne ñ bynne linib lib pona pel. Drene pip deopley costunga · pepan pore epopleac · eletrpe · onzpe · bifeecop pupe · minul · cappie · bonomie · zehalga jap pynta do on ealu haliz rater · y fie pe drene par mone par pe feoca man mone fie · y finle ar ñ mon pe he bynne sing pyapa opep jam brenne · dem. In nomme tuo rihum me ræe.

.LXV.

Zif man fie zëgymed ñ pu lime zælaemian peyle · zefoen ñ he fie topeapd ponne pu ingaaz ponne mag he libban · zif he pe fie jæmpeapd ne zmet ñu lime ahze · zif he libban mage pyl on buterpan bonomian ·
that the baneful sores may
neither burn nor burst,
nor find their way further,
nor turn foul and fallow,
nor thump and throb on,
nor be wicked wounds,
nor dig deeply down;
but he himself may hold
in a way to health.
Let it ache thee no more,
than ear in earth
Sing also this many times, "May earth bear on
thée with all her might and main." These charms
a man may sing over a wound.

lixiv.

A lithe drink against a devil and dementedness. Put into ale cassuck, roots of lupin, fennel, ontre, betony, hindheal, marche, rue, wormwood, nepeta, heli-
nium, elftone, wolf's comb; sing twelve masses over
the drink, and let the man drink, it will soon be well
with him. A drink against temptations of the devil;
tuftythorn, cropleek, lupin, ontre, bishopwort, fennel,
cassuck, betony; hallow these worts, put into some ale
some holy water, and let the drink be in the same
chamber as the sick man, and constantly before he
drinketh sing thrice over the drink, "Deus! In
nomine tuo salvum me fac."

lixv.

If a man be overlooked, and thou must cure him,
see that his face be turned to thee when thou goest
in, then he may live; if his face be turned from thee,
have thou nothing to do with him. If he may live,

1 In the grave.
2 This seems intended to quell the elf.
3 By a formula of benediction.
LÆCE BOC.

Supply meolecum.
boil in butter betony, githrife, yarrow, pulegium, pellitory; wring through a cloth, let it stand, heat a cup full in milk warm from the cow, put five pieces of the salve into it; let the man sup up that at night fasting, and let him eat fresh flesh in the part where it is fattest: and at night take the salve and comfort the wound with old lard or with fresh butter; when it is clean, and a good red, leech with the same salve, and let it not unite, if it be clean; make it unite afterwards. If it will not for this leechdom get better, boil in milk the red yarrow, and fennel, and flaxwort, of all equal quantities, let them boil five times, wring through a cloth. Brew up a pretty strong brewit upon this, with wheat meal, shave a piece of good wax into it, and shake up together; let it cool, take three little bits of hares wool, wind them on the outside about with the brewit, that he may swallow them, and let him sup it up with milk warm from the cow.

Ixvi.

A drink, if the "dry" disease be on a man; take the netherward part of these worts, fennel, bishopwort, asthroat, of all equal quantities; of these two following more than of the others, the upward part of rue, and betony; pour them over with clear ale, and sing three masses over them, and let the man drink about two days from the time when it was poured over, before his meat and after.

Ixvii.

For one devil sick; put into holy water and into ale, bishopwort, hind heal, agrimony, alexanders, githrife; give to the man to drink. Again, cassuck, tufty thorn, stonecrop, lupin, fennel, everthroat, cropleek; pour over them similarly. Again, a spew drink against the devil; take a mickle hand full of sedge, and gladden,
pulle fecere • j gliedeman bo on pannan • geos milcelne
bollan pulne calaf on beypul healp gezim. XX. lyb-
coerma bo on ʒi bip ʒoð dpene pip beople.

[LVIII]

Leohet dpene pip peden heohte elehpne • byceop pyt
ælfrone • elene • opopleæ • hand luolołe • ontre • elatex-
num þar pyrta bonne ʒaeg ʒi milt feast • fing ærefte
on epiuncen letama • ʒi cepedan • ʒi paterp norșen • gæng
ind þu fange to pap pyrtim ymbga lye þyra æp þu
hie mune • ʒa æf ʒo epiuncen geþing .XII. maepan
opěp þam pyrtim bonne þu hie ofgeotn hæbbe.

. LXVIII.

ʒi ʒin men þe mazan æfupoð þ pophumden • zeum holen
leapæ miel te þa hand pulla þerpecapþa þripe finale pyl þon
meoluum ip ŋi hie ʒyn pel meapipþa hæad mailum
ete bonne .VI. þnaed • on norþen .III. ð þon æpen .III.
ʒi æfep hir mete • do þip .IIIIZ. milt læŋ ʒi ʒif hine
peart þie.

ʒi ʒif mon bip aþunden ete pîdan ʒi ðpince he bip
hal.

þip mazan þeþce pîdan þwed þ eþce feolþop þ eecd
berþen on nealpe neþtig. Êft ðrin on eecd ʒi on paterp
polleian rele þpincean fona þi pape toþht.

. LXX.

Vip pambe þeþce ðeþeot polleian ʒi ðpince ʒi þume
bünde to þam napolan • þi þite zeoþne ði hio pyrþ aþeþ
ne æþþe pona bip pel.
put them into a pan, pour a mickle bowl full of ale
upon them; boil half, rub fine twenty libcorns, put
them into it; this is a good drink against the devil.

Ixviii.

A light drink for the wood heart; lupin, bishop-
wort, enchanters nightshade, helenium, copleek, hind-
heat, ourte, elote. Take these worts when day and
night divide; sing first in church a litany, and a
Credo, and a Pater noster, with the song go to the
warts, go thrice around them, before thou touch them;
and go again to church, sing twelve masses over the
warts when thou hast poured —\(^1\) over them.

Ixix.

1. If a mans stomach be soured and swollen; take
holly leaves, two mickle hands full, scrape them very
small, boil them in milk till they be pretty tender, pick
them out by a bit at a time; then let the man eat six
bits, in a morning three, and in evening three, and after
his meat. Thus do for nine days, longer if need be.

2. If a man be swollen, let him cat rue and drink
it; he will be well.

3. For pain of maw; let the man taste at night
fasting, seed of rue, and quicksilver, and vinegar.
Again, rub pulegium into vinegar and into water, give
the man to drink, soon the soreness glideth away.

Ixx.

1. For wamb wark; drench in —\(^2\) pulegium, and
let him drink it and bind some to his navel, and let
him earnestly beware that the wort do not glide
away. Soon he will be well.

\(^1\) Not mentioned; to be supplied \(^2\) The liquid is not mentioned.

from above.
LXXI.

Pip magan paepce rund hifler hone grepae 1 meaph pe bip on bain hearde pele him etan mid hatan ele.

Uip pambe headneppe zeolpana zypepa gip on caeld pecep pele him duman.

LXXII.

Vip saepce zeolpana adle bifeor par pyrte mid frihe beope - ribban hand pulle - epie munda hand pulle .viii. fueda nipepeardpe acpepotsan - j .viii. nipepeardpe coelenan.

Eft bile celendepe . Saluan mert pyl on fipsum beope j hot fie paec - j grene - nis nipepeardpe coelenan zeafip on humig ete ipe manige fueda ipe lie maege zeapmecx par opecey peene pulhe aettet j eal j pase ete repepen plaepf j nan opep.

LXXIII.

Zif men fie mnelce uce zeena galluc apping pumh elad on cu peapme melole . paet pime handa peep on j xedoe j mnelce on hone man zeefope mid seolce pyl him ponne galluc .viii. meznat butan him leng peape: fie peb him mid peplice laenne plaepf

1 The MS. has a stop after grepae.
2. For maw pain; give the man to eat the green marrow which is in the head of a wood thistle, with hot oil.

3. For hardness of wamb; cleanse githcorns, rub them fine into cold water, give to the man to drink.

Ixxi.

Against carbuncle; rub sage with honey, smear therewith, soon he will be well. Again, work a salve, take a hand full of spring wort, and a hand full of way broad and a hand full of maythe, and a hand full of the netherward part of dock, that namely which will swim; boil in butter, clear off the salt and the foam, add a little English honey, put over a fire, boil it; when it boileth sing three Pater noster over it, remove it again, then sing nine Pater noster, and boil it thrice, and so frequently; remove it, and after that cure with it.

Ixxii.

1. For the yellow disease; souse these worts in strong beer; of ribwort a hand full, of quickbeam rind a hand full, nine bits of the netherward part of ashthroat, and nine of the lower part of helenium.

2. Again, boil dill, coriander, most of sage, in strong beer, that it may be thick and green; take the netherward part of helenium, cut it up into honey, let the patient eat as many bits as he can; let him drink after it a cup full of the drink, as above; and all the time let him eat sheep flesh and none other.

Ixxiii.

If a mans bowel be out, pound gallue, wring through a cloth into milk warm from the cow, wet thy hands therein, and put back the bowel into the man, sew up with silk, then boil him for nine mornings gallue, that is, comfrey, except need be for a longer time, feed him with fresh hens flesh.
Perhaps one folio is missing.

There is some writing along the margin of the last page, the few readable syllables of which are unintelligible.

\[ \text{Sila dpa bind p . . . . . pod p} \text{i . . . . . . . A Byp} \text{m i p bren}. \]
The following glossary relies almost entirely upon original authorities; upon a collation of the manuscript ancient extant glossaries with their printed editions, which have been falsified by ignorant conjectures; and upon a careful examination of many Saxon volumes never yet published. No reliance has been placed on modern productions, in the way of dictionaries; they will be found full of errors. Every article either supplies a deficiency or corrects an error; but our limits will not admit of the insertion of every correction prepared for the press. Corrections were, of course, to be accompanied by their proofs, and this adds to the length of the various articles. Some refer to genders or declensions or terminations, for an exact knowledge of our Oldest English is impossible, as long as students are deceived on these elementary points. The most important printed texts of Saxon works have been collated from beginning to end, letter by letter, with the original manuscripts. The modern editions in particular are, sometimes, very faulty.

In the names of plants the reader will observe that a name, however wrong, is within its own bounds, still

1 See SHRINE (Williams and Norgate).
a name. Mistakes often thrive, and even overpower a true old tradition. Many decided spirits would have all error thrown over, but to do so, would render our collection less complete.

The order of the letters is so arranged that K goes with C, Y with I, and P0rn is last of all.
### TABLE OF CONTRACTIONS.

#### PRINTED BOOKS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Book/Source</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.G.</td>
<td>Ælfries Grammar, ed. Somner</td>
<td>quoted by pages and lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.R.</td>
<td>Adrian and Ritheus, ed. Kemble</td>
<td>by pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.W.</td>
<td>Ælfrics Will, reprint 1828</td>
<td>by pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bw.</td>
<td>Beowulf, ed. Grandtvig</td>
<td>collated with MS., by lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cæd.</td>
<td>Caedmon, if Caedmon, by the pages and lines of the original MS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D.</td>
<td>Codex Diplomaticus, by numbers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.E.</td>
<td>Codex Exoniensis, by pages, ed. Thorpe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch.</td>
<td>Charms, Leechdoms, Vol. I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD.</td>
<td>(Dooms) Laws and Institutes, ed. 1840, by pages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dief.</td>
<td>Glossarium Diefenbæhi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.F.</td>
<td>Fight at Finnesburg, ed. Thorpe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Goodwins Andrew and Verox.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.S.</td>
<td>Goodwins Guðlac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hom.</td>
<td>Ælfriec Homilies, ed. Thorpe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Mones Glossaries in Quellen und Forschungen, von F. J. Mone, 1830.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>Narratunculæ, 1861. (Russell Smith.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.T.</td>
<td>Orosius, ed. Thorpe, by pages and lines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad.</td>
<td>Medicina de Quadrupedibus, Leechdoms, Vol. I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runl.</td>
<td>The Runlios, or Runelay, quoted by articles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.II.</td>
<td>Shrine, where some Saxon pieces are printed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.S.</td>
<td>Solomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSpp.</td>
<td>Spoon and Sparrow, for etymology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTRACTIONS.

IN MANUSCRIPT.

Generally cited by folios.

xii.Ab. De xii. Abusivis. MS. C.C.C.
BL. Blooms, or Flores Soliloquiorum.
D.G. Dialogues of Gregorius, MS. C.C.C.
Διδαξ. The treatise περὶ διδαξων, in Leechdoms, Vol. III.
F.D. De Falsis Dis. MS. C.C.C.
F.L. Fourth Leechdoms, for publication in Leechdoms, Vol. III.
G.D. Dialogues of Gregorius, MS. Cotton.
HID. Liber de Hida.
M.H. Minster Homilies of Ælfric, except Sigewulfi responses, de xii. Abusivis, and de Falsis Dis.
P.A. The Liber Pastoralis of King Ælfred, MS. Hatt.
R.M. Rule of Mynches.
Se. Liber Scintillatorum.
SMD. Somniorum Diversitas.

GLOSSARIES.

Gl. C. An early Glossary in MS.
Gl. Dun. An old Glossary in the library of the cathedral at Durham. The compiler had used the Saxon Herbarium, as in Lactuca leporina.
Gl. M. A manuscript on vellum, the property of Rev. W. D. Macray.
Gl. M.M. Glossary of Moyen Moutier, printed, but unpublished.
Mone. Glossaries printed by Mone, in Quellen und Forschungen, Aachen und Leipsig, 8vo., 1830. The herb glossary fetches from Hb. Used MS. B.
N. Bakers Northamptonshire Gl.
Gl. R. Junius transcript of the Rubens MS. Glossary, MS.
Gl. Somn. The Glossaries printed by Somner, in Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum. Oxonii, fol., 1659, printed with errors from Gl. R.
Other manuscript Glossaries numbering about fifteen.
A, as prefix, is a shorter form of—1. And, as in abidan, for andibidan.
2. On, as in among, for onmang, and aweg, for onweg, both of which are occasionally parallel MS. readings. See MII. 115 a, with var. lect.
3. Un, as in atynan, open, for untytan.
4. Of, as in acalan for ofacalan. Hom. II. 248.
5. Emb. as in ymbutan, abutan, and by apokope buton.
6. Ge, as in alefed, for gelefed.

Acumba, -an, masc.? oakum, stopa. Cf. "Coarse fibres among wool are kempks," Gl. N. Putamina, acuman, acumba, Gl. Mone, p. 398 a, p. 407 a, as consisting of coarse fibres. Νάφθα is an approximation only, explained in SH. p. 10. Similarly "Napta, genus fomenti, i.e. "tyndir," Gl. M. M. p. 159 b. Acumba in ashes seems administered as a substitute for Χρύδων. Lib. I. i. 15; xxxiii. i; xlvii. 3.

Æ, as prefix, is commonly a shorter form of Æf, which answers to the Latin Ob, in the sense of annoyance, as in Officere and the like. Thus Æthylgan, Æcyrf. Bed. 552, l. 13; Æmod.

Æc, Ac, gen. -e, fem., oak, quercus robor. Same as astah, Hom. II. 150, got up into an oak. Of Æc Æc, C.D. 570, p. 78. Æcæ, Æcæ, Æçæ, Æçæ, Æ. Gen. Ace,

Æc—cont.
2. As a letter of the alphabet the same word is masc., gen. —es. Acary τρέγεν harṣelap ḫpa rume, C.E. 429, two As and two Hs along with them.

Æcelma, gen. an, masc. a chillblain, mula. Gl. Mone, p. 359 b. "Mula est quedam "infirmitas in homine quae nocatur "gybechos," Gl. Harl. 3888, that is, kibe of heel. In Italian, "mule, kibes, chil-"blanes" (Florio). In French, "mule, "a kibe" (Cotgrave). Palagra, æcelma, Gl. Cleop., where understand podagra and footsore. The word is compounded of Æ for Æγ, signifying annoyance, cel, chill, and the participial man. SSSpp., art. 943.

Ædre, vein, rena, gen. both —e, and —an, fem., Lib. I. i. 13; II. xviii.; II. xxxii., etc. Hb. iv. 4. On obrum monfe Æa æcan beðn geworden, N. p. 49, in the second month the veins are formed. S.S. 148, 192.

2. pl. kidneys, renes. R.M. 69, a. Hb. lxxxvi. 3; cxxix. 3. Paris Ps. cxxviii. 11.
3. In the sense of water spring found neat, bæt vætæædre, perhaps by attraction. Hom. II. 144. Ealle corðæ æædre onsprungon onegæ ūstæædre ææde oflode. MS. C.C.C. 419, p. 42.

Æferðe, gen. —an, fem.? an herb unknown. Lib. I. xxxiii. 2, etc.
GLOSSARY.

Ægwyrt, gen. -e, fem., eggwort, dande-
lim, leontodon taraxacum: like Germ.
Eyerblume, from the round form of the
pappus. Laen. 40.

Ællisdeanne, from elf, elf, and side, masc.
manners, as Doct. p. 43, l. 21, p. 131, l. 10,
often taken in a good sense as morals.
Li. I. lxiv. The termination -en, like
-wor, -inus, does not always relate to
metals and materials, but as in fyrten,
distant, myrtens, mortuary, is more general.
We may therefore take this word as the
accusative of an adjective. It is, how-
ever, possible that it may be a substan-
tive. Laen. 11.

Ællsoða. See Sogoða. Li. III. liii.

Ællsone, gen. -an: fem. ? probably cir-
cea lutetiana, sweetwaters nightshade,
which in old Dutch is Alfrancke. Li.
I. xxxii. 4; II. iiiii.

Æpenning, masc., gen. -er, a medlar, fruit of
mespilus germanica. Li. II. ii. 2. See
the passage and the glossarial openpeny,
mespilen.

Æppel, gen. -plae, masc. in sing. pl.-plae,
Also a soft fruit, as fruit of the bramble.
Li. I. lxiv.; III. xlii. Fingerepla, dotes,
M.H. 131 b. A translation of Δασκυλον.
Copæppel, Numb. xi. 3, a cucumber.
Fic æppel, a lye (Lye), pl. receppel,
Matth. vii. 16; Luke vi. 44. Palnæpela,
Li. II. i.; II. xxxvi. SSpp. 543.


3. The ball of the eye, with pl. masc.
On æpp rænigæån cañum beoð ða æppal hale. Ac ða þæraþ ðæntægn.
P.A. 15, a. In the eyes of the bleared
the balls are healthy, but the lids swollen.
Se ðær æppel þæra ðæntægn, M.H.
98 b, the ball of one eye was emptied
of its crystalline, aqueous, and vitreous
humours. Applied less exactly as a
translation of pupilla, Doct. p. 132, l. 25.

Æpse, gen. -an, fem.? the aspen, populus
 tremula. Li. I. xxxvi. SH. 25. The
last syllable in the modern name repre-
sents the case endings. Æps occurs in

Æpse—cont.

the glossaries, and Li. III. xxxix: it is
regarded by Ælfric in Gr. as Abies.

Æsce, gen. -es, masc. C.D. 461, the ash,
fracinus excelsior. See topheæææ. C.E.
429.

Ceaster æse, helleborus niger, black
hellebore, which has leaves like those of
the ash. "Ellorus (read Hellebors),
"peæ beæge (mad berry) vel ocafeæ

Æsce. gen. -an, fem., ash, cisus. Li. I.
xxxviii. 4. Quad. iii. 4. Axe þa eææ
7 on axan leoa. Cinis es et in cineæ
ulue. Se.11, a. Æ.G. 11, 47. C.E. 213,

Æscepoce, gen. -an, fem. 1. Verbena
officinalis. Ib. iv., with the drawing.
Verbenaca, in MS. Bodley 130, is drawn
and glossed Verbena, vervain. Also
Veruy in MS. T. Verbecana in
Dodoens is Vervain. "Verveyne,
"Veruca vocatur greece ierobotanum
"vel perierion et dictur verbena
"quia virtutibus plena," MS. Douce,
290. MS. G. has a gl. "Taubencropf,"
which, as I learn from Adelung, is
Verbena. "Hiera quam Latini Ber-
"benam nocant idea a grecis hoc
"nomen acceptit quod sacerdotes eam
"purificationibus adhiber consueve-
"runt." MS. Harl. 5264, fol. 56, b.
III. 72.

2. Annuosa, which is found in a few
glossaries, is a mere blunder for anchusa,
translated in Ib. ci. 3, by ashtroat.

Ashweed is this in Mylnes Indigenous
Botany. This plant I take to be meant
by the Ferula of Gl. M.M., Gl. Dun.,
Somner Lex., Gl. Brux. The Ferula
communis, or fenul giant, is not a
native of England, and under all cir-
sumstances, would either not have an
English name or one extended to plants
of a similar aspect, even if smaller.
This Ægopodium is often called Angolec,
Ahwanan—cont.

heart will break (to mourn), when I behold their pain. Vzans ryepum ahweneh y hynarp oprovode, MS. C.C.C. 419, p. 246. Let us comfort the distressed and encourage the despairing. Cf. DD. 139, xlvi. Ahepun, to lather. Lb. I. liv. See Leåçor. It is for Gelekpan.


Anapym, Ons worm, masc. Lb. I. xlvii. 1.

In the Ynglinga Saga, Anasott is said to have taken its name from On, a king of Sweden, who prolonged his own life by sacrificing from time to time of his sons to Woden. Šidan andæwist on konungr, ok er hann heyja at Uppsala. Tæ er sidan kellut Anasott er maðr dey verklaus af Eli. Heimsfringla, Ynglinga S. xxix. Then expired king On, and was buried at Upsal. It was afterwards called Oon-sickness, when a man dies from old age, without agony. That the former element in Anapym, Anasott, is the same cannot be doubtful.

Anýlbe, unique (unicus, singularis), Lb. I. ii. 9. Cf. Zwispild, geminus, bifomis. (Grafl.)

Antre. See Onłre. Lb. II. li.

Arendan. Lb. II. lii.


Arod, an herb, probably arum, *Apor. Lb. III. xiii. Lacn. 2. Thus Cymed for Cymen.

Ap ōm, copperas. The reading of the MS. in Lb. II. xv. is sap ōm, translating metæ xelákndv leion (kai méli ty ólyge óvaladbv). Xalakndos is green virid. But it is also brass rust, erugo, and the
true reading may be ap ãm. The word copperas is commonly used for either the green rust of copper, or the green vitriol with which the kitchenmaid cleans brass pans; from its ambiguity it was convenient. ÆÌJÎ points to the levigated rust.

