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# Notes

## Notes

The notes follow the order of the texts, and are where applicable divided into (1) marginal additions and/or variants from Douce 84 and (2) general notes.

For sigils, abbreviations, and short titles (mostly of dictionaries and reference books for plants) see the list of abbreviations.

### *1. An introductory note on the remedy collections*

The *materia medica* was dominated by the use of plants, the identification of which is notoriously difficult for this pre-Linnaean age. Knowledge of plants was native, but organisation of the knowledge was based on classical and Arabic models. Botany as such did not exist, the study of plants being subservient to the needs of medicine.

Morton, speaking from the viewpoint of botany:

“As Dioscorides was repeatedly copied the manuscripts accumulated errors, and the illustrations in particular degenerated and were more and more replaced by formalized, increasingly fictitious figures. These tendencies were made worse by the assumption, directly contrary to the forgotten plant-geographical facts carefully assembled by Theophrastus, that because the clinically recognizable diseases were universal so should be their antidotes: hence the attempts by physicians, apothecaries and copyists to identify their own local plants with those in Dioscorides, leading to further botanical confusion.” (Morton 1981: 85).

As a result, reference to classical authorities does not necessarily clarify the actual medieval English usage of plants, while the later history of herbal lore may reflect tradition, and therefore be more revealing.

Medieval manuscripts often contain lists of equivalences between Latin and local names, many of which were collated into an overview with suggested identifications by Tony Hunt (1989). A casual glimpse reveals that confusion on the subject is legitimate, but Hunt's overview contains suggestions for some of the more obscure plants in the present text that have been very helpful. Concerns about identification in Sloane 3285 comes out in remarks such as *houslek othir ellis clepid synegrene* (53/12), and it is perhaps significant that the plant name 'selfheal', a name that was used for a great variety of plants (Hunt), does not appear in these pages, which may show concern for keeping confusion as low as possible. A similar concern is perhaps displayed in the English names within Latin remedies.

As a note of interest for the present day lover of Italian food: basil is conspicuously absent. It is in the MED, but with only two references, both quite late (1450 and 1500). The plant, both bush- and sweet (or garden) basil, came from India originally, whence it was introduced in 1573 (Grieve). It only grows as a potherb in England, and needs to be sown anew every year. The medieval mention must have referred to imported dried specimen, or it was introduced earlier. Although popular during Tudor times (especially the bush basil) and praised in India and other countries, the Greeks associated it with hate and misfortune and the Romans thought that abuse made it prosper. Opinion was divided as to its medicinal value. Basil remained suspect for a long time, and it is probably this ambiguity that decided



physicians to stay on the side of caution: Culpeper in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century can mention in sincerity the story told by a French physician that smelling and inhaling the herb could breed a scorpion in the brain, although he also claims that it can be effective against poisons. Basil (to quote Culpeper in his own characteristic style) was “the herb which all authors are together by the ears about, and rail at one another (like lawyers)” with the result that after a brief outline he closes off with “I dare write no more of it”. The traditions and myths surrounding it seem to have kept basil off the medieval pharmacy list.

Research on the efficacy of the *materia medica* of the past is ongoing (see e.g. Holland 1996). The present knowledge of the efficacy of plants is occasionally referred to in the notes, but has not been the focus of attention.

As to other ingredients, minerals were used mainly as corrosives, astringents and purifiers (vitriol, bole, salt), and animal ingredients, mostly fat and tallow, as bases, although some of the more strange-sounding remedies include a raw tench cut open and applied to the stomach (59/11), a complete raven burnt to powder to be put into the mouth (43/6) and a bee-sting secretly administered (42v/12). The latter two are used for epilepsy, and probably witnesses to the degree in which physicians were perplexed by it. The more usual use for bees lay in the honey they produced, which sweetened medication taken internally and – as is now known – has antiseptic properties, making it valuable in external applications. The plentiful use of vinegar is similarly safe, as is the use of wine, wort and ale in potable medicine in preference over water. When water is used it is usually boiled.

Measurements are generally proportional rather than exact (handfuls, spoonfuls, shell-fulls) often in the proportions 2:1 and 1:1. The pennyweights, ounces and pounds, which for apothecaries would have been in the avoirdupois system, give a greater impression of exactness, but tended to vary in actual weight, officialdom struggling to establish uniformity (Zupko 1968, 1977). Even then, however, proportions would have given enough specificity as long as the same physical measure was used. Numbers that occur often for the length of time (in days) or amounts of times a remedy is to be taken are 9 (a remnant of pagan England) and 3.

## *2. Remedy collection A*

### *1. Marginal additions*

As an aid to recognising recipes quickly, one user has scribbled abbreviated versions of the headings in the margin of hand A's stint. Unless otherwise stated they are added in the outside margin, approximately against the line given:

2/14 *pro loquente in sompno* /17 *pro non [.....] comedere* /24 *stomak*

2v/2 *stomak* /8 *pro siti* /11 *Cowzhe* /14 *Chynke* /22 *pro ventre* /25 *menson.*

3/2 *Bak* /5 *wermes* /8 *Costyf* /12 *Flux* /22 *lendes* /25 *pysse* /27 *kneys*

3v/3 *pro febre cotidiana* /8 *pro morsu serpentis* /11 *pro scabbe* /14 *Goutes* /22 *hed*  
/24 *pro oculis*

4/2 *pro facie* /5 *swellynge* /10 *Breste* /17 *pro febre*

4v/2 *pro verme* /4 *pro scabie* /11,13,21,24 *A bel (all with y superimposed on e)*

5/3 *pro oculis* /10 *Festere* /17 *hed* /24 *pro oculis*

5v/4 *pro web in de eye* /8 *pro dentibus* /11 *pro eodem* /13 *pro frabelis* /16

*vnguentum*

6/4,18 *oyle roset* /26 *hed Ache*

6v/25 *molde yfalle (in inner margin)*

7/1,6 *molde* /11 *hed.* /18 *scallyd heddes*

7v/12 *scallyd heddys*

8/11,21 *Eyen*

8v/10,25 *aqua pro oculis*

9/10 *pro dolore dentium* /21 *pro dentibus*

9v/7 *pro dentibus* /11 *pro eodem* /16 *pro anelitu fetido* /24 *pro eodem*

10/5 *pro fetore narium* /10 *pro eodem* /14 *Dropycy* /27 *pro dolore capitis*

10v/20 *pro dolore capitis*

11/3 *pro febribus* /20 *pro surdo*

11v/20 *pro tusse*

12/2 *pro tusse* /10 *pro pectore* /13 *pro screante sanguinis* /20 *pro vermibus* /24,26  
*pro eodem*

12v/2 *pro vermibus in ventre* /10 *pro eodem* /19 *pro splene*

13/4,13 *pro fluxu*

13v/6 *pro sanguinante ad nasu* /12 *pro costyfnesse of man* /24 *pro Fluxu*

14/4 *pro emeraudis* /20 *pro emerodes* /22,24 *pro eodem*

14v/2 *pro vena rupta* /10 *pro sanguine fluente* 16 *pro neruis aggrauatis*

15/2 *pro pestilentia* /8 *pro naso sanguinante* /12 *pro vena scissa* /16 *pro lapide* /26  
*pro eodem*



15v/4 *pro lapide* /12 *pro capite tumente* /24 For prygge of nedel or dorne in a junthe  
 16/4 *pro capite leso* /16 *cancro* /21 *pro eodem*  
 16v/2 A laxetyf /7 A purgation /10 For jandys /15 *pro gutta* /20 *pro eodem* /27  
*pro vberibus mulieris*  
 17/4 Bonshaue /15 *pro wlnerato* /25,28 *pro eodem*  
 17v/3 *Ad sciendum an infirmus viuet an non* /8,12 *pro eodem*  
 18/1,5 *pro wlneribus* /10,14 *pro eodem* /23 For brosure  
 18v/7 entret /18 *pro bocchys and belys* /24 *vnguentum viride*  
 19/15 *vnguentum preciosum* /23 *popilyon*  
 19v/8 Bonshaue /11 Chard coynes /22 A cirynt clood  
 20/15 Entret  
 20v/5 *wlneribus* /14 *pro eodem* /21 *pro ossibus fractis extra heudis*  
 21/1 *pro verme in morbo* /4 *mormal* /11 *pro cancro* /15 *pro eodem* /21 *pro*  
*vberibus* /25 *pro ventre*  
 21v/3 *pro cancro et gutta* /12 *pro fundamento exeunte* /19 *pro eodem* /24 *pro*  
*scabie*  
 22/9 For man ypoysoned /17 *pro euomente* [...] /21 *pro non potente loquor* /25 *pro*  
*intoxicante* (cf. enuonymous 24v/16)  
 22v/4 For costyfnesse /9 *pro wlner* /12 *pro brachio* /18 *pro gutta* /25 Felon  
 23/1 *pro verme in aure* /4 *pro non potente dormire* /14 *pro serpente in ventre* /17  
*pro eodem* /21 *pro ferro vel ligno extrahendo ad hominem*  
 23v/4 *pro latere morbos* /11 For de mylthe /17 *pro loquente in sompno* /23 *Ad*  
*faciendum hominem dormire*  
 24/5 *pro ventre dolente* /24 *Quo modo cancer generat* (in inner margin)  
 24v/10 *pro morsu serpentis* /16 *pro cuiuscumque morsu* /22 *pro postume or stiche*



25/12 *pro morbo caduco*  
 25v/2 For to breke a beel /9 *Ad faciendum puluerem pro cancro* /16 *pro venis tumoribus* /23 *pro pectore tumente*  
 26/8 *pro spina extrahenda* /15 *pro wolnere custodiendo* /25 *pro nerval faciendo*  
 26v/2 Nervale  
 27/4 popylyon /16 carmen *pro wlneribus*  
 27v/9 *pro scabie* /14 *A subpositorie* /20 *pro menstruo deponendo*  
 28/3 *pro eodem* /11,14,17,19,22 *pro eodem*  
 28v/2 For de marys /6 *pro morbo ante quo inveterato* /9 For defnesse /12 For male flanke /17 Entret  
 29v/4 For de pyntel /8 *pro eodem*  
 30/2 For de ballok /7,9,13 *pro eodem* /17 For ach in de lendes /20 *pro [tibiis vel] pedibus tumentibus*  
 30v/8 For akyng of strokes /21 *pro eodem*  
 31/3,7 *pro eodem* /12 *pro scabie* /14 *pro tremore manuum* /18 *pro lappitudine [...]*  
 /26 For [to] make a good salve  
 31v/11 *pro febre in stomacho* /25 *ad destruendum carnem mortuam*  
 32/8 *experimentum* /16 *Contra cancrum* /22 for to make gyngere bred  
 32v/13 *pro pectore pulmone splene et epate* /16 *pro gutta* /18 *Ad destruendum glette et flum[am]* (*unique to 32v: underlined in red, probably by scribe B or his rubricator, whose work starts on this folio*)

## 2. General notes

**Missing start** It is possible that the collection was headed by a poem (see Ch. 3, par. 4.1 (1)). Here follows the version given in Keiser (2003: 303-4), based on BL MS Sloane 468:

Be man þat wele of leche craft lere  
Rede ouer þis bok & he may here  
Many a medicyn boþ good & trewe  
To hele sores boþ olde & newe  
Heryn am medicynes withowte fable                      5  
To hele alle sores þat am curable  
Of swerd of knyf & of arwe  
Be þe wownde wyd or narwe  
Of spere of quarel of dagger of dart  
To make hym hool on eche part                      10  
So þat þe seke wel do wysely  
& kepe hynself from surfety  
Be þe wownde neuer so deep  
Perof thar hym take no keep  
So þat he drynke sawe or antioche                      15  
Hym thar noȝt drede of þat outrage  
Be þat on & twenty dayes ben comyn & gon  
He schal be hol boþe flesch & bon  
To ryde & go in eche place  
Forw þe myȝt of goddys grace                      20  
þus seyth ypocras þe good surgyen

And socrates & galyen  
 þat were filosofres all þre  
 þt [sic] tyme þe best in ony cuntre  
 In þis word were non here pere 25  
 As fer as ony man cowde here  
 & practyseden medicynes þorw goddis grace  
 To saue men lyues in dyuerse place  
 Crist þat made boþ est & west  
 Graunt here soules haue good rest 30  
 Euermore in ioie for to be  
 In heuene with þe trynyte  
 Amen

**2v/11** *rue* Although an alien (southern European) species (belonging to the same family as citrus fruits) this is one of the oldest garden plants in Great Britain. It has escaped into the wild only, and rarely, on the hills of Lancashire and Yorkshire (Grieve). Grieve also mentions that of old it was celebrated for its anti-magical powers and its defence against witches besides being recognised for its medicinal value. It is now used for varicose and thread veins, high blood pressure, epilepsy (it is anti-spasmodic – Grieve) and colic, and sometimes to flavour food and alcoholic drinks. The leaves have insecticidal properties (Podlech).

**2v/26** *zarowe* The herb occurs again at 28v/21, again spelled *sarowe*. Since scribe A usually uses <ȝ> for initial /j/, he would not have misunderstood a yogh in the exemplar; it was therefore probably <s> there. Cf. the parallel recipe at C94/38.

**3/23** *sanycle* see note C94v/22.



**3v/25 *arnement*** There appears to be a difference in the way vitriol is used in A as opposed to B and H, the former being more practical, and the latter more imaginative. In A the use of this corrosive and astringent (externally) and emetic and cathartic (internally) ingredient is used literally for these purposes: to worry away the overproduction of humours in the eyes, drive out venym and corrode away an old wound. In B (except for the eye recipe, which it shares) and H these qualities are to have a more indirect effect: to irritate a baldy pate into growing hair, to clear bleary eyes indirectly, as part of a poultice (it is the drying out of poultices that have their drawing effect, but the ‘spirit’ of the vitriol is perhaps to aid the wasting process) and to urge a restive horse into movement.

**4/6 *jubarbe*** Heinrich has *reubarbe* here, and j could indeed be long r, but cf. the recipe starting at 25v/16, which is for a particular kind of swelling, and similarly has seven plant ingredients, six of which are shared, of which three bear alternative names, i.e. *homlok* for *erbe benet*, *bresewort* for *dayes eyes* and *sengrene* therefore presumably for *jubarbe* rather than *rubarbe*. The plants are also homegrown, while occurrences of (true) *rubarbe* appear in recipes with other exotic ingredients.

**4v/19 *vnguentum viride*** The recipe for this ointment is given on 18v/23 ff.

**5v/4 ff** This recipe will serve as an example of the continuation of these recipes well beyond the middle ages. In “Culpeper’s Last Legacies”, which consists of “medicinal aphorisms and receipts”, it is given as follows: “For the web in the Eye. Take the gall of a hare, and clarified honey, of each equal proportions: mix them together, and lay it to the web” (Culpeper 585).

**5v/13 *frakelys*** Norri gives the expected ‘freckles’, but suggests it may mean any other skin blemishes or pimples too. It is perhaps significant that the margin reads *pro frabelis*, perhaps a ‘homemade’ Latin word, suggesting that the user considered



them as a kind of *belis*, which could refer to any of a variety of festering sores, but also to pimples (Norri).

**5v/20 *medwex*** Etymologically ‘meadow wax’ it was probably already not understood thus at this period, for it varies with *medelwex* (cf. MED forms *myd wax* and even *medway*, listed as errors). The variants suggest that it was an inferior wax (compared to ‘virgin wax’ for example) or otherwise simply not known anymore (final quote OED 15<sup>th</sup> century). Hand B does not display the term at all.

**6/17 *durynge on*** The development from present participle to preposition can be seen here, but *durynge* still has a strong verbal strength, which becomes clearer if one imagines the phrase to be *\*on the .xx. dayes durynge*, “as long as the 20 days last”.

**6v/18 *keuerchere*** The function of a kerchief in a similar operation is described in some detail at 31v/17-8. The form of the word is described as coming from OF *cuevre-chief* ‘head covering’ in the MED, but this does not account for final –r. It seems rather a separate development with *chere* ‘face’, originally perhaps referring to a veil, but with conflated meanings by this period (*cover-chef* could also mean ‘veil’).

**7v/15** Cf. notes 20v/1 and 32/24: in the light of these one could have expected *\*cleuyng to* (Du *kleven* ‘stick’ often, although not necessarily, followed by *aan* ‘to’) to occur. Note also the verbal distinction between sticking as a result of heating (*sede to* and *setting to*) and as a result of the qualities of the substance.

**8/3 *soor hed herys*** Heinrich has *forkede heres* (MED ‘a hair affected in some manner by scab’). As it happens, a complication of ringworm (tinea) is “kerion: [an] inflammatory, soggy-textured mass filled with pus and broken hairs” (Medline). Although the present variant is probably the result of a misinterpretation of *forked* into *sor hed* at some point and hairs cannot technically be sore, it makes sense in the

context. Concerning the procedure: the waxy powder that has been applied on the cloth would have melted by the body's heat, sticking the cap fast, and thus pulling out the hairs on removal.

**8/12** *masselynge* Preserved in PDE as 'maslin' (also the MED headword), used only attributively, most particularly in 'maslin kettle' (OED3b), a pan used for boiling fruit for preserves but not necessarily made of maslin anymore. Neither the MED ("similar to brass") nor the OED ("resembling brass") gives plain 'brass' as the definition for the original use of the word; the difference may be in the process of production involved, a more general use of the term (the alloy is not necessarily with zinc) or restriction of the term in a certain practical context only. Be that as it may, *maslin* stands for a copper alloy that is shiny and light, like brass, and therefore in all likelihood produced with zinc. According to the OED the OE *bræs*, originally meaning all copper alloys, but in OE referring specifically to the tin variety (the more brownish-coloured 'bronze'), gradually took on the meaning 'brass' as in PDE. The year 1607 is given for the appearance of 'bronze' (from Italian), with the suggestion that a new word was needed because the old one had changed meaning. This leaves a timespan of approximately six centuries open to interpretation as far as *bras* is concerned. It seems odd that 'bronze' should have filled a gap (that *bras* was already 'brass' before it was introduced); the new term came up in learned circles, which suggests that a more specific, rather than new, term was needed. On its introduction, the PDE meaning 'brass' then became more fixed. On the introduction of *latoun* from OF (earliest OED reference 1339), 'latten', a brass-like alloy, there was competition with the native *maslin*.