Asarum, asarabacca, asarum Europæum. Lb. II. xiv. Foles foot is Tussilago farfara.

Asiftan, to sift. Lb. I. ii. 20.

Aslawen, struck, stricken, from apæan, for ‡ aãlan, a collateral form. Contents, Lb. I. lvi. = aãlan in text. So canec becomes canepan, canuan.

Asprindlad, ripped up and spanned open with tenter hooks. Lb. II. xxiv. From sprindel, tendicum, Gl. C., a tenter hook.

Cf. Spreissel, Schmeller, Bayerisches Worterbuch, IV, p. 593.

Arpum, a Latin word, Smyrnium olas-trum. Lb. I. ii. 20, etc.

Astrilæ, gen. ën; "venom-loather," panicum crus galli. In Hb. xlv. astrilaæ is galli crus, and were there doubt, it seems removed by MSS. G. T. A., which draw the p. sanguinale, Linn., now called digitaria sanguinalis. These two grasses are included together in the "cocksleg," hahnenbein of the Germans. The corresponding article in MS. Bodley, 130, gives the name sanguinaria, and the old gloss is Bòdswr, with a later of the 14th century, "Bòdswarte." Sanguinaria is often glossed as shepherds purse, thlaspi or capsella bursa pastoris, or as tormentilla, these being esteemed stanchers of blood, or as polygonum; but in this instance it must be as above, d. sanguinalis. With these testimonies it is vain to consider how such virtue was attributed to a grass. Did they confuse panicum with panea? The glossaries give no real help. "Atrilla, "attorlathe," Gl. Dun., where atrilla seems to be astrilæ with a Latin termination. "Astrilla," Gl. Sloane, 146.

Astrilæ—cont.


Aurigo is interpreted by Du Cange la jaunisse, the jaundice. This rendering is supported by the etymon aurum, gold, and by authority; aurigo, color in auro, sicut in potibus accipitris, i. gesousch, Gl. E. vol. ii. p. 992 a, the colour one sees in gold, as in a hawks feet, the yellow sickness. Gelisnitger, ictericus, aurunosus, Graff. vol. vi. col. 142. Our text, however, interprets aurugo, as a tugging or drawing of the sinews, Hb. Perhaps this may be explained by observing that aurunosus is glossed arcanus, Du Cange; aurunosus, arcanus, Gl. Isid. Not very differently from our text; "Arcatus, gyómyole "æsl," Gl. R. p. 11, ult., read arcanus, and it may be, xéole, or muscle; whence it might well be supposed that δπισβότος was meant, a term applied to bows, bent back the opposite way to their natural curvature, especially true of horn bows, Gortynia cornua, and to persons suffering under that extreme form of tetanus, in which the feet and head are drawn back till they touch. Aurigo is also, in Apul. lxxvii., morbus regias, which was another mediæval name for the jaundice; Graff. vol. vi.,
GLOSSARY.

371

Anugo—cont.

141. Graff's mark of interrogation at the word Gelbsucht, would be removed by the publication of our texts.

Ab'pean, †-æpean, -æpen, turn, conulate. See Æpean. Lb. i. xlv. 5.

Ab'yn, press. Lb. i. viii. 2. His eyes æpæpon urāγυε or ἅμα εἰχάθυμγμν, MH, 98 b, were before thrust out of their sockets. See Ἀβύν.

B.

Ban—1. A bone.


Banύρ, fem., gen. in –e. 1. bonewort, viola, not blue violet, but viola lactea, white violet, and v. lutea, Heartsease. In Hb. elev. 1, bonewort is in the Latin version of Dioskorides, (not existing in the Hellenic) " viola alba:" in Hb. exxvi. it is also distinguished from viola purpurea in art. exxvi. Lb. I. i. 15.

2. Bellis perennis, daisy, ὁ δάσερ ραγά; but at a period later than our text; and perhaps by error. " Consolida minor, "_daysay, venwort, idem bonewort," Gl. Harl. 3388. " Consolida minor. i. bone-

A few, " Gl. M. " Consolida minor, days-


"minor. Dayse is an herbe that sum

"men callet hembrisworte oper bone-

"wort," Gl. Douce, 290. " Consolida

"minor. i. petit conferi. anglice days-

"hege. habet florem album," Gl. Raw-

linson, c. 607. Benwort, daisy, (Dick-

insons Cumberland Gl. in add.)

3. Erythraea centaureum, if we trust " centaurea minor, banύρ," Gl. Sonn., p. 64 b, 18. The wort is said to have κρόποπ, μπονς, either racemes or

banύρ—cont.

umbels or cymes, which applies better to this lesser centaury than to heartsease or to daisy. Lb. II. li. 2.


Ba'dian, to bathe, is to be distinguished from Be'dian, to beathe or warm. In the Lb. MS. fol. 92 a, the penman first had written e, but this he erased to put a. But as the old idea of a bath did not include cold water, the words are nearly allied.

Belene, beolene, gen. –an, fem. ? henbane, ὡυςεγαμαν ὄμιρε. Lb. v. Lb. I. ii. 22; i. iii. 3. Another name is heme belle, from its bell shaped capsules, which are drawn in MS. V., and from them the name belene, seems derived; belle, a bell; bellum, furnished with bells; and the final e is the usual final distinctive form of names of worts. The modern name henbane is independent, and derived from its poisonous qualities; another is hemepol, with the same sense.

Beope, bark, latratus. Hb. lxvii. 2. Ge-

beope, Sc. 55 b. Æ.G. 2, 44.


Beorýr, fem., beewort, sweet flag, acorus calamus. Hb. vii. 2. Marabium, hune " vel beorýr," Gl. Cleop. fol. 61 a, wrong. In Hb. vii. a synonym in the Latin is Veneria, and the mediaeval marginal annotations on Dioskorides give on Ἀκορός (not Acorus), οἱ δὲ, χόρος, Ἀφροδιτίας, Ὀρυθοῖōν δερίζα, οἱ δὲ, ναυτικὰ βάλτιξ, Γάλλων πετερακοσσάς; that is, Acor-

um is called in Latin Veneria, and by the Gauls peper apium (for apum), becc pepper: (for the Celtic use of kappa instead of pi, see SSpp. art. 20). What our text says about bees, is to be under-
Beopýt — cont.

stood, as that the word will induce an unsettled swarm of bees to reconcile themselves to an offered hive: hence it was reasonably called bee-wort: and so Dioskorides, of Acorum says, that the roots are not in smell unpleasant; τῇ ὁσμῇ οὐκ ἐπιθέσει. In MS. V. the root chiefly is drawn, and the figure corresponds minutely with the description in Dioskorides, that they, for he uses a plural, are not straight grown, but oblique and superficial, divided by knots; οὗτοι εἰς ἑνὸ περιφερείας ἄλλα πλαγίας καὶ εἰς ἑπιθέσεις, γένναι διελιμήταις. That he adds ἐπολέκους, whitish, while the English drawing has a strong red, may be set down to the artistic tastes of the painter. The drawing in MS. L. is very similar. Somners Gl. p. 63 a, line 59, translates apiago by beowyrt. In MS. Bodley, 150, venerica is drawn as acomum, with a large creeping root, and glossed "lemre" for the English name. Dorsten calls the roots of acomus "rubicundas," as coloured in MS. V., and on this ground several glossaries make acomus — madder. The χῶρα of the margin of Dioskorides is another form of acomus, and Αφροδίτεις has the same sense as venerica. MS. G. figures a crow foot, with gl. "honexs."


Besengian, to singe. Lb. I. ii. See Sengian.

Besoredan, to enpurple. Lb. I. xvii. 1; from boso, purple, and read, red.

Byðen, gen. —e, fem., a bucket: used in Lb. I. xxxii. 2, with a perforated stool, and thus evidently the modern bidet.

Bympýp, fem., gen. in —e, a rush, a iunex or carex or batonum umbellatus, as in German.

Bympýgerne, fem., gen. —an, —can, a mul- Berry. Lb. II. xxx. 2. Moros, mulberry trees, Ps. lxxvii. 52, is translated by ὄμηρα and by mapbeanar. Spelm. Beopýpene, diamon, Gl. in Lye, a drink made from mulberries with honey.

Bypla, masc., gen. —au, the barrel, in the horse keepers sense: Lb. I. lxxviii. 3, from the context and the modern word. As, however, there is but this known example, it may be perineum, like bære, in Molhech. Cf. "Burlings, the tails" and other parts, which are taken from "lams when sheared. Burl, to take such "wool from lambs as is dirtied, or liable "to additional deterioration from their "laxity of body." Salopia antiqua Gl. Biopýppyr, fem. gen. in —e, bishopswort, ammi matus. (Skinner, Nemuch, Florio, Cotgrave, Lovell, Culpeper.) This is medicinal, but foreign, and must be taken as cultivated by our "herborists," as Lyte says of it. Bishops weed synonymous. Skinner. So we read "the southern" bishopwort, Lb. II. liv.

2. Verbena officinalis? if we trust Gl. Somn. p. 64 a, 1, with p. 66 [63] b, 32.


Biopýpyppyr peo leyer, the lesser bishopswort, betonica officinalis. "Betonic- "nica," Gl. Somn.p.64a,49; Gl. Arund. 42; Gl. Dun.; Gl. Mone, p. 320 b; Gl. Faust; Hb. i.; but Skinner says "be- "tonica aquatica," which is scrophularia aquatica, Bot.; and Culpeper says, "water betony, in Yorkshire bishops "leaves."

Birce, gen. —e, masc. 1. a bite, 2. a cancer. 1. pl. bire, Quad. xiii. 7; Isl.

bit, a bite, is neuter (B.H.). Biz, ohg., biss in Germ., are masc. The word is followed by heo, Quadr. xi. 7, but that will be an error. Shire also and others have final e. Lb. I. xliv. 1.


2. Ink, encaustum, DD, 395.
GLOSSARY.

Bropan, pract. f bleop, pp. blopen, to blow, bloom, blossom, flore. ῼχοπα he ῶῆβ
repliche blopan, M.Sp. p. 16. Trees he shall cause suddenly to bloom. Mid
blowendum wyrtun, Hom. H. 352, with blooming worts. Os' la
becommon to pumun yemenud melba rąneg
geblopen, M.H. 29 b. Till they came to a shining plain, fair and blooming
("fairly blown"). C.E. 199, 200, etc.

Bo'gen, See Bo'gen, convertible, Lb. p. 310, note. Lb. III. iv. xxvi. xxx. lxii. i.
Box, neut.? Lb. II. ix. 14. tobłeacm
realjboxe, Mark xiv. 3. Buxus, box
țięp. Buxum, jępeaqueen box, Ė.G.
5, ult. It is therefore direct from the
late Latin, and seems to follow its gender.

Bo'gen, gen. -ę; probably wild thyme, thy-
ras serpyllum. Bo'pence, Lb. III. iv. In
Hb. lxxxi. bo'ken is rosemary, which is
a native of the south of Europe. In
Hb. exlix. it is employed to translate
thyme, and this is native to England.

"Loliun, bo'gen," Gl. Somm., p. 77 a,
but darnel is not to the unskilled eye
at all like thyme and rosemary; it
seems however to be considered only
as a mean herb by the glossator.
The drawing in MS. V., fol. 39 d,
has not simple leaves as for either rose-
mary or thyme it should have (II.), but
it may be the artists view of either.

"Rosmarinus, sundew vel bothen vel
fell medere," Gl. Dun. "Rosmarinus,
"sundew," Gl. Mone, p. 322 b.; this
is a failure to translate ros marinus as
sea dew; our sundew or droscoe is wholly
different. In MS. Bodley, 130, there is
no drawing of rosmarinus, but a hand of
the 14th century has glossed the article
"fell medere;" this seems to come of
very careless observation. "Rosmarini-
White bothen is great daisie, says
Gerarde.

Bpecan, brittle. Lb. cxl. 1. εὔθραυστος.
Bpecan, verb reflexive, bpecan lune,
make an effort to spew. Lb. II. lii. 1,
"Bra ky or castyn or spewe, vorno
cevoe." Prompt. Parv. "Bra kyngre or
"parbrakynes, remitas, cevoites," id.

Bpecbe? a particular of alone; nāt bpecbe.
Lb. III. ii. 1. Cf. Brecepel, stragulha,
Bregen, C.E. 219, line 13.

Bpęgeben, pract. bpęed, p. part. bpęegen, to
do anything with a sudden jerk or start.
Lb. ii. ii. 3, etc.

Bppęppyr, fém., gen. -ę, pimpuren, ana-
gallis. "Anagallis, briséewrot," Gl. Raw-
linson, c. 506. Gl. Harl. 3388. Leeche-
douns, vol. i. p. 374.
2. Bellis perennis, MS. Laud. 553r, fol. 9.
Plainly for Hembriswyrt. See Ban-
ppęyr, 2.

Bpęyan, to brew, pract. bpeop, p. part.
bpeop. Lb. i. xlvii. 3, make a brewit,
a bomeatun, dress. Lb. i. xxxvi. Bpęp
his mere pjb ele. Lb. ii. i. 3, 4. O.T.
254, 9. Hom. i. 352.

Bpęyen, neut., what has been brewed. Lb.
ii. xxvii. 2. C.E. p. 161, 4=MS. fol. 47 a,
8, where the use of harm is mentioned.
He ęcan ... an bęyen meares; one
brewing of malt; malt for one brewing.
Wolfgaets Will, unpublished.

Bpęomare, -än, fém., mentha hirsize,
Bot. Lb. evi. "Sisymbrium, an herbe,
"whorof bee two kyndes, the one is
"called Sisymbrium alone, which is also
"called Thymbrea, in englishe water
"mynte." Elyots Dict. by T. Cooper.
See the synonyms from medieval sources
in the Flora Britannica, with the words
"In aquosis vulgaris."

Bpom, gen. -ęy, masc.? broom, cytitus
scoparius, (Hooker). Lb. i. ii. 14.

Bppępeppyr, fém., gen. -ę, po'gyn royal,
mentha pulegiun, Gl. Brux.

Brupelian, a dative: Lb. i. iv. 6, a dis-
case, brunella; as I conclude from the
following; "oris vitium cum lingua
"tumor, exasperatione, siccitatem et
"nigredine; unde et nomen teutonice
"halct, vulgo brunella." Kilián in
Glossary.

Brombe—cont.

bruyn. Album Graecum, prescribed in Lb. for this disease, is said by Salmon (Engl. Phys. p. 753) to cure "Diseases of the Throat and Quinsies: for a sore throat called Prunus, you may use it."

Bruyn, fenn., gen. in -e, brown wort, senecifera annual, water betony. (Skinner, Lyte, Nemnich, Culpeper.) So brownwurtz in Dodonae. I suppose "the broad leaved brownwurt which watheth in woods," Lb. I. xxxviii. 4, to be senecifera nodosa.

2. Lb. art. lvii. makes bruynyr the fern called spleenum or asplenium, and Gl. Dun. copies that. Ceterach officinarum is meant. It has a brown under surface, but the drawing in MS. V. is not a fern at all. Spimon vel reverion, Gl. Bruyn, where spimon is a misreading of spleenion.

3. Also the vaceinum or bilberry shrub, Gl. Somn. p. 66 [63] b. 12, where bruynyr is printed. Gl. Dun.

4. Prunella vulgaris, where prun is brown. So the Maestricht Gl. in Mone, p. 285 a. Nemnich. See also Bruyn in Kilian.

Buleur, a wort. Lb. I. xvii. 2. There must have been more than one of the name, as the passage mentions the small sort.


C.

Cepre, gen. -an, fem. ? cress, water cress, nasturtium officinale. The drawings in V. A. have opposite leaves and a stout tripartite terminal fruit or inflorescence, so that they are "most like caper spurge, euphorbia lathyris," (H.) But the opposite leaves with a racemose arrangement of the flowers, which latter may be seen in MS. T., is sufficient for us, with the synonym in Lb. xxi. "Nasturtium." In MS. G. is a gloss, "Cart ehresse," where the former word may stand for κάρβους, cress. The drawing in MS. G. is a good deal like the herb, and that in MS. T. is meant for it. "Cardamon, cearse," Gl. Dun. Tun cepe, garden cress, lepidium sativum; Dutch, Tinkers.


Cammoc, Commoc, gen. -er. 1. Sulphur wort, harestrang, peucedanum officinale, Lb. art. xvi., and so drawn MS. V. fol. 45 a. Peucedanum, gl. dogge fenell, MS. Bodley, 130, adding "or balde monie," which is gentian. "Peuce undername, cammock," Gl. M.; Gl. Dun., dog fenell (Grete Herbal). The fine linear leaves are meant in a bad drawing in MS. Harl. 5294, where is gl. hand fenell. Peucedanum is harestrang in Hollands Plinins (index, vol. ii.), and in Dutch and German, and in Cotgrave. Harestrong is peucedanum officinale in Mylnes Indigenous Botany, 1793. Peucedanum was also rightly read as hogs fennel, in a Welsh Gl. of the 13th century (Meddygon Myddaf, p. 291). The name fenell is derived from its linear leaves. The genitive. Lb. III. xxx.


Gl. Arundel, 42. Gerarde. Gl. Sloane, 405. Gl. Dorsetshire, Culpeper. See Cammoc whin, which is the correct word.

3. Hypericum, also pulicaria dysenterica, also senecio lacocabae; Gl. New Forest.

Cammoc whin, rest harrow, annonis, MS. Laud. 553, fol. 18. The leaves are ternate like those of the true cammock.

Cauhe, gen. -er, a medicine of which two or three drops are prescribed, Lb. II. lii. 3, perhaps καλακίαν, καλακίαν.

Capell, masc., colewort, brassica oleracea, Lb. III. xii., xlv.


2. Laver of the temple of Solomon; later, λαυρήσι. P.A. 21 b.


Cearθερ αρχε. See ζέρε.

Cearθερ ρυμα, fem., gen. -e, black hellebore, helleborus niger. Lb. I. xxxix. 2.

Cedele, Mercurialis perennis. Lb. lxxiv. from the text and drawings. "Mercurialis alis, cedele vel merae," Gl. Dun, where the insertion of marche or cerly arose from its similarity to the first syllable in mercurialis. "Mercurialis, cedele. "cyphic," Gl. Mone, p. 320 b; but the tradition of our people forbids us to believe that mercury is charlock.


Celemene, calebome, cyelbene, fem., gen. -an, celandine, chelidonium mamas, by English tradition. But Glaneum luteum is the χελιδώνων μέγα of Dioskorides, according to Sprengel. The drawing in MS. V. fol. 38 a, is meant perhaps for chelidonium mamas (II.) Lb. lxxv. Lb. I. ii. 2, and often.

Cepiffe, cippille, fem., gen. -an; garden chervil, anthriscus cerefolium, Bot.
Kincean—cont.

nymphaea, Graff. Gl. Mone, p. 290 b, 6, corrected.

The spelling quene in Laen, 4, makes us suspect quenee.

Cypnel, masc., gen. -er, kernel of a nut.

"Nucli, cypphaur," Gl. Cleop. fol. 66 a, read nucel.

Cypnel, neut., pl. cypnelu, kernel, hard glandular swelling, charnel, grumus. Hb. iv. 2, 3; xiv. 2 ; lxxv. 5.

Cyrylybb, neuter? rennet, Quad. iv. 14. See Lab. Rennet is the substance which turns milk to curd, for which purpose is often used a calf's stomach; hapan cyrybb implies that the stomach of a hare or leveret would have the same effect. Otherwise cyrypenn, Colloquium, p. 28; not casens, nor yet a cheese, but rennet. Unhbban is otherwise declined. Hom. II. 504; lyb is in Gl. C.C.C. Cf. Laen. 18.

Clæpe, gen. -an, fem. clover, trifolium pratense, Lb. i. xxix. Amid a wilderness of confusion, the ternate leaves of the figure in MS. Bodley, 130, at Hb. lxx.; the close relationship between hares foot and clover in the old herbals, as Lytes, the similarity of the drawings in MS. V. at art. lxx. and art. lxxi. ; a comparison of the drawings of clover, art. lxxx., and hart clover, art. xxv.; have convinced me that I have rightly determined the words meant by Hapan hige and Clæpe. ἱπατον to which clæpe is equivalent, Hb. lxx., was in Dioskorides a pappose plant, carduus parviflorus (Sprengel). Lindley makes cirsium a cynaraceous genus. The trifolium pratense or purple clover is in German Kleber, Klever, Kleve, and -klee, Rothe-, Gemineier- and Brauner-Wiesen-klee ; in Dutch Roode klaer, etc.; in Dansk Rød-klever, etc.; in Swedish Klöver, etc. The drawing in MS. V. Hb. lxx. by itself " won't do for "Trifolium; corresponds as far as it "goes with Thymus serpyllum," (11.) J. Grimm makes clæpe clover.


2. The lesser; clivers, goosegrass, catchweeds, little burr, galium aparine. "Amarofilia, clare," Gl. Somm. p. 66 [63] b, 44, that is, love leaves, from cleaving to passengers; so Gl. Dun. Hb. clxxiv. MS. O. The drawing, MS. V. fol. 64, is a very neat representation of aspe- "rula odorata," (II.), but the asperula is not a burr plant, and the nearly akin G. Aparine must have been in the draughtsmans intention. It is called φαλ- ενθραπατος, as sticking to men and women. "Philanthropium, lappa, clare," Gl. R. 41.

Lappa, the catcher, from ἑβιζδα, lay hold of, is applied like clole to both these herbs, in other particulars unlike. Clote itself must have the same sense, and with exceptional vocalisation is a de- 

ervative of cleopan, and for τ clope, as slice of τ phile, is from seen, τ plejan.

Clire, fem., gen. -an ; clivers. The greater is burdock, arctium lappa. The lesser is galium aparine, Lb. 1. 2. The same as chippyr. " Apparine, clite." Gl. Dun. Chippyr, fem., gen. in -e, burdock, arc- tium lappa. Assuming the syllable clyp to signify cleaving, the Xanthium struma- rium and the Asperugo procumbens are too rare; the Galium or the Arctium lappa are common; the equivalent pozjer elye (Laen. 112), seems to suit better the burdock, which will grow in the wet shore of a river, and so be chippyr.


2. Galium aparine, written chippyr, Laen. 69, where occurs a gloss, Rubea minor.
Clupei, fem., pl. in -e, a clove, the bulb or tuber of a plant. Lb. III. xii., etc.
Cluphr, clupeae, cloveed, having a clove, bulbred, tuberous. Lb. III. xii., etc.
Cluyjng, cluyjenge, fem., gen. in -e, also -an, cloffing, ranunculus seceratus, Lb. ix. In MS. G. the true herb is drawn; in MS. A. the flowers are at least yellow, with five petals; but in MS. V. fol. 21 a, all likeness is lost. Cluyng is poison, cluy- is clove, the tuberous root; as of some of this tribe. Cluyjngan, Lb. ex. 3, where the Latin again makes the wort a ranunculus.


"Cieuta, clofutnke," Gl. Harl. 3388, an error, cieuta is hemlock; the poisonous quality misled the writer.


Cluyppye, cloveveetfem., gen. -e, ranunculus acris. In MS. G. the figure is that of ranunculus as in "sekerata," but here the root is tuberous, so MS. T., but less well; MS. A. preserves a resemblance, which is almost lost in MS. V. Lb. x.

"Batrocum," Gl. Dun., that is βατρόχειον.

Cneopholen, masc., knee holly, knee holm, -holm, -holer, butchers broom, Ruscus aculeatus, Lb. lix. The gender is determined by C.E. p. 437, 19, where the translation "alder," is an unfortunate blot. Two kinds are mentioned, Lb. i. xlvii., but one only is native to England. The second may be presumed to be R. Alexandrina of the middle ages, which included R. hypophyllum, R. hypophyllum, R. racemosus, of the Bot.

Corc, gen. -es, costmary, d'evost, tanacetum bulbamita, Lb. II. iv. 1, etc.
Crawlea. See Leac.

Cropleac. See Leac.
Cpuc, masc., a cross. Lb. II. lixiv. 4.
Cn, gen. cue, fem., cow, vacca. The declension is often contracted; gen. Lb. I. xxxviii. 11, by contr. cu; Sec an ovolt on cuje cu lypsece, M.II. 194 a, There sat a devil on the cows back. Dat. eý. Feppe of lypse eý, ibid., the devil went off from the cow; gen. pl. cuana; roguecec euna, Gen. xxxxi. 15; dat. pl. cum; under poleum, Par. Ps. lxvii. 27, for pole cum, as Grein suggests; acc. pl. ey; ce hæbbe ... zocele cy, Gen. xxxiii. 13, where sy is con; SSpp. 261, cows with their calves.


Cumulu, pl., glandular swellings, translates σκοφάματα. Lb. clvii.

Cunelle, fem., gen. -an, a Latin word, cumilla, a thymiacous plant, say Thymus vulgaris, a garden herb, but it is not rue, as the glossator of the Lindisfarne Gospels, Luke xi. 42, says, nor chervil, as another Gl. says.

 Gyaru cheneille, thymus scypillum, wild thyme. Lb. III. xxii.

Cupivelle reo mape, Chlora perfoliata, Bot.; Cupivelle reo lappe, Erythrea centaurum, Bot. Lb. xxxv. xxxvi. All the MSS., V., A., G., T. figure in both these articles, the same wort, and in all they are the Erythrea centaurum. The mediaval glossaries make no difficulty of the lesser, but they had lost the clue to the greater. The tradition is from Plinius, xxv. 30, 31. Though some of the continual botanists make no hesitation in identifying the greater centaurion of Plinius, with centaurea, yet his
GLOSSARY.

Cupmelle—cont.
cexpression, “caules geniculati,” seems irreconcilable with the genus. The interpreter of our MS., however, and the draughtsman did not know what plant to name for the greater, nor did Fuchsins, the botanist reformer. Of the less, Plinius says, “Hoe (minus) centaurion nostri “sel terra vocant proper amansinamen “summan.” “The whole plant is ex-
tremely bitter, and when dried is used “in country places as a substitute for “gentian root.” (Lindley). Lyte (p. 375) describes Eryth. c., and mentions (p. 436) its bitterness, calling it “the small cen-
torion.” “Centaurea minor, horse galle,” Gl. Sloane, 5, where “horse” means wild. “C. maior, crister ladder,” Gl. Sloane, 5, but minor, Gl. Sloane, 135; Chrisls ladder cannot be pemenium cæruleum, which is nowise to the pur-
purpose. “C. be more is not well known,” Gl. Sloane, 5, fol. 18 b. “Centaurea “maior, anglice more centori or yrthe “galle, it hathe lenys like lasse centori “whyth, with on [one] stalk and yolow “flowrys and he flowryth not in be “topp,” Gl. Sloane, 135; and so Harl. 3840, this is chlora perfoliata. Centaurea maior coninggit folia iuxta stipitem, florem habet crocenum, MS. T., fol. 63 a. “Centaurea minor, anglice lasse centori, “with lasse lenys and grener ben be more “centori, and hath mony branches com-
yng out of on, with flowre some dele “reddy,” Gl. Sloane, 135, plainly eryth-
rowe c. The [H]ortus Sanitatis figures for centauca, the erythraeum c. Sibthorpe in the Flora Graeca sustains the assertion. Centaurea, erithgalle, is drawn in Grete Herbal as C. cyninus. Dorsten says the greater centauca is unknown, yet draws it as C. cyninus.

Cuplyppan, obl. case, cowslip, primula eccis; fem. ? is a compound of en, perhaps in the genitive, and slyppan. See Oxaamlypp-
pan, Lb. III. xxx. Slyppan is probably the sloppy dropping of a cow.

Cpœb, neut. dunc. Lb. I. l. 2; II. xlviii. bynne is also neuter.

Cpelbehc, ful of evil matter, of pestilence. Lb. I. liv. The termination as in cap-
phir, cressy; cluphir, clesed; cneoebr, kneed; haephe, hairy; haybr, healthy; hpeduhr, reedy; helmhe, leafy; stæn-
hr, stony; botnhe, thorny. For cpulb, see Lye.

Cwicbeam, gen. es, masc. 1. By tradition the roven tree, Pirus avneparia.

2. Juniperus communis, many glos-
saries.


Cpns, gen. in -er, masc., the matrix, uterus, vulva. Lb. III. xxxvii. xxxviii.

Cporb, Lb. I. xlvii. 3, Matricaria? Read spuce ?

D.

Dæl, gen. es, neut. a dale, vallis, “barath-

Dæl, gen. es, mostly masc., sometimes neuit, like Germ. Theil, part, pars. The masc. occ. everywhere. Exx. of neut. Δαλ, 52, unless nominative apposition is there used; as is perhaps the case in Lb. II. xxx. Heo nam dæl leohce yeman yereon mhre, Bed. 578, 20. Sum dæl oðer pœ scefe to ypprenne, D.G. 23 b.


Dile, gen. es, masc., dile, anethum graveo-
laus. Lb. I. i. 8; II. xxxiii. Leechd. vol. I. p. 374, where hapenne is for hapenne by suppression of consonant; Pref. vol. I. p. c. ci.
Dile—cont.

Hæpen dale; perhaps Achillea tomen-
tosa; for Cotgrave explains Anet as
secondly, "little or yellow harrow," for
which I read yarrow, the finely divided
leaves of which might obtain it this
name.

Dyiska? mucus; pl. dylistan. Lb. I.
xxxvi. 5. Cf. II. xxix.

Dylsirh, mucous, slimy. Lb. I. xxix. 1.

Dyngse, it seems, an herb. Lb. III. viii.

Read pylinge?

Dyphomap, papyrus. Gl. Somm. p. 64 a,

Doce, gen. -an, fem., dock, rumex; com-
monly R. obtusifolius, but often in
medicine for Supdoce. Lb. I. xxxvii. 9,
probably also R. palustris, which is drawn
in MS. T.; fem. in Gl. Cleop. fol. 71 e.

Fallow dock. Lb. I. xlii.; perhaps R.
maritinus, and R. palustris.

Red dock. Lb. I. xliii. R. sanguineus,
and perhaps for Supdoce.

The dock that will swim frequently
occurs. Lb. II. lxv. 1; I. xxxvi; also
the Ompre that will swim, which is the
same plant. Lb. III. xxvi. Gerard
calls "swimming herbe," duckes meat =
Dockreed = Lemna, which is doubtful.

Supdoce, sorrel, Rumex Acetosa is the
gl. in MS. T. Hb. art. xxxiv., and a bad
sorrel is drawn.

The Saxons did not botanize on modern
principles, and it easily follows that
their genus Dock is not of the same reach
as the modern Rumex. Thus Crousop,
which is Saponaria officinalis, is glossed
fomedok, Gl. Harl. 3388. The word
"foam" shows that the writer knew his
plant, which he calls a dock. As in
this instance, and in Cunnacock whin, and
many others, similarity of leaves seems
to have been the chief guide to Saxon
nomenclature. I cannot therefore believe
that Caboece (spelt Soceca) is Nymphæa,
Gl. Somm. p. 64 a, 61. The word Nym-
phæa, like many others, must have been
misunderstood; I therefore believe that,

Docce—cont.

Caboce is the great water dock, rumex
aquaticus of Smith, and R. hydroa-
pathum of Hudson.

Dockenkraut in German is Arctium
lappa, and dockereses are Lapsana
communis.

Doll, gen. -es, mostly neuter, rarely masc.,
wound, scar, vulnus, cicatric.

Hb. x. 3.

I. xxxi. 7, xxxviii. 9, 10; III. xxxiii.

xxxiv. C.E. p. 68, 24, p. 89, 10. Sy8-
San re dolh per geopenod. M.H. 93 b.

Dolphune, gen. -an, fem.? pelfitory, pari-
tara officinalis. Hb. lxxxi., as perdi-
calis, which is the same herb; Lb. often.

Dopa, masc., gen. -an, the humble bee, bumble
bee, dumble dorc, bombus generally.
The medioeval glosses Burdo, Fucus,
Attracus, mean this insect or some nearly
allied. The commonest is Bombus ter-
restris, which stores honey. "Bourdon,
" a drone or dorr bee," Cotgrave. Lb.
often.

Dpaecypre, gen. -an, fem.? Dragons, arum
dracunculus, Hb. xv. Dragons was a
name applied by English herbalists, I.
to Polygonum bistorta, which is, I think,
the herb figured in the Latin Apuleus,
MS. Bodley, 130, as dracontea; 2, to
officinum vulgatum, Hb. art. vi.; and
3, to arum maculatum. All these three
have a resemblance to a snakes erected
head and neck. The figure in MS. V.,
art. xv. is intended for arum dracunculus,
and, this being so, it is impossible not to
concede the name. That plant is not of
English birth, but neither is the name.

Dpaecyrjan, gum dragon; Lb. II. lxiv.
contents.

Drapa, draga, dry, siecus, aridas, Bed. 478,
14. Andreas, 1581. Lb. II. xvi. (In
C.E. 426, 22, vorum drapa is p. drapum).

Drapce, gen. -an, fem., a drink, potus. Lb.

Dropa, -an, masc., palsy of a limb. Lacn.
9. The Saxon interpreter was wide of
his original in Hb. lix. 1, where "Ad
" heemata intercedendam," in cxxiv. "tassi
Drope—cont.

"medendo" (so). Drop, droppe, paramysis (Kilhan); Dropp, gout (Waechter). The original sense remains in the "drop-" ped hands," "wrist drop" of painters, paralysis of the extensor muscles of the wrist. Root Dropen, to strike, p. part. Dopen, Bw. 5955, MS.


Dop, neut. dust, pulvis, powdered. Neter everywhere; Mark vi. 11, Luke x. 11, Psalm i. 5, Matth. x. 14.


Mentha pulegium is called, Hb. xcv. a male and female plant, but this has no reference to the sexual system of Linné, which make it didynamous not dioecious. Some notion of strength influenced Theoctostos and Dioskorides in giving these names. The drawing in MS. V. is like the herb intended. The flowers are sometimes white.

Droop seems in the German glossaries to be Origanum.

CalaS—cont.

DD. 63; O.T. 256, 5; Lb. i. xiv. and often; dat. calas, DD. 357 d; Lb. often; gen. pl. calas, DD. 487, where it is used of fermented liquor generally. Gen. Alis; D.R. 116, but the forms of D.R. are abnormal, or late.

Some interesting information on ale and beer is collected by that learned and accurate antiquary, Mr. Albert Way, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 245. The frequent mention of Wort (as L.xxxvi), that is, the warm malt infusion in the mash tub, prepared for fermentation, shows plainly enough that the Saxons brewed for themselves. The Alevat (I.xvii.) is the vessel in which the ale was left to ferment. Double brewed ale (I. xlvii. 3.) was brewed on ale, instead of on water, and gave them then a very Strong ale (III. xii. p. 314, twice). Even without hops such ale would keep till it became Old ale (II. lxv. 1, p. 292, line 12). Keeping and careful treatment would secure its being Clear (I. Ixxiii.; II. lxv. 2, etc.). Sweet ale is opposed to the clear (II. lxv. 2), and so was thick. Eelre ealu, foreign ale, is often mentioned (I. lx., etc.). Ale is much more frequently named than beer; strong beer is opposed to strong ale (III. xii.). Hopping drinks is mentioned, Hb. Ixviii.; further, see Bymeale.


Capban, pl. tares, ericum and orobus. Well made out by Somner. "Rolon," in Gl. Mone, is doubtless a corruption of orobus, ὀρόβος, which, though divided by Bot., is every way the same as ericum. Lb. I. xxvi.

Cappiaca, -an, mase, earwig, forficula auricularis. Lb. i. iii. 2, followed by he. Cylarcæ, fem., gen. in -an, Gnaphalium. Somner found some authority for "Mer-
Cyperace—cont.

"curialis, the herb mercury, D.," and so Gl. Harl. 978, yet all the Gnaepodiums have very lasting blooms, retaining their colour when dry; the G. margaritaceum is specially our modern Everlasting, and found "near Boeking, on the banks of the Rhymney, in Wire forest, and near "Lichfield." Skinner also, Gnaepodium Americanum, which is a misnomer by Ray. The genus is in Dansk, Evigheds-

Cyperocapn, neut., gen. -er, polytopty, poly-

Glossary. 381

Podium vulgare. Hb. lxxxvi., where it = Radiolus; "Alii filicinum dicunt, "similis est filici, que fere in lupidetis "nascitur vel in parietinis, habens in "foliis singulissimis binos oräines puncto-

Podium "rum anoreorum," Lat. In Ms. Bodley, 130, a fern, as polytopty is drawn and a Gloss. in a hand of the 12th century gives "wilde brake." "Felix (read "Filix) quercina polypodium. i. ever-


Podium, i. evernerfe 't it "grewip on okys his is lest," id. "Poly-

Podium murale, everfern," Ms. Raw-

Podium linson, c. 506. To the entry, "Poly-

Podium arborale, polypodie; Podiopodium "murale, everferne," Ms. Harl. 3388, has been added a cross, so as to invert the inter-

Podium rubens ma-

Podium culas habet et nocatur filix quercina. "i. everferne," id. "filix quercina pol-

Podium, everferne ide (smt)," id. "Filix a[r]boratica, etropocapn," Gl. Somm. p. 64 a, 14. Culpeper, under polytopty of the oak, describes at length and cleverly, pol. vulg. (II.), and his mention is one link in a long medicinal tradition. "And why, I pray, must "polytopty of the oak only be used, "gentle college of physicians? Can "you give me but a glimpse of reason "for it? It is only because it is "dearest." Culpeper. Polytopty vul-

Podium gare is very frequent on the tops of

Cyperocapn—cont.

walls, old thatched roofs, shady banks "and the mossy trunks of rotten trees." (Sir J. E. Smith.) Its fructification forms a double row of golden spots on each frondlet. See also his allusion to tradition in English Botany, 1149. The older names were, "polytopty quere-

Podium cinum; filix arborum; siciaula; herba "radioli," (Nennich.) Italian, 

Podium quercina. The figure in MS. V. "would "do very well for plantago lanceolata, "(II.), it is not a fern at all." The gender neuter, Boet. p. 48, l. 31; Lb. l. lvi.

Chheolobe, heathheolobe, gen. -an, fem.? elcepane, inada helium; from eh, "horse, equus, = heah, horse, iixos. "Ele-

campana ys an erbe that som men "callèb horshele, he beryth green levis "and longe stalkys and berith yelowe "flowers." Gl. Sloane, 5, fol. 22 e ; so Gl. Bodley, 178. Lb. l. xxxii. 2 ; l. i. 5, etc.

Clepa, latter, comp. adj. Lb. II. i. 1, related to Clean, be late; Cleang, late-

ness; Cleop, later, adverb.

Clehrpe, gen. -an, lupia, the cultivated sort of course, lupinus albus; so tran-

lated, Hb. eii. 3. Given for diarrhoea, Lb. Ill. xxii. "Electrum multos habet "stipites folia virid[i]a et flores cro-

eeos," Gl. Harl. 3388. "Sylthestres "lupini candida habent folia. Sativi "folius non adeo albicant," Dorsten. "Lypinus i. lypons, his erbe has "leuys lyke to be v. leyvd grass, bote "he erbe fore the more party has v. "leuys and a whyt flore, etc.," Ms. 


Chyygs, strange thought, distraction. Lb. 

II. xlvi. Rygs is found fem. neut.

Clm, mase, gen. -er, elm, ulmus campestreis; perhaps also u. sativa. Gen. elmey, Lb. 

i. vi. 8, therefore like old Dansk, Ahur, elm, mase.
GLOSSARY.

Copaehorn, also -e, fem., gen. in -an; carlina acaulis, Eberwurtz, carlina acaulis (Adelung). "The Carline thistle, "formerly used in medicine, is not this "(carlina vulgaris), but carlina acaulis "of Linnaeus. It was reported to have "been pointed out by an angel to Charle- "magne, to cure his army of the plague. "His name is the origin of the generic "one." (Sir J. E. Smith, English Botany, plate 1144). Everwurtel, chamaleon, Kilian; that is χαμαλίων (λεκύς), which was identified, rightly or not, by Spren- gel, as carlina acaulis. "Eberwurtz, "cardo [read cardus] rotunda. Euer- wurz, cardo para, al. chamaleon," Gl. Hoffm. "Scissa," a gl. in Lye, perhaps a genuine name. "Scasa, eboph合理的e, "Gl. M.M. p. 162 b. "Colneus," Gl. Brax. "Colicus," Gl. Cleop. "Colitus vel Colo- "cus," Gl. Dun.; which I take to be mis- readings of Cα, for Cardus, and that for Cardinus, λεκύς. "Scasa vel scafa vel "sisea," further, Gl. Dun.; these are attempts to read a crabbled MS. Also "Anita," also "Borotium," Gl. Dun., the last being the English word eopρ, boar, with a Latin termination. Lb. I. i. 6; xxxviii. 10.

The χαμαλίων, which, by its name must have hugged the ground, is wrongly interpreted in Hb. xxvi., cliii., as a teazle, which has a strong long stem.


Copulaee, earnestly, "diligenter." Hb. lxxxi. 2.

Copαxealla, masc., gen. -an, Erythrum centaureum, Bot. This is made the same as Centaurea maior, Hb. xxxv., and the drawings in MSS. V. G. T. A. represent Erythrum centaureum, which is "intensely bitter." It is, however, C. minor, not maior. In the pictorial Apuleius, MS. Bodley, 130, Se mape Copαxealla—cont., curmelle,—is intended for feverfew, Pyrethrum Purifienium, which is "herba "amara, aromatic," Flor. Brit. "Cent- "tua crata maior. i. 1. more centore or "erthe galle, his flowes ben solow in be "tope, etc." MS. Bodley, 536. Dorsten agrees with us. He figures Eryth. cent., and says the greater centaury has leaves like the walnut, green as the cabbage, and serrated. "Fel terre. centaurea. " idem. muliebra educit. labet in sum- mita pluris flores rubros," MS. Rawlinson, c. 607, which describes Erythrea. "Centauria, copοi scalle [a], Gl. Somn. p. 64 a, 5. Lb. H. viii., etc.


Copσμα, gen. -an? masc. Lb. III. xli. conjecturally potentilla reptans, since σμα stands for ρομα masc., as in τοσμα, gl. for τοσρομα, cf. Germ. Riem, masc., a thong, a strap. The signification is therefore "Earth cord;" this is not ap- plicable to the dodder, which does not touch the earth, and has its own Saxon name ὅγηεμ, Mone, 287 a; the straw- berry, which is almost a potentilla, has also its old English name; the com- mon potentilla reptans is therefore most likely.

Copο γιαν, neut., gen. -ερ, ground ivy, glecho- ma hederaea, the equivalent is Hedera nigra, Hb. c., according to our botanists, our common climbing ivy is Hedera helix, which name, however, in Plinins, Hb. xvi. 62, is given to a sort which has no berries, "fructum non gignit." The plant copο γιαν would not be ground ivy, for its cappop or corymbi are mentioned, Hb. c. 3, but there is no getting over the common voice of England, which calls by the name ground ivy, what is not ivy at all. Hedera is of constant occurrence as γιας, and to be correct, the interpreter should
Glossary.

Cop’s yeet—cont.

have added nothing. Glechoma is German Erd pheen; French, le lierre terrestre; Italian, ellera terrestre; Spanish, hiedra terrestre; Portuguese, hera terrestre. The errors lie perhaps in our misunderstanding of the words kasos, Hedera, when used for that which is not ivy.

Cop, Ip, masc., gen. -er, the yew, taxus baccata. Masc., C.E. p. 437, line 18. "Ormus cesp," Gl. Sonner, p. 65 a, 40, only proves that the glossator did not understand the word ormus as we do; whether current notions are correct appears questionable; but at any rate the old folk of England know the yew out of which they made their victory giving bows. Cf. ohg. Iwa; mod. g. Elbe, fem., the yew; Fr. If, masc.; Ip is masc., C.D. 652.

Cop beepse, yew bery. Lb. III. Lxiiii.

Copohumele. Lb. III. lx., the female hop plant. See Hymele.

F.

Fep, Fep, gen. -es, masc., fever, febris. Lb. I. contents, lxiiii, a contraction of repon.

Fadelpyan, -ode, -ode, put into a vessel, bottle off. Quad. i. 3.