The rare occurrence of *masselynge* and its forms and more widespread use (in all three hands) of *bras* in the present manuscript may well illustrate the shift. On the



other hand, it may show that since it is there at all, the distinction was still recognised.

**8v/15** *sarkep* This verb may have been a ‘bookish’ word for ‘sift’, from French, and not much used in everyday language, hence the graphemic alternative of <k> for <c> where the pronunciation must have been /s/.

**9/14** *þe space of a mylewey* A very conspicuous way of telling time by covering space (something mechanical clocks in fact do as well): the time it takes to walk a mile (= approximately 20 minutes) (Henslow 1899).

**9/21 ff** The format of this charm seems to have been a template unto which any particular circumstance could be added; at B62v/13 and 63/4 it appears as a charm against fevers.

**10/21** *canel* As an example of common sense about herbs: “Plus spekep of canel [cinnamon] and seip þat of canel and of *cassia* [also cinnamon, or similarly aromatic shrub] men tolde fables in old tyme, and is yfounde in briddes nestes and specialliche in the fenix his nest, and may nought be yfounde but what falleþ by his owne wight or is ysmyte doun wiþ leded arwes. But þus men feynen to make þinges deere and of gret pris, but as þe soþe meneþ, canel groweþ among þe Trogodites [people from Trogladia, a province of Ethiopia stretching into Arabia (817-18)] in þe litel Ethiopia, and comeþ by longe space of þe see in schippes to þe hauene of Gelbites [a people of Spain?]” (Trevisa 924). That bird’s nests did, however, provide medical ingredients is evidenced in B45v/18 (and see note).

**10v/21** *galyngale* Since this spice is mentioned in one breath with ginger and cinnamon it is likely that the name refers to the Far-Eastern plant species of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance or *Alpinia galanga* (L.) Willd., imported along the same routes. However, the name is also said to apply to plants of the genus *Aristolochia* and

*Cyperus*, which grow in Europe. In Hunt, most occurrences are identified as *Cyperus longa* L., sweet galingale, which may well have been used as a cheaper alternative.

11/10 *ache* The MED treats the name firstly as a super-ordinate term for “any of a group of celery-like plant, genus *Apium*, such as smallage, parsley, etc.” Today’s nomenclature does not reflect this coherence anymore (thus parsley is now *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nyman, and lovage *Levisticum officinale* Koch), but the ME terms make it clear that *ache*, *smalache* and *loueache* were all considered as part of the same sort, as also evidenced from the fact that they are grouped mostly under Latin compounds with *Apium* in the medieval glossaries (Hunt). However, since *ache* appears in remedies here, it must refer to something specific. The MED gives ‘smallage’ as its specific referent. The data in Hunt suggests that *ache* was indeed the usual French word for *Apium graveolens*, with only an occasional *petit ache*, where *smalache* was more common in English. (*merche* was also much used in English, which is still recognised in its PDE reflex ‘marsh-wort’ (Keble Martin), now another species in the *Apium* genus; it does however not occur in this manuscript.) Both *ache* and *smalache* are used in the manuscript in English contexts, and this seems to have been common (for they occur in all three hands). It is possible that the referent of *ache* could be different in this new environment, and that the term is not strictly synonymous with *smalache* and *merche*. A recipe in B demands *loueache*, *smalache* and *gretache* all together (60v/20). *gretache* is a singular occurrence, and is not in Hunt, and may well be used to set *ache* more clearly apart from *smalache*. In view of an occurrence in BL Royal 12 referred to in Hunt (under *Apium*), where *smaleache* is *Apium domesticum* (‘common, native’ *Apium*) and *ache* *Apium ortolanum* (‘gardener’ *Apium* if from *hortus* or ‘original’ *Apium* if from *ortus*), the difference is perhaps not so much about a species as about a variety, i.e. common



(wild) vs. cultivated (as today's celery vs. smallage) or native vs. imported (from France). In the manuscript, *ache* is twice changed into *smalache* by a later hand, once in hand B (48/24) and once in C (94/6). This does however not prove anything either way: it could either be a correction (indicating they are different plants) or an explanation (indicating that they are synonyms, and perhaps that *ache* is disappearing from the language). Perhaps refuting the latter is the fact that not all occurrences of *ache* are so changed.

**11/19** *and...sykerly* Cf. Heinrich "& he shal be hool wyþ þe grace of god, 3ef euer he shal be hool, sycourlye".

**11v/15** *miserere mei deus* This probably refers to Ps. 50 in the Vulgate, 51 in KJV, one of three psalms starting with these words, but appropriately about hope, mercy and being cleansed.

**12v/2** *tronchelones* See note at H90v/12.

**14/21** *steue* The added <e> above the <y> may be meant as an insertion rather than a correction, but it is unlikely, for the form is not in the MED, and cf. e.g. B43v/16 *stewe*. Heinrich (120) has *styue* in the parallel section, with from Sloane 405 the variant *streyne*, which is interesting because the <e> could also be interpreted as a superscript abbreviation for *re*, which means that Sloane 405 could have been copied from the present manuscript, although that would of course need further investigation. The confusion of <e> and <y> forms is still apparent (although cross-referenced) in the MED today, where the *styue* from Heinrich is quoted under *steuen* v.2, but the same form and *stife* (from the same remedy from Lelamour's Herbal under *Nasturcium Aquaticum*, 'watercress'; Olalla 340) under *stiven* v.2. They lead back to the same (French) source, and are probably better explained geographically,

<e> being common for OE *y* in Sussex and Kent, and perhaps transferred to this loan by analogy.

**14v/5 *hopest*** It has been suggested that the verb *hopen* was derived from Norse in the North, and meant ‘think, believe’ there, but from OE in the South, where it meant ‘hope, expect’, at least in Chaucer’s time (Burnley, referred to in Horobin and Smith 2002: 79). If this is the case, the geographical distinction must have been lost by the time of the present southerly text, for it certainly should mean ‘think’ (or ‘estimate’) in the present instance, as it does in 17v/25, where mere hope would be pointless in the prognostic exercise.

**14v/3 *charmynge*** Four such charms occur successively in B from 48v/12 ff, which evoke the halt in the flow of the river Jordan during the baptism of Jesus, and the healing flow of blood and water from the side of Christ (see note 27/16).

**14v/5 *wel*** Heinrich *wol*, which is usually *wyl* in hand A.

**15/3 *solcicle*** The manuscript reads *solucle*, which is an error, although it seems to have been quite a common one (MED *solsecle* gives the <s>-less *sollecle*, *solicle*, and *solucle* as variant errors). The Heinrich equivalent has *solcecle*. Cf. the note on C94v/22 for confusion between this herb and *sanycle*.

**15/17** The burnet offers another good example of the confusion that can surround plant names. In Romanic languages the burnet (of the species *Sanguisorba*) is called pimpernel, and this used to be the case here. Presumably as a consequence of pimpernel still being in the English language today, the MED, citing a synonym list giving ‘burnet’ as the English for ‘pimpernel’, seems to have turned this around and states that ‘burnet’ could refer to *Anagallis arvensis*, the PDE referent of ‘scarlet pimpernel’. Since the burnet has its name on account of its reddish colour (coming out in the ‘sanguis-’ element of the current botanical genus name) this does not



sound far-fetched, although the MED gives ‘common pimpernel’ as the common name (but the flowers *are* scarlet). Furthermore, although the *Sanguisorba* and *Anagallis* belong to the Rosaceae and Primulaceae respectively, the common family names, Rose and Primrose, still preserve yet another common perception of them. To further confuse the issue, early herbalists (earliest reference in the OED 1516, but happening on the continent before 1500) sometimes confounded the burnet with a pimpernel as well, which has been preserved in Linnaeus’ *Pimpinella saxifraga*, its referent, the common name of which is now not pimpernel but burnet saxifrage, although its flowers are not at all red (they are white). It even belongs to a different family altogether, the Umbelliferae (Carrot family), but was confused on account of a similarity in leaves. At the same time, pimpernel shifted to the *Anagallis arvensis* during the fifteenth century. The OED gives this shift as unexplained.

**16/12, 13** *on euene, anene* These seem to be unusually early forms of the preposition *anent(es)*, (in Heinrich *anoynt*, with parallel readings of *anentis* and *anempst*) the latter, as *anen*, explicitly considered early ME in the MED and the former only recognizable in the OE form *on efen* and *on efne*. It means ‘against, close/next to’.

**17/4** *bonshaue* Norri defines this as “sharp pain in the leg or foot; ?sciatica, ?gout”. However, at B43v/7 the word refers to ache in the arm or leg, so the illness is probably more bone- and less body part specific.

**19/14** According to Trevisa: “Of aloe is þre kynde: Citrinum, epaticum, and caballinum.” Citrinum is of the highest and caballinum of the least quality, and he describes how to recognise them by colour, brightness, taste and smell. He also warns of the dangers of adulterations, and provides some clues on how to distinguish these from the ‘real’ thing.

**19/23 *popilione*** The virtue of this ointment, following Trevisa (1016-7), is that it is “colde and stoppyng and swagyng hete, and exciteþ sleep.../ and is acounted needeful in many colde passiouns and yueles”. Here it is seen to contribute in the making of a gummed cloth (as a plaster) (20/3) and prescribed for boils (B53v/22) and an inflamed liver (B58v/10). The remedy is repeated at 27/4.

**19v/10 *chard coynes*** Cf. B55/2 ff. for the same recipe, and B55/13 ff. and B56/9 ff. for variations. This very sweet and sticky preserve is said to be good for the stomach in Dawson’s no. 156. The recipe there is much like this one, and classed as good, but not as good as no. 157, where the honey is partly replaced by sugar, which in turn is not as good as no. 158, where sugar replaces honey completely. None of the Sloane 3285 alternatives contain sugar.

**20/2 *dewte*** The OED gives no, and the MED very little information on this salve, but one of the quotations gives “For to make dewte. Take...mylfoyle, henbane...wyldde nepe...” (from: H. Schoffler “*Practica phisicalia Magistri Johannis de Burgundia*” *Beiträge zur Forschungsinstitute in Leipzig*. Forschungsinstitute für neuere Philologie III. Anglistische Abteilung Heft I (1919) – not seen). The inclusion of this and the *popilione* (the recipe for this ointment can be found at 19/23, repeated at 27/4) shows the complexity of this compound ‘gum’, made up as it is of both simples and other ready made compound medicines.

**20v/1 *for settinge to þe panne botme* and *þat it sytte nozte to þe panne botme*** 26v/15 Cf. Du aanzetten, lit. ‘to set to’, to denote the same problem, although the Dutch is more comparable to a phrasal verb. At 26/6, however, *sitte to* does appear as a phrasal verb. The OED records this use; the MED *sitten* (7a, quotations) records only the prepositional use. The variety with ‘to set’ seems not to have been common. The OED only has a phrasal ‘set to’, definition 152g of ‘to set’, with one quotation from



the year 1610. Cf. also 32/24 where a similar process is expressed through a different phrasal verb.

**20v/5 ff** This remedy is repeated at 18v/14 ff.

**22v/12 ff** This seems to have been common: “þe veyne of þe arme is ofte greued and ihurt, constreyned and iwronge, ikorue and islit and iwondid, to releue þe sekenes / of al þe body by hurtynge of þat veyne” (Trevisa: 280-1). Cf. also B65/18 ff.

**23v/10 ff** The connection between the two uses (for appetite and the for the spleen) of the vein for bloodletting is as follows: “...þe melte haþ tweye veynes. By þe on þerof he drawiþ blak colera of þe blood of þe lyuour, and by þe oþir he sendiþ what sufficeþ to þe stomak to comforte þe appetite þerof” (Trevisa 250). In Ph2/66-70 letting blood on the little finger is said to ‘open’ the spleen; if the spleen is blocked, the stomach is not ‘serviced’ properly. The equivalent in Heinrich has *pro malis splenis in muliere* as the heading, and indeed, the spleen seems to have been more commonly associated with women (as also seen in the *ladyes* in line 15 of the present remedy). A similar remedy, including bloodletting, but under a different heading, is given at B65v/1. See further the note there.

**23v/23 swete** The change to *sleepe* in the margin may well have followed the Latin in the margin (*ad faciendum homine dormire*). It is interesting that when the choice is between the English and the Latin version, the latter is chosen, probably for having a more authoritative ring to it. Heinrich, however, has *Ad sudorem prouocandam*, with *swete* in all the variants.

**24v/1-9** This recipe suddenly displays the Northern characteristic of /a/ for /o/ in *knaw(e)*. This is apart from the fact that *know* only appears once (16/4), *wete* being hand A’s normal choice. Other forms setting it apart from the rest of A are the use of *woos* instead of *jus*, *os* for *as*, and perhaps *tak kepe* ‘take note that, beware’, which

does not appear elsewhere, except in Ph1/9 (hand B) as *tak...zeme*. The lack of it elsewhere in A, however, does of course not prove anything about scribe A's normal use.

24v/5 *3ef þe fester be* Read as 'if the fistula has its origin in, starts from' (so *fester* is not strictly anonymous with *cancur*).

24v/10 As in 23v/23, when scribe A and the writer of the marginal headings disagree, Heinrich agrees with hand A. In fact, in Heinrich the reverse takes place, the Latin heading *contra morsum araneorum* in the text having *for biting of an yreyne* against it in the margin.

25/17 *bep* The southern <e> for <i> and the scribe's <þ> for <d> variant combine in this spelling of 'bid' (Heinrich *bydde*). Similarly confusing is 26v/11 *seeth* for 'set'.

25v/17 *þer as þynge ys newe sprynge* Heinrich has as variants *wan veines or senewes be sprongen, there as a man is senewe sprongg* and *wher synows er spronge*. Since the condition is accompanied by swelling it probably refers to a bad bruise (e.g. as the result of a twist); it is perhaps significant that *bresewort* should be included in the ingredients, the name for the daisy showing its function in healing bruising. Cf. note 4/6.

27/16 ff "Three honest brothers were walking along a certain road when Jesus met them, and he said to them: 'Three good brothers, where are you going?' 'Lord, we are going to the Mount of Olives in order to collect herbs that preserve health and soundness'. 'Three good brothers, follow me and swear to me by the milk of the blessed Virgin Mary that you will not keep (this) hidden, nor speak secretively, nor be avaricious, and go to the Mount of Olives and take shorn black wool and olive oil, saying the following afterwards: Just as Longius the soldier pierced the side of our Lord Jesus Christ with his lance, and that wound did not hurt at all, nor go putrid,



neither become infected nor fester, neither bleed nor weep; just so may your wound, by the virtue of that other wound, not cause hurt at all, nor go putrid, neither become infected nor fester, neither bleed nor weep, but thus be made whole and clean, just as the wound was that Longius made in the side of our Lord Jesus Christ, when he was hanging on the Cross. In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen.’”

Presumably then, the legendary three brothers did spread the word. The little introduction gives the greatest possible authority (Jesus as the Healer) to this simple remedy and by saying the charm as the ingredients are applied the olive oil becomes, in a manner of speaking, charged with biblical power through its association with the Mount of Olives. The reference to Longius is based on John 19:34: “But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water”, the soldier’s name being of a long but separate tradition, and often appearing in charms for the staunching of blood. The mention that the wound of Christ neither bled nor wept refers to the seeping of ‘normal’ festering wounds, while, as a ‘Longius-charm’ at B48v/19 shows, Christ’s wound (inflicted after death and thus part of the Mystery) was clean and clear, the blood being interpreted as the blood of redemption, and the water as the water of baptism. In the same fashion, of course, the suffering of martyrs is turned into their salvation and the means of salvation for others, the gruesome symbols of their martyrdom becoming symbols of hope (cf. note on H88v/23 on St. Ypolyte). Longius, incidentally, was supposed to have converted to Christ’s teachings afterwards, and was healed of an eye ailment by the outflow (Henry 1706: online). He further appears in charms starting at B49/1,9 (to staunch blood), B49v/1 (to keep wounds clean, as in the present charm) and B50/8 (to aid in the clean extraction of an iron implement, such as a spear).

**28v/12** *mal flank* The MED defines this as ‘pain in the groin or abdomen’. The primary meaning of *flanke* is ‘flank’, but it can include anything between the flanks, like the groin (in Sloane 76 (f.164/13, see App. 1) it translates Latin *crus* ‘leg, shank’ and refers to the groin area). In the remedies for horses (90/4) the ailment of *mal flank* is said to be curable by the same means as the stone. Since pain from a kidney-stone going through the urinary tract radiates into the groin and upper leg, this is what the name could refer to, the association between the sides, flank and groin and the vagueness in distinguishing them verbally becoming vividly natural.

**28v/21** See note 2v/26.

**29v/15** *do hem yn the panne* Since something is missing it is as if the gum has to be added twice. Following *verdegrece* Heinrich has “but melt fyrst þe code by hyt selue, & þy poudre of vertegrece.”

**29v/13** The briar (*brere*), in PDE a rose bush, could apply to a variety of particular plants (the bramble, briar, dog rose, blackberry, dewberry or teasel) or to a thorny or prickly bush in general. The word *thorn* (2) had a similar division of function, with the same general reference and the hawthorn as the particular (*see note*).