Fepnu, neut., fern, Boet. p. 48, line 31.

lec mele yeapn, the mickle fern, bracken, aspidium filix. Lb. I. lvi.

Fep, Lb. I. xxxxiv, as opposed to mecel, is paucus, pauculus, paullus, little, like Goth. Faws, 1 Timoth. iv. 8. Hence, perhaps, its construction with a genitive, Feapa riixa, Matth. xv. 34, a few of fishes, like a Few of us.

Fegan, Lb. I. Lxiiii, see Pref. vol. I. p. xli. Matter for conjecture. 8e beopa read, 8epshpe reode, C.E. 94, 25, the deep pit feedeth or keepeth them dreary.
Ficopypy — cont.
was Latinised (Gl. Somn. p. 59 a, 53) as ftilrum, flitrum (John de Garland, p. 124); Dansk. flit, felt; Swedish, flit. mase. felt: Germ., filz, masc. felt. The drawing in MS. V. fol. 37 d, represents the plant. "Filtrum terre, anglice felt—wort vel molayn idem." Gl. Rawl. c. 607. "Thapsus barbastus [read bar-
batus], G. moleyn, A. felwort." Gl. Sloane, 5; so Gl. Sloane, 405. In Gl. 
Somn. 63 b, 38, read Anadonía, felcwrt. Felwort vel hegetaper, Gl. 
Arund. 42.

Fepépy, fem. gen. in -e. Lb. I. lxxvii.
Fephe, masc. sound part? Lb. I. i. 15.
Leagypénes, false probity. P.A. 59 b.
See repe. Chron. 1016, and Layamon, 1052, 1075, 1055. But there is also a 
syllable repi in "rhoiropes, torax." Gl. C., that is, thepe, from perhaps Lorica, 
fol. 26 b, which appears to be an altered form of centipede. In these two words 
it is possible that repés may signify 
ring, which would suit Lb. well. So, 
Florencypa rep, C.E. 289, line 26, a 
ing of floating ones. ? = conte×t, Федерации.

Fic, Geyp, masc., a disease known as ficus, 
Συκή, Σικω, Σύκωσα, Σύκοσας. In the 
Lb. I. ii. 22, the disease "fig" is said to 
be χύμως, a moisture in the skin en-
closing the eyes (Florio), but without 
exactly negativng that statement we 
must bend to an overwhelming weight of 
testimony, and accept it as an excre-
sence like a fig with an ulcer, so called 
from a fig bursting with fatness, "fiens 
"hians pro pinguedine." It affects all 
parts of the body which have hair, espe-
cially the eyebrows, beard, head, and 
anus; and it was sometimes called 
marisca. Dioskor. i. 100; Pollux from 
Apsyrus, iv. 203; Celsus, vi. 3; Paulus 
Agineta, iii. 3; Psellus in Ideleri Phys.,

Fic—cont.
vol. i. p. 223. 704; Pollux, iv. 200;
Aetius; Martianus; Hippocrates, p. 1085 
H.; Orisbas ap. Phot. p. 176, 3; 
Schol. Aristoph. Ran., 1247. These 
references I have taken from the Paris 
ed. of Etienne. The name was in con-
stant technical use among medieavel 
medical writers. "Contra ficum arden-
"tem," "Contra ficum sauginolentum-
"tum," "Contra ficum corrodentem," 
"Contra ficum xomere facientem." MS. 
Sloane, 146, fol. 28. Hemorrhoids are 
fieldblattern in the [H]ortus Sanitatis. In 
Florios time (1611) ficus in Italian had 
been reduced to "a disease in a horses 
"foot." Cotgrave (1673) has "fic, a 
"certain scab, or hard, round, and red 
"sore, in the fundament." "Fijck, 
"tuberculum acutum cum dolore et 
"inflammatione," (Kilian). It was a 
running sore, Lb. I. xxxix.; it was 
equivalent to Bopaph, Lb. I. ii. 22. 
Written Uic, and masc., Læan. 6; 44, 
following the Latin usage.

"Dicemius ficus quas scimus in arbore 
"nasci,
"Dicemus ficos, Cæciliane, tuos."
Martialis, I. 66.

Hic fyges, the fyge. Wrights Gl. p. 224.
Fīls, Lb. I. lxvii., with Fibeumb, Lb. III. 
lii., may be taken to mean the milk 
drawn at one milking from how many cows 
sover; commonly called the mornings 
milk, the evenings milk. In a dairy every 
several milking is kept separate.

Fillé, an apocope form of cepylle, cherul, 
anthriscus cerefolium, as clearly appears 
from a comparison of the poetical names, 
Læan. 46, with the same in prose. "Cer-
"folium. i. cerfoil. i. villen," Gl. Harl. 
978 (A.D. 1240).

Flebae, yleobe, fem., gen. -an, water lily, 
Nymphaea alba, N. lutea. Lb. II. ii. i. 3. 
"Nimnea. i. fleaper," MS. Ashmole, 
1431, fol. 19. "Nympha, fleathoryrft," 
Gl. Dun. But "flatter dock, pondweed, 
"potamogeiton," Gl. Chesh.
Flecan, flow, not "fly." Lb. III. xxii. 


Flecan, phecan. 1. Found only in pl., fleeting, hasty curds, skimmed, but yet not cream, Lb. III. x.; I. ii. 23. "After the eurd for making new milk cheese is separated from the whey, it is set over the fire, and when it almost boils, a quantity of sour butter milk is poured into the pan, and the mixture is gently stirred. In a few minutes the curd rises to the surface, and is carefully skimmed off with a fleeting dish into a sieve, to drain." (Carr Craven GL.) "Sarrasson, fleeting or hasty curds, sound from the whey of a new milk "cheese." (Cotgrave.) Cf. Wilbraham and Mr. Ways Promptorium.

2. In singular, cream, as Lyce; used in this sense, Lb. I. xlv. 2. The common notion of these two senses, is skimings.

Foma, Lib. II. xxxvi. If the passage be without error, which is hardly to be supposed, foma must be a plural. Fomes is mace, and makes ace. bone fomes, Δίαξ, 28, 51; therefore we should perhaps read macesas.

Fopbeban, post. bagp., p. part. bopen, re-stain, cohileare, continuere. Lb. iv. 9. Lb. I. xlv. 6, in a special sense, continuere, render continent, tie with a knot of poison. See prefacc, on knots. To this binding down the instincts by herbs, allude the glosses, "obligamentum, lyb-lyrefi, " " Obligamentum, lyh," Gl. Cleop. fol. 69 a, fol. 71 b; Gl. M.M. p. 160 a, 22, where lb is φόρμακων and ληθεν, φολκατήρωσιν, an amulet; γάλακτον οὐσία ληθές, Beda, p. 604, 9. In the Njal saga, Una, virgin wife of Hrut, thus tells her tale, attributing the misfortune to something that had poisoned him:

Fopbeban—cont. Vist hefur hringa hrisir Hrutt likama hrutinn eitrs þa en linheðs leitar hundygr munð dhrya. Known has Hrut, the ring bestower, his body bloat with venom vile, when he would, with all goodwill, in linen white, in bleached bed, the bliss enjoy of loves delights with me the lass he wooed and wed.

Cf. pyrróghope. Lib. III. i. Fopbeban is restrain, Bw. 3748.


Foppeæxen; that this word has been rightly read overgrven, appears by Lb. ii. 4, and by ðy he ber heo ðæm yaf-poocen sæc he ypprecoðeæppan læp, P.A. 54 b. Lest they overgrow to that degree that they withered and were thus less fertile.

Fopbyllman. See Pelma.

For, mase, foot, pl. per, as Mark ix. 45; but þoraz, Gn. 114. Lb.


Fòser per, our reed, Sparganium simplex. In Lb. xvii. is Γίφων. By the drawing in MS. G. this seems to have been understood as the German Schwertelried = Sparganium simplex, the bars on which may account for the name foxes foot. Hares foot is a name similarly given. The drawing in MS. V. is much eaten out. " Xifion, foxes fot," Gl. Dun., copied from Lb. So Gl. Land. 567.
Glossary.

Gazelle, masc., gen. -ς, tenaculum, in a surgeon's case of instruments. Lb. I. vi. 7. Taken as a compound of ἰος, to catch, and ὤν.

Γαζέλη, in a direction away from, Lb. I. lvii. 1.

Fulcam, fulancem, masc., gen. -ς, the black alder, rhamnus frangula. Lb. I. xxxii. 4.

G.


Gæpelicī, agrimony, agrimonia cupatoria. Hb. xxxii. Gæpelīc is also the gloss of Agrimonia in Gl. Dun. and Lb. II. viiii. Gl. Sloane, 146. MS. G. draws a rude likeness of agrimony, and MS. T. attempts ἀγριμώνη, pappacer argemone. The word Agrimonia is said to be a corruption of Argemone, Plinius, xxxvi. 59, but those who choose to enter into the subject of the Latin names had better compare Dioskor. ii. 108, who speaks of a poppy. Gap, a spear, is evidently the first element in the name of the plant, the spike of which rises like a narrow dagger above the grass: elice is, perhaps, connected with our Cliff, and with ἱλος, to tower.

Gæserpeop, neut., gen. -ς, the nettle tree, the tree lotus, celtis australis. Lb. I. xxxvi. Somers conjecture is wholly an error, his tree is the Gattridge tree. “Geizpoum, lothon; [Ἀυρίς, genus “arbosis, latine mella],” Gl. Hoffm.


Gæσλ, neut. and masc., gen. -ς, the jowl, the fleshy parts attached below the lower jaw. Lb. I. i. 16, 17.; iv. 3.


Geapure, γεαπυρε, ὄψ, fem., gen. -an, yarrow, Achillea millefolium.

Seo peade γάππε, red yarrow, Achillea tomentosa. Lb. III. lxv.


Geβαςεκαμ, with fragments, Lb. II. ixi. 3.

Cf. Sejβαβαοε, Lye.


Geyoς, Geych, neut. 1. a joining, a joint, commissura, compago. (Lye, etc., ἐκ, often.)

2. ἀγγελος, Lb. I. ii. 2. Cf. Umbifangida, glutinatum, in Graff., and Kanahs (= gefahs), puramenta, the parings of hides and hoofs from which glue is made, id. III. 421. Cf. also many entries in 422.

Geyμβες, dense with boughs, from γυμν, forest, opacus, Hb. i. 1, where the Saxon made no error. Pa ẓeγ an pu-n-seep pūg i ṣepl γεμβνες, M.II. 183 b. There was then a pine tree opposite the temple thick with foliage.

Geyymoς, prat. -ς, p. part. -ς, to overlook, Lb. III. lxv. A man is overlooked when one having the power of witch-
Glossary.

Gesmyman—cont.  
Craft has set designs against him. An approach to this sense of the Saxon word is found in the code on inner Faupina capser hor on pusefesage þ he halp æce. Þ ing gesmyian hyne. Lake xiv.  
1. Warlock hatred has a blasting effect. This faith is strong in Devonshire; they say that the witch has no power over the firstborn.

Gehepian, to exolt, kaudibns ampliare. Ib. lvi. 2. Simple vb. in diett.

Gelleicht, linked, Lb. III. lv. See the passage. Menean, links, found as yet in pl. only; Elene, 47. Cedm. ? MS., p. 154, line 9, but probably masc., as old Dansk, Hlkekkr, a chain, masc.; Dansk, Læne, not neuter; Swed., Lænk, masc. Translate in Cedm.? have their linked mail coats.


Gehpeopy, gen. -es, a turning, also a vertebra. Lb. II. xxxvi., so Laws of Ægelstan, 10, var. lect. Cf. Ipopyjan, Loricen, lxxi.

Geleqted, corrupted. Lb. II. xxxvi. p. 244. Root Leq, mischieif.

Gelche, proper, consentanens. Lb. II. xvi. i.


Gema ëla, masc., gen. -an, talk. Lb. III. lvii., from méslan, to talk, C.E. 82, 14, MS. reading.

Genaëna, pl. cpriippia, a packsaddle. O clerice, p. lx. Visibly related to ohg. Ginait, consultus. That Ge signifies and is identical with Con, together, see SSpp. art. 261, a large induction. The German Nählen, to see, exhibits the remainder of the root. But, as Wachter truly says, it is sufficiently manifest, that the word

Genaëna—cont.  
has suffered sinesisation, and that in its original form it had a D or T. as Neten, or Neden. So that it is related to Nacel, needle. "Ooh sib thrana ni naliit [" nuihit thes ist ginait." ] Et se ad hoc non approximavit quicquam eius, quod est nature. Offrid. Evangel. IV. xxix. 17. ed. Schilrer; "ioi unginate redinon; et inconstatili arte. Ibid. 64.

Geopman leay, all the gl. interpret mellow, but gl. C. writes speran leay, yarrow-leaf, or leaves; explaining the word geopman, but rendering the tradition doubtful, for no mallow has leaves like yarrow. Ld. vol. i. p. 380. Lb. I. xxvii. i.; xxxiii. 1., etc.

Gepeapryr, fem., gen. -e, an herb uncertain. "Herbescum [read Verdhuscum], " geseadvyrt,"

Geapy, gent., aub, beroscum. "Herbescum," id. "Talambus, sperae, " pyre, Gl. Cleop.; speraeupyr; Gl. M.M. p. 164 a, 4., read bitorfleur, speraeupyr, that is to say, Oxeye, whether Anthemis tinctoria, as in Lb. elxi., or Chrysanthemum hawthranthema, not distinguished from the other by our folk. Lb. II. liii.

Gepeopy, neut., abrasion, Lb. II. xxxv. 
Gepeap, juicy, Lb. II. xliii., as gesceap, dewy.

Gepeap, see Sceap, Lb. I. i. 15.

Gepeapy, sweetly, Lb. I. xxvi.  
Cf. Gereap.

Gepeopy, geppyr, gen. -ey, filings, limatura. Lb. ci. 3. See Spyran, also Ap-.

Geppopax, fem., gen. -e, swooning, Lb. II. i. 1, in Trallianus særpanh, the synecope of modern medical phraseology, Lb. II. xvi. 1. Geswogen betwax Sam osliegen, Hom. II. 356. in a swoon among the skin. From this form comes swoon.

Geça, pl. only (as yet), tools, instruments. DD. p. 470. 2. Lb. I. xxix., where it is instrumenta virilia.

Gecead, prepared, paratus. Lb. II. xxix.  
See Teagan.

b b 2
Greece, incident, contingent, which is of the same component parts; so also Turcavus, where the ce sound is radical.

Geppulian, to rub down, triturare, Lb. i. 1. 9, etc. Cf. Tribéar.

Gepleb, neut., the nature, ingenus, Lb. civ. 2, pl., Lb. v. 5; Gl. Prud. p. 140 b. The devil got a horn of an ox, y mubj lam hompe lané byóe on p. gepleb spé, MH. 190 a, and with it struck a monk of St. Martins in the private part severely.

Geplem, as a pl. adj., customary. Lb. lxviii.

Geplepan, part. géplep, p. part. géplep, géplem, to turn, as cream to butter, milk to curd, to alter, converser, Lb. i. xlv. 2. Barexgéplep translates "butyrum" in the Colloquium M., p. 28, but not quite correctly. Hanepe géplem, Beowulf, 2564, poetically consolidated by the hammer. C.E. 497, 16.

Geba, masc. ? hicket, hiccap, Lb. contents, i. xviii., answering to ἐκεισσ, ἐκείσσα, in the text; xoizing for hicketing is frequent in English, in a later stage. Hick, hickse, singultus, convulso ventriculi (Kilian).

2. Masc., itch, prurigo, Lb. ii. xli. ult.; ii. lxv. 5; Hom. i. 86, where the true translation is ascertainable from the original passage of Josephus, ἄμφιπος. Translates prurigo. P.A. 15 b.

Gillép, géolép, neat., ratten, pus, matter, sinues, Lb. i. i. 17; Beda, p. 589, line 3, var. lect. Virus, géolép (so), Gl. Mone, p. 430 a. Dansk, Qualster, thick moist slime. Pa gillép, Laen. 1.

Gillép, fem., gen. -an, ratten, etc. Lb. i. i. 3. Virus, géolép, Gl. Mone, p. 433 b. "Pituita," Gl. M.M.

Gyr, masc. yeast, fermentum ex cerevisia. Lb. ii. li. 1. Lb. xxi. 6.


Harl. 3388. But in Gl. Cleop. Lassar vel æsdre; where Laser is Formula assæficta. Lb. i. i. 5; xxxviii. 4, 5, etc.

Gite, an herb, probably Gló. Lb. ii. xxiix.

Glócopn, the seeds of daphne laureola, the spurge laurel. Lb. exiii.; Plinius, xiii. 35. They are taken medicinally, and are like poppy seeds (Theofrastos, ix. 24). They are so hot they were wrapped in fat or cream, Ibid. More exactly the seeds of D. Gnidiun; see the Latin of Apuleius; but that is not English, and I have not supposed it imported. The name κύκωος Kúkws refers to their employment as purgatives by the early Knidian school of medicine.

2. Agrostemma githago, drawn to Lb. exiii. in MS. V. fol. 49 a, and in MS. A. A plant is mentioned, Lb. ii. lxv., not a grain. MS. Bodley, 130, glosses "Lathyris, feecorn," sieve corn.

Glægene, gen. -an, gludden, Iris pseudacorns. As a Latinism I would have passed by this word; but Sir J. E. Smith in Flora Britannica has made "Gladwyn" Iris fieldissima; hence I quote. "Gladiolus i . . . habet croe
cum floreun, yris, purpureum floreum "gerit. alia alba. Gladiolus croe
cum sed spatula fætidia nullum," MS. Raw
ilson, c. 607. "Gladiolus floreum habet croe
cum spatula fætidia nullum," MS. Harl. 3388. "Gladiolus Acornus, gla
dene," id. I observe, however, that if we take Sir J. E. Smiths words, "stinking iris or gladwyn," as the same words were understood in the old her
bals, they mean stinking iris or stinking gludden.

Glappan, perhaps from glappe, as herbs commonly are feminine in the an declen
sion; perhaps buckbean, megenthæs tri
culata, Germ. Klappen, vol. i., p. 399, where the construction may be plural. Cf. glæppan, C.D. 657. Thorpe compared Lappa, but that is clare, everywhere.
Glossary.


2. Baglossa, Hb. xlii. 1, the same as "houndstongue," cymoglossum officinale, or perhaps lycopsis arvensis. Gouan, pl. 1. the fauces, the back of the mouth; it translates φαγοσανα, Hb. elxxxi.


2. the gums; see Lyce. The gums are mostly τοδρεμαν, tooth straws.

Gonystreppe, gen. -an, a gangway weaver, a spider, aranea vialica. Hb. III. xxxv.

Grocypypur, fem., gen. -e, meadow saffron, colchicum autumnale. In Hb. xxi. Hieribulbus, which according to Zeddler is colchicum; and this plant is drawn in MS. G.; with broader leaves in MSS. V. T.; the artist in MS. A. has taken the liberty of turning the bulb into a costly flower pot. "Hieribulbus, great "vyrt. Hieribulbus, casloppe," that is, cowslip! Gl. Dun. "Hierobulbus, col-

"chicum," Humelberg, an editor of Apuleius. If the Saxon translator put the name on the sight of the drawing only, he may have meant by greatwort, man-gold würzel. Some make Hieribulbus, allian Ascalonianum, eschallot, but that will not pass for greatwort. See also Hypepe.

In Lb. II. lii. 1, greatwort has a rind to be scraped off: it is to be dug up too.

Gumpypypyrge, fem., gen. -an, groundsel, scenoio vulgaris, Lb. I. ii. 13; I. xxii. Hb. lxxvii. etc.

Gpur, fem. neut., Boeth., p. 34, 3, indeed, grown, the wet residuary materials of malt liquor, contaminatium cerevisiae, Dutch, grauwit (Kilian). Lb. III. lix. The term is now applied also to the settings in a tea or coffee cup. "Wort of the last "running," Carr.


II.

Derepyn, Dachepyn, masc., gen. -er, a crab (cancer), masc. Lb. I. iv. 2.

Derepe, neut., a haft, manubrium, Lb. II. lxxv. Somner cited it right.

Drepepect, neut., hairlip. Lb. I. xiii.


Heslen, of blaze, columnus; Lb. I. xxxix. 3.

Hepen hybele; Hb. xxx. The various reading is instructive; Hnybele, which is close akin, apparently, to Nccle, and Kénafos: and the Brittanica of the Vienna drawings (See pref. Vol. I. p. ixxxii.) is so much like Lamium purpu-

reum, the red dead nettle, that there arises a fair presumption this is the true identi-

fication. Læc. 2. The Gill support Cochlearia Anglica. (Lyce, index) Flora Brittanica, by Sir J. E. Smith. Florio. Fig. in MS. V. There were other Brittanicas. Sprengel holds that the Véetanvva of Dioskorides is Rumex aquatius.

Dacbpypyn pur, gen. -an, fem., heath berry plant, bilberry plant, vaccinium, Lb. III. lxi.


Balant, "seeunder," secunding, the after-

Daphyype must have been Campanula trachelium, which in Dansk is Halsurt; in German, Halswurz, Halskwatz; in Dutch, Halskwart. It is said to have obtained these names from being used for inflammations in the throat. In English it is Throatwort.


The figure in MS V. Ivi. to my sense is C. Trachelium, with the bell flowers spoiled; to Dr. H. “a boragenaceus "plant.”


Is not hamoppyppe the same as Hombriswort, bellis perennis, and derived from Hanop, a bird, such as the Yellowhammer, Emberiza? See Secy.

Hamopyym, masc., gen. -er, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand; [eirio], curio, cirus. Wrights vocab. p. 177, p. 190, from clyp. “Surio vel brien-"sis vel siricus, hamopyym,” Gl. Somn. p. 60 a, 25, which is to read by the preceding, the hissing sound being given to the letter C. So Gl. Harl. 1002. Prompt. Parv., vol. I. p. 225.

Dapan hyxe, "haresfoot" (trefoil), Trib-"folium arvense. In Hb. lxii., Leporis pes, haresfoot; the connexion of hyxe with the verb "to hie" is plain. Gl. Dun. copies. The artist in V. has omitted, as was the manner, the third leaflet of the trefoil, and the heads are eaten up. MS. A. has clover heads. MS. G. draws Gerum urbanim, another haresfoot, and glosses it, “Hasin uohhh, "Benedicta,” herb benet. The later hand in B. also glosses Avens. But Fuchsinus, the link between us and the middle ages, is clear as to the trefoil both by name and figure.