**32/24** *that it seede nozte to* Cf. Du. *aanbakken*, lit. ‘to bake to’, to refer to the contents sticking to the bottom. This use is not recorded in the MED or OED. Cf. also 7v/15 and 20v/1 above, and B34/18.

**32v/26** *tylle yt bere an eye* ‘until it is of such a consistency that an egg will float on it’.

**33/12 ff** Part of the text of this remedy contains two ciphers (cf. Plate 4). The solution is as follows:

$$j (=1) = a \quad b = a$$



2 = e	f = e
3 = i	k = i
4 = o	(p = o)
5 = u	x = u,v

In the latter, the vowels are obviously represented by the consonant that follows them in the alphabet. The text displaying the cipher now looks as follows:

*medicina optima contra ffebres*

*Ad singulas species ffebrium effugandas: Recipe j vnciam*

*seminis rubei feniculi. 2 vncias de granis. dimideam*

*vnciam pulueris Centaurie Ex hijs tribus fac pulve=*

*rem subtilem Quo facto; misceatur totalis pvlver cum*

*optimo albo svgur de sugulof. quousque sumenti Ama=*

*ritudo tocius pulveris. non noceat. Et utere in quocumque*

*volueris liquore Vel sine liquore si volueris ¶ Et gracia*

*mediate diuina. nulla species ffebrium tibi nocere valebit.*

(An excellent medicine against fevers. To chase away all kinds of fevers: Take 1 ounce of bramble seed, 2 ounces of fennel seeds, half an ounce of powder of centaury. Make out of these three a fine powder. Once this is done, the powder should be mixed with the best white sugar of a sugar-loaf, so that the pungency of the completed powder should at no time harm (the person) using it. And use (the powder) in whatever way you should wish: with fluid or without fluid as you wish.

And through the grace of all that is sacred no manner of fever will prevail in doing you harm.)

In line 16 *pulver* (the form in which it was also borrowed into ME) is used for the more common *pulvis* and an altogether English word is inserted in *sugulof*, which must surely be *sugre-lof*. Cipher was apparently used to create a professional barrier to keep the uninitiated out and thus maintain secrets, but there is nothing remarkable about this remedy (or the cipher, which is in any case so sparingly used that the affected words are quite obvious in the context), and the practice is more likely to be an example of the old love of word games going as far back as the Anglo-Saxon Riddles and even Anglo-Saxon medical texts (see Cockayne vol. 2:xxxix, where he mentions “word mysteries”) and beyond. The scribe is doodling. The practice was not extremely common. Voigts (1989: 280) mentions that 23 manuscripts of the 178 she surveyed contained non-alchemical symbolic writing.

### 3. *Recipe Collection B*

#### 1. Marginal additions

Scribe B repeats many headings in the margins. These are written with the scribe’s usual ink, but underlined and boxed off on the sides in red (see Plate 5). He usually enters these in the left-hand margin, except when he first carries on where A left off, where he enters them on the outside margin. He does this until the end of the quire (at f.40v), reason the more to believe that this quire was already bound together when

he set to work on it (making him veer away from writing in the inside margin, although it would by no means have been impossible), and that he worked on loose sheets afterwards.

Because the information is generally repetitive only the marginal headings that display a difference of interest will here be entered.

**33/bottom margin** (*scribbles in a later hand in Secretary script, from which only the word youth seems to make any sense*)

**34/11** To do a wey heer I spicer (*see note below*)

**34v/11** Ad deponendum pilos /**14** To make thyn her lik gold in v<sup>to</sup> folio sequente (*see note below*)

**35v/9** For felon that makyth the hefd tho suelle

**36/11** For vanite of hed othir euyl heryng

**36v/24** For wermes that etes eyen

**37v/17** Emplastrum pro oculis

**38/19** For visage semyng leprosis (*macaronic*)

**39v/16** For Rotyng teth

**40v/4** To knowe whethir a man shal lyue othir deye in siknesse /**12** To wite whethir a man shal lyue othir deye ffor wounde /**21** For skynkynd [*sic*] breth (*repeats the odd form in the main text*) catchword num and letuse

**44v/4** For brennyg [*sic*] of herte /**6** For drunkenes /**22** For alle maner venym othir puson

**45v/10** For Eddir stkyngend (*repeats the odd spelling of the main text*)

**47v/23** For the cancre of wounde

**48/10** For castyng of puson oper venym /**19** To pote away stynk of wounde



49v/18 For wounde to sone hol

50/5 *Scribitur alibi rosel (scribe B in a more current, smaller hand. The alternative does indeed occur, at 20v/15, cf. note 50/5 below)*

50v/3 For belis waxyng /13 To destroye a felon begynnyng to growe

53-56 *No marginal additions except for f.55, the first remedy of f.55v and from the new head-to-toe start on f.56v onwards.*

56v/19 *Cura oculorum primo die* /21 *Cura oculorum secundo die*

57/4 *Cura capitis pro dimidia grana* /8 For hefeache *probat per Henri Bubwith*

58/7 For euyl of herte

59v/21 For jannys

60/4 For feure with jnne a mannys body *and ffor the jannys (and in the opposite margin For the jannys in a different, Secretary, hand)* /19 An emplastre for the stomak *and* entrails of a man

61v/5 For the ffeueres

62/9 For ffeueres

65v/1 For euyl in womman melk (*repeats melk, cf. equivalent note below*)

67v/8 *Ad destruendum le bonshagh* *Ex H. Bubwyth*

## 2. General notes

34/1 *smere* This word only appears in this recipe collection, both in its noun and verb form. The others (including H) have *gres* –type forms for the noun and *anoynte* for the verb, both of which also occur in B.

**34/11** The inclusion of *I spicer* in the marginal heading (see above) is curious, but probably the result of the blind inclusion of a previous separate marginal (in the exemplar or its ancestors), possibly the name I. Spicer (derived from the profession of *spicer*, i.e. apothecary), or an original gloss *.i. spicer*, which in the present place makes no sense anymore.

**34v/14** In the margin (see above) is a cross-reference to a recipe for ‘golden hair’ five folios further on. It is indeed stranded behind remedies for facial afflictions on f.38v (as always in medieval counting, the starting point has to be included in the count). The association of ‘vanity’ seems to have been made on that page, perhaps reflecting the clerical origins in this collection also suggested by the presence of the prior of Bermondsey; later users, or perhaps the present scribe (although it looks as though he copied this cross-reference, cf. Ch.1, par. 7.2) have less such concerns, thinking hair should be where the hair is, golden or not.

**35/22** *leyd* MS. From OE *lædan* ‘place, put’, unlike the more usual form from OE *lecgan*.

**35v/11** *dourke* Not as such in the MED or Hunt, but parallel recipes have *petymorel* in its stead (cf. A5/19, Heinrich 89), which was commonly used for swellings and hot wounds, so this may be an unrecorded synonym for black nightshade. Alternatively, it may be formed by metathesis from *drauke* ‘drawk’ [ML *drauca*], any of the several kinds of grass growing as weeds in grain fields, such as cockle, darnel or wild oats (originally the alien *Bromus secalinus* L.), which was used for a greater variety of ailments.

**36/8** *werkys* The abbreviation usually stands for –e, and this is also the only form in which it seems to appear elsewhere (MED, Norri). The final two recipes of this folio,



however, have *werkys* written in full, and since it never appears in the singular (except in the form *werkyng*), their example has been followed.

**36/11 *Ribeles*** A variant (or mistake) for *rikeles* ‘frankincense’; cf. C93/15 *ensens* in the same recipe (although it has a different heading there, see next note).

**36/12 ff.** This recipe seems very garbled, starting with the heading, which conflates C93/14 and 17. The recipe starting at C93/14 (for *vanite of þe hed*) appears in B as for *hefd werkys* (36/10). The present recipe shows off poorly against the far more elaborate one for *euyl herynge* in C, and the odd *nyghtgrene* seems to belong somewhere else altogether. The word is obscure, but seems to be the *nighte* in Norri defined as ‘small clusters of pimples...’, translating Latin *planta noctis* (which in turn apparently mistranslates Arabic ‘daughter of the night’ (Norri 1992:189), so called for multiplying most at night), a translation carried further in *nyghtgrene*.

**36/21 *oyle of rosis*** In A this is always in the less colloquial form *oyle roset* (also *oyle rosake/rosade* in B).

**36v/10 *drift*** As an ailment this is not present in the MED or OED. Norri does not mention it either. In the MED it only refers to meanings associated with the driving of cattle. The OED gives a full range of meanings, all, apart from the original active ‘driving’ meaning, post-medieval. Sense 2, “the fact or condition of being driven, as by a current” where the association of ‘being adrift’ comes in, becomes more appropriate. It makes it appealing to interpret the present occurrence as ‘a squint’; however, the recipe is practically the same as the one for *gondy* eyes in A; and it is therefore more likely that not the eye itself, but matter on it is ‘adrift’. Cf. also sense 9 in the OED, “floating matter driven by currents of water”.

**37/19** The *thorn* here refers to a bush containing thorns, possibly the hawthorn (as is the case when a horse’s restiveness is to be broken, 91/23 ff, and to which the term



could apply specifically), but probably any such bush. As in 40/21 it is the idea of thorniness (residing in the bush) rather than the physical prick that is to help in ‘breaking’ the film and the silence respectively.

**38/2-3** *the white that biþ among amotȝ that men clepith hors* The meaning of *horse* in this context has an intriguing history. Although *horse* could in this text refer either to the ‘white’ or the ‘ants’ (and the ‘horse-ant’ or ‘horse-emmet’ is a term still in use for a large species of ant), the MED has the *hors* refer to the *white*, translating this as ‘the pupae of ants’ (MED *hors* 5c, *ampte* 1b). It is based on Dawson (100/268):

“Take the white that bene emonge empt hillis, that bene clepid empt hors” and is quite conclusive. In this sense it may be related to the recorded meaning of ‘leech’ in the Lancashire dialect (Wright 1902), or refer to the size of the pupae in relation to the ants. It does not seem to have been common, *ampte eiren*, as today’s ‘ant eggs’ being the more usual term. It was however present in OE. Cockayne’s *Leechbook* has *æmetan hors* (Book II, 42) in, so it transpires, a recipe for the ear, as is the case here. Cockayne (43), however, does not mention eggs or pupae, translates the phrase as “emmetts horses” and explains in a note that this “talk of horses” is due to confusion in translation from Aristoteles’ *ἵππομόρμηκες* (*hippomurmêkes*, sg. *hippomurmêx*), which turns out to mean ‘horse-ant’ (Liddell and Scott), but was commonly understood as ‘male ants’ through Pliny’s translation *formicae pennatae*, ‘winged ants’, which are (predominantly) the males (Cockayne does however not explain why the Anglo Saxons would have gone back to a closer Greek equivalence). The earliest known reference to the horse-ant (OED *horse*, 28b) in English is 1721. Yet although having this predated by roughly 300 years would be interesting, the meaning provided by the Dawson text is probably correct.

**39/3 ff.** This remedy suddenly displays the word sign for ‘and’, and the unusual forms of *klene* (normally *clene*) and *hwit*, ‘white’ (normally a *wh*- form). It is a further and less immediately obvious indication of the accumulative nature of remedy collections, here as far as subject is concerned, beautifully integrated in the main series (unlike the similar occurrence in f.55 and 56) (cf. Ch. 3, section 4.1 (2)).

**39/21 *bursa pastoris... hembel*** Bursa pastoris would usually be what we still name shepherd’s purse, *Capsella bursa pastoris* (L.) Medic. or common knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare* L. (in Hunt), and one would in the first place expect that therefore *hembel* could refer to those. It is likely, however, that it is the English that is correct and understood, and the Latin that has to be questioned, unless *bursa pastoris* could indeed be used to denote henbane, as *hembel* usually does, for henbane is used for toothache in other recipes, and for other painful conditions (it is a painkiller), while shepherd’s purse is only used for diarrhoea and dysentery.

**39v/15 *dentem...grana*** Compare for this aphorism, ‘a tooth thus rid of pain: the seed of leeks obtain’, the previous recipe, where the seed of leeks is included.

**39v/24 ff.** To make sense this recipe would need an extra line or two, but that does appear to be all that is missing (not an entire folio).

**41/10 *rede strangilon*** This term is not widely recorded to refer to quinsy (see the glossary), but the following description of this aggravated form of tonsillitis fits the MS description well: “The infection may spread over the roof of the mouth, and to the neck and chest, including the lungs. Swollen tissues may obstruct the airway, which would be a life-threatening medical emergency” (Medline).

**41/11 *wilde feer*** Erysipelas mostly affects the face (making it well suited as comparison for the *rede strangilon*), the skin is hot and intensely red (suited the ME



name) and can spread to other areas, such as the bones and joints, if the streptococci which cause it enter the bloodstream (suited the description).

**41v/15** *seynt Iohannis day the baptist* I.e. the 24<sup>th</sup> of June (his birthday) or the 29<sup>th</sup> of August (his death).

**42/2 ff** Only Matthew 11:25 starts “In illo tempore respondens...”, in a passage not equivalent to the present text, which is from Mark 9:16-28 “(et) respondens unus de turba...” The Vulgate further diverges from Sloane 3285 in the following ways (ignoring capitals, punctuation, and of the orthography u ~ v, e ~ ae, ii ~ ij, ci ~ ti and the consistent Ihesus ~ Iesus): /3 ad ihesum] *omits*; attuli] adtuli; ad te filium meum] filium meum ad te (17) /4 ubique] ubicumque /5 apprehenderit eum] eum adprehenderit; allidit] adlidit (18) /7 dixit] dicit /9 afferte] adferte (19) attulerunt] adtulerunt /10 eum2] illum /11 terra] terram (20) /13 ei hoc] hoc ei (21) /14 in ignem] et in ignem; aqua] aquas /15 set] sed (22) /17 possibilia sunt] possibilia (23) /18 domine] *omits* (24) /19 turbam concurrentem] concurrentem turbam /21 surge] surge /22 non] ne; introias] introeas (26) /26 eum] illum (27) **42v/1** non potuimus nos] nos non potuimus.

KJV: “(17) And one of the multitude answered and said, Master, I have brought unto thee my son, which hath a dumb spirit; (18) And wheresoever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth, and pineth away; and I spake to thy disciples that they should cast him out; and they could not. (19) He answereth him, and saith, O faithless generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? bring him unto me. (20) And they brought him unto him: and when he saw him, straightway the spirit tare him; and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming. (21) And he asked his father, How long is it ago since this came unto him? And he said, Of a child. (22) And oftentimes it hath cast him into the fire,



and into the waters, to destroy him: but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us. (23) Jesus said unto him, If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth. (24) And straightway the father of the child cried out, and said with tears, Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief. (25) When Jesus saw that the people came running together, he rebuked the foul spirit, saying unto him, Thou dumb and deaf spirit, I charge thee, come out of him, and enter no more into him. (26) And the spirit cried, and rent him sore, and came out of him: and he was as one dead; insomuch that many said, He is dead. (27) But Jesus took him by the hand, and lifted him up; and he arose. (28) And when he was come into the house, his disciples asked him privately, Why could not we cast him out? (29) And he said unto them, This kind can come forth by nothing, but by prayer and fasting.”

It will be noticed that the KJV runs one verse ahead of the Vulgate; it has added the last verse of the previous chapter to the start of the present one. In the following, verses refer to the Vulgate and KJV respectively.

Similarities between Sloane 3285 and KJV as opposed to the Vulgate: the addition of *sunt* and *are* (in italics in the KJV to show that it is added) to enhance the sense (22,23); the interpolation of *domine, lord* (23, 24), and the order (adverbial)-predicator-subject rather than (adverbial)-subject-predicator when the adverbial consists of an interrogative pronoun (27,28). On the one hand this probably illustrates the English input in the ML, and on the other the indebtedness of the KJV to a native Latin tradition.

42v/22 ff. “And the priest shall sing a mass of *Spiritus domini* [the introit of the mass on Pentecost Thursday, following the text of Wisdom 1:7 and Ps. 67:2], as on Pentecost, before the [reading from the] Epistle and the Gospel, of which the Epistle will be *Vnicuique vestrum* [i.e. Romans 15:2] and the Gospel as above [i.e. 42/2 ff.,

Mark 9:16-28]. And after the Dismissal all the candles should be brought before the ill person, and let him pick one out himself, and agree to fast [on the day ] that is written [on the candle] all the days of his life on bread and water and he will be made whole. And this is proven.”

**45/16** *as tyd* Not in MED. A search through the Corpus on the MED site, however, gave two occurrences, both in Langland’s *Piers Plowman*: “And he turned hym as tyd” (passus 13, l. 318) and the more helpful “I shall telle thee as tid what this tree highte” (passus 16, l. 61). It must be a ‘translation’ of OE *tīd(e)līce*, which survived as *tideli* in ME, giving ‘immediately, quickly’.

**45v/12** *seed wel hokkys* Interpreted here as ‘boil the hocks well’ (the order ‘imperative-adverbial-direct object’ is not uncommon, although the noun is usually preceded by an article), the plant could just as well be a *wel hokke* ‘marsh mallow’ analogous to *wel cressen*, ‘water cress’, *wel* denoting a watery habitat in both. However, no *wel hokke* appears in the MED or Hunt, and the equivalent in Douce 84, “Tak and seep wel in good wyn þe hocke”, seems to exclude that possibility.

**45v/18** *erthe that is in a nest of a swalwe* Swallow nests are made of mud (and lined with grass and feathers). Since swallows were considered to have clean habits, for the bird “techip hire briddes to þrowe drit out of þe nest” (Trevisa 632), this recipe is slightly less unpleasant than it at first seems, especially since “[h]ire drit is ful hoot and ful gnawinge” (Trevisa 632). Cf. also note A10/21.