Dapaupyppe, iapepyppe, fem., gen. -e. The little harewort oftenest growth in gardens, and hath a white flower. Lb. I. Ixi. 1; I. Ixxxviii.; III. lx.; II. lxv. 5.


Hares lettuce, Preminthes muralis. Hb. exiv. Lactuca or Lactua silenata. MS. T. The premanthes m. is drawn in MS. T., and it is equivalent in German to Hasenattich, in Dansk to Vild latuk. It is also drawn in MS. Bodley, 130, and glossed "slepwert." “Lactua leporina "i. wyld letys, and he has leues like
Hares lettuce—cont.  
“sow thestyll,” MS. Bodley, 536. The figures in MSS. V., G., A. are of no account.

Ituran, translates gravari, Lb. H. xxv.

Najolope? fem., declined in -an; probably elbow joint. The word is compounded of the syllable ha, which is found in Deanesqu, colubere (Boet. xxxix. 5; Beda, iv. 27; C.E. p. 401, 17, where the same simile of the MS. reads meee not me, p. 452, 5, and in Umbethathichiu, vexilis, in Graff. iv. 805,) and of Lb., a joint; it signifies, therefore, the navicule joint, or the first tied joint. The patient was to be bled on it. The fastest tied joint on which a patient can well be bled is the elbow. Somner conjectured, probably from knowledge of the Latin, vena axillaris; that is the same vein, θρων εν αγκων, θρων ἐν εμοσχάνη, says Trallianus (p. 127, ed. 1548).

Deanhalebe, Deahholohe, simula Helenium; See Ch. Lb. I. xxxix. 2, etc. “Himamula " campana, horeellin,” Gl. Land, 567, i.e., Horse Helenium.

Deaklebe, belly bursted, herniosus, Gl. Somm. p. 71 b, 60. Lb. lxxviii. 2, where ad ramicem puci. Lat.: “Ponderosus,” in Lye, which means not “weighty,” but bursted; “Ponderosus, hernia labarons” (verbia improbata in Bailey) ; Haull, masc., hernia (Islandic); cf. ad bu bōs higrpoe į healebe (MS. Cott. Tiber. A. iii. fol. 41), the child shall be hump-backed and bursted. SI. 23.

Dealy, neut., the half, dimidium, pars dimidio, Lb. II. ii. 2. Dealy, side, quarter is fem.

Dealhe hearod, half head; Æ. G. 14, line 24, distinctly defines as the sinciput, the forward half; (hoc sinciput), healy hearod; hoc occiput, re γετρα σακ υαρ υανη. Dealy pau, masc., gen. -er, field balm, caulamintha nepeta, Lb. I. lxvii. 2.

"Psidebalm. i. halme pude," Gl. Harl. 978. This plant was placed by Linnaeus as Melissa; it is perennial.

Dealma, neut., balm, caulana. Galurna

Hare. The figures in MSS. V., G., A. are of no account.

Ituran, translates gravari, Lb. H. xxv.
GLOSSARY.

Deperchpembel—cont.


Deperç cœp, Lib. I. vi. 3, probably a bunch of the flowers of hart wort, or seseli. (Nennich. Cotgrave.)

Deperç cleppe, hart clover or medic, medicago maculata. In Lib. xxv. Hart clover is made germander, teuerrium chamedyrs, and there is no doubt about the identity of germander with the chamedyrs of the Latin; the name germander is a gradual alteration from the Hellenic word, and in MS. G. the plant is drawn. In MSS. V. and A. we see something more like anagallis arvensis, but we must make concessions to these old artists. There is, however, no doubt but that cleppe is clover, "trifion [trefoil], cleppa," Gl. Somn. p. 64a, 3. "Trifo- "lim rubrum, read cleare," Gl. Dun. "Calesta vel calesta, hivit cleare," Gl. Dun. That we find "trifolium, gase- "rape," Gl. Somn. p. 66 [63] b, line 11, may be satisfactorily explained by looking at the Oxalis acetosella, which is a trefoil sorrel, abounding in groves and thickets in the spring. The same wort is meant by "Caelinulum, gaseas "swre," Gl. Dun.; for cala is clover with the Saxons; "Cala silvatica, vade "cleare," Gl. Dun.; "wood sorrel" is a frequent name of it at this day; it was panis cuelii, Fr. pain de coen (Lyte). The tradition of the word "hart" is sufficient for us; probably, however, m. falcatum and m. sativa were embraced under the name. These were once known as "horned clover," or clover (Lyte); and since the meillot m. officinalis, was called hart clover in Yorkshire (Gerarde), that also may have been set down for a variety. Culpeper calls meilrot, kings clover. "Cenocephaleon [read Cyan-], " heart cleare," Gl. Dun., may be a misreading of a drawing, since toadflax and meilrot hang their heads in the same manner. "Camedus," Gl. Brux., that is, chamedyrs, germander.


Dillypr, fem., gen. in -e, "hillwort, calamintha nepeta. Hillwort is pulegium montanum in the glossaries, to be distinguished by name and habitat from pulegium regale or penny royal. Now the Bergpoly of the Germans, Teuerrium polium, is not a native of England, we must then select, as above, a plant which grows on "dry banks and way "sides on a chalky soil," with "odor "strong resembling mentha pulegium," (Hooker). But if the words be of the savour of a version from the Latin, then hillwort will be teuerrium polium. See Lib. Iviii. ; Promp. Parv. p. 399.

Hymecl, gen. -um, the hop plant, humulus lupulus=humle (Dansk)=humall, mase. (Islandic.) Lib.lxviii. The female plant is evidently meant by the ewehymecl, copohumlan, Lib. III. lx.

The statement that men mix hymele with their ordinary drinks, shows what plant the writer of Lib. had in his mind. That he identifies it with bryony is an error in his Greek. Lovells Herball (1639) thus, "Hops, lupulus. In fat "and fruitfull ground, the wild among "thorowes. The flowers are gathered in "August and September. Epouw ηαι "βρωσια, lupus salicarius et reptitius." Most of the early glossaries translate however, bryonia by Wilde nep, and Dioscorides (iv. 184, 185) describes what is certainly not the hop plant. Columella is charged with having confused the bryony with the hop, Lib. x. p. 350.

"Quaque tuas audax imitatur Nysie "nites, "Nex metuit seantes, nam nepibus "improba surgens "Achradas indomitasque Bryonias "alligat almos." The lines hardly support the charge.
Dymelee—cont.
According to the present usage of those who speak rural English, the hop is the
fructification of the female plant, and the plant itself has no name but hop
plant. It is quite incorrect according to the country folk to speak of the plant
as the hop. No such name as Humble seems to be known.

The contrasted Dyczmyale, hedge-
humble, affords presumption that there
was a cultivated kind, and other proofs
exist that the Saxons grew this plant.

Dymelee, hop trefoil, trifolium proculunencius.
In Hb. iii. we had a problem to solve;
the plant was hair moss, and humyle
was hop, and yet the two plants must be
the same. The trefoil leaves of poly-

trichium in MS. G. suggested a solution;
it is hoped the right one. The text in
Hb. iii. speaks plainly of hair moss;
but the drawing in the MS. has nothing
of the sort; in this difficulty the in-
terpreter solved not the Hellenic word,
but the drawing, and named it humyle;
as it has no resemblance to the hop, nor
to genn rivale. Jordhunde in Swedish
is trifolium agrarium (Nannich).
The name Humble was not confined to the
hop, see pelopeia; and in Islandic Val-
humall is achillea millefolium. (Olef
Olafssens Urtagards Bok, p. 88.)

Dunhalebe—beolepe, -an, water agrimony, liverwort, Eupatorium cannabinum.

"Ambrosia." Hb. lxiii. 7; so Laen. 69. Gl. Sloane, 146. Our gl. make this
ambrosia maior to be widely dis-
tinguished from chenopodium botrys,
which is also ambrosia, but not an
English plant. Hindheal is Hirsch-
wundkraut in Germ. "stag-wound-wort."

"Eupatorium liliflagus [understand
"Elephasovos], ambrosia maior, wyde
"sauge, hyndhale," Gl. Harl. 3388.
"Ambrose, salgia agrestis [read saldie]",
"liliflagus, eupatorium, idem," Gl.
Rawl. c. 607. So Gl. M. "Hindlopha,
Dunhalebe—cont.

"ambrosia," Gl. Hoff. "Eupatorium,
"ambrose, is an erbe that som men
"callen wyde sauge oder wode mereche
"oder hyndale," Gl. Sloane, 5, fol. 15 a.
Similarly Gl. M.
2. Sanicle, Sanicula Europae, as
above; the plants have very similar
foliation.

Hydropsyq, fem. gen. -e, herd- (shep-
hard) wort, Erythrea centaurium, Lb.
II. viii., etc.

Hy, gen. -es, neut., lur, complexion, colo.
Hb. exli. 2. Hom. II. 390. Hpy ip for
golds aseopede, gët ælefre her hop
reppé hit onhyppen. P.A. 26 a. Why is
this gold darkened, and why is its noble
colour changed? Lamentations iv. 1.
See N. p. 71. Δαις, 58.

Bleomoe, Bleoac, fem. gen. -an; brok-
pline (where line is the Saxon name in
decay), Veronica beccabunga, with V.
anagallis. Lb. I. ii. 22. "It waxeth in
"brooks," Lb. I. xxxviii. 4. Both sorts
Lemmike, Dansk. They were the greater
and the less "brokekenke," Gl. Bodley,
536. "Fabaria domestica i., lemekke.
"Fabaria agrestis similis est nasturtio
"aquatico et habet florem indum [blue].
"i. famerole et crescit inixa aquas," Gl.
Rawl. c. 607. In those words the v.
anagallis is described. The following
agree more or less, Gl. in Lye; Gl.
Dun.; Gl. Cleop.; Gl. Harl. 978;
Gl. Harl. 3388; Gl. Mone, p. 288 a, 27:
read lemikke; Islandic, Lemikii.

Myth. masc., gen. -er, hearing; masc.
DD. 41. xlvii. Lb. I. iii. 7; Hom. II.
374; also fem., gen. -e, Lb. I. iii., con-
tents; and in old Dansk.

Bulleop spence, masc., gen. -es, "clear
"drink," elecet, made of wine, honey,
aromatic herbs, and spices. "Acipe
"ergo hirtzunge [hartsonge] et cam
"in vino forifer coque, et tunc purum
"mel adele, et ita iterum; tune fæc semel
"serve, deceinde longum piper et bis
"tantum cyanamom pulverisa, et ita
Hupan, dopen—cont.

"cum predicto vino fac iterum semel
" fervere, et per panum cola et sic fac

\[ \text{fem., forehead, Lb. III. i.} \]

Hoe, gen. hooves, one of the mallowes, malea.

\[ \text{Lb. III. xxxvii., xli. Many gl.} \]

Hoey, gen. -an, fem., alehaof, horse, ground icy, glechma bederawen. Lb. I. ii. 19.

Sec peade hope, the same.

2. Meapa hope, stachys palustris?

\[ \text{Lb. I. xxxviii. 3.} \]

Hoppee, hoppee, neut., hoof nick, hoof truck.

\[ \text{Vol. I. p. 392. A parallel charm has hop epop.} \]

Hol ceppe, fem., gen. -an, field gentian, gentiana camppestris. Lb. i. ii. 17. The same as the Holgrass of Cēder, Icones Plantarum, vol. 3, where he gives the local Norwegian names.

Hoppspeeg, mase. Lb. I. lxxvi. 2. See Seég.

Doph, Dop, gen. -ep, also Dopepes, masc.; foulness, filth, foul humour, flome, pituita, is masc., Lb. II. xvi. 2; xxviii. and in hoppar, pituita. Gl. in Lye. Gl. Sonn. p. 72 a, 55. Written Opar, Quadr. viii.


Flegmata, hoph, Gl. M.M., p. 156 b.


Dopn als, a disease of foul humours in the stomach. Lb. II. xxviii. From hoph, filth.

\[ \text{Hpacean, gen. -an, fem., throat, guttur. Fren \( \text{gynaece} \) on Nape hpacean rytie hup hlýle peaS prepe. G.D. 226 b. There occurred in the throat as if there had been a sort of pit. Lb. I. i. 17. K. prints a masc. SS, p. 148, line 32.} \]

Hpace-an, ace., breaking, excruciaio, Lb. I. i. 16.

Hpaceunge, the avutha, Lorica, lxx. Lb. 1. 4. Hpacean, flauces, Gl. in Lye.

\[ \text{Hpaceunge—cont.} \]

\[ \text{+ tangue, tongue. Hpaceunge is different,} \]

\[ \text{Lb. II. viii. Hpacean, to clear the throat,} \]

\[ \text{strictare, + st frequentative, + ung, participial termination.} \]

\[ \text{Hpaceyn pox, masc., "ravens foot," pideoort, ranunculus ficaria, Bot. In Lb. xxviii.} \]

\[ \text{made Chamaedafne, which, literally translated, is "ground laurel or bay," and determined by Sprengel to be ruscus racemosus." That it is indeed a ruscus is quite evident by the words of Dioskorides; \( \text{καρπ} \) \text{ν δε \ περιφερει \ ρηθρον,} \]

\[ \text{το\'ς \φύλλος \επιπερυστά, nor can we doubt} \]

\[ \text{from the rest of the description but that} \]

\[ \text{the species is correctly determined.} \]

\[ \text{Plinius, however, having more knowledge of words than things, while citing} \]

\[ \text{the description; "semen rubens an-} \]

\[ \text{" nuxem foliis" (xxiv. 81), which makes} \]

\[ \text{the chamaedafne a ruscus, yet has misled} \]

\[ \text{many of the later inquirers by declaring} \]

\[ \text{it to be periwinkle; "vinca pervincia} \]

\[ \text{" sive chamaedafne," (xxi. 99.) In this} \]

\[ \text{error he is followed by many, as a Welsh} \]

\[ \text{gl. of plants in Meddygon Myddafai,} \]

\[ \text{(p. 283 a.), and Coopers Thesaurus. The Latin} \]

\[ \text{Apuleius, MS. G. draws, I think, a periwinkle. The species R.} \]

\[ \text{racemosus, is a native not of England,} \]

\[ \text{but of the Archipelago. Our concern,} \]

\[ \text{however, being with Ravens foot, it will} \]

\[ \text{soon appear that it is neither Ruscus nor} \]

\[ \text{Vinca. Ravens foot, like crowfoot, was} \]

\[ \text{a name probably given from the shape of} \]

\[ \text{the leaves; whence it will follow at} \]

\[ \text{once that ravens foot is neither chamae-} \]

\[ \text{dafne nor vinca maior. The old interpreter} \]

\[ \text{had before him a wholly different} \]

\[ \text{drawing, having a resemblance in its} \]

\[ \text{folded leaves to Alchemilla vulgaris.} \]

\[ \text{The unfolded leaves are deeply cut, and} \]

\[ \text{so "Pentaphilon, refines fót," Gl. Dun.} \]

\[ \text{Quinquefella. Gl. Brux. So Gl. M.M.} \]

\[ \text{p. 161 b, 34, showing that the leaves were} \]

\[ \text{like those of cinqfoil. MS. T. has a gl.} \]

\[ \text{"Raven fote, crowfote," to the same effect,} \]

\[ \text{with a drawing which I take to intend} \]
Dyspepsia por—cont.
periwinkle, "quinquefolium, dyspepsia por," Gl. Moyen Montier, p. 164 b; so p. 161 b. "Pse corui apium morio- " darum, ranvys feet," MS. Bedley, 178. "Apium emoroidarum vel pes " corui idem ranvys file," MS. Harl, 3388. "Apium emoroidarum, pes corui " idem," MS. Rawlinson, c. 607. The tubers at the root of this plant were compared to piles, hemorrhoids, fiel, whence the names Filewort, Apium hemorrhoi darum, Ficaria. "Pse pulli, " Gallice pepol, Anglice remnies file," Gl. Sloane, 146. "Pied poule, the " round rooted or onion rooted crow- " foot." Cotgrave. Similarly Gl. Harl. 3388. Thus authority and early tradition run strongly for ranuneculus ficaria; at the same time we cannot but feel a difficulty in observing that the leaves of this species are not crowdfoot in shape; and the plant is so unlike most of the crowfoot's, that on ancient principles it should hardly be called by a similar name. Dyspepsia, acc., Lb. ii. xli. I suppose to be = Isl. Hrai, masc., cruditas, as perhaps not roughness, but indigestion. Sommer, however, may have had authority for glosa.


Dyspepsia, gen. pl., Lb. I. xxxi. 5, from some nom. s. signifying it seems a crick, which is a small wrench, a twist, accompanied usually with a small sound; a little crack, a crick, produced by the overstraining of some articulation. See Lye in Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia, neut., the abdomen. Lb. II. xxviii.; II. xxii.

Dyspepsy, fem., gen. -ec, scab, crust of a healing wound. Lb. I. xxxv. at end, the context requires this sense. Cf. Dyspepsia, scabies.

Dyspepsia, fem., gen. -ec, spasmodic action. Isl. at Hrista quattre, in the reflexive, contremiscere. Lb. II. xlii.

Dyryt, febrivitut. Lb. II. xxv.

Dyspepsia, leucius. Lb. II. viii.


Dyspepsia, Lb. II. xxiv.

Dyspepsia, "hounds head," snapdragon, antirrhinum ornatum, Bot. In Lb. lxxxviii., Canis caput. The German Hundskopf is A. ornatum, and according to Kilian in kalvs-nuyte, canis caput is antirrhinum. The drawings in MS. V. and T. represent, I hold, this plant. "Cynocephaleon, heoptclsefpe," Gl. Somm. p. 68 b, 56, hart clover, melilot, which might be made in a drawing to cluster its flowers as snapdragon.

Dyspepsia tunge, fem., gen. -ad, hounds- tongue, cynoglossum officinale. In Lb. xiii. this is made = bugloss; in MS. V., allowing for conventional and incorrect drawing, the figure (fol. 30 c.) seems intended for lycopsis arvensis, Bot., or small bugloss; similarly MS. A., fol. 24 b. MS. G. draws echium vulgare, or vipers bugloss. MS. T. has given us, instead of bugloss, a picture of house- leek. The houndstongue family of plants is akin to the bugloss race, and our Saxon interpreter was, perhaps, unable to discriminate. "Buglossan, glosyrt " vel hundes tunga. Canis lingua, hun- des tunga," Gl. Dun. "Lingua bolude " (budula) oxan tunge," id. "buglosa " hertestunge, ossentunge," Gl. in Mone, p. 283 a. "Bagilla, hundestunge," id. p. 285 b. "Bugle, ainga reiptans, Bot."). "Lingua cervina, huntzenge," id. p. 289, (a mistake, read hertszunge). "Buglose, " foxes globe," id. p. 329 a; "canis " lingua, hundestunge," id. ibid. That cynoglossum officinale is houndstongue in German, Dutch, Dansk, Swedish, may have arisen from translation and instruction; but why not so also with the Saxons? The drawing in V. is more like borage (II, from a pen and ink sketch), but the blooms have no blue colour.
GLOSSARY.

Dunc, gen. -an, *horehound, maruhbium vulgare.* Lb. I. iii. 11., etc.


Dioppya, masc., *a whort, verticillus.* Lb. III. vi.

Dpeppe, fem.? gen. -an? Lb. iii. 1, is a “great wort;” the radical syllable implies roundness. as in Dpep, a *kettle, Dpepperre (a gourd, a calabash, and then) a cucumber.* See Lb. xxii. Is it then the bulb, colchicum autumnale?

Dpeppban, neut., *knee cap, patella.* In the Lorica, Vol. I. lxxi., the gloss of popes, which is an error. See Peoh lpeoppa.

Dppendn, -pepndn, gen. *hyrter epiphen, mastic,* the gum of the *pistacia lentiscus.* So the Gl. Lb. ii. iii., Gl. Dun., etc.

Dpeppong, *whitling, chalk and size.* Lb. III. xxxix.

I.

Ipp5, neut., gen. -cy, *ivy; hedera helix* is the only species native to England; neut., Lb. III. xxx. Graff also marks the ohg. Ebaik, *ivy, neuter.* Ipem, gen. Lb. i. ii. 10; L. iii. 7, etc.


Innpuran, pl. *viscera.* Lb. II. xxxvi.

Inpuran, pl., *flavouring, condimentum,* Lb. II. vi., from puran, herbs.

I.

Lacepyr, 1. generally a herb of healing, *herba medicinalis,* M.H. 137 a.

2. Campions, or ragged robin, or one of that kindred, Lb. cxxxiii.; but, I fear, only from the syllables Læc- and Lych-


Laes, a *letting, missio,* Lb. III. cont. xlvii. fem.? Cf. pa blohes, Lb. II. xxiii.; blokespe, Beda, 616, 12, on ðæpe blo- kespe, 616, 5.

Lamber caeppe, gen. -an, is said, Lb. I. i. 17. to be the same as Cress.

Lapep, labep, *laver,* Lb. cxxxvi., is called Shun by Lyte also; the botanists now call sium plant water parsneip, and the ceten laver, porphrya lieinata. Laver is a Latin word.

Lece, gen.-es. neut. 1. Originally a *wort, herba, clus,* whence are derived lacepppe, lecarun, “hortus olitorius,” lacepepb, a *gardener.* Houseleek and hollec are not alliaceous. Aarons leek is arum maculatum, Gl. Sloane, 5.

2. A *leek, allium porrum,* Lb. II. xxxii. vol. I. p. 376, where I cannot now find a verification for the maselime gender, unless by resorting to the old Dansk, Lunkr, masc. Per, in J.E.G. is a mis- print.

Bpadelece, probably leck, *Allium por- rum,* from the breadth of its leaves. Lb. II. ii. 4. Luen. 12.
Glossary.

Leane—cont.


Capeleaf, allium sativum. A gl. gives "serpyllum," but that is an inadmis-" sible tale, for epop means bunch, as of berries, and leac means leek; we must therefore make our choice among asfo-" delaceous plants; and as those which answer the description best are open to objection, for allium ampeolopramus is by far too rare, and allium vinede is crowleek, we fix on a common fore-" n but cultivated species. Lb. I. ii. 13, 15: I. iii. 11; I. xxxix. 2. III. lxviii. The German Knoblahce has the same sense, and is this plant.