**46v/9** *hete* All the verbs mentioned were considered to have a hot and dry quality and would therefore have this effect; presumably the *euyll* was therefore caused by ‘coldness and wetness’. Unless *stomak* is a mistake for *bladdre* it appears that the only way to reach the bladder was by effecting change in the stomach. The stomach was seen as the “dore of þe wombe” and “puruyour and housbonde of al þe body”



(Trevisa: 243,245), but although equipped to relay any healing properties to the right place, it is here healing through direct association (if the stomach is warmed, the bladder will be warmed).

**47v/2 ff** From Matthew 9:18-22.

**48v/2** *leuyt* The explicit mention of the need to believe or have trust in the charm suggests that believing itself is an important element in healing, as with today's placebo; and as with today's placebo, what the patient is told about it must reflect the patient's need. The charms may or may not have been considered (by the medics) as having value per se, but they certainly seem to make good psychological sense. If the levels of pain being suffered were high, and the condition was serious, a mere couple of leaves may have appeared woefully inadequate and a more potent charm desirable.

**50/5** *roser* This is probably a mistake for *rosel* (cf. A20v/15), the root of the reed having plenty medicinal quotes, unlike the root of the rosebush (MED). The scribe seems to have been aware of the problem, cf. the equivalent marginal note above.

**50v/2 ff.** This recipe must certainly refer to the buboes characteristic of the plague. Compared to the advice in the plague treatise (Appendix 1: 68v/15-69/10 of the Latin and 163v/15-164/19 of the English version) the advice here is dramatically simplified and perhaps conflated. The *splen*, which is here used as if the name of a vein, would usually refer to the *salva stella* of Ph2/67 (and cf. note 65v/1), but seems here to refer to a vein in the foot, perhaps the vein between the big toe and the toe next to it.

**51v/8** From Luke 14:1-11.

**52/15** *rennyng goute* I take this to refer to a fistula coming from an affected joint (see glossary under *goute*). The word is not in Norri, MED or OED, although the MED does have *creping*, *curraunt* and *erraunt goute*, which is defined as 'a gout that passes from joint to joint, or from one part of the body to another'. Fistulas are



however likely conducts of morbid matter, and compare the present mention of blue blisters with A24v/8, where fistulas coming from ulcerated tissue from the bone are said to contain ‘as it were thick blood’.

**53/23 *bugge*** Although borrowed into English (MED *bugie*) it does not seem to have gained wide currency, only one quotation being given. Its meaning came to stand for the dried bark of the barberry root, used medicinally, rather than the plant itself. That it referred to the plant itself in Latin is evident from the inclusion of *cortex*, but even so the word does not seem to have been commonly used. In Hunt the barberry only appears under the Latin headings *Berberis* and *Oxicantum*, and the English equivalent is always of the *barberry*-type. The more common Latin form was *cortex bugiae*.

**53v/19 *belis*** These can refer to any festering sore or swelling on the surface of the body (boils, carbuncles, buboes, pimples, ulcers) but are here perhaps most likely to be ulcers, open sores, which on the legs can be the result of poor circulation associated with e.g. varicose veins, arteriosclerosis or diabetes.

**53v/22 *popileon*** See A19/23 (repeated at 27/4) for the recipe for this unguent.

**54v/3 *thies...swolle beneth the kne*** ‘if the swelling of the thigh extends below the knee’.

**55/1** The recipe is cut off in mid-sentence. Wellcome 404 (f. 3v) has a similar recipe, although the title specifies that ‘all manner of evil’ includes trouble of the breast, of retching, of the throat, the sides, the spleen and the stomach. It matches all the ingredients in Sloane, with the following additions/variations (the first showing that *horsus* must be an error, perhaps for *horsne* in the exemplar, itself a corruption of *horshelne* or *horselne*): horsus] horselne more þat men cleppith hella campana;

groundeswel] gronslilie; marygolde] goldes; *blank*] *and* nepte al ylyche meche *and* peper therto and honye also and ete theroff a morowe *and* at euene.

**55-56v** These two sheets depart from the rest of the text in striking ways on all levels: in subject matter, spelling/phonology, vocabulary, punctuation, graphemics, abbreviation and numerals, yet it is undoubtedly hand B. Since the recipe at the top suddenly breaks off, the most straightforward explanation is that that line was the final one of the folio in the exemplar, with the next folio(s) missing, which were subsequently replaced by two new sheets in a different hand.

**55v/5-56/8** The main idea in this section on thieves is to magically bind them, and stop them in their tracks. Binding spells existed throughout the Greek classical and Hellenistic period, and into the Roman period, when they became progressively more obscure (Gager 1992), but they must have independently surfaced in many areas of the world (valkyries were also supposed to have binding powers). Both a native England (but christianised) and classical influence (the obscure ‘abracadabra’ part) may be at work here.

**55v/21** *contra latrones* McBryde records this as written in the margin of BL MS 2584 (presumably Sloane 2584, which contains typical medical information and verses such as this) in a different hand, which is here seen drawn into the text without being distinguished as a heading.

**55v/24-56/1** Luke 4:30 “ipse [referring to Jesus] autem transiens per medium illorum ibat” or “But he passing through the midst of them went his way”, untouched by the fact that a synagogue congregation of Nazareth, angered by his pronouncements, is about to throw him off a hill. This text and the next were supposedly to be read out to ‘break’ the spell.



**56/1-5** Exodus 15:16 “inruat [MS irruat is the classical Latin form] super eos formido et pavor in magnitudine brachii tui fiant immobiles quasi lapis donec pertranseat populus tuus Domine donec pertranseat populus tuus iste quem possedisti” or “Fear and dread shall fall upon them; by the greatness of thine arm they shall be as still as a stone; till thy people pass over, O Lord, till the people pass over, which though hast purchased” (part of the celebration song of Moses and the Israelites on passing through the Red Sea).

**56/23** *brennynge* to see note 34/18

**56v/10** *book* The MED defines this only as ‘some kind of container’. The quotations given all refer to the ready-made product, but this recipe shows that the quinces, boiled, crushed and mixed into a soft mass, in fact went through the final stage of their preparation in the *book*, in which the mass was left to set. It was therefore probably a mould of some sort. The normal meaning of ‘belly’ and ‘hold or hull of a ship’ or ‘nave of a church’ of *book* suggests it probably had a rounded shape. The practice was so well established that it was standard, as the remark *as þe maner is* and the fact that preserve of quinces was sold ‘by the book’ suggests.

**56v/17** *contra dimidiam granam capitis* In the margin it has the same abbreviations, and cf. the margin of 57/4 below. The name of the ailment (if this is transcribed and expanded correctly) is somewhat odd, *demigrania* (fr. *hemicrania*) being more common (cf. A10/27 and B38v/12 for ME versions). The title is not followed by the correct remedy (which is given under *Cura capitis* at 57/4), but by the remedy for another title given in the margin: *Cura oculorum prima die*, which naturally precedes the following recipe.

**56v/18** *heyhoue* This glosses *edera terrestre* (‘ground ivy’), and shows the scribe (or the exemplar) adding marginal material into the bulk of his text indiscriminately (and



here in the wrong place), rather than by showing it as the more normal *edera terrestre quod est anglie heyhoue*, or something similar (cf. 57v/12,13).

**58/3 louke** Cf. C95/13, where a slightly different but similar remedy (with only several simples recommended singly, although they do agree with the ones here in being very bitter) is advised against *schepe lous* or any other *quykbest*. The name *louke* is found under *louk* in the MED and OED, *louke* referring to a thief's friend or accomplice (MED *louke* n.2) or a boon companion (OED) (both based on the same Chaucer quote) which must surely have been derived from the 'louse' meaning. The OED suggests that the woodlouse received its name from its tendency to roll itself tightly into itself: it was also known as a *lock-chest-er*, and cf. *L vermis claudens*. The MED *louke* n.1 refers to an entirely separate meaning independently derived (as the present *louke* is) from the verb *louken* 'lock'.

**58v/10 papilion** See A19/23 (repeated at 27/4) for the recipe for this unguent.

**58v/12** The liver vein probably refers to the *Basilica* of Ph2/53 or perhaps to the vein branching out from there to the little finger, called *Salva stella* at Ph2/67, which is reputed to be good for 'opening' the liver. The womb vein is not described in the poem; it refers to a superficial vein in the foot (MED). The combination of cures shows that besides treating the organ affected, remedial action is to make the whole environment more conducive to healing.

**59/4 ff** This recipe and the next are repeated in Latin from 59v/21 ff., but in the reverse order. It seems obvious that they are not derived from each other, but landed in the manuscript from separate channels. The Latin version, for example, omits the *double lynnene cloth*, and altogether describes the manner of applying the corpses in less detail, but it adds that the fish should be caught at night, and is more descriptive about how awful the dead fish smells.

59v/6-7 *swynesgrece sufficient of fflethe of a swyn* ‘pig’s fat in such an amount as can be obtained from the fleed of a swine’ (lit. ‘pig’s fat capable of the fleed of a swine’, with the sense of *sufficient* as given in the dictionaries, MED sense 3, OED sense 3a, that comes closest to the use here. Note, though, how the adjective is, as it were, made passive.) The meaning of *fflethe*, MED *fleth* (2), is based on one quotation (MS Stockholm Royal Library 10.90 in Müller 1929: 40/1) “... fleþ of þe bran...” and given as ‘some kind of fat; ?melted fat’, mentioning that it survives in PDE dialect. The MED seems to have kept its definition deliberately vague, but the more precise PDE dialectal meaning fits the context here well (see glossary). (Under MED *braun*, sense 3, the same quotation is rendered ‘?a flitch of bacon’ (i.e. ‘a side of bacon’), but that seems more unlikely sense-wise, quite apart from the greater phonological objections).

60v/16 *oynement geneste* The making of this ointment is described at 64v/9 ff.

61/10 *asa fetida* The stench of this ‘ointment’ (a gum) serves to draw to itself, by likeness, the bad humours that trouble the body, thus expelling them (Cf. Trevisa 1303)

61v/19 *for his bote* This may have the same conventional meaning as ‘for his sake’ (with the noun depleted of its full meaning), although it does not figure as such in the MED or OED, and although it unquestionably has the full meaning (‘remedy, deliverance’) in the next line.

63/19 From Luke 4:38-43.

64/13 *wodebynde* Cf. A3/13 (repeated in C94v/13), where a link with honeysuckle is made. PDE ‘honeysuckle’ goes back to ME *hunisucce*, *-soukil*, extended from *hunisuce*, *honysouke*, which in its turn is derived OE *huniȝsuge*, *-suce* (OED).

Originally it seems to have referred to a flower (one that is highly attractive to bees,



an important detail for honey-eating man) rather than a plant. When the *wodebynde*, which was a broad term covering several plants that shared a creeping quality, such as bindweed, vine and ivy, grew such a flower it probably referred to the *Lonicera periclymenum*. From this variety stems our PDE ‘honeysuckle’, also still called ‘woodbine’, especially in America. The ME *honysuke*, however, referred to this species only to a relatively small extent, being more commonly reserved for clovers or melilots (the latter was formerly conceived of as belonging to the clovers and still has ‘sweet clover’ as one of its popular names (Grieve: 525)). But in this manuscript *honysuke* only ever appears as a means of more closely identifying the *wodebynde* in question, and is therefore almost undoubtedly a *L. periclymenum*. The present occurrence of *wodebynde* on its own must be considered as being more ambiguous. It also differs in that it is here being recommended for the gout, not for the flux as in A and C. Because of this, bindweed might be a more likely identification, all bindweeds, according to Grieve, having “purgative properties to a greater or less degree” (p.100), purging, in a medieval sense, not only scouring the gastrointestinal passageways, but more importantly clearing the body of humoral obstruction in general (and cf., e.g. Culpeper under Soldanella, p.345, who says it is good for dropsy). In the context of scribe B’s usage, *wodebynde* may be further specified in relation to his *erthebynde*, otherwise not recorded in ME. See further note H92/17. The name *bindweed*, incidentally, is not recorded until 1548. The word *honeysuckle* for clovers has fallen completely out of use.

65/18 ff At A22v/12 a soothing remedy is provided in case this warning has not been heeded (which was common, see the equivalent note). Cf. also Ph76/9.

65v/1 ff In Douce 84 the equivalent recipe reads *For a womman þat haþ euel in [f.7] þe mylte*, which is closer to the remedy starting at A23v/10 (and see note), although it



is there prescribed for a man (Heinrich, however, has *pro malis splenis in muliere*). Unfortunately, Douce does not help in clarifying *the verodise*, although the peculiar *And so het hire ther to and that alle with mete* of line 3-4 is more sensibly *so holde here þer to and to alle whyte mete* in Douce. Furthermore, *to haue the mor clernesse* is made more explicit as *to haue the fue* (face, complexion) *þe more cler and whyt*, and B's *lefte fyngres* are *laste fyngres* in Douce (so the 'left' fingers are on the left when one looks at the palm of one's hand, i.e. the ring finger and pinkie, the place pointing to the *Salva stella* vein of Ph2/67). Both the B/Douce and the A version of the remedy share a thistle and white wine as the ingredients for the drink, although the B/Douce recipe is more elaborate; but it is the remarks on bloodletting that are particularly striking. In A it is the *ladyes* that phlebotomise the vein for appetite, in B/Douce it is for men when they are ill. In Ph76/1-4, where the purpose is repeated, the margin adds that it is good for both men and women in illness. It is clear that trouble with the spleen was more strongly associated with women (or weak men), who were by nature melancholic (cold and dry, as opposed to male sanguinity). The spleen was considered the natural habitat of black bile, the 'dregs' of the process of the production of the humours (see Ch.3, Section 4.3). (Indeed, the spleen, "the largest mass of lymphatic tissue in the body... acts as the 'graveyard' of worn-out red blood cells", it is now known, the fact that it "serves as the main blood filtering unit of the immune system" (Tamir 2002: 289-290) making the medieval obsession with 'unblocking' it strangely apt as a concept.) Although it is clear that the B remedy is somewhat garbled, the change from *mylte* to *melke*, although probably a scribal mistake, could be a deliberate extension, through the association with women, of *clernesse* of complexion to general *clernesse*, i.e. freedom of obstruction, and a healthy flow of humours, and milk.

66/9 *harde* i.e. the curds thus produced.

66v/9 From Matthew 8:5-13.

66v/25 From Luke 5:17-26.

67/22 From Matthew 9:2-8.

#### 4. *The Book of Hippocrates to Caesar and Bloodletting*

##### 1. Margins and variants from Douce 84 (f.1)

Red lines extend from the end of verse lines to form hooked pairs, indicating couplets, and scribe B adds the following in the outside margin of the prose:

73v/1 how mannys body is maad of four humuros (*the abbreviation mark precedes*  
<os> *cf. 30/13 and 73v/2*) 19 how thow shalt knowe euyl with jnne a man be. the  
vryne

Variants from Douce 84 are as follows:

1 wytith] wite; this book] *prec. by* þat; good] *omits*

2 with] to

4 the leche] lechys; his] here

5 what so hit be] what so euere it be

6 hyer sone after] so here aftur; ye may se] þou myȝt se

7 othir] or; hauyth] haup

8 takyn hem] him take

9 man tak thow] þou man tak; right] *omits*

10 maist] schalt; queme] zeme

73v/2 body] *adds* þat is to wete whiche beþ þilke humores 4 moystenesse] moyste 5  
beth susteynyd] þat susteyneþ beþ 6 lyuen] lybbeþ 8 our] and þe 10 whiche] þe  
whyche; werieth] wetep; the blod] þe lyf and þe body 13 alle] eche; manere] *omits*;  
knowe] y knowe 14 is in four half] on foure half ys; in] on; tyd] y teyed; that is to  
sayn] *omits* 15 wombe] *adds* fram þe wombe 16 and] *omits*; how] now how 17 a]  
*omits*; be the vryne] *omits* 18 euery...whas vryne] þilke...þat his vreyne; in the  
morwe tyd is] is on þe morwetid; in] on 22 wymmen] womman; fair and cleer]  
*transposes*; cleer] clene 23 shyne] shynet

74/1 yeuyth] 3yf; she] he; hat] haue 2 be] is 4 hath] to habbe 6 hath] hauet; that on  
half] þe one half 6-9 of the vrynal...wem] *omits* 9 and...vrynes] I knowe by þe  
vreyneys al þe eueles of mannes body wanne þou hast I know þe eueles

In the bloodletting poem couplets are again hooked together in red. In the right-hand  
margins, starting at the line indicated, scribe B adds the following (indicated by  
indentation in the transcription):

1 how in a mannys body beth thirti veynes half be nethe and half a boue

12 Twey veynes beside the ere

17 Tweye atte templis

19 O veyne in the forhefd

21 O veyne a boue the nose

25 Twey atte eyes ende

29 Twey atte hole of the Throthe



32 Foure in the lippes

37 Twey vndere the tonge

45 Fyue veynes in Euerich arm

72 Two veynes a boue the knokeles of the feet

79 The veyne in the hammys

## 2. General notes

**Ph2/12 *euyl turnynge*** The MED (as ‘the turning evil’) and Norri (as ‘turning’) define this as ‘vertigo, dizziness’, but since it supposedly applies to something associated with childhood here it may be related to the expression ‘take a turn’. This can refer to many sudden changes for the worse, but in children conjures up the image of a sudden attack of fever, attributable to different causes, and often passing swiftly, signalled by the ears going red. It would (as fevers do) include a sense of dizziness and the feeling that the head spins, and it seems appropriate that it should be the veins by the ears that were to be opened (beside the importance of the organs of the inner ear for maintaining balance).

**-/29 *hole of the throte*** The MED defines this as ‘the trachea’, but that is impossible in this context. It is perhaps more likely the hollow between the ends of the collarbones by the throat. The main vein passing this area is the external jugular vein (Tarturo 1999), but it should perhaps refer to a smaller vein.

**-/44, 68** The repeated heading following these lines was probably more naturally a running title at the start of a new folio in the exemplar.



76/4 ff More warnings against too much bloodletting are given at B65/17 and 65v/11.

76/17,19 *mawe* and *wombe* Both have the stomach as the main referent, but can have their meaning extended to include the belly as a whole. The former, however, tends to stretch its meaning mainly to the different organs contained in the belly, whereas the latter is more general in its application, referring even to the shape and hence anything *resembling* a belly. Since *mawe* is also followed by a remark on the digestion, it is best defined as the stomach and digestive system, whereas the *wombe* is a more 'everyday' reference to the general area.

## 5. The Zodiacal Lunary

The following is a schematic representation of the celestial and related elemental factors that determine the physiognomy, elections for actions and weather as described in the Lunary:

Sign		Qualities		Element	Temperament	Sex	Part of heaven	House
Aries	Movable	Hot	Dry	Fire	Choleric	Masculine	East	Mars
Taurus	Fixed	Cold	Dry	Earth	Melancholic	Feminine	South	Venus
Gemini	Common	Hot	Moist	Air*	Sanguine	Masculine	West	Mercury**
Cancer	Movable	Cold	Moist	Water	Phlegmatic	Feminine	North	Moon
Leo	Steadfast	Hot	Dry	Fire	Choleric	Masculine	East	Sun
Virgo	Common	Cold	Dry	Earth	Melancholic	Feminine	South	Mercury
Libra	Movable	Hot	Moist	Air*	Sanguine	Masculine	West	Venus
Scorpio	Fixed	Cold	Moist	Water	Phlegmatic	Feminine	North	Mars
Sagittarius	Common	Hot	Dry	Fire	Choleric	Masculine	East	Jupiter
Capricorn	Movable	Cold	Dry	Earth	Melancholic	Feminine	South	Saturn
Aquarius	Fixed	Hot	Moist	Air	Sanguine	Masculine	West	Saturn
Pisces	Common	Cold	Moist	Water	Phlegmatic	Feminine	North	Jupiter

\* The manuscript has 'earth' (see note 79/21 below).



**\*\* Left out in the text.**

In this simple scheme diversity is explained by different cycles of time turning at their own speed, recurring in periods of two (sex), three ('mobility' of the signs), four (qualities, elements, humours and wind directions), seven (planets, but start from the sun and moon and go in opposite directions) and twelve (the signs of the zodiac), causing a constant shift in configuration. Then via the moon as a kind of deflector these powers affect life on earth, imparting certain human characteristics (both physically and temperamentally), which, although a stable 'given' at birth, will be constantly influenced and tugged at during the changing celestial conditions in a person's life-time. Moreover, the signs influence human activity (which contains the extra variable of free will) and physical processes, explaining the common experience that the same action does not of necessity have the same outcome each time it is performed.

Although the physical and medical aspects of this text would apply to any person, whatever rank or position, much of the advice on what to do and what to leave would be applicable only to the higher classes (such as sending official messengers, and speaking to kings). This probably has to do with textual tradition, rather than intended audience; after all, the intent of the actions is clear (making suggestions, giving orders and talking to one's superior would apply to anyone).

**77/19 ff *seint petris day....seint Clementis day*** On what day a Saint's day falls is somewhat dependent on place and time and the occasion remembered. Saint Peter's, for example, was (among other dates) celebrated in Greece on the 28<sup>th</sup> of December in connection with Christmas, in the Via Appia catacombs in Rome on the 29<sup>th</sup> of



June to commemorate the translation of the saint's remains to it (Cath. Enc. 'St. Peter'), and by Saint Willibrord in the eighth century on the 18<sup>th</sup> of January to celebrate Saint Peter's Chair at Rome (Cath. Enc. 'Christian Calendar'). Most generally, however, the day of a saint's death is commemorated. The following dates were of a much wider distribution, are recognised until the present day, and are found in Nicholas of Lynn's calendar, which covered the period of the present manuscript and of whose Canons two are contained within it: Saint Peter's day is on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February (the day of his death), Saint Urbanus (pope) has his day on the 25<sup>th</sup> of May (the day of his burial), Saint Bartholomew on the 24<sup>th</sup> of August and Saint Clement on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November, the seasons all starting about a month earlier than we think of them today.

**79/21** *erþe* As for the sign Libra (81/25) the element 'earth' is wrongly attributed here; it should be 'air'. It is likely that the exemplar had *eyre*: a sloppily executed *y* could well look like a long *r*, and a long *r* like a thorn. Note that under Aquarius (83/25) the proper element is given, where it is spelled *ayre*, so the exemplar may have used <a> there, which has avoided confusion.

**80/3** *grete litel eyen* Since *grete* is used extensively in this text, the scribe probably 'had it in his pen' and accidentally wrote it down, then omitted to delete it. However, on the slight possibility that this is to mean that the eyes are small to a great extent it has been left in.

**80/23** *whanyue* This strange form is interpreted as 'whence' in LALME, and transcribed *whanyne*. But in the light of all the other occurrences of similar constructions, where it is always 'when...' it is perhaps better understood as 'whenever', starting a new sentence. More importantly, 'whence' does not make logical sense.

81/9 *send to messagers in message or littris* ‘send messengers out on official business or send out letters’ or perhaps ‘send out messages, either to be delivered orally or by letter’. Here, *send to* seems to act as a phrasal verb with an object, (not as such in the MED or OED, where *to* is always a preposition), although *to* may be a mistaken addition. Cf. 81v/16, where it is missing. Although a *messenger* can refer to the carried, it is usually the carrier, which would not make much difference sense-wise (one could easily paraphrase this as ‘send out messengers to deliver messages orally or by letter’).

81v/12 *but be war...inne* I.e., do not give medicine for the intestines, kidneys, womb, etc. (as listed at the start of the description of Libra).

83v/18 *extremities* Usually referring to the hands and feet (MED) it is unlikely to do so here, the hands falling under Gemini, and the tips of the fingers and toes under Sagittarius. Compare, however, Trevisa discussing the properties of skin (the “vtmost partie of þe body”): “And þe skyn is so faste ioyned to þe body þat it may not esiliche ben huld and departid þerfrom, namlich in þe soles of þe feet and in þe palmes of þe hondes, for þere it cleueþ to sinewis, strengis, and brawnes” (286). Since the *extremities* are followed with *with þe neruys of hem* (the terms *neruys* and *sinewes* are used interchangeably) this may in particular refer to the soles of the feet.

## 6. Remedies for Horses

1. In the margins scribe B adds:

88v/2 For the courbe

91/15 in ij<sup>de</sup> folio sequenti for goute of hors eyen

92/15,21 alibi ij<sup>de</sup> folio precedenti (not boxed in red) /26 alibi folio precedenti (not boxed in red)

The cross-references are correct if counting starts on the folio itself (see note B34v/14), although the latter refers rather to the preceding ‘page’.

## 2. General notes

88v/4 *hefd of porc* The equivalent in Braekman (from one of the rare shared remedies) reads *wombe of a swyne*.

88v/16 *sorreux* This is probably a plural form (cf. the singular at line 21, *sorreu*) of ‘sorrow’, from OE *sorh*, which occurred in many different forms, including (MED) *soreu*. One of the meanings, extended from its core meaning of ‘mental distress’ was ‘physical pain’ and from that also ‘(an) illness’. The present use seems to be a specialisation from that, as flagged by its unusual plural (plurals with <x> are normally associated with words from French, and even then not common), and to refer to a specific physical condition in a horse. The singular probably refers to the actual sore this condition displays. As such it does not appear in the MED or OED, but it may throw an interesting light on the development of the word *sorance* (OED, earliest quote 1523, last 1749, analogous to *grievance*), the definition of which (‘a sore, or a morbid state producing a sore, in an animal, esp. in a horse’) is here taken to best define *sorreu(x)*. Appearing as *soraunce* in the MED, it was a mere synonym for ‘sore’ in ME. The lack of necessity for this seems to have made it a ready recipient for meaning transfer from the specialised use of ‘sorrow’, which already had taken on French characteristics; the plural form may even have been



reinterpreted as a singular *sorrenx* as a step towards meaning transfer and conflation with *sorance*.

**88v/23** *seynte ypolite* Of the saints invoked in this remedy St. Hippolytus is known specifically as patron saint of horses, presumably because of the role of horses in the his martyrdom (wild horses are supposed to have dragged him to his death), thus ensuring his salvation.

**89v/19** *tak...of the hert takyn of grece* This is an odd phrase; a possible explanation may be that there is Dutch in a previous source, with something like *hertekyn*, ‘little hart’ in it, which has not been recognised in English. The inversion of the two *of*-phrases is somewhat unusual, but the structure as such following ‘take’ is not, as the immediately following *of the grece of an hound* shows, where an expected quantifier or noun of measure does not follow. As in, for example, B43/12 *tak of the poudre* and B67v/22 *tak of that oynement*, the *of*-phrase in these constructions can be considered as belonging to an understood object expressing a measure of indefinite quantity.

**89v/21** *a gras that hatte dorre* This ‘golden’ grass is not in the MED or Hunt. However, Hunt does have the name *grace gelyne*, given under the heading Andrago, (otherwise mostly furnished with synonyms of the ‘purslane’ variety) and provided with a star, signifying that Hunt considered it an erroneous entry. In the light of the ‘golden grass’ given here (which fits in beautifully with the epithet still in use for the common name today), it should probably be transcribed as *grace gelyue*, ‘yellow grass’, providing the identification of the *gras that hatte dorre* as golden purslane, *Portulaca sativa* L.

**89v/26** *beneit bastard* Not in Hunt, the MED or OED, this might refer to a plant sometimes found to adulterate herb bennet. *Herb bennet* was the name used for both

wood avens and hemlock, but according to Grieve, it is the latter that is more commonly mixed with other plants. Of the possible umbelliferous adulterants cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm. and fool's parsley, *Aethusa cynapium* L. have the action most similar to hemlock. Perhaps these 'lesser' varieties were considered appropriate enough for a horse.

**90/13 *sterynd*** Fumes and smoke were commonly used medicinally, although usually the substance to be burnt would be specified. The fact that this is a charm, however, with its Christian invocations, makes the usual Church incense perhaps a likely candidate.

**90v/12 *trenchelones*** The MED specifies this as "an infestation of parasitic worms in the stomach of a horse" with a possible "the worms causing the malady", suggesting it comes from AF *trencheisuns* =colic, gripes. How <l> came to replace <s> is not explained, however. The occurrence of *tronchelones* at A12v/2 (infesting humans) suggests the word may be more closely related to MED *tronchoun* 'a short thick parasitic worm which affects horses and humans', although it leaves the occurrence of <el> similarly unexplained. Yet another possibility is found in Heinrich (113), where the equivalent recipe gives *trenches*, lit. 'a pathway' (specially one made with effort), 'trench', from OF *trenche*, from the verb *trenchier* 'to cut'. This was extended on the one hand to the 'air-trench' or otherwise caused shooting pains of colic (used for horses, it retained this meaning into the 16<sup>th</sup> century) and on the other hand to the burrowing action of the parasitic worms, which in turn came to refer to the parasites themselves. Again, however, this does not explain the forms with <l>.

**90v/19 *synues*** Perhaps the stringy tendons as also used for bows and fetters are meant here (obviously not of the horse under treatment), which are somehow to



resemble the worms and cleanse them out, as by transference, as a result of the cleansing actions performed?

**90v/22** *smellest* Although this meaning is not given in the MED, the intransitive meaning ('give off or produce a fragrance or aroma') can easily be extended to 'actively spreading smell', making this comparable to the use of *sterynd* at 90/13 (see note above).

**91/17** *restif* In both this and the next recipe, although a restive horse can be either standing still or generally stubborn, moving in all directions except forward (MED, OED), it is likely to have the primary meaning here, for the *arnement* (an irritant), the beetle and the thorns are probably designed to burn, tickle and prick the horse into action. It seems unlikely that these actions would make an unmanageable horse obedient.

**91v/1** *cross* It is not quite clear what is happening here, but perhaps this cross is soft material shaped like a cross through which the thorns can be pressed, which are then –awful as it sounds– pressed unto the wound that has just been made and held in place with the linen cloth. Cf. a similar sort of use of crosses (although for the farcy) in *The Boke of Marchalsi*: "First take the rote of the rede doc and of the rede nettell, and make a crosse of both, And after that make a nother crosse of lede, and the thrid of lether. Afterwarde take and ley ilkon on other, and wynde hem to-gider with a threde. And holde hem in thyne honde, and sey on thys manere [then follows a charm] /

And afterwarde take the crosses, and open the skynne of the hors aboue on the croupe [= the rump or hindquarters] on length, and with a sklyse of iren open yt so þat þou may doo the crosses with-in. And sewe a fore the wounde, that hit falle not oute". (Odenstedt 1973:31-3)

91v/5 *quyk crache* This disease does not seem to have been recorded as such. The first element could be a simple adjective, signifying a virulent stage in or state of the illness, but it seems to be part of the name. For the second element cf. MED *cracche* ‘scratching, itching’ (not as disease) and OED *cratch* ‘some cutaneous disease attended with itching’ (in humans, cf. *clawynge* and *scabbe* in the glossary) dated before 1300. It is in the plural only that the OED also gives ‘a disease in the feet of horses’, earliest date 1523 and under OED *scratch* ‘a disease of horses in which the pastern appears as if scratched’, earliest date 1591. In the margin of 92/26, by *for the peyne*, however, the manuscript reads ‘otherwise [more] on the preceding folio’. This must refer to f.91v (see transcription of marginal notes above). Unless the more widely recorded *peyne* is synonymous with *cercyloure* (an even more obscure word also on that folio) it glosses *quyk crache*. That this is probably correct is further seen in the fact that they have much in common in the recipes; cf. especially the second and third *quyk crache* remedies with the first and second *peyne* ones, the latter two expanding on the former two.

91v/6 *cepere fete an hen* Corrupted. Perhaps the ingredient was ‘fat of a hen’.

91v/18 *cercyloure* The word is obscure; it may be a corruption of *selaunder* ‘a disease in the horse’s leg, close to the joint of the knee’ (Braekman 1986).

92/15 *goute* No gout in relation to eyes is mentioned in the MED or OED. In A3v/25 *gondy* eyes are provided with a treatment. The noun of this adjective, *gound*, could become confused with *gout*, as the example given by Norri of *rede gound* given as an equivalent for *rede gout* (Norri 1992: 150) shows. *Rede gout* can refer to either arthritic gout, causing redness and swelling of the joints, or to *gutta rosacea*, ‘crusty pustules on the cheeks and around the nose’. This is probably because of the original meaning of gout, ‘drop’ (L *gutta*) (still in use today in specialized applications). In



the case of gout it refers to the drops of morbid humours causing the gout, in the case of *gutta rosacea* to the pus coming out in drops. It is this latter sense that finds its *rede gound* equivalent, *gound* being ‘morbid matter’. This begs the question whether the horse’s eyes are not *gondy*. However, *gowt* in a horse’s eye occurs in *The Book of Marechalsi* and Odenstedt defines this as ‘cataract’. This word was itself in use too, defined by Lanfranc as “water þat falliþ doun bitwixe þe ij skynnes of þe ije & abideþ tofore þe place þat is clepid pupilla” (quote under MED *cataracte*, sense b), which suggests that *goute* is here used in yet another extended sense of the original ‘drop’. The OED, however, suggests that the word *cataract* for ailment is an extension, not of the primary sense of ‘waterfall, flood’, but of the secondary as ‘portcullis’, referring to the effect on the eye (vision becoming trapped and the eye looking blocked off to the beholder) rather than to the cause. In this case, the Dutch for cataract, *staar* (cf. the English verb ‘stare’), is interesting, for it further expands the impression of ‘fixedness’ the disease gives, itself an effect also, one may note, of the gout on affected joints.

92/17 *erthebynd* This is not in the MED, but probably a variant of *erthe winde*, MED *erthe* n.1,13 (tt), under the qualification ‘probably’ defined as the lesser bindweed (or field bindweed), *Convolvulus arvensis* L. The earliest mention of *earthbind* according to the OED is 1579, in William Langham’s *The Garden of Health*.

Interestingly, it is there used for “Headache of rheume” and the earthbind to be used is specified as *white* earthbind, which may there then very well be the white-flowered hedge bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (L.) T. Br. (but perhaps wisely defined as ‘some creeping plant’ in the OED). Keeping in mind the relation between ‘gout’ and ‘drop’ as discussed above, the fact that scribe B mentions *wodebynde* (B64/13 and note) in relation to gout, and the fact that all bindweeds have purgative qualities (and could

therefore have been considered as clearing obstruction in general), makes the identification of *wodebynde* and *erthebynde* as bindweeds quite appealing. It is further a fine detail that field bindweed grows in more cultivated areas, while hedge bindweed grows in wilder, less cultivated places (KM). Woods have of old been associated with wild, unchartered territory (e.g. Dante's wanderings at the start of the *Divina Comedia*, the Sherwood Forest of Robin Hood, or even the *silvatica* vein as antonym of the *domestica* (see note Ph2/74)), while the earth is the provider of crops. At least in the dialect of scribe B, then, *wodebynde* may well refer to hedge, and *erthebynd* to field bindweed.

## 7. Remedy Collection C

93/24 *wurpe* Heinrich has *oper* specified by *pat is deef*, giving *wors* as an alternative reading.

93v/34 *seke* Cf. B39v/11, where the remedy will *sle* the worms. Here they seem to be merely weakened (MED *siken*, ('to be or become ill') sense d. 'to weaken (an enemy)' [OE *sēocian*]).

94/20 *owpur...opur* Since *opur* always means 'other' in this hand, never 'or', the first *owper* may be a mistake for *won* 'one', or perhaps 'other...other' was used in the way we would today say 'one...one'. Cf. also A2v/13, where the syrup is to be taken both in the evening and in the morning, something all the versions in Heinrich agree with too.