Capeleaf, allium deraceum? See Lb. I. ii. 16; III. lx. lxi.

Holleac, " hollow wort," jumaria bol-" bosa, the "radix eva" of the herborists: Runde Hohlwurzel, Germ.; Hallroed, Dansk; Holwortel (Kilian); Hallhat, Swed. Lachsen, 23, 31. Lb. ———.

It is not corydalis, the root of which is not hollow. See English Botany, 1471.

Secgleac, Lb. I. lviii. 1, Lachen, 57, is of course chive garlic, allium schanopra-" sum, the English and Hellenic names having the same sense.


Erysimum allaria is both leek and cress.


Leonor, masc., gen. -er, lion foot, alche-" milia vulgaris, IIb. viii. This name is

Leonor—cont.

foreign, and a translation of λεοντοπάθως in Dioscorides. Leontopodium is alche-" milia vulgaris in Dorsten, in Lyte, in Dansk; "Alchemilla vulgar appelatur et " pes leonis," Casalpinus xiv. 249. Sib-" thorp says, alchemilla alpina is to this day called λεοντοπάθως. Sprengel says, that the Leontopodium of Dioscorides is " Gnafalium leontopodium," and the figures in V. G. T. Bodley, 130 (lxii.) agree.

Lb. lyb, neut.? something medicinal and po-" tent, a harmful or powerful drug, φόμακον. Cf. lb-lac, sorcery; oxna-" lub, "medicine of oxen," black helichore; 


Libocharm, neut., gen. -er, a grain of purgative effect, especially the seeds of various euphorbias, probably also the seeds of some of the gourds, as aumordica eili-" arium, eucanis colocythis. Lb. I. ii. 22; II. lii. 1, 2, 3.

Carthamo, also citocasia, also lacte-" rida, also catharticum, Gl. Dun.; lacy-" ride, Gl. Brux.; these are the milky sparges.

Lam, mostly neut., but also fem., a limb, artus; fem., Lb. II. lvii. p. 288 ; fem. also in Islandic. Cf. Lb. I. xxv. 2, xxvii. 1, xxxi. 7, lxxiii.; III. xxxvii.

Lanmug, fem., gen. -e, an attachment, car-" tilago. Lb. II. xxxvi.

Laë, neuter and masc., joint, articulus. Lb. I. lxi. 1; II. xxxvi. In old Dansk. Lòsër, masc.

Laë, drink, gen. -es, neut. Lb. I. xix. Boet. 110, 33. Ot sa hem ñæt liis geלקמץ purf, P. A. 55 a, when the drink was gone from him.
GLOSSARY.

A

M.

\(\text{calamine, fem., gen. \(-e\), lithewort, dwarf elder, sambucus ebulus.}\) IIb. xxix. This is made Ostriago. See Pref. vol. I, p. lxxv.: from the drawings, nothing can be learnt. "Ostario, lith vyr." "Chamaedafne, leoth vyr," Gl. Dun., read χαμαδάφης, that is, ground elder. "Ebulus, wall wort," in later hand "yle "wort," MS. Harl. 3388. In IIb. cxxvii. lbpp* is criña, which is unknown, and from the drawing probably nothing but dwarf elder was understood. Viburnum foetidum was never known by this name.


Lajule, Ib. I. lxi. 2. Sommer said fistula, which is a disease; Lyce, fistula, cneuma; it has been translated in connexion with the foregoing leechdoms, as if h's-ele, joint oil, synovia.

Lond ñth, fem., gen. -c, nostalgia, Ib. II. lxv. 5.


Lasmoce, fem., gen. -an, not in the glt., possibly by corruption of syllables, Ladtys smok, cardamine pratensis, Ib. I. xxxviii. 3. 10. A kind with a crop or bunchy head, Ib. I. xxxix. 2; I. xxxviii. 3.

\(\text{M.}\)

\(\text{M.}\)

M.

\(\text{Maghe, Maghe, fem., gen. \(-an\), maythe, Anthemis nobilis.}\) 2. Mabe, mayhe, Matricaria chamomilla. 3. maythe, maythen, Anthemis cotula.


2. Mabe, maghe, Ib. II. xxii., wild maythe, must be wild chamomille, for I do not find that No. 3 was ever supposed to possess medicinal properties; it is therefore matricaria chamomilla.

3. The anthemis cotula is now called maythen, the final being, to speak after our grammars, derived from the termination of the oblique cases; country folk say it may be always distinguished from the true camomille by its bad smell. The glossaries agree, "Camomilla "i. camamille similis est amaranse[read "-æ"] sed camomilla herba breuis est et " redolens et amaransea i. maythe fettit" [\(\text{fæte}\)], MS. Rawlinson, c. 707. "Herba " putida, magða, Gl. Somn. p. 64 a, line 11. "Mathers, May weed, Dogs " camomill, Stinking camomill, and " Dog feuel." Lyte (A.D. 1595).

Perhaps the Saxons included pyrex- thron partHenium. These plants are so much alike that it requires much technicality to distinguish them; the artist in MS. V. took the liberty of making the flowers blue. Calmia, maybe, MS. Sloane, 146, with i marked. "Calmia, " magethe," Gl. Dun., whence correct Sommer. Gl. p. 66 [63] b, line 6. Calmia is calamine, ore of zinc, and these glosses are blunders.

Reade maghe, anthemis tinctoria. Ib. I. lxiv.

Glossary.

cape, Lb. I. xxi. 7, perhaps potentilla as Mara, in Iceland now (Olaf Olafssons Urtagards Bok); the cotty potentiilla will be silverweed, p. anserina, with argententum.

carepypc, max-, fem., mashwort, the wort in the mash tub, Laen. 111. Lb. II. xxiv. On the malt boiling water is poured, and allowed to stand three quarters of an hour; the liquid is wort, or mashwort. Braxivinum atque bulita cum brasso nondum cressvisia, vort; a Belgie Gl. in Mone, p. 304 a.

capph, maxps, masc. and neut., marrow; masc., old Dansk Margr, Lb. III. lix.; neut., Germ. Mark, Lb. I. ii. 22.

capyp meap gealla, masc., gen. -an, belong, from its bitterness implied in "gall," to gentianaceous plants, and from its habitat in marshes may be gentiana pneumonanthe. Lb. I. xxxix. 2; I. 1. 2.

dbo, gen. mdecp, neut., mead. Lb. II. lii. 1; II. liii. In old German, Mete, and in old Danish, MiO8r, are nase. Gen. Gl. Mone, p. 395 b.


den, masc. ? a part, a proportional part = Swedish, Män, masc. a part. Lb. I. l. 2. The construction with a numeral admits either a plural or a singular.

mcox, Meols, neuter, much, dung, finns, stercus. Daer mcox is baer gemyno his yulan dena, Hom. II. 408. The dung of the parable is the memory of his foul deeds.

mepee, gen. -ep, masc. marche, apiun. Lb. xvii, cxx.; Gl. Somn. p. 64 a, 11; Lb. cxxix.


Fan mepee, wood marche, swinie. Sandula Europae, a gloss in Laen. 4, also Gl. Land. 553, fol. 18. Gl. Harl. 978, which was overlooked, so that note 9, p. 35, requires correction. It is a suitable name. Lb. I. i. 15; I. xxxix. 2; I. lxi. 2; III. ii. 6.

cer = mepc, a mess, dang. Lb. I. xxxviii. 11. Mes, stercus, finns (Kilian). Miec lie, elephanthis. Sona pupbon Saphrygene m6s baqle aqer myclan lieer, G.D. 210 a, Some were switten with "elephantius morbus."

Mylse = or Mylsce = milt, mitis. Lb. I. xlii.; II. xvi., p. 194. Gemisces, Gl. II. xix. xx.

mese, masc., gen. -ep, also -an, the mitt, the spleen. Lb. II. xxi. with gen.-ep; but gen. -an, Laen. 110; Quad. ii. 8; Lb. xxi. 6; and fem., Lb. xxi. 6; ili. 1.

Mynse, neut., money, moneta. Bed. 532, 1. Lb. II. xv.

mexc, fem., gen. -an, mint, mentha.

Feamnacce, mentha silvestris. Lb. I. iii. 2.

Semmence. Lb. I. xv. 4.

Tummmarce, mentha sativa. Lb. I. ii. 23.

murel, masc. ? basil. 1. Clinopodium vul- gare. In Lb. cxxix., cxxxvii. equivalent to òkxov, basil. "Ocimum, mistel," Gl. Mone, p. 321 b, is a repetition not a support. "Ocimum, mistel," Gl. Dun, another echo. "Mistil, basilice," MS. Bodley, 130, on Ocimum: an independent statement. Murzel is a derivative of murel, much, and the clinoL, vulg. is called in German, Kleiner dost, from Doste; old high g. Dosto, marjoram, and that may be compared with Dost econum, dirt. Serp miteI, Lb. xxi. vi., seems to distinguish this from the mistletoe; a few lines lower is ÆmisteI.
Glossary.

Τετρα—cont.


The mistle or mistletoe is propagated by being carried in the dung of birds.


Σαρόβ, Σαράν, a decoction, the χίας of the medical writers; glossed carumen, Gl. Somm. p. 62 a, 11, which is must boiled down to one third part of its bulk and sweetened. But this gloss is not quite appropriate in the first example in Lib. I. xxxv., which requires τὰ ἐκ ζηατος, like ἵχες ἀπὸ ζηατος in Trallianus. Oec. Lib. I. xlvi. 2. Moraz in the Nibelunge Not., 1750, is interpreted by the Germans as Naberry wine, Do schanute man den gesten . . . . mete moraz unte win; then was poured out for the guests medic, moraz; and wine.

Σαπν, fem., gen. —an; 1, a root. 2, the root, the edible root, namely, carrod, sākxor. Lib. I. xviii. ; i. ii. 23. Gl. Feibnapn, Germ. Mßhre, fem. "his erbe " [squill] haß a rounde more lyk to an " onyon." MS. Bodley, 536.

"Ne beo heo nowt alle forlore,
"That stumpe at be flesches more.

Owl and Nightingale, 1399.

Σαληπνα, μπαρν, pursnep, pustinica sativa, Lib. I. ii. 23; III. viii.


Σάμππνε, fem., gen. —e, "moor wort;" the small moor wort occurs Lib. I. lviii. 1. Somner says, Moor grasse is ros solis, that is, sundew, dreseira, which grows on moist heaths. "Silver weed,

Ταππυρν—cont.

"or cotton grass" (Nennich), that is, potentilla anserina or erioforum.

The German interpreters of St. Hildegard make it the Parnassia palustris.

Μεξππν, lib. art. xiii., artemisia Pontica. See Anzeiger für Kunde teutscher Vorzeit, 1835.

Σαμπα, fem., gen. —an? cicely, myrrhis odorata. Lib. I. i. Μυρρίς, αἱ μύρρης καλείσσαι, Dioskor. Lib. iv. c. 116, which is "scandix odorata" (Sprengel), now named as above.

N.

Σαμπρε ππν, fem., gen. in —e, adderwort, polygonum bistorta. In Lib. vi. μαճμροπρπν—viperina. Our adderworts are those plants which resemble an irritated snake raising its head, the ofiglossum vulgatum, the arum maculatum, the polygonum bistorta. In MS. G., the German gloss is "Natterwürze," and the German Natterwurz may be polygonum bistorta, or provincially sedum, or again provincially cuchium vulgare. (Adelung). We are therefore to conclude that the two glossators, agreeing, made the herb p. bistorta. The figures in MSS. V., A., G., T. have much the appearance of alisma plantago. In MS. Bodley, 130, the figure and gloss are "Sowethistell." From MS. G. fol. 8 a, the Germans called the Satirion orchis "Natarwurze," which must be applied to enlarge Adelung.

Ναρε, a fawn skin; a piece of fawn skin, Lib. I. ii. 20; I. xxxix. 3. "Nebris," Gl. Cleop., that is, ρέβνες, and support is had from Gl. Somm., p. 61 a, line 27. So Gl. Jul. If we take nebris for a piece of soft leather, as a "tripskin," a "rybskin," it comes to the same at last. Narce in the Lib. Med. corresponds to "Phoenicium" in Marcellus.
GLOSSARY.

O.

Oppenyilo, neut., overflow, overfilling, spuma cas coronamus. Lb. I. ii.

Opprepacpe, from over sea, transmarinus. Lb. I. vi. 6. M.H.100a. The reading Opprepacpe is not in the MS. nor agreeable to analogy.

opner, (gen. prob. -ep), a close vessel. In Lb. I. ii. 11, opnere translates "vas-endo clauus vel operto." The word may be connected with open, oren; the κόλπος was a close vessel covered up in the hot embers, and an oven at the same time.

Opprodocen, properly badly wounded by a shot, but specially used, Lb. I. lxxxviii. 2, H. lxv. i., for elf shot, the Scottish term, that is, dangerously distended by greedy devouring of green food. It is spoken of cattle; sheep are very subject to it, if they get into a clover field at full freedom. "The disease consists in an overdistension of the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it."

VOL. II.

Opproecen—cont.

Next you'll a warlock turn, in air you'll ride,
Upon a broom, and travel on the tide;
Or on a black cat mid the tempests prance
In stormy nights beyond the sea to France;
Drive down the barns and byars.
prevent our sheep,

Elshoot our ky, and smoor mang drift
our sheep. Falls of Clyde, p. 120.

"The approved cure is to chase the parts affected with a blue bonnet. The bas-
ing is performed for an hour without intermission, by means of blue bonnets.

"The herds of Clydesdale, I am assured, "would not trust to any other instru-
mment in chafing the animal." Jamieson in Elshoot, and Suppl. "When "cattle are swollen they are said to be debowed. I have frequently known a farmer strike a sharp knife through the skin, between the ribs and the hips, when the cow felt immediate relief from the escape of air through the orifice, so that the distended car-

case instantly collapsed, and the ex-
crements blown with great violence to the roof of the cow house." Carrs Craven Gl. "Deggbound, mightily "swelled in the belly." Yorkshire dialogue, Gl. 1697, A.D.

Ome?—an; fem. corrupt humour, especially gustive, the pituita of the medical and classical authors; also Erysipelas, the external symptom of such a humour. Lb. I. xxxv. Dat. pl. Omen; gen. pl. Omena. The analogy of the Islandic suggests a feminine form.

Ompie, fem., gen. -an, dock, rumex; the German Ampfier, masc., dock, rumex.

GLOSSARY

onchealle, fildon. Lb. I. xxxix., xii., obl. cas., from the contents.
onped, gen. -es, some wort; herba quae-
onppengan, to administer a cluster. Lb.
I. iv. 6. From spumex, a gush of water,
hence, a bubble, a spitting, a washing.

orap, Quad. viii. 6, plural of Hoph.
xonxylype? fem., gen. -an, oxylip,
primula obtias. Lb. I. ii. 15.
xonahb, neut. ? oxheal, Hellicorus fatidus
and H. viridis (Cotgrave in Ellembore).
2.; I. x.

P.
pic, gen. -es, neut., pitch, pix. Lb. I.
xxxviii. 9; II. xii.; III. xv.
pipoop, gen. -es, masc., pepper, piper;
Lb. II. vii.
poe, gen. poeces, masc., a poch, pastia ut
in variola. Lb. I. xl.

punb, gen. -es, neut.; 1. a pound, as Lexx.
2. a pint. Lb. II. lxvii. So “Norma,
“parep panb?” Gl. Somm. p. 68 b, 11.,
that is, a pound of water is a pint of
water, and a pint of water is a pint for
all liquids.

Purphan, to pick out the best bits, optima
quaque legere. Lb. III. lxix. “Pens-
“len, (among kindred senses) summis
“digitis varia cribaria carpere,” (Kilian).

R.
Rexepeofe, fem., Lb. II. xxxi.; also
Rexepeosa, masc., Lb. I. lxxi.; pl. -an;
the two ridges of muscles on either side of
the spine up and down the back. “Pissli,
Rexepeofen—cont.
Pissli is a contraction of Paxilli; simi-
larly “Peysel, pieu, echalas,” Roque-
fort. But, as we know from Cicero,
Paxillius was also contracted into Palus,
and these muscles were called Palæ,
lke Palæ, slips, palæ, in Du Cange.
“Rugge—bratum, palæ, sunt dorsi dex-
tra lavea eminentia membra, ” Gl.
Hoffmann. “ Pale Uagationi ‘Dorsi
‘dextra lavea eminentia membra,
‘dicta sic, quia in iactando eas pre-
‘minus, quia huctari vel lactam
‘Græci dicunt Palin.’ ‘ Pale sunt
‘dorsi dextra lavea eminentia
‘membra; dicta quod in iactando
‘cas præmium, quod Græci "palæ" a
‘dicunt." Isidorus,” and so on (Du
Cange). The sense suits the passages
where ræxepeofan occurs, Lb. I.
xxxii., lxxxi.; II. xxxi. “Pale, 
"reiuble," Gl. Somm. p. 41 a, 44, the
shoulder blades, and in this sense the
dictionary to Cælius Aurelianus, who
often uses the word, understands it.
rap? row, ordo, series: dat. pæpæ, C.D.
vol. iii. p. xxv.; acc. pæpæ. Lb. II.
xxxiii.; also Gl. in Lye.
ræga, Ræge, liehen, λεχυρ. Lb. I.
xxxviii. 8.; I. lxviii.
ræga 7 meq, Deuteron. xxviii. 42,
neither word is used there with precision.
The Gl. give Massichum, Mossidum,
which are formatives of our Moss,
liehen being considered a sort of moss.
ræxealla, masc., gen. -an, “ramgall.”
From the same gall, no doubt a gentia-
naeous plant; said Lb. I. ii. to be par-
ticoloured. This description answers to
Menganthes trifoliatu, which is very
bitter and much administered by herb
doctors. (Sir J. E. Smith.)
Renspian, I presume to be the still current
Render, applied to suet. Suet is full of
films, thin membranes, with some other
Glossary.

Russpian—cont.
not fatty substances; to render it, is to make it homogeneous by melting. The word may be a derivative of Hrein, elea. Genepusian is applied to elm-rind, Lb. I. xxv. 2.; to the black alder, I. x. v.


Rop, mase., gen. poppes, the color, wide intestine. Lb. II. xxxi. often.

Ros, neut., scwa, spuma, revivimentum. Lb. II. xx. as Horo.

Rule, fem., gen. —an, rue, Ruta graveolens. Foreign, but adopted. Rule pubes, Lb. I. ii. 1, is foreign, but a garden herb, Peganum harmala.

Rümoanh, read Ružmoanh, Lb. III. xvii. a Norse word signifying Red stalked, from roð, red, niøli stalk. It is said, to grow by running water; and it is Polygromum hydropiper, called Redshanks or Water pepper in Bailey's dictionary.

Run, gen. —e, secret, beathan mystery, arecamum quid, Bw. 363.

Leab pume, gen. —an, fem., the same, idem. Lb. I. lxiv.

S.

Saçepe, Saçepe, fem., gen. —an, savory, satirea hortensis. The interpretation, "Satirion," Gl. Somm., p. 64 b. 16. is an evident error. Savory is in England a garden plant, and retains its foreign name. All the orchis tribe are "bal-" loe" words. Lb. III. xii. 2.

Sap, gen. —es, neut. everywhere: See acc. Sapan, Lb. II. xxvii. It is also, as Sto sap, sometimes put for Sto sophi; Bw. 49. 29. So G.D. 291 b. C.E. 134, line 23.

Scepen, disposed to sorrow. Lb. II. i. 1. There is no corresponding word in the Hellenic text; this is epexegetical, and must be interpreted accordingly.

Sceap, fem., gen. —e, the share, that is, the pubes. Lb. II. xxxi, xxxii. It is a word well known to those who have heard pure English spoken, and is neither "Himm" nor "Penis" nor "Alvis," but something near each of those. The books generally make a confusion, but Sharebone is always, I think, Os pubis. See a quotation in Halliwell, but strike out "of a man." Compare also Penil, pubes, with Penui, a scuare, in Garlande and Biblesworth, p. 121, p. 148.

Seeban, pret. Seeb, p. part. Seecan, to shed, let fall; also intransitively fall; insendere, inspercere. Lb. I. ii. 22.; I. xvi. 2.; II. iii. Lb. ii. 6. Cf. Lyce. Seeban. Ἰρεόν, Ἳμα, Gl. in Lyce, which is doubtless to be understood as the substantive of Ἀποκτητεύω, Emangi.

Sceapen, adj., of sleep, ovinus. Lb. I. livii.

Sceapphan, to scrape, radere. Lb. Ixxxi. 5. The l is frequentative.

† Sceappan, pret. † Sceapp, scrape, especially scrape herbs fine. Gereceapp, Lb. lvii. 1. The same in substance as Sceappan, Lb. i. 2.

Secapp, fem., gen. —an, a scutification, incissura in corte. Lb. I. livi.; I. xxxv.

Sceappan, to scarify, in superficie cader. Lb. I. xxii. 2.


S

Seycel, many, from Seiran. Quadr. iii. 14, xi. 13. See the passages, where Sommers notion of textualus would require some drying process not mentioned.

Seppaun, to shrink, a synonym of Seppan. Lb. i. xxvi., contents. “Skirn-“pen, adj. som vridere eller undscaen "sig for Arbeide, som er meget kialen "eller omtaalig," Molbech, one who "flinches from work, etc. Cf. Shrammed, "chilled (pinched with cold, O.C.) Wilts.

Serind, Devon, (heard by myself).

Sepur, Syepun, neut., seurf. Lb. ii. xxxv. Lb. clxxxi. 3.

Seesan, SeaSan, a feeling as if the cavity of the body were full of water swaying about, κλύδωμε, undulationes, Lb. i. xiv.

Sealh, Sealh, masc., gen. -e, the sallow, salie-ean, salix, of which seventy English sorts are reckoned. The termination of the gen. shows the word is not fem., and few names of trees are neuter.

Red Sallow, Laen. 89, Salix rubra.

See also S. repens, of Smith.

Seap, neut., gen. -e, juice. Lb. v. 2. Lb. I. ii. 14, and frequently.