94v/22 *saucecul* Cf. A3/23 where the equivalent recipe reads *sanycle*. In Heinrich it has *sawsiche*, but again with *sanicle* as a variant. Since *saucecul*, ‘marigold’, has itself more variants and seems to have been mistaken quite often (MED and cf. note A15/3), it seems linguistically more likely that it was the original but became confused in transmission. The virtues of the herbs are somewhat similar: according to Lelamour’s Herbal (Sloane 5, Olalla) both marygold (f.46b, under *rodewort*, and also referring to *endyue*) and sanicle (f.48va under *savygill*) are good for the liver, spleen and for jaundice, and several other internal problems. No *lendis* are mentioned in either, but since they refer to the buttocks here (Heinrich has *nacium .i. lendis*), not the loins (and therefore not as clearly associated with the area containing the internal organs), and since sanicle is also said, as a plaster, to ease pain wherever it is laid, the pharmaceutical argument would fall on the side of sanicle.

95/29 *for geuus* Cf. Heinrich (79) *for geues* with as variant *askip* given. The verb does not appear as a separate entry in the MED or OED; neither is it under MED *foryeven* or OED *forgive*. It differs perhaps from *foryeuen* in that the stress falls on the prefix, cf. Du *ver ’geven* ‘forgive’ and ‘*voorgeven* ‘give an advance; profess’.

95/30 {*sepe*} Although the text has almost as many ‘boil’-type forms as ‘seethe’-type forms, the latter are still slightly in the majority, and more uniform in spelling. The suggested insertion also agrees with Heinrich (79).

95v/3 *zelow sough* To express jaundice with ‘yellow’ + ‘sickness’ is common (such as *yelwe yuel*) but the form *sough* does not appear in Norri, and the MED only gives forms ending in –t [OE *suht* = sickness]. The present form cannot belong to MED *sough* ‘swamp, bog’. MED *swoue* ‘unconsciousness, swoon’ comes closer, but MED *swough* ‘sigh, groan’ is perhaps the closest. It comes from the verb *swouen*, ‘resound, roar, sough; to sigh deeply’ [OE *swogen* = to sound]. It may be significant that in

Dutch, *zucht* can mean either ‘illness’ or ‘sigh’, which is perhaps a sign of similar confusion in the past, and jaundice is called *geelzucht*.

**95v/14 yve** This is probably a mistake for an original *rue* (Heinrich has *rewe* without any substantive variants), which, as a bitter plant, would be a more likely alternative to southernwood and wormwood.



# Glossary

## Glossary

The Glossary is not a complete Index Verborum, but gives words whose meaning is uncertain from context, or which are of special interest medicinally.

The alphabetical order is modern (with, e.g., Y at the end); yogh follows G and thorn follows T. Words in Latin contexts are underlined. Reference to notes applies to the first entry in the list of manuscript occurrences. English plant-names follow Keble Martin (KM). A \* follows KM's indication for alien plants (introduced) and \*\* marks out those not in KM, to give an impression of the means by which the plants were obtained (whether they could be gathered in the wild, were cultivated or had to be imported in dried form). Plants not in KM have been checked via Henriette Kress' website "Henriette's Herbal Homepage" at [www.henriettesherbal.com](http://www.henriettesherbal.com).

For abbreviations, sigils for the texts and standard works referred to by short title, see the List of Abbreviations.

<sup>1</sup>Ache n. probably smallage, wild celery, perh. a larger variety, *Apium graveolens* L. A11/10; 18/16 B46v/6; 55/1 C94v/2,25; 95/28 ~ seed, syde A2/25 C94/6 sed of ~ B41/1 ~ rote A2v/2 C94/9 rote of ~ B41/1 jeus of ~ B48/24 [OF ache] Cf. smalache, gretache, loueache and see note

<sup>2</sup>Ache n. pain, ache ABC 3/22; 3v/1 etc. ake A22v/1;31v/9 akthe B34v/21,25; 36/25; 43v/7 akynge (vb. n.) A v. akyp A9/14; 3 pl.akyn A16v/27 etc. [OE ece, æce] Cf. werkys



**Adamaunt** n. loadstone or magnet Z77v/9 [OF ult. Gr adj. ‘invincible’, L *adamas*, *adamantem* ML reinterpreted as fr. *adamare* = to take a liking to, have an attraction for]

**A foundid** v. (p. part.), adj. foundered, made lame H90v/22 [OF *afonder* = sink, exhaust]

**Agrippus** n. name of an ointment, used in treating earache A29v/10 [not in MED; personal name?]

**Akthe** *see* <sup>2</sup>**ache**

**Al** n. awl H91/24 [OE *æl*]

**Ale** n. beer, ale, without hops, but flavoured with other bitter plants, e.g. gentian A21v/1; 22/15; 23/9; 25/25 B33v/17 etc. C94/35 H88v/8 **stal(e)** ~ clear from having been allowed to settle A2/19 etc. B46/23; 58v/15, 25; 61v/4 C93v/39; 94/31 [stale fr. OF *estale* = settled, clear] **new** ~ A4/12 **stronge** ~ B52/4 ~as **hit is clensid** probably stale ale B58/20 **guod stale** ~ B55/22 **god** ~ and **stal** B59/17 **go(o)d** ~ A32v/28 B59/23 **sour** ~ B66/8 **dragmade** ~ ? B64/14 [OE *ealu*] *see note*

**Alleluia** n. woodsorrel, *Oxalis acetosella* L. A18v/25 (~ **leef and rote**) [ML, ult. Hebrew] Cf. **wodesowre**, **sorel de boys**

**Almaunde** n. almond ~ **melk** B52/13 pl. **melk of almondys** A13/5 [OF *al(e)mande*]

**Aloes** n. aloe, *Aloe* L. especially socotrine aloes B37v/16 **aloen epatyk** an opaque, liver-coloured form of socotrine aloes A19/14 *see note*

**Alum** n. alum, a whitish transparent mineral salt, very astringent ~ **plum feather** or **plume alum**, a native aluminium sulphate A5v/1 **powper of brende alym** burnt alum (a white powder) A9v/12-3 ~ **roche alum** obtained from Roman alunite, rock alum A25v/10 [OF *alum* L *alumen*]

**Alysaunþer** n. alexanders, horse parsley, *Smyrniū olusatrum* L.\* A23v/5 [OF alissa(u)ndre ML alexandrum fr. (Grieve) CL olisatrum, olus = pot-herb + atrum = black, black pot-herb still being one of the synonyms, and in Grieve under the heading ‘black lovage’]

**Ambrosie** n. wood sage, *Teucrium scorodonia* L. B46v/4; 64/2 **amerose** A26v/3 **amorose** C94v/31 [OF & L]

**Amotis, -3** n. (pl.) ants the white that beth (bith) among ~ ‘ant-eggs’: the pupae of ants B33v/20 B38/2; ~ that men clepith hors prob. refers to the pupae B38/2 (*see* note at B38/2) [OE æ:mete]

**Angyltwycheys** n. (pl.) earthworm A19/18 [OE angel-twæcce ME angel = fishhook + twicche = jerk, twitch] *see* note

**Alym** *see* alum

**Anys** n. the seed of anise, *Pimpinella anisum* L.\*\* A10v/25 B48/11; 60v/21 **annes** C95/28 [OF anis L anisum]

**Ape galle** n. inflammation or ulceration of the penis C94v/40 [(OE apa = ape, monkey) ape + (WS gealla A\*galla = sore on the skin) galle] Cf. **scalled** (of the penis)

**A postume** n. morbid swelling or inflammation, gathering of purulent matter, in any part of the body, internal or external A10v/1 **postume** A24v/21 perh. a bubo B63v/11 pl. **a postumes** A11/4 [ML apostema OF aposteme, -ume]

**Archangel** n. the white or purple dead nettle, *Lamium album* L. or *L. purpureum* L. A16v/16 [ML archangelica]

**Argentyne** n. prob. lily, of the genus *Lilium* L. (Hunt) A32/21 [OF]

**Arm polk(e** n. armpit B50v/5; 63v/17[combination not in MED or OED] polke = var. of poke = bag, pouch (on account of the empty space) cf. herte pit, -polk = the



pit of the stomach; direct etym. unclear, but cf. Gael. poca OE pohhe ONorm. F poque]

**Armoniak, -yak** *see* bool and sal

**Arnement** n. vitriol: iron sulphate, copper sulphate, or a mixture of the two used externally for its corrosive and astringent properties A3v/25 B33v/16; 36v/10; 37/11 H91/18, and internally as an emetic and cathartic A23/18 B45v/1 **ornement** A28v/7 [Prob. AF var. of OF arrement fr. L atramentum = writing-ink, black pigment] Cf.

**coperose**

**Asa fetida** n. asafetida, a bad smelling gum-resin B61/10 [ML; aza fr. Pers. = mastic] *see* note

**Asche** n. the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* L. **grene plontus** of ~ saplings or young shoots C93/18 **aschenplontys** A13/1 **grene bowes** of ashes B36/14 **aschys** of **aschenwode** the wood burnt to ash A12v/21 [OE æsc]

**Auence** n. wood avens, herb bennet, *Geum urbanum* L. A11/9; 16v/16; 21/23; 21v/19; 22v/20 (**jus** of ~); 22v/24; 25v/7; 29v/9 B66/13 **auance** A24/11 [OF]

**Aueroyne** n. southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum* L.\*\* B40/13; 67v/11 **auerayne** B40/2 [OF] Cf. **sothirnewode**

**Aught** n. stuff, matter (pus) B52v/3 [OE a + wiht = (lit.) e'er a whit=anything whatever, usu. as pron. unless from OE æht=possession, which would be semantically odd]

**Awgare** n. eel spear, fish spear A32v/8 [Prob. MDu. ael-gheer, cf. PDE dial. auger = fish spear]

**Aysell** *see* eysel

**Bapynes** n. (pl.) a kind of bread roll [?not in MED or OED] **flour of** ~ breadcrumps  
 B50v/23 [Cf. Scot. and N.Eng. bap = large, flat breakfast roll (Chambers)]

**Barlystre** n. straw of barley B51/7 [OE *bærlic* & OE *strēaw*, *strē(w)*]

**Basilica** n. the basilic vein Ph2/53,61 [ML *basilica* (adj.)(read 'basilica vena') = royal, splendid]

**Baume** n. (1) gold-coloured balsam, aromatic oleo-resin exuding from the tree of Gilead, *Commiphora opobalsamum* Engl.\*\* A9/8 a soothing wash, balm (as a metaphor) A9/9 (2) fragrant garden herb of the Mint-family (*Labiatae*), esp. balm *Melissa officinalis* L.\* and bastard balm *Melittis melissophyllum* L. A17/4,5; 19v/8,9 [OF *bau(s)me*]

**Bauseynysgrece** *see grece*

**Bayes** n. (pl.) berries of the bay tree, *Laurus nobilis* L.\*\* A6v/5 B35/2 (~ that is the fruit of the lorere) **powpre of** ~ A4/4; 20/1 Cf. **lorer**

**Bel(e, beel** n. any festering sore on the surface of the body: boil, carbuncle or large pimple A4v/11; 19/17,21; 25v/1,5 B50/19 pl. **belis, -ys** A4v/18; 18v/18 **bubos** B50v/3,6 **ulcers** B53v/19,24 (*see note*) [OE *by:l*] Cf. **bocchys, felo(u)n(e**

**Benedicta** n. name of an electuary A15/22 [L]

**Benemyth** v. (3 sg. pres.) takes away B58v/13 [OE *beniman* Cf. Du *benemen*]

**Beneit bastard** n. perh. an umbelliferous plant resembling hemlock (not in Hunt, MED or OED) H89v/26 [AF] *see note*

**Bet(h)e, blak(e** n. the red beet, *Beta vulgaris* L. B33v/5; 35v/19 [OE, fr. L *beta*]

**Betoyne** n. betony, *Betonica officinalis* L. A11/9 etc.BH **botoyne** A24/13 **betoigne**

**B betony** **C beteyne** A6/27 etc. **beteyn** **B betayne** **A betayene** **C betany** **C** [OF *beteine, -oine* ML *betonia*]



**Beyze** v. buy; i.e. redeem from the devil (according to the ‘ransom theory’ concerning the power of Christ’s salvation) [OE bycgan]

**Bigge** v. cultivate Z79/9 [ON, cf. OI byggja = settle, inhabit]

**Bladdre**, -er n. usu. urinary bladder, but also: blister B39/1 a prepared bladder as pouch, container B43/11 pl. **bleddris** blisters B52v/2 [OE blæddre] v. **bladdre** form blisters [Cf. Du bladderen]

**Blerid**, -ed adj. watery or rheumy, bleary (eyes) A31/24 B37/10 Ph2/26 Z80/1

**bleeryde** A31/18 [Of uncertain etymology]

**Blodlese** n. bloodletting [unusual form with v. *lesen*, not in MED] Z78/9

**Bocchys** n. (pl.) any swelling, eruption or lesion A18v/17 **bochys** boil or carbuncle

A20/16 **boces** small tumours and sores H89v/9,10 [ONF boche = knob] Cf. **bele**

**Boistows** adj. earthy, coarse Z78v/19 **boistous** Z78v/21 [OF boisteus = limping; rough, in ME or. used for manners and other personal characteristics, fr. ca. 1390]

**Boldet** adj. (of flour) sifted A15v/26 [fr. v. bulten OF buleter, var. of bureter] Cf. **buntyt**

**Bole** n. bull A5v/14 (**blod** of a ~) [ON, Cf. OI boli OE\*bula]

**Bollyng** n. swelling B39/13 [fr. v. bolnen fr. ON, cf. Du bollen (without <n>)] Cf. **fillyng**, **swellynge**

**Bonschaue** n. sharp pain in the limbs, associated with the bones A17/4; 19v/8

**bonshagh(e)** B43v/8; 67v/9,22 (latter form not in MED or Norri) [bone + unidentified element] *see note*

**Book** n. a kind of container or mold used in particular for preserve of quinces B56v/10 [OE būc] *see note*

**Bool armoniak** n. red astringent earth, Armenian bole (used as a styptic) A26/16,18 [ML bolus (from Gr. for ‘clod of earth’) + ML armoniacum var. of armenicus]

**Borage** n. borage, *Borago officinalis* L.\* AB *passim* [OF bourache, bourage]}

**Borissmere** *see* smere

**Bote** n. deliverance, cure B61v/19 (for his ~) remedy B61v/20 [OE bōt] *see* note

**Boughte** n. the inside curve of the arm at the elbow ~ of the arm Ph2/51 [OE \*buht

Cf. Du bocht = curve, bend]

**Box** n. jar (for salves, cosmetics, spices, etc.), usu. cylindrical (mostly but not necessarily for ointments, also for liquids) A2/23; 5v/3 B buyst C93v/8 pl. boxis A2v/20 B boxstys,-es A boystys,-es,-us AC v. boxe vp B55/12 [OE box, from L buxis, ult. Gr. pyxis = jar; can also mean other containers, cupping glass, socket (of bone), strongbox]

**Bran(ne** n. bran ABC lene ~ thin, light bran B60v/22B [OF bren, bran (ult. Celtic)]

**Bras** n. alloy of copper and tin (bronze), zinc (brass) or other metal; wessell of ~ B37/19 mortar of ~ B56v/3 pot othir a pane of ~ H91/8 adj. brasen(e, brasyn, -on, -un: ~ mortier A2/1; 7v/22; 9v/18; 10/23 ~ panne A8v/14; 32/23 C93v/7; 94v/26; 95v/30 bresene A25v/11 [OE bræs=bronze] Cf. latun, masselynge *see* note 8/12

**Bray** v. imp. stamp, crush, grind or chop (into small fragments) ABC 10/23; 15/20 etc. brey C95v/24 inf. let bray A21v/21 braye (let ~) A22/7 p. part. braid B50v/14 [AF breier (CF broier)]

**Brennyng** v. (pres. part.) adj. feeling as if on fire A31/25 (woundes) n. brennyng of herte B58/7 heartburn (p. part.) adj. brend ~ at his herte B44v/3

**Brenstone** n. the mineral sulphur pouudre of flowers of sulphur A4v/9 quyk

**brynston** native or virgin sulphur C95/33 [late OE bryn-stān]

**Brere** n. a thorny bush A29v/13 [OE brær, brer] Cf. thorn (2)

**Bresewort** n. daisy, *Bellis perennis* L. A28v/21 or perhaps comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* L. A25v/19 [OE bryse-wyrt, on account of its use in bruises and wounds]

Cf. **consou(n)de**, **dayes eyes**

**Brok** n. badger B64v/3 [OE broc, fr. Celtic]

**Broklemke** *see* **lemke**

**Brom** n. broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius* (L.) Wimm. ex Koch or perhaps similar shrubs, A9v/11; 17/13 B60v/17; 64v/190 [OE brōm] Cf. **geneste**

**Bronderyd** n. grate, gridiron C93/18 [OE brandrida]

**Brose** v. bruise (of ingredients) A12/4 B57v/16; adj. gathered in a bruise **brosep** (blood) A16/14 [OF brisier, brusier OE bry:san]

**Brosure** n. wound, bruise B52v/16 **brosour** A12/13 pl. **brosures** A18/23 [OF brisëure]

**Brothirwert** n. wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum* L. or pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium* L. B57v/19 Cf. **hulwort**, **puliole**

**Brydlyme** n. birdlime A10v/20; 25/5 30v/15

**Bugge** n. barberry, *Berberis vulgaris* L. B53/23 (**cortex** ~) *see* note

**Bugle** n. bugle, *Ajuga reptans* L. or perh. a different plant of the *Ajuga* genus A17/21; 28v/20; 29v/9 [OF bugle L bugillo]

**Buntyt** adj. (of flour) sifted A31v/5 [fr. v. bonten] Cf. **boldet**

**Burnet** n. great burnet, *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. or salad (lesser) burnet, *Sanguisorba minor* Scop. A15/17; 23v/6 [ML burneta OF brunete from 'brun' on account of the dark flowers] *see* note

**Bursa pastoris** n. 'shepherd's purse', but here: henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger* L. B39/21 Cf. **henbane**, **henbelle** *see* note



**Calamyne** n. an ore of zinc, cadmia, calamine; probably both zinc carbonate and the hydrat silicat of zinc [ML calamina]

**Calamynte** n. calamint, one of the plants of the genus *Calamintha* L. esp. common calamint, *C. ascendens* Jord. A26/1 jus of ~ A12v/10 camamynte (erroneous?)

A7v/9 (jus of ~) [OF calemente ML calamentum]

**Coluer** n. dove B47v/14 H90v/19 [OE culfre, ult. L columbula]

**Camamynte** *see* **calamynte**

**Cancre** n. cancer A16/17; (henceforth A has **cancur**) 20/15; 21/11 ulcerated tumour A21v/2; 24v/1 H91v/16 cancerous or ulcerated wound A25v/9 B47v/23; 48/15 [OF cancre OE cancer L cancer]

**Caneuas** n. fabric made from flax of hemp, canvas, used as a strainer or filter A2/6 (a bagge of ~); 6/12; 6/23; 7/8; 23/3; B64v/7 (a new bagge of ~); **canefas** A23/13 **kaneuas** A18v/5 **canvas** C95v/34 [AF canevaz ML canvasium, caneb (cannabis) = hemp + acium =thread, yarn]

**Cappe** n. cap, hat A6v/24 C93/9; medicinal dressing for the head A8/6 [OE cæppe ML cappa] Cf. **coyfe**

**Caraway** n. common caraway, *Carum carvi* L.\* A15/17,27 (OED *C. carui*) [ML carui OF carvi, caroi]

**Cardiacle** n. pain or palpitation in the heart; also a disease characterised by feebleness and profuse sweating Ph2/64 [Cf. ML cardiaca]

**Caterpuce** n. caper spurge, *Tithymalus lathyrus* L. A16v/9 (Hunt: (seed of))[OF catapuce ML catapucia]

**Caul** n. the wild or any of the cultivated varieties of cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* L. or black or white mustard or charlock, *B. nigra* (L.) Koch, *Sinapis alba* L.\*, *S. arvensis* L. resp. **caulsed** mustardseed B51/20 red caul red cabbage B37/16; 39v/24;

53v/15 croppys of the read cole A5/2 co(o)l(e leef(e A15v/21; 18/9; 30v/19 [OE cal, cawel L caulis]

**Caunfre** n. camphor, a white crystalline substance obtained by sublimation from the wood and bark of the camphor tree *Cinnamomum camphora* T. Nees and Eberm.

Grieve A5v/18 [OF camphre ML camphora (from Ar.)]

**Celidoyne** n. greater celandine, *Chelidonium maius* L. A18v/25 (rote of ~) B58v/25

H92/17 jus of celendoyne A21/13 celyndeyne A4v/6;7/7 celyndoyne

A8v/13;9/5;24v/18 celyndyne A22/5 (rote of ~); 27v/10 celydoyne B36/8

selyndoyne B36/2 selydoyne B35v/4,8 selidone C95v/6 selidoyne C95v/8

solidoyne C95/40 (jus of ~) [OF celidoine ML celidonia]

**Cene** n. powdered leaves or pods of senna, of the genus *Cassia*\*\*, esp. Alexandrian senna, *C. acutifolia* or Tinevelly senna, *C. angustifolia* A10/18; 16v/3 [OF sene, cene ML sene AL sena]

**Cengrene** *see* syngrene

**Cenicle** *see* sanycle

**Cenfirij** *see* confirye

**Centorie** n. either common centaury, *Centaureum erythraea* Rafn. or yellow-wort, *Blackstonia perfoliata* (L.) Huds. B41/18 etc. centory(e A2/18; 2v/5 etc. sentory C93v/39 etc. Cf. cristes laddre

**Cercyloure** n. some disease of horses H91v/18 [obscure; perh. a corruption of *selaunder* (Braekman)] *see* note

**Cerfoyle** n. garden chervel, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.\* A [OE cerfille, -felle L chaerephylla, ult. Gr]

**Cerlange** n. hart's tongue fern, *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman A11v/6

serlonge H88v/10 [OF cerlangue] Cf. hertystonge

**Ceruse** n. white lead or possibly one of the components of white lead, as distinguished from the whole [OF, from L *cerussa*] Cf. **plum** (blank)

**Cetewale** n. root of setwall, zedoary, *Curcuma zedoaria* L. A10/20 H92/8 [OF citoval AF cedewale, cetewale AL cetewallum (in Hunt under *Cito Valens*, lit. speedwell) vars. of ML zedoarium]

**Chanelis** n. (pl.) channels, here referring to the nerves? (MED here only gives specific meanings of singular: as far as body parts are concerned the windpipe and urethra; it can otherwise be used for any hollow or conducting channel of the body) A14v/21 [OF chanel]

**Char** n. preserve **char de koyn** preserve of quinces B56/9; 56v/14 **chard coynes** A19v/10 **char de quyn** B55/2 **charde quyn** B55/13 **char de wardoun** preserve of Warden pears B55/18; 56v/16 [OF *char* (from L *carn-em*)] *see* note 19v/10

**Charger** n. large serving plate or mold B56v/5 etc. [OF *chargeour*]

**Cheke mete** n. chickweed, *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill or scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* L. [OE phr. *Cicene mete*]

**Cherchere** *see* **keuerchere**

**Chyenlange** n. hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale* L. A11v/7 (AF, cf. CF *langue de chien*)

**Chynke** n. whooping cough A2/14 (**cow3he þat ys calleþ þe ~**) **cowgh þat is callud þe chynke** C94/22 [from v. **chinken** 'lose one's breath in coughing or laughing'. Cf. Du *kinkhoest*] Cf. **kowhe**

**Ciphre** n. zero Alg.84/10 etc. pl. **ciphres** [OF & ML *ciphra*] Cf. **figure**

**Ciryte** v. (p. part.) adj. impregnated (as with wax), waterproofed M19v/22; **gommed** 'gummed' in the main text [OF *cirer*]

**Citrined** adj. yellow, sallow Z83v/4 [Prob. ML and OF]



**Clawyng** vb. n. an affliction of the skin characterised by a hot, itchy rash  
 B43/19,25; 43v/1 (MED *clauen* v. (2c) ‘itching’ and *clauing* ger. ‘itching’, not in Norri) [fr. v. OE *clawan* = scratch] Cf. **scabbe**

**Cleuyng** vb. n. sticking [from *cleven*, OE *cleofian*, *clifian* Cf. Du *kleven*]

**Clote, smal** n. lesser burdock, *Arctium minus* L. A30/17 [OE *clāte*] Cf. **gletoner**

**Cloues** n. (pl.) the spice cloves B55/17 **clouys** A10v/7 **clowes of gelofre** H92/7  
**klowys gelofre** B55/24 [OF *clo*, *clou*, *clau de girofle*, *gilofre*. The ME stem *clov-* for *clo-* probably developed from the plural; cf. OE *clufu*][*girofle* from OF, ult. Gr.]

**Code** n. gum, resin, mastic **spaynesche** ~ A20/20; 29/13 (Spanish *cude*, is, the MED informs us, resin from Spain) [OE *cudu* (Cf. *wudu* > *wo:de*; or *clufu* > *clo:fe*, under **cloues** above)]

**Cole** *see* **caul**

**Coliaundre** n. coriander, *Coriandrum sativum* L.\* B65/23 [OF and ML]

**Colkis** n. (pl.) (of onions) the heart A13v/19 [Cf. OFris. & MDu. *kolk* = pothole, OE *oden-colc* = hollow serving as a threshing floor]

**Colpons** n. (pl.) bunches B41/3 [AF *colpoun*]

**Columbine** n. columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* L. or its flower B64/20 [L and OF]  
 (MED suggests also the vervain, with a question mark, certainly not the case here, for that is one of the other ingredients in the remedy)

**Comyn** n. cumin (the plant or its seed), *Cuminum cyminum* L.\*\* A2/26 etc. B40/8  
 etc. C94/6 etc. [OF *comin* L *cuminum*, *cyminum*, ult. Gr]

**Confirye** n. comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* L. A28/19 **rote of confyrye** A2v/15  
**conferie** B41/6 **cenfirij** C94/23 (rote of ~) [OF *confirie* ML *cumfiria*]

**Congaganum** n. ? not in MED, not in ML wordlist B40v/24

**Consou(n)de** n. comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* L. or perh. daisy, *Bellis perennis* L.  
A12/19 **pety** ~ daisy A17/1; 25v/7 **litol** ~ B65/23 [OF consoude, on account of its  
healing ‘consouding’ of wounds, fr. L *consolida*] Cf. **bresewort**, **dayes eyes**

**Coperose** n. vitriol, a metallic sulphate, as of iron (green), copper (blue) or zinc  
(white) used for its corrosive and astringent properties A14v/11; 25v/9 [OF coperose]  
Cf. **arnement**

**Coral** n. the median cubital vein Ph2/58 [OF coral (adj.) = of the heart (used as  
proper name)]

**Corde** n. tendon, or tendon with an adjoining nerve; connective tissue of which  
tendons are composed; a nerve A14v/24 [OF corde] Cf. **senew**

**Corn** n. grain crop, a grain of corn, from any of the cereal producing plants, such as  
wheat B61v/9 pl. **cornys** B61v/16 etc. [OE corn] *see note*

**Costyfnesse** n. constipation A10/15 **costifnesse** B44/15 adj. **costyf** A3/9 **costif**  
B44/1 [OF costeve, p. part. of costever]

**Couere** v. palliate, cloak or alleviate without cure B46v/9 [OF co(u)vrir]

**Coughe** *see kowhe*

**Courbe** n. swelling on the back of a horse’s hock (not in MED in this sense, OED  
*courbe*, with quotations under *curb*, sense 4, earliest record 1523) H88v/2 [OF *curbe*]

**Cowche** v. (stick) A20/14

**Cowgh**, **cowzhe**, **cowhe** *see chynke*, **kowhe**

**Coyfe** n. close-fitting cap (as surgical dressing) A31v/20 [OF *coife*, *coiffe*] Cf. **cappe**

**Coylrage** n. (MED *culrage*) water pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper* L. A15/18; 28/4  
[OF *cu(l)rage*]

**Coynes** *see koyn*

**Creme** v. from *crimen* [OE *gecrymman* = crumble] B36v/22; 39/16 from *cremen* = to foam, froth **cremes** (3 sing. pres.) A21v/9 **greme** A21v/8 [fr. n. *creme* OF *craime* = cream] from *cremmen* = to stuff [ON, cf. OI *kremja*]

**Cresses, cressyn, cryssen, cryssys** a plant of the mustard familiiy, a cress, esp. water cress, *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.; also garden cress, *Lepidium sativum* L. [OE *cressa*, *cærse*] Cf. **hennecress**

**Cristall** n. rock crystal B65v/14 [L *crystallus* OF *cristal* OE *cristalla*]

**Cristes laddre** n. either common centaury, *Centaureum erythraea* Rafn. or yellow-wort, *Blackstonia perfoliata* (L.) Huds. **centorie** that is **clepid** ~ B45v/6; 58v/14 Cf. **centorie**

**Crop** n. sg. any part of a medicinal herb except the root: sprig, sprout, seed pod, blossom A31v/12 **croppe** A9/11; 29v/13 usually pl. **croppes** A3/12; 14v/13; 17v/14,17; 23v/18; 31v/11,15 **croppys** A5/2; 6/7 **croppis** B60v/18 **croppus** C94v/13 [OE *crop(pa)*] cf. **stancroppe**

**Crosse** v. (imp.) make the sign of the cross over H91/25

**Cruddes** n. (pl.) curds, coagulated milk B65v/17 [Probably from Celtic, cf. Gael. *gruth*; has no Gmc. cognate]

**Culme** n. soot H91/8 [OE *col* = coal, prob. + suffix *-m* as in OE *fæþm*, *wæstm*]

**Dandelion** n. dandelion B62/14 **daundelion** B64/20 [OF *dent-de-lioun*]

**Dauke** n. wild carrot, *Daucus carota* L. or wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa* L. (Hunt) A16/23 (~ **seede**)

**Dayes eyes** n. European daisy or marguerite, *Bellis perennis* L. A4/6; 17/2 **dayes eys** **pat ys pety consoude** A17/1 **dayeseghes id est bresewort** A28v/21 [‘eye of the day’]



on account of the way they open their petals in the morning after having closed them for the night] Cf. **bresewort**, **consou(n)de**

**Defyed** v. (p. part.) melted, softened A19/13 [ prob. AF, cf. L defaecare]

**Demy greyn** *see my greyne*

**Dewte** n. a kind of salve MED (not in OED) A20/2 *see note*

**Dislek** n. perh. burdock, *Arctium lappa* L. B44v/1 (not in MED or OED, perh. the *diswort* in Hunt, under Lappa) Cf. **dokke**, **gletoner**

**Diuerse** adj. irregular Z81/5

**Dok(ke** n. plant of the genus *Rumex*, or of the *Arctium* genus, esp. burdock, *A. lappa* L. B38/12; 44v/10 **docke** A19/18 [OE docce, doccan] Cf. **dislek**, **gletoner**

**Dokke, re(a)de** n. phr. red-veined dock *Rumex sanguineus* L. A4v/5 B43/19 H89/17; 89v/5 **reed(e docke** A22/5; 29v/5 [see **dokke**]

**Docke, soure** n. phr. sorrel *Rumex acetosa* L. A4v/14 pl. **sowre dockys** A4v/24 [see **dokke**]

**Dokke** n. dock, the solid fleshy part of an animal's tail (OED not in MED in this sense) H91/25 [Etymology obscure, but cf. Fris. dok = bundle]

**Domestica** n. (used as proper noun) vein on the inside of the foot above the knuckle Ph2/73,75 [ML] *see note*

**Dong(e** n. dung H92v/6 **hors** ~ A8/15 **coluer** ~ B47v/14 [OE dung] Cf. **dryt**, **fene**

**Dorn(e** *see thorn*

**Dorre** n. prob. golden purslane, *Portulaca sativa* L.\*\* **a gras that hatte** ~ H89v/21 [OF doré, p. part. of dorer = to gild] *see note*

**Dourke** n. perh. black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* L. B35v/11 [perh.fr. 'dark' on account of its black berries?] Cf. **petymorel(e** *see note*

**Draf** n. solid parts of leaves of herbs after the juice has been pressed out B48v/1 pl.

**draftys dregs, lees** A30/22 **dreftis** B65/24 **draggys, -is** B47v/14,21; 54v/14 [OE

\**dræf* from WGmc. descent; and form in -g from Norse]

**Dragounce** n. dragonwort, *Dranunculus vulgaris* (L.) Schott\*\* or perh. the native cuckoo-pint (lords-and-ladies), *Arum maculatum* L. **rote of ~** A16v/17 **the more of dragaunce** B58v/5 **dragance** B48/5 (**rote of ~**) [OF *dragonce*, -ance]

**Dragulon** n. some salve, perh. as made of *dragounce* (which was used for cancers), or as treats the *draguncel*, a morbid swelling in the groin A4v/21

**Drakthe** n. a drink, a draught B47/13 (~ of wyn) [OE \**dræht* Cf. OE *dragan* = draw, pull]

**Drift** n. (of the eyes) awash with matter B36v/10 (Not in Norri, not in the MED or OED in this sense) [early ME, verbal abstract fr. OE *drifan* = drive] Cf. *gondy* see note

**Drynk** v. press B39v/24 (read *bryng* = push) [OE *þringan*]

**Dryt** n. excrement, droppings, dung C95/16 (*dowvne ~*) **hennys drit** H92/8 **durt** A28/15 [ON] Cf. **dong, fene**

**Dytaundre** n. dittander, *Lepidium latifolium* L B40v/2 [see *dytayne*]

**Dytayne** n. dittany of Crete, *Origanum dictamnus* L.\*\* or white dittany, *Dictamnus albus* L.\*\* (less, or minor may be costmary, *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L.) A20/15; 23/22 **detayne** A15/18 **deteyne** A23v/3 **ditaigne** B50/4 [OF *dita(i)n*, ML *di(p)tanus*]

**Edefiet** v. transforms Ph76/17 [OF *edefier*]

**Edder** n. a venomous snake, adder, viper, asp A23/14 B45v/5 eddir B45/16; 45/9  
**epper** A23/10 **eudre** 3v/8 **addir** B45v/3 (could probably also be worms: inside the  
body) [OE: Kentish *nēdre* WS *næ:d(d)re*]

**Egremoyne** n. the European agrimony, *Agrimonia eupatoria* L. an aromatic herb  
with an exceedingly bitter astringent juice, this was a medieval cure-all A3/3; 8v/12;  
20v/15; 21/22; 21v/20; 23/22; 23v/5; 28v/19; 29v/9 B35v/1 (leuys of ~); 44/17  
(bothe leuis and the rote); 50/1 **egremoyne** A7/12 **egrymoyne** A7/2 (leues of ~)  
**egrimonye** C94v/2 [OF, from L *agrimonia*]

**Elenecampane** n. elecampane, *Inula helenium* L. A10v/25; 27v/11 **ella campana**  
B46v/16; 50v/7 [ML]

**Ellerene** n. the European elder, *Sambucus nigra* or the dwarf elder *S. ebulus* ~ bark  
A6v/2 the rynde of ellyrne B36/3 **ellene**( )leuys B51v/3; 52v/19 **ellene pith** B51/21  
[OE *ellem*, *ellen*]