Sec, masc., gen. -e, sedge; "carex, "gladiolus," Gl. in Lyce; masc., Lb. I. xxxii.; gen. I. xxxix.

Domoprep, "hammer sedge." Lb. i. ivi. 2. Homop is probably a bird, as in yellow hammer. "Secorellus, omen," Gl. C. Emberiza. Cf. closhamep, Gl. Mone, 315 a; also Gl. Dief.

Recan secc, "red sedge," Lb. i. xxxix.

Selpane, gen. -an, avena sitan? wild oat? Lb. i. xxxiii. 2; III. viii., and perhaps by emendation for reñal aeran, Lb. I. xlvii. 2.

† Sengjan, singe; see Berengian; obs. Sengjan, Bisengian, and Bryeng is what grammarians would have end in a vowel.

Syde, masc., deception, ἀφήμη, Hb. ciii. 4, from Seoñan.

Sdsam, Lb. I. lxv. 5.

Syce, see, constr. as neut. Lb. i, xxxviii, 5, as Germ. Sieb. neut. Yet Dutch Zeef is fem.

Siegelpoeppe, gen. -an, masc. 1. Yellow milfoil, Achillea tomentosa, masc., as Lb. III. xxxii. In Hb. I. = Heliotropion. All plants turn to the sun, which of them is meant? In MS. V. "Achillea ser-"rata" (II.) seems to be drawn; the other drawings do not at all resemble this. "Eliotropia, sigelhvcorpna. Eli-"trophi, sigel hvcorpa. Nimpea, colcon "croh vel sigelhvcorna. Solsequia, si-"gel hvcora. Achillea, colcon croh," Gl. Dun. Most of these are translations, and so equivalents: nymphaea is the yellow water lily, and croh is ecrena, yellow also. The testimony of the drawing falls in so well with that of the old glossary, that we must accept Achillea; and as we must also attend to the hints for yellowness, it must be A. tomentosa.

2. Scorpium heliotropion, for Hb. cxxxvii. is founded on Dioscorides, ἡλιοτρόπιον τὸ μέγα, ὅ τεν εἶδον στορ-πίονωρ. The figure in MS. T. for art. I. agrees. The drawing in MS. V. art. cxxxvii. is nearly destroyed, what remains looks like "Polygonum convol-"ulus," (II.) The "round seed" forbids us to think of sunflower, Helianthus, which is also Mexican.


4. Euphorbia helioscopia.

A small Sigelehpoepe, Lb. I. xlv. 2.
Sipounæ, a wort, herba quædam ignota. 

Lib. I. xxxi. 7.

Smeke, ever easy; pum-cypæ, Lb. II. xlvi.

Smpulle, gen. -an, houselek, Semprevireum testarum. The syllable sin like sen in Semper, means always; as also in Sin- 

grene. Smpullæ is Semprevireum. Lb. exxxv. That herb is drawn in MS. V., explained, as the green pigment has left only the external cast in the vaultum, by MS. A., and in MS. G., where it is glossed "hufwure," that is, Hauswurz, and in MS. T. These all point the same way. Sinigreens seems only a more generic term, in later times, but "The mickle "sinfulle," Lb. II. xxxiv., shows that this term also in early times would include Sedumæ, as S. Telephium, Lb. I. iii. 11.

Smpigreens, fem. gen. -an, singreen, any sort of Sedum, with sempervireum testarum, literally always green. Lb. Ixxxvi.

"Sedo magnæ, Houseleek or Sen-" greene, Florio. "Jonzarbe, House-" leek, Sngreens, Aygreen, etc." Cotgrave. In Lb. xlix. "Temolus, that is, Moly, the Homerick wício, a garlic, Allium moly. In Dansk. the evergreen periwinkle, Vinca. Pa rmmm Smpgeræan, Lb. I. vii. 2, shows that Singreens was a gene-


Smepændil, masc. ? a bolus, "tumalda; Lat. Lb. xiv. 2. Sus, as in Smepæl, round; Tpændil has a masc. termina-

tion.

Slaepæ? gen. -an, Salvia scarea, Lb. I. xv. 5.

Sleecianæa, palpitæ with strong beats, Lb. II. xxvii.; from Sleecæ, a sledge hammer, and the frequentative termination -crete, -ctæn.

Slyæpe? gen. -an, a viscid or slippery sub-


Spepe pyrr, 1. Rhamnus flamula. "Flamula, i. sper wort or launscle, this "erbe is schapyyn as hit wer a sper all "so, and in the cope of be stalk "commys ant mony smale branches t "hit has a whyte floure, t hit groys in "waters." MS. Bodl. 536. The flower is yellow. "Flamula, anglice sperewort," MS. Rawl. C. 607, similarly C. 506, Harl. 3388, and again adding "lanceola," id. "flamula minor. Las "sper wort hauith leuis shapid like a "sperc." Gl. Sloane, 5, fol. 32 e. Gl. Sloane, 405.


In MS. Bodl. 130, is an explanation, Centaurea, and a gloss in a hand of the 14th century, "Sperewort." The Centaurca Cynamus is so far like Inula H., that it may be mistaken in a drawing. "Policaria minor." Gl. Harl. 3388.

3. Carcex acuta, Germ. Spiessgras, is probably meant in the following, "Fla "mula mynor, i. spereworte thyer erbe "has smale leveys lyke to grase, bot hit "(sone hit) sehape as hit were a speyr, "and growes in fielldys," MS. Bodl. 536.

4. † Brassica rapa, turnup. "Nap "silvatica [read Napus silvaticus] pypper." Gl. Somn. p. 64 a, 16. This must be rejected.


Sappacen—cont.


Stappypyr, fem., gen. -e, "staithwort, if we choose the commonest of the seashore plants it will be Statice, com-prehending thirft and sea lavender. Lb. I. xxxii. 3. "Aster attiens." Sommer, but why?

Srancheb, neut., a causour bath, contrived by heating "stones" that would not fly, and pouring on water. Lb. I. xii.

Scebe, masc., strangury, "strangaria," Lat. of Quad. ii. 15., viii. 11. Radically; the "being stationary, still standing; as in "Sannschebe, solstice. So Napou "mecleopa preege, Gen. xxxi. 38., thine "herds were not barren.


Scece, neut., sticky stuff, viscid fluid ; Lb. I. xxxix. 2.

Scece, fem., gen. -e, a pricking sensation, a "stitch, a stab; Quad. xiii. 10. Insuce, Lb. H. liv. lxiv. contents. All cited passages have this declension.

Sqeuppyr, fem., gen. -e, the commonest club moss, Lycopodium clavatum. "Cal- "litrichon," MS. ap. Somn., but in this term were included the club mosses. Sqeup as arrow, may have given name to this moss, as the stems look like arrows with the feathers up and the heads in the ground. Were it not for this gl. we might interpret Galium verum, from Sqeup, bed ; our lady's bed straw.

Sqeop, Sqeop, straw, neuter in Lb. I. iii. 12. Rushw. Matth. vii. 3. (strewn), is masc. Δηδαξ. 46.
Sugan, to moisten, nuerare, madejaveve, Sy&k, Hb. xxxv, 3; p. part. Sozen, as appears by Sozoda, Poprigen; cf. Sozane in Lexx.; also Isl. Sjgger, redilus, Hb. li. xv. Da poppdesuam punče ruke & chere-
rije, P.A. 24 h. Moisten and cleanse the
Sunbecu, gen. -er, neut. Saxifraga gran-
ulata. Sunbecu, Hb. xecix. is saxifraga,
and the statement is accompanied by a
remarkable drawing, represented in the
fac simile to Lecchehome, vol. i.; see pref.
Ixxix. The word copn itself, as signifi-
ng grain, assists our determination of the
herb. In the Latin Apuleius, MS. Bodley,
130, a gloss is “ Sunbecu.” MS. A. fol.
45 b. has also a portion of earths surface,
but figures the herb above ground, not
quite correctly. “ Saxifrigia, sunbecu,”
Gl. Dan. The same gl. in the MS.
Lacn. 18, where fifteen grains are men-
tioned in the text. So Gl. Mone, p.
442 a.
2. Lithospermon officinale, Hb. clxxx.
It appears by a glossary in Anzeiger fur
Kunde der teutscher Vorzeit. 1835, col.
247, that the false readings meant sman-
copn, Milium solis, which must be taken
as an emendation of the text.
Sunpe, fem., gen. -an, sorrel, Rumex Arc-
tosus, also Oxalis.
Gesev rupe, euhos sorrel, Oxalis
Auctcothi.
Moner rupe, Rumex Auctctosu. Hb.
li. 6.
Sunmèle, sorvehe, sous sweet. Hb. li. i.
“ Malus matrimus, rupmèle apulbev,”
Gl. Somm., p. 64 b, 48; correct Malus
matiana, rupmèle apulbev; the crab
tree. “ Maceina. i. mala silvestria,”
Gl. Harl. 2388. “ Malta maceana, po-
mum silvestre, wode crabbis,” id.
So Dorsten, Gl. Mone. p. 290 a. Melre
is a separate word, “ Melarium, mule
apulbev.” Gl. M.M. p. 159 a, 27, pro-
ably for mel-re, formed on Mel, honey,
which therefore appears genuine English,
as in Melpecel, Melbcap, St. Marb. Gl.
Sunmèle—cont.
not hybrid words; related to Melát, mead.
Spp. art. 511.
Sprat, gen. -es. 1. sweat. 2. blood. 3.
Hydroneld, Hb. 22 a. The gender has
been given only from other Teutonic
languages, as masse; but in Lacn. 111,
Spa Xa sprat be08 murrenben, as the
sweats are various, the form makes it
neuter. Dutch Zweet, neat; Isl. Sveiti;
Germ. Schweiss; Swedish Svett, masse.
Speck appel; Hb. li. ii. 12, also 21; li.
xiv., li. xxiii. The receipt Hb. li. ii. 12,
pepper, salt, wine, and swails apple,
corresponds with the following words of
Alex. Traii., p. 48, line 4, ed. 1548.
‘Alde χηρωνακο (our author often solves
his difficulties by omission) Γο α, φόλαν
Γο ι”, πέτρεως Γο ι”, πετράεαι ερέ
ἐκδελαφ kα ποιεῖ πρὸς χρυσοφοβλιακά.
φόλακ are the leaves of the malobathrum.
Plinius, xxiii, 43, also prescribes malo-
bathrum for the eyes.
† Spečan, to sweate, not yet found, whence
Spurl and Spenny, a swathing. Hb. li.
xxxi, 7, and Berpejan, id. i. 2; li.
Spečan, Spečan, pract. speé, spogen, to
inveke, povake, punctate. Read Sp-
gende, Hb. li. xxiii. Secre line πύλην όνεαν βόσι (so) γρενεσμαν γύρι,
M.H. 184 b. St. Martin set himself in
opposition to the invading fire. Ealle Δα
μυλλητοπαν Νυργεαν όμηρ Νε αρν
νυλλητοπανoς απο με αν
νυλλητοπανος απο με. Beda, 629, 21.
Put to flight all the foulineses
of the darksome furnace, which previously
had searched me. Ευξήνη βρεκοι olper
νυλλητοπανος απο με. Beda, 575, 32,
that no bishop invade another bishops
diocese. Cf. lporonemyn, invasion, Beda,
507.
Spyll, masc., gen. -er, a sweling. Hb. ix.
3. On mycelpe spyle, Bed. 616, 6, is
some error; see 616, 38.
GLOSSARY.


Apróypen, brass filings. Lb. I. xxxiv. 1.

Gerryppn, gen. -er, filings. Hb. ci. 3.


Cf. “Colatusent, suopnandn.” Gl. C. read suonpandn for scoHopandn?

Spóyan, to swoon, see zerpopung, swove in Will. and Werwolf, p. 4.

T.

cause, -conce, -conge, as a termination occurs in Getçenge, accidental to, quad arvidit aticio, in Inceçna, occasion, in Genasçenge, adjacent, in Sumæenge, continually; the same syllable is seen in contingent, contigut, Tewççew, Tewç, Tangere, Ògëw, Touch.

Tecææ, to prepare, parare. 4 land mad to zéçæænec : ßa ß land ßa zéçææ mep. Beda, 605, 33. Canberthth requested some husbandry tools wherewith to till the land; so when the land was prepared, præt. vocobe. CE. 335, l. 16, 336, l. 4.

Tapu, Teapo, gent., gen. -or; tar, gum, distillation from a tree; wax in the ear; gent., Lb. I. xliv. 3, l. liv. l. lxi. 1, also makes capan, masc., Lb. III. xxxvi. xxxi. bone recap. Iacn. 3. Geckem calle ßa scenas mid tyrwan, Hom. I. 20, call all the scenes with tar. So Gen.vi.14. Tipyan rop peallum, Gen. xi. 3. Geopphbr or zigolan, y or copscyplcan, OT. 304, 12, wrang of tiles, thin bricks, such as the Romans made, and bitumen.

Telpa, masc, gen. -an, branch, ramus, Quad. i. 7. Some bonne snedum tel-gran of treownum, Matth. xxi. 8, Rushworth, ed K.

Tecon, præt. teah, p.p. rogen, draw, ducere.
The translation of zecogen, Quad. vi. 11, as tightened, is justified by the context and by the following example. A monk calls on the devil to untie his sandals, and the devil does so: then the monk is frightened and backs out, but ßa zepunjdon ßa jrangetj on mucelum dale oncogen 3 onbröde; GD. 217 a, the things remained in great part untightened and casted.

Tecææ, Lb. II. xxx., appears to be an error for Òteææ, mas., teller, impetigo. Heq's Òteææ on his lehman, P.A. 15 b., hath teller on his body. Se Òteææ buran rape he Òpeçææ ealne ßone lehman, ibid., “Impetigo quippe sine dolore corpus orient.” So Sc. 46 a. The gl., Quad. ii. 10, Hb. xlv. 6, xxxii.

Tyr, fem? bitch; Isl. Tik, bitch, fam.
Dansk. Tave, bitch. Lb. II. lx. contents.

TynPelum, TynPelum, pl., little tords, tredles; the droppings of sheep are called sheep tredles in Somerset, trattles in Suffolk. See Moor Gl.; further. Tridades; Craven Gl. Lb. I. xxxi. 4, II. lx. 6, etc.

Tosexææ, there are tuggings, spasms. Lb. I. xxv.

Top begere, hard gotten. Lb. I. xliv. 5.

The expression goes to mark a Dansk admixture in the Lb. Cf. Torpenginn, hard to get, in the Laws of Magnus the law mender; Nú æ Ævi at vinno menn ero miók torfgenerir í herði, oe allir vilia nú í kaupferdir fara. Kaupa Bólr. 23, Now since men for labour are very hard to get in the country, and all will now go a trading. Tor, with o long, is frequent in later English, “It were tor for “to telle al here aty riche,” William and Werwolf, fol. 21; “It were toor for “to telle trenli al be sofe,” id. fol. 75, with the notes.
Glossary.

409

Topē, a piece of dung, stercus conformatum; neut., Lb. I. xlvii. 2; I. lxxii.; III. xxxviii. Quad. vi. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, Laen.

Toprège, blear eyed, with eyes inflamed and full of acrid tears. Hb. xvi. 3, "ad lippitadinem ocularum," Lat. IIb. liv. 1, "ad epiphoras ocularum," Lat., that is, excess of lacrymos humour. A compound of typan and ege.

Tοδ, tooth, dens, makes dat. sing. τοθε, Lb. III. iv., but τεθ, Exod xxi. 24, and nom. pl. τεθ, Lb. III. iv., but τοθας, Gō. 34, SS. 114, acc. pl. τεθ, Lb. I. vi. 5.

Tοξαπ, a tooth pick. Lb. I. ii. 22. Gap is not a weapon originally, but ἄχιερ, something at an acute angle, as in the Gore of a gown. See ἃμα, Cod. Dipl. vol. iii.

Tριχ, neut., a trough, Lb. III. xlviii. Τρυχ, another form of the same word, is fem. in all the examples cited by Lyce; is neut. in C. D. 118, A.D. 770. Ῥάζης ἄνερ ἱπτερα τροφε, OT. 312, 32, Bregging for a little boat.

Τύλιγ, root of tongue, Lb. I. xlii., there is no notion of flesh, or muscle, or hypoglossis. It is Gothic, Tulgus, ἄριος, στερεος. Gothic, Tuliqna, fem. ἄξθρωμα, ἄφραλες, ἄφραλας.

Τυγχανογρυφρε, fem., gen. -ε, white hellebore? Veratum album, for it seems probable enough, that Τυγχανογρυφρε, Hb. ex1. and Gl. Dum., is a contraction of this older form. Lb. I. xlvii. 3.

Τραπε, two parts in three; Lb. III. ii. 1; III. x., xiii., xxxix.

Τρυπή, dronty; from Τρυπ byssus, Gl. Lb. I. xxxi. 7.

Γραφη—cont.,

See Pref. vol. I. p. xcv. Not to be confounded with θεοπ, work, neuter. The feminine article in Lb. II. xlvii. 1, for sideward, is an error, it is masc. in the next four lines; such errors occurred by attraction, for pde is feminine.

Γραπεν, be in pain. Lb. III. xviii.


Γραππυρρε, fem., gen. in -e, waterwort, Callitriche verna. In Lb. xlviii. waterwort is made Callitrique, and we may perhaps trust our botanists in their own science for this herb. The figure in MS. V. is such that it resembles Raphanus raphanistrum stripped of leaves (II).

“Waterwort Callitrique verna” (Nemrich). Sir W. Hooker says Water star wort.

Γραλα, masc., gen. -an, a cloth. Lb. II. xxii.

Γραπαν, wave, undate. Lb. III. xviii.

Γαλ. in palmela, Lb. II. lii. fine, ohlg. Wahl, mhg, Wacke, subtilis, expolitis, venustus, künstlich, fem. schön.

Γκαλπυρρε, fem., gen. -e, wallwort, dwarf elder, Sambucus ebulus, Hb. xxiii.; but Intabu, endive, intubus, Gl. Cleop. fol. 53 d.

Γκαπ, masc., bowel; Lb. II. xxiv., the same as ἄπεπ = Norse Hiver, masc. It translates ster, a waterskin. Paris Psalter, Ps. cxviii. 83.


Γκαθε, weak, debilis, Lb. II. lli. 1; Γκε, DD. p. 425 vi. Without the final vowel, Gl. R. 115; Sc. 10 b; Bost. p. 176 a; Cædun. (if Cædun.), 154, 20 MS.
Glossary.

Fede, mad, furious, phreniticus, indeclinable in Lib. I. 25, in contents see var. lect. ii. 21, contents iv. 10, xxxvii. 5, etc. Lib. I. lxix.

Γεγαθὴ, fem. gen. -an, properly "way," "broad," but called waybread; 1. Plantago major; 2. rose mite peghaede, plantago media, it is honey, hisurate. Lib. ii., Lib. II. lxv., etc.

Γενζε, Γενζε, Γανζε, neut., gen. -an, check, bucca; Matth. v. 39; Luke v. 29; Lib. I. 8, 10; III. xlvii.; Hom. II. 180. And hma δα πος γαθή, S.S. 140.


Γενυπτη, fem. gen. -e; "wenwort," is of sorts:—I. cluydr, or cloved; Lib. I. lviii., II. ii. 3; 2. cneochre, kneed; id. I. lxvi. Wenwort must be so called from curing wens; for wens are good, says Salmon, "Alexander, Archangel, Asarabkeca."

"Celaundine, Clankewed, Coriander, "Crow foot, Cresses, Darnel, Endive, "Figwort, Laser worm, Lentils, Melilot, "Parslane, Thorowwax, Turnsole, "Wound worm." Among these, for 1. Ranunculus acriis, as crow foot, Ranunculus ficaria, as the lesser celandine, and for 2. Darnel, Lolium temulentum, are the most likely.

Γεραμος, gen. -es, mase., wormwood, Artemisia absinthium. Lib. II. xxii., lxv. 5; III. iii. 2, xxxi.

Se yula geraam, Athamis catale? Lib. III. viii.


Γευλ, mase., a beetle. Lib. III. xivii.

Τεφτηπηλ, Scoriarus stercorarius, Linn. Geotrupes, others Lib. III. xviii. It feeds on and lays its eggs in dung.


Γίλας oxa. Gr. R. 19, which has also γίλας θύμηρ ὁππ., 20. Γίλας εὐφρα.
Glossary.

ΓΥΜΝ—cont.

In Cod. Exon. p. 427, 24, it is said to be "delted," whence the translation "earth "worm" seemed justified.

Smoegerpym, see letter S.

Deappypum, dew worm, in Lb. I. 1., infests the feet.

Renteppum, Ren—, ringed worm, a kind of belly worm. Alex. Trallianus divides the worms which infest the human body into three, of which this is one. Πρώτον τοίνυν ἠδίνει δεί, ὡς τρειτον εἴρηθαι εἰς παλααι τῶν ἐλαιῶν εἰδος, ἐν μὲν τῷ μικρὸν πάνω καὶ λεπτόν, ὥς καλεῖν εἰρεθαν ἀνέκαθα, δευτέρον δὲ τοίνυν στρωγγυλον, καὶ τρίτον ἄλλο τῷ τῶν πλαστῶν. Ed. Ideler, p. 315. To the same effect M. Psellus in the same vol. p. 241. The moderns have more sorts. Lb. Ixxv. See Lb. I. xlviii. xlix. They seem to derive their name from the rings of some of them. An earthworm is Amœbcopuce.


Γύριπ, gen.—e, fem., recovery, valetudo in melias conversa. Lb. I. iv. 5. Να ἕνεκα βασιλεύον προγενές τὸ γυρρόν μετατηρεί, C.E. 5, line 8, now is that bairn come, raised up for the recovery of the Hebrews from their miseries. The passage is congratulatory. C.E. 336, line 5.

Γύρπεργ, fem., gen.—e, a preparation of worts. Quad. iv. 5.


Γίνη—Γίνεσθε, gen.—an, fem.? withy-wind, convolulus, both Conv. sepium and avensis. Lb. I. ii. 20; I. vi. 7; I. xlix.

Γίνις, masc., gen. πινιτρ, a withy, a willow, sube. Lb. I. lxiv. ΧΕ. 13, line 54.