**Emeraudys** n. haemorrhoids, esp. those that bleed A14/4 **ameraudes** Ph2/82  
**amerawdis** Z82/4 [OF *emeroyde* ML *emoroida*]

**Emplast(e)r(e** n. a salvelike preparation, usually of thick, viscous consistencey, used  
in the form of a plaster A15v13 B59v/4 **emplastrum** A32v/15 B37v/16 etc. [OF  
*emplastre* ML *emplastrum*] Cf. **plaster(e**

**Encens, whyt** n. some white incense (combination not in MED or OED) A18v/18

**Encumbred** n. (of breast) congested A12/10 [OF *encombrer*]

**Endyue** n. chicory, *Cichorium intybus* L.\*\* or endive, *C. endivia* L.\*\* or prob. more  
likely the native prickly lettuce, *Lactuca serriola* L. or acrid lettuce, *L. virosa* L. AB  
*passim* [OF endive, fr. L *intibum* = chicory, endive] Cf. **horsdystel**



**Entret** n. a salve or plaster A20/15; 28v/17; 29/19 **entreet** A2/13; 4v/21 **entrete** C95v/18 **tret** A2/8,10,12 **trete** C95v/36,37,40 pl. **entretys** A18v/7 [OF *entrait*, *entret*]

**Erbe benet** common hemlock, *Conium maculatum* L. or wood avens, herb bennet, *Geum urbanum* L. A4/7 (here perhaps more likely the former, for it is to help in reducing swelling, i.e. drive off humours; according to Podlech wood avens is, among other things, used for diarrhoea (i.e. rather the opposite), but hemlock for e.g. swollen glands) [AN, OF] Cf. **homlok**

**Erie** v. plough, prepare for sowing Z79/10 [OE *erian*]

**Erthebynde** n. prob. field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* L. H92/17 *see note*

**Eudre** *see edder*

**Eufra** n. euphrasy, eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis* L. A8v/13; 9/3 **ewfras** C93v/5 [L *euphrasia* OF *eufraise*]

**Euerose** n. rosewater A5v/19 B35/8 [OF *eve* = water] **ewerose** A8/22

**Euyl** as medical term: pain, ailment, sickness ~ of **hefd** Ph76/11; **fallynge** ~ epilepsy; ~ of **hert(h)e** prob. heartburn (cf. 58/7 heading and marginal heading) B58v/13 Ph76/11 **yelewe** ~ jaundice Ph76/7 [OE *yfel*]

**Ey(e)** n. egg, *passim* [OE *æg* pl. *ægru*]

**Eysel** n. vinegar AC *passim* **aysell** B *passim* [OF *aisel*, *eisil*]

**Farcyne** n. farcy, a disease of horses characterised by swollen lymph glands, tumors and sores H89/2,9,16; 89v/5,13,16 **farcino** H89v/19 **farcinement** H89/13,14 [OF *farcin*]

**Fase** n. rootlets (of leek) B36/18 pl. **fassus** C93/21 [OE *fæs*, *fasu* (pl.) = fringe]

**fassyng(e)s** [fr. *fas*] A18/11; 29/21

**Fasse** v. stuff A13v/16 (not in MED or OED)

**Fasselid** adj. shell-less H91v/13 (not in MED or OED in this sense) [perh. special use of *faselen* = to fray or become thread-bare, fr. *fasel* = frayed, a frayed edge or border]

**Felawshipe** n. condition of being in company with another or others; social intercourse, company **make ~ keep company** Z80v/14; 83v/23 **make ~ in to water** (not in MED or OED) join in water sports? Z81/11 **drawe new ~ attract/begin new social relationships** Z83/20 **draw to ~ seek out company, companionship** Z81v/17 **amonges felawship in company** Z 82v/12 **felawchipe** Z80/21 (**make ~**) **felachip(e** Z79v/12 (**drawe to ~**) **hath ~ of man** has sexual intercourse with Ph74/8 [felaw OE *feolaza* = partner, associate, ult. ON + -ship]

**Felawshipe** v. intr. to have sexual intercourse with Z81v/19 (**to ~ with**); to join in with company Z82/15 *see note*

**Felo(u)n(e** n. suppurative sore or boil A19/17; 22v/25; 25v/1 B50v/12 some morbid growth on the head A5/17; 7/11 B35v/9 (not in Norri, perh. a kind of **aposteme**) [OF *felon* AN *felun*, *felon*] Cf. **bele**

**Fen(e** n. dung, excrement A21/12 (**~ of the white goos**) **douue ~** B66/6 [OF *fien-s*, *fiente*; form influenced by ME *fen* = mud, dirt] Cf. **dong**, **dryt**, **mok**

**Fenel(e** n. fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. A2v/2; 5/22 etc. B40v/24 etc. C94/9 **ffenell** B46v/16 **ffenele** B35v/17 etc. **read (reed) ~** A6v/2,15; 9/4; 24/9 etc. a variety of fennel with brown seeds, perh. German or Saxon fennel [OE *finule* from ML *feniculum*]

**Festre, fester**(e n. fistula (a narrow pipe-like ulcer) A5/10; 20/16; 22v/21; 24v/5  
ulceration B48/18 ulcerated wound B48/18; 50/17 v. **festre** become fistulous or  
ulcerated B48/22 [OF *festre*] Cf. **goute** (~ **festrede**, **rennyng** ~)

**Fer** n. inflammation of the skin B54v/19 **fier** A6/2 **wilde** ~ (*see own entry*) Cf. **leeȝ**

**Ferme** v. clean out, clear Z80/7 [OE *feormian*]

**Feperfoy**(e n. feverfew, *Tanacetum parthenium* (L.) Sch.-Bip.\* A12/25 etc.

**fepervoye** A3v/4 **vetherfoy** A11/10 **fetirfoy** C95v/46 [variety of fever-fu]

**Feu(e)re** n. fever B61v/22 etc. **cotidian** n. phr. a fever that returns daily, attributed  
to phlegm A3v/3 **ffeuere terciē terciē** fever, intrmittent, returning every second  
day B62v/7 **ffeuere quartenarie** quartan fever, intermittent, with attacks every third  
day B62/5 **cold ffeuere** B62v/3 **feure ague** malarial fever, ague or any acute fever

Ph74/5 **feuer in the stomak** A31v/10 pl. **feuerys** A4/17 B61v/12 **sides greuyd**  
with **ffeures** and **jaunys** *see sides* [OF *fievre ague* L *f. acuta*]

**Feye** adj. doomed to death A17v/7 [OE *fæ:ȝe*]

**Figure** n. any of the numbers 1 to 9 Alg.84/12 etc. pl. **figures** Cf. **numerus digitus**

**Fillyng** vb. n. swelling B58/12 Cf. **bollyng**, **swellynge**

**Ffisshmynte** n. water mint, *Mentha aquatica* L. B60/21

**Flayn** v. (adj.) with the mucous membrane broken Ph2/36 [OE *flēan*]

**Fflethe** n. the inside fat of a hog before it is melted into lard B59v/7 [of unclear  
etymology, but as *fleed*, *flead*, *fleathe* still part of the Sussex and Kent dialects until  
at least the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century]

**Flex** n. flax, *Linum usitatissimum* L.(Hunt) **herdys of ~ or of hempe** A7v/19 **herdis**  
that is the refus of ~ H91v/9 **cloth of ~** B50/6

**Flix** *see flux*



**Flos campi** n. phr. (flower of the field) prob. one of the champions, of the genus

*Silene* L. A18v/26

**Flores** pl. n. the menstrual flow A27v/20; 28/11 **flouris** Ph2/80

**Flux** n. excessive flow of blood, or discharge, from the bowels (e.g. diarrhoea, dysentery, lientery) A3/12 B47v/18 C94v/12 **bloody flux** dysentery (MED), diarrhoea with blood (Norri) A13v/1 **blodi flix** Z82/4

**For brent** adj. burned up, the state of the moon when not lit by the sun, i.e. the new moon Z76/13 [OE *forbærnan* and *forbeornan*]

**For nemenyd** adj. before-mentioned Ph2/88

**Fole fot** n. phr. coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara* L. A18v/25 (**rote of þe ~**) [foal + foot]

**For geuus** v. (3sg.) demands (not in MED or OED) [for + yeven] *see note*

**Foundres** pl. n. dregs or sediment A28/12 [OF *fondrée*]

**Foxclawe** n. name given to various flowering plants, including the foxglove,

*Digitalis purpurea* L. B48/19

**Frakelys** n. (pl.) freckles, or perh. pimples or other facial skin blemishes A5v/13

[var. of *frakenes* ON *frekna*] *see note*

**Frount** n. forehead H89v/6 [OF *front* L *front-em*]

**Frote** v. rub A9v/8 B38v/12 **ffroit** B34v/3 [OF *froter*]

**Galbanum** n. galbanum, a gum resin obtained from certain Persian species of

*Ferula*, esp. *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis* A4v/12 B50v/1 C95v/23 **galbanoune** A18/25; 25v/7 [L *galbanum*, from Gr.]

**Galle** n. gall bladder of man or animal; the bitter secretion of the liver ~ of an hare

A ~ of the harre B [OE Anglian *galla*]

**Galyngale** n. powdered root of prob. galangal, *Alpinia officinarum* Hance\*\* or *A. galanga* (L.) Willd.\*\* A10v/21 B55/10 [OD galingal, fr. Ar.] *see note*

**Garse** v. make cuts of incisions in (sb., the skin, a wound) in order to drain off venom or let blood, scarify H88v/3 [OF garser]

**Gelofre** *see cloues*

**Genciane** n. the root of gentian, either the native autumn/field felwort, *Gentianella amarella/campestris* (L.) Börner or the imported (European) yellow gentian, *G. lutea* L.\*\* B40/11

**Geneste** *see oynement geneste*

**Genitalium** n. an ointment good for skin rashes, including on the genitals, but called *Verlilium* in Heinrich A5v/16

**Get** n. a jet bead or a piece of jet, the hard compact black form of ‘brown coal’ or lignite B40/16 [AF, cf. OF jaïet, gaiet] *see note*

**Gladene** n. gladdon, a plant of any of several species of the genus *Iris* L., as yellow flag, *I. pseudacorus*; stinking iris *I. foetidissima*; or *I. germanica*\*\* (the latter being the species that the post-medieval ‘orris root’ refers to) A27v/23 [OE glædene, gledene, prob. ult. from L. gladiolus = sword-lily]

**Gletoner** n. burdock, *Arctium lappa* L. (not in MED, usu. marked *gallice* in the synonym-lists in Hunt) H92v/19 [MF glouteron] Cf. **clote** (marked *anglice*), **dislek**, **dokke**

**Glette** n. viscous or slimy matter; phlegm, mucus; a morbid congestion of phlegm or mucus in a part of the body; viscosity A10/15; 10v/18; 32v/18 B57/24 [OF glet(t)e]

**Gondy** adj. of the eye: full of matter, bleared with matter A3v/25 [fr. gounde n. OE gund = matter, pus] Cf. **drift**

**Goute** n. body tissue affected by the seeping of morbid humours into the part affected: gout B63v/22; 64/1,3,4,17; 64v/2,5,21; 65/2 Ph2/78 Ph76/9 badly bruised tissue B65/17 cataract H92/15 ~ cold or hot gout caused by cold or hot humours B65/6 ~ artike swollen and painful joints, arthritis H89/19 ~ festre(de, -stryd(e) fistula (Norri) A16v/15 (gouthe) A21v/2; 22v/18 B64v/21 rennyng ~ fistula departing from an affected joint B52/15 (not in Norri, MED, OED) *see note* pl. goutys, -is A3v/14 B63v/23 [OF goutte L gutta = drop] Cf. festre

**Goynge** vb. n. demeanor, conduct Z78/26; short ~ 81v/5 [Cf. PDE (adj.) easy-going, short-tempered]

**Gre(e)ce** n. melted or rendered fat, suet, lard etc.; animal fat used for cooking, ointment, etc. A13v/14 (the only unspecified one, at least in A) barwes (borys, borus) ~, C93v/6 bauseynys~ (of a badger, cf. brok) A25v/2 hors~, hertys~, yeltys~, elys~ the rendered (=clarified by melting) fat of eel (OE æ:l) A11/24 swynes~ B50v/9 H88v/8 swines~ B53v/16 eddir ~ B45v/10 ~ (of a snail) B36v/6 ~ of the balloc of a brok B64v/3 ~ of a whit cat B64v/4 ~ of a wild cat B64v/15 Also: old ~ B44/19 capon gres C93v/6 gos gres C93v/6 smal(e) grece thin grease? H89/21; 89v/12 [AF grece, gresse CF craise, gresse] Cf. lard, smere, talghe

**Greme** *see* creme

**Gretache** n. perh. some some large or cultivated type of smallage B60v/20 *see note*

**Gripes** n. (pl.) handfuls B67v/9 [OE gripe, gripa Cf. v. gripen = grasp]

**Gromyle** n. plant of the genus *Lithospermum* esp. common gromwell, *L. officinale* L. AB gromyl AB gromel C [OF grumil, gromil]

**Groundeswele** n. the common European groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* L. A25v/18 B54v/26 grondyswelle A4/5 groundyswelye A25v/3 groundeswale A16v/27



**groundyswale** A17/1 [OE grunde-swylige, -swelge; from earlier gunde-suilge, gundae-suelg(i)ae]

**Grotys** n.pl. excrement in pellets [OD crote = pellet of dung] OR grain hulled, coarsely ground or crushed; oatmeal [fr. grot = a speck, fragment, OE grot] A18/15

**grotes** A20v/6

**Grynde** n. groin B50v/3 [perh. OE grynde = abyss]

**Gryndyng(e)** n. pain in the stomach, gripes A2v/21 C94/30 [metaphorical use of v. grinden, OE grindan = crush, grind; used in its basic sense throughout the text]

**Gum** n. gum, viscid secretion of a tree or shrub, hardening in drying but soluble in water; or resin (not soluble in water) (referring to galbanum) B50v/1 **gom** B66/11

**gumme** gum-like substance (referring to *terra sigillata*) A26/17,18 **gommed** adj.

**gummed** (not necessarily with gum) ~ **cloute** A19v/22 [OF gomme L gummi]

**3arowe** n. yarrow, *Achillea millefolium* L. A2v/26; 28v/21 C94/38 [OE gearwe]

**3eme** n. attention, heed Ph1/9 [OE gī(e)me]

**Hauer mele** n. oatmeal B63/24 [haver is prob. ON, cf. Icelandic hafur, chiefly N and Nmidlands Du haver] Cf. **otemele**

**Hammys** n. (pl.) part of the leg behind the knee Ph2/79 [OE ham]

**Haras** n. place where horses are bred or kept, stud H89/4 [OF haraz]

**Haw** n. a morbid growth in the eye A9/2 [OE haga = hawthorn berry, haw] Cf. **per**

**Hay(houe)** *see* **hey(houe)**

**Hellewort/helewert** *see* **hulwort**

**Hempe** n. hemp, *Cannabis sativa* L.\*\* here used externally only A7v/19 (**herdys** of ~); 29v/12 (in a salve) [OE hænep]

**Henbelle** n. henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger* L. ~ sed B39v/7 wos of ~ B58/5 hembel  
 B39/21(see note) [OE hennebelle] Cf. bursa pastoris, hennebane  
**Hennebane** n. henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger* L. AB henbane C  
**Henne cryssen** n. shepherd's purse, *Capsella bursa pastoris* (L.) Medic. A  
**heennekyrse** A **henne cressen** C  
**Hepis** n. (pl.) rosehips of a wild rose, esp. of the dog rose, *Rosa canina* L. or the  
 sweetbrier rose, *R. rubiginosa* L. B65/23 [OE hēope, hēopa]  
**Herbe roberd(e** n. herb robert, *Geranium robertianum* L. A15/9; 28v/22; 29v/4,8  
**Herbe jon** n. St. John's wort, *Hypericum perforatum* L. A11/9 [AF]  
**Herbe water** n. phr. sweet woodruff, *Galium odoratum* (L.) Scop. A19/25; 27/6;  
 28v/20; 29v/4; 29v/9 [ML herba walterus]  
**Herdil** n. a frame or lattice, usually of interwoven twigs, or crossed wooden bars  
 B66v/6 [OE hyrdal]  
**Herdys** n. pl. hards, the coarse part of flax or hemp (separated in hackling) A7v/19  
**herdis** B37/13 H91v/9 [OE heorde, -an] Cf. flex  
**Herseue** n. sieve or strainer made of woven hair A11/15 [OE hēr-syfe]  
**Herte** n. hie ~ high spirited Z79/7  
**Hertissmere** see smere  
**Hertystonge** n. hart's tongue fern, *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman A24/14  
**hertistong** B58v/3 [fr. hert + tong]  
**Hertwert** n. violet, any of the genus *Viola* (Hunt, not in MED) B36v/13 jews of ~  
 B35v/23  
**Heyhoue** n. ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea* L. Hunt AB hey houe A heyhofe B  
hayhoue B53v/10 [OE hofe] see note  
**Ho** v. chop, cut into H90v/20 [OE hēawan cf. Du. houwen]

**Hoghes** n. (pl.) the houghs: the back part of the thigh stretching up from the hollow of the knee Z78/21 (OED earliest reference in this sense 1508) [OE hōh = heel, hough]

**Hoke** *see ok*

**Hokkys** n (pl.) marsh mallows, *Althaea officinalis* L. Hunt B45v/12 [OE hoc] Cf.

**holyhokke**, **malwe** *see note*

**Hole of the throte** n. phr. prob. the suprasternal or jugular notch (the hollow on the throat between the joints of the collarbones) Ph2/29 *see note*

**Holyhokke** n. marsh mallow, *Althaea officinalis