Γούρεςτα καὶ οὐ γούρεςταν, Lb. II. xxxviii. and contents, may be taken either as liveness or meagreness. The passage of Philagrius, does not exhibit the word.

Γράπτε, gen.—-επ, crosswort, galium cruciatum. Lb. III. i., viii. Lac. 12, 29. Warranta πρετ, gl. Leechd. vol. I. p. 376. "Vermieulium. i. paranice. i. protte," Gl. Harl. 978, with "cruciata maior "warense," Gl. M. The Galium tribe were often called by names which mark their relationship to the Madder, thus Vermieulus, properly the cochinial insect used to get a red dye, transfers its name to Madder, Rubia tinctorum, and Madder gives its appellations to the Galium its relatives. "Cruciata maior. i. "warense. anglice madir," Gl. Harl. 3388.

Γασυβένδ, -βανδ, gen.—ες, masc. ?, wood-bind. Lb. exxii.; Lb. I. ii. 21; III. ii. 1; III. xxxi., convolulus, from the leaves of the drawing, the likeness to the cuper plant, and modern usage; which, besides convolulus, applies the name also to the honeysuckle.

Γενει ρεχμίς, wood chervil, cow parsley, Anthriscus silvestris. Cepulile being an English adaptation of Cerefolium, Χαγιέ-φυλλον (Columella), and pἐνι being taken in the sense of our wild, we ascertain at once, that we have here the Charsophysium silvestre, which Koch and Hooker now name Anthriscus silv. Nemnich agrees, and Lytes description.

In Lb. lxxxvi. wood chervil is made to be Asparagus agrestis, and the drawings in MSS. V., T., A. have clearly the characteristics of Asparagus officinalis. If our Saxon interpreter held his opinion with deliberation, he differs from the rest of our English world. Asparagus in MS. Bodl. 130, is drawn like the mature plant.

Γενει λεκτρί, masc., wood lettuce, wild steepwort, Lactuca scariola is Lb. xxxi.
Lactuca sylvatica. Masc. G.D. 11 a. The gloss in II. Scarola must be accepted; Sir J. E. Smith turns it Prickly Lettuce; Sir W. Hooker says it is found on waste ground in Cambridgeshire, at Southend, Essex, and formerly near Islington. He adds that the garden lettuce, L. sativa, is not a native of this country. "Lactua, "letuse, slopewort, idem : domestica et "campestris." Also "Lactua agrestis," "rostrum porcinum. mylk thisill." MS. Harl. 3388. "Lactua silvatica idem "wild letys, his erbe has leuys like to a "thystell, and they ben scharpe 't ken 't "hit has a flore of purpuru colour, 't "hit gros in foldes 't in whet," MS. Bodl. 536, fol. 17. The word purpuru was in early times an exact repetition of purpuraceus, which the Romans applied to any bright colour. The flower of Lactua scarola is yellow. Lactua silvatica has yellow rays in MS. Bodl. 130, but the leaves are too like sword blades. It is there glossed Suge Hlufed, that is, sow thistle. "Scarola, endua, taxama (? ) lactua agrestis," Gl. M. The drawing in MS. T is an exact representation of L. scarola, glossed Branca vrsina, to which there is resemblance.

Asphodelus ramosus. In Hb. xxxiii., liii. Woodroffe is astula regia, that is hastula regia, the royal sceptre, and all accounts agree that it is a kind of onion, an asphodelaceous plant, with a vast number of bulbs, "lxxx. simul asphodele sepe bulbis," "Plinius, xxi. 68; and though it has "transferred its name to the daffodil, "yet not that plant, Narcissus pseudo-

Asphodelus, is its equivalent. The Asphodelus is figured in MS. V. fol. 28 a, but the flower is gone; the drawing, as much as remains, matches that in Fuch-
tyca regia, i. woderofe," MS. Bodl. 536.

Aphrodite—cont.

"Aphrodile vude hote," (so), Gl. Dun.
So Gl. M. Fuchsius makes his goldwurz, asphodelus lutes, Gl. R. 40. Laen. 69.
2. Asperula odorata, modern usage.
In MS. Bodl. 130; for hastula regia is drawn a true Asperula, with gloss in 14th century hand "woodrofe." "Rubea "minor woodroff," MS. Bodl. 178.

Fulmen, gen. -an, fem. wild rose, dog-
rose, heliogrose, rosa centina. Lb. I. xxxvii. 1.


Fulmen comb, masc. gen. -es, "wolf-
"comb," wild teazle, Dipsacus silestris.
In Hb. ciii. translates χαμαξιωσ, which in clvi. is turned by pulfer καρπι as the teazling wool is combing it, this has no surprise. The figure in MS. V. art. xxvi. is a teazle, so MS. T. The equivalent χαμαξιωσ was misunderstood by our interpreter. However χαμαξιωσ is no teazle at all, but a stemless thistle, the Carthana acnulis, see corophoros, Masc. Laen. 3.

Fulman, wipe with wool, lana detergere, Quad. vii. 4.

Fūncel? a wound, pl. punsela, Hb. i. 11, cont., iv. 10, ix. 2. Fūncelam, DD. 417, xxiii.

Fūnpce?, fem.?, gen. -an, wond, Isatis tinctoria. Somn. in Lex. has a gloss, "Latum," which is wound. Lb. II. lxv. 4.

Fūnpce being properly any thing having the power of dying, not blue, but ver-
milion; and representing the vermiculi or cochinical insects.
GLOSSARY. 415

peap, gut, pl. -mar, guts, intestina. But s-smalle-apeam, Lb. II. xxxi. Da νέφες αγνός hine mis húmepė on fœam, fœampe, P.A. 55. a, Then Abner stabbed him with the kinder end of his spearshaft in the small gut. Gl. R. has both fœampeam and smæl-apeam, 74.


Felma, masc., gen. by analogy in -am; Lb. I. xxxv. Ψεψιλαθομα in the Lambeth Psalter is obscure; Ψεψιλαθομα ne βεθον ψεψιλευονε εις τρι- ηρ-τροχειον το τε = μηκε πρα πα δαγ βίν ουκετεσ. Quia teuebra non obscera-buntur a te, et nox sient dies illumina-bitur, Ps. cxxxviii. 11. Ne ãenyn he hopan non βρουμα ψεψιλευον, he ãenyn more, Judith x. = p. 23, line 12, Thwaites. Combined with burning brands of fire in Cod. Exxon. p. 217, line 23 = MS., fol. 60 a, line 4. Compare Δια το εφερέων των κατα περεγ καιναιν και καλεν την ψαργγα, Dioskor. iv. 156, with Hb. clxxxi. 2, last words. Ælma and heat go together in the Lb. In Hb. exl. 1, I do not find the words the Saxon had before him, but translate as guided by clxxxi.

Γεον hæpoam, masc., hæneam, Lorica, Gl. Harl., gentidulium. So "Whirl boam, the round bone of the knee, the patella," Gl. to Tim Bobbin. The bone has some similarity to humbar and caudal vertebrae.

Peop, the dry disease, fem., gen. -e. See Æpeop, Fem. Lb. III. xxx, contents; if Æpepe be correct.

Pepop, fem., the dry disease or wasting away. Lb. II. lxiii. A different signifi-

Peopaion—cont. eation was assigned by Somner, whose words are "Deop, Spepe, morbus qui-

"dam, fortasse, inflammatio, phlegmone, "an inflammation, a blistering heat of "the blood or a swelling against nature "being hot and red." Probably this conjecture of Somners was founded partly on the etymological considerations which follow. Æpeop seems to have for its kindred words ἡπν, ἡπης, ἡπης θύρια, that is, dryness, the German dorre, dry, and a large number of other words, for which see Spoon and Sparrow, arts 478, 592, etc. In the German Dürresucht (dry sickness) atrophy, meagreness, consumption, the withering effects of dry-

ness have produced the expression. The Latin equivalent for these ideas would be Tabes, which is treated of by Celsus (ii. 22) as having for its species ἀπορρίθα, atrophy, ἀκεξία, corrupt habit of body, and ἀθήνη, consumption. Æpeop appearing in the foot, Lb. lvii., is Tabes in pedibus, such a wasting away of the feet as arises from ulceration produced by an over long journey on foot. That the disease is spoken of as local sometimes follows from the teaching of Celsus: "Italicum (seei. eacheixi) praeter "tabem, illud quoque nonnamquam ac-

"cidere solet, ut per asinus pressasulas "aut ulceras, summa cutis exasperat,

"vel aliquis corporis partes intumes-

"cant." That worms belong to the disease is paralleled in German, which has its Dürenämiden, worms which cause a meagre habit and atrophy.

Peoppyr, Æoppyr, fem., gen. -e, plough-

man’s spikeward. Indala conyza, formerly called C. squarrosa, Germ. Darrwurz, Doorkraut; which is as above. Lb. III. xxx. Laen. 40.

Pymel, a thumbsattl. Lb. I. lxxv. Thimble is the same word, the material is not in the syllables. Cf. Germ. Dämmling, a thumbsattl; Dutch, Doymelenk, leem-

sive minimum pollicis, theca pollicis.
Pymel—cont.

(Kilian). Pymel seems to have been originally an adjective, hence its use in Laws of Inc. xlvi. Duymelinde in Kilian is also a wren, a bird as big as one's thumb.

Pyhyn, præt. jyce, p. part. hyd ; squeeze, press, stab. Lb. II. iii. v., Quadr. vi. 15. Norse at hjá. The infinitive pyhyan of dictionaries has no existence. Gephyn, squeeze, Solom. and Sat. p. 150, line 34. Gephy, id. p. 162, line 607. See Alyn. It is a contraction of begran. Beda, 611, 41. The present le þu, jolio, AEG. 32, line 45.

Punan, grow moist; the intransitive to banquet, moisten, as Lb. I. ii. 21.


Punoppur, fem., gen. -e, houseleek, soncpericum tectorum, so called from its averted thunderbolts; Grimm. Mythol. elxi.: an allusion to this is found in some copies of Dioskorides, iv. 189.

Punpange, -pange, gen. -an, neut. as punge, temple, timus. Lb. I. i. 8; III. i.

Punpange—cont.

Plural in -ge. Lb. III. xii. Gesloj þa mis amm bytle bugan his punpangan, Judges iv. 21, where, I presume, bugan is not for begen, but rather begeouns. AEG. 12, line 16.

Popenan, make to dwell, minure, it appears Lb. ii. 7, compared with Dpman, Hb. ii. 4. So Lb. I. xxxi. 1. This signification now seems too conjectural.

2. To soften, mollire. Tiloden his lægær y done rpyle mid realrum þ mis bepænan gelةpænan polson, Bed., 611, 19, Carabante medici hone adpositis pigmentorum fomentatis emollire. Done unge-gepænan rpyle mid ðýgbæ ð sprede, ibid., line 40. Tumorem illum infestum horum adpositione comprimere ac mollire curabat.

3. Irrigate. For þam þyc þ þæt in ne gelæpænde, Sonne depæode hno, etc. Beest, p. 78, line 27. If the water had not irritated her, the earth, she would have got dry, etc. Da ðæpæoconstruction geopænan gelæpænan mid ðam fælæpænan ydon his lape, P.A. 14 a, Corda aventi doctrine fluantis irrigare. Donne po midshooperæ xer lapeoper geopænæ ð geleod ða þæoð ðær geopænæ. P.A. 27 a, Quando hoc in ambiantis pec- tore pietas praedicantis right. Cf. beyan.

Pypem, turn. See geypænan.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

ACHILLES, Hb. xc., clxxv. 5.
ÆLFRED, king; in communication with the Patriarch of Jerusalem, about healing drugs, Lb. II. lxiv.
BALD, owner of the Leechbook MS., Lb. p. 298.
CHIRON, Hb. xxxvi.
CHILD, scribe of the Leechbook MS., Lb. p. 298.
DUN, a leech, Lb. p. 292.
ELIAS or HELLAS II., Patriarch of Jerusalem, sends medical prescriptions to King Ælfred. For what is known of him see Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, Vol. III. col. 302, and the Bollandist Acta Sanctorum for May 12, p. xxxix.
FORNET, in Islandic Fornjot, with the termination, Fornjotr, gives name to an herb unknown, *Fornets palm* or *hand*, Lb. I. lxx., lxxii. His sons were rulers of air, fire and wind (Skaldskaparmal, p. 67, ed. Reykjavik); his name occurs in the elder Edda (Hrafnagádr, stanza 17). He is reckoned among the Eotens or giants (Snorra Edda, p. 111, ed. Reykjavik); and he was felled by Thor (ib. p. 61).

GARMUND, servant of God, Vol. I, p. 385. Perhaps Germanus, bishop of Auxerre. See William of Malmesbury, p. 36, and note, ed. Historical Society. Also Acta Sanctorum, July 31. Gormund, the ancestor of Offa and Penda (Sax. Chron. 626, 775), belongs to the fifth century, and was no saint. Gormund, patriarch of Jerusalem about 1118, was not canonized, and could not be within the intellectual reach of the author of that charm.

HOMEROS, Hb. xlix., lxvi.
LELELOTH invoked, Lb. p. 140.
LONGINUS, the soldier who pierced the Saviour's side, Vol. I. p. 393.
MERCURIUS, Hb. xlix., lxxiii.
ON, Lb. I. xlii. 1. See Glossary in Ana-pym.
OXA, a leech, Lb. I. xlvii.
PEON, properly an epithet of Apollo, Hb. lxvi.
PATRON invoked, Lb. p. 140.
PLINIUS, Lb. I. lxxxvii. 1.
TELEPHUS, Hb. xc.
TIECON, Lb. p. 140.
Vlixes, Hb. lxxiii.
LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
[2508,—1000,—1.35.]
LIST OF WORKS

PUBLISHED

By the late Record and State Paper Commissioners,
or under the direction of the Right Honourable
the Master of the Rolls, which may be pur-
chased of Messrs. Longman and Co., London;
Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, Oxford and Lon-
don; Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge and
London; Messrs. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh;
and Mr. A. Thom, Dublin.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND STATE PAPERS.

Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio. Henry
III.—Edward III. Edited by Henry Playford, Esq. 2 vols
folio (1805—1810). Price 25s. boards, or 12s. 6d. each.

Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem sive Escaetarum.
Henry III.—Richard III. Edited by John Caley and John
Bayley, Esqrs. Vols. 2, 3, and 4, folio (1806—1808; 1821—1828),
boards : vols. 2 and 3, price 21s. each; vol. 4, price 24s.

Librorum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Harleianae Catalogus.
Vol. 4. Edited by The Rev. T. Hartwell Horne. (1812), folio,
boards. Price 18s.

Abbreviatio Placitorum, Richard I.—Edward II. Edited by The
Right Hon. George Rose and W. Illingworth, Esq. 1 vol.
folio (1811), boards. Price 18s.

Libri Censualis vocati Domesday-Book, Indices. Edited by Sir
Henry Ellis. Folio (1816), boards (Domesday-Book, vol. 3).
Price 21s.

Libri Censualis vocati Domesday-Book, Additamenta ex Codic.
Antiquiss. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. Folio (1816), boards
Statutes of the Realm, large folio. Vols. 4 (in 2 parts), 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, including 2 vols. of Indices (1819—1828). Edited by Sir T. E. Tomlins, John Raithby, John Caley, and Wm. Elliott, Esqrs. Price 31s. 6d. each; except the Alphabetical and Chronological Indices, price 30s. each.


* * * The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. Price 2s. 6d.


Ducatus Lancastriæ Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, &c. Part 3, Calendar to the Pleadings, &c., Henry VII.—Ph. and Mary; and Calendar to the Pleadings, 1—13 Elizabeth. Part 4, Calendar to the Pleadings to end of Elizabeth. (1827—1834.) Edited by R. J. Harper, John Caley, and Wm. Minchin, Esqrs. Folio, boards, Part 3 (or Vol. 2), price 31s. 6d.; and Part 4 (or Vol. 3), price 42s.

Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; to which are prefixed, Examples of earlier Proceedings in that Court from Richard II. to Elizabeth, from the Originals in the Tower. Edited by John Bayley, Esq. Vols. 2 and 3 (1830—1832), folio, boards, price 21s. each.

Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm. Edward I., II. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. (1830—1834.) Folio, boards, Vol. 2, Division 1, Edward II., price 21s.; Vol. 2, Division 2, price 21s.; Vol. 2, Division 3, price 42s.

Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, 10 Richard II.—33 Henry VIII. Edited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. 7 vols. royal 8vo. (1834—1837), cloth. Price 98s.; or separately, 14s. each.

Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, 1201—1216. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1835), cloth. Price 31s. 6d.

** The Introduction is also published in 8vo., cloth. Price 9s.

Rotuli Curle Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 2 vols. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. Price 28s.

Rotuli Normanniæ in Turri Londinensi asservati, 1200—1205; also, 1417 to 1418. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. Price 12s. 6d.


Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty’s Exchequer; together with Documents illustrating the History of that Repository. Edited by Sir Francis Palgrave. 3 vols. royal 8vo. (1836), cloth. Price 42s.


Report of the Proceedings of the Record Commissioners. 1831 to 1837. 1 vol. folio, boards. Price 8s.
Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon," e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 1 vol. folio (1838), cloth. Price 31s. 6d.

Ancient Laws and Institutes of England; comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Æthelbryht to Cnut, with an English Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry the First; also, Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglica, from the 7th to the 10th century; and the Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws; with a compendious Glossary, &c. Edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1840), cloth. Price 40s. Or, in 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth. Price 30s.

Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales; comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good; modified by subsequent Regulations under the Native Princes, prior to the Conquest by Edward the First; and anomalous Laws, consisting principally of Institutions which, by the Statute of Ruddlan, were admitted to continue in force. With an English Translation of the Welsh Text. To which are added, a few Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of the Welsh Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. With Indices and Glossary. Edited by Aneurin Owen, Esq. 1 vol. folio (1841), cloth. Price 44s. Or, in 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth. Price 36s.

Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et Præstitis, Regnante Johanne. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. Price 6s.

The Great Rolls of the Pipe for the Second, Third, and Fourth Years of the Reign of King Henry the Second, 1155—1158. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 1 vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. Price 4s. 6d.


Documents Illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th centuries, selected from the Records in the Exchequer. Edited by Henry Cole, Esq. 1 vol. fcp. folio (1844), cloth. Price 45s. 6d.

Modus Tenendi Parliamentum. An Ancient Treatise on the Mode of holding the Parliament in England. Edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. (1846), cloth. Price 2s. 6d.


The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. 11 vols. folio (1814—1844). Vol. I. Edited by Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes, Esqrs. Price 42s. Also, Vols. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; price 10s. 6d. each.


Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing Payments out of His Majesty's Revenue, 44 Edward III., 1370. Edited by Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1835), cloth. Price 35s. Or, in royal 8vo. cloth. Price 25s.

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above; James I.; extracted from the Pell Records. Edited by Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1836), cloth. Price 30s. Or, in royal 8vo. cloth. Price 21s.

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above; Henry III.—Henry VI.; extracted from the Pell Records. Edited by Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. (1837), cloth. Price 40s. Or, in royal 8vo. cloth. Price 30s.


State Papers during the Reign of Henry the Eighth. 11 vols. 4to., cloth, (1830—1852), with Indices of Persons and Places. Price 5l. 15s. 6d.; or separately, price 10s. 6d. each.

Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II. & III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV. & V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.

Historical Notes relative to the History of England; from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne (1509—1714). Designed as a Book of instant Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and Manuscripts. The Name of every Person and Event mentioned in History within the above period is placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, and the Authority whence taken is given in each case, whether from Printed History or from Manuscripts. By F. S. Thomas, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. (1856), cloth. Price 40s.

In the Press.

Calendarium Genealogicum; for the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. Edited by Charles Roberts, Esq.
CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

[Imperial 8vo. Price 15s. each Volume or Part.]

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. 1856.
Vol. I.—1547-1580.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1857-1859.
Vol. II.—1611-1618.
Vol. III.—1619-1623.
Vol. IV.—1623-1625, with Addenda.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. 1858-1864.
Vol. II.—1627-1628.
Vol. III.—1628-1629.
Vol. IV.—1629-1631.
Vol. V.—1631-1633.
Vol. VI.—1633-1634.
Vol. VII.—1634-1635.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. 1860-1864.
Vol. II.—1661-1662.
Vol. III.—1663-1664.
Vol. IV.—1664-1665.
Vol. VI.—1666-1667.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Markham John Thorpe, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.
Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509-1589.
Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589-1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543-1592; and the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568-1587.
Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. 1860.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574-1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. Edited by J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862-1864.
Vol. I.—1509-1514.
Vol. II. (in Two Parts).—1515-1518.


Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. Edited by G. A. Bergenroth. 1862.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. Edited by Rawdon Brown, Esq. 1864.
Vol. I.—1202-1509.

In the Press.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. II.—1574-1585.
Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth (continued), preserved in Her Majesty’s Public Record Office. Edited by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. 1580-1590.


Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I., preserved in Her Majesty’s Public Record Office. Edited by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. VIII.


Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. Edited by Rawdon Brown, Esq. Vol. II.

In Progress.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. Edited by G. A. Bergenroth. Vol. II.—Henry VIII.

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

[Royal 8vo. Price 10s. each Volume or Part.]


17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. Edited by the Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel. 1860.


In the Press.

Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie. Edited by J. Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight.


A Collection of Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Edited by George W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. Oxon.


Polychronicon Ranulphi Higdeni, with Trevisa's Translation. Edited by Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., with other Letters and Documents. Edited by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.


Original Documents illustrative of Academical and Clerical Life and Studies at Oxford between the Reigns of Henry III. and Henry VII. Edited by the Rev. H. Anstey, M.A.

Roll of the Privy Council of Ireland, 16 Richard II. Edited by the Rev. James Graves, A.B., Treasurer of St. Canice, Ireland.


Historia Minor Matthæi Paris. Edited by Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

Annales Monastici. Vol. II. Edited by Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrar of the University, Cambridge.

Chronicon Radulphi Abbatis Coggeshallensis Majus; and, Chronicon Terræ Sanctæ et de Captis a Saladino Hierosolynis. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham.


Recueil des Croniques et anciennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin (continued). Edited by William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. II. By Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

In Progress.

Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1400. Edited by Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum.

Documents relating to England and Scotland, from the Northern Registers. Edited by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., of Durham University.

Willielmi Malmesbiriensis de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum, Libri V. Edited by N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum.

January 1865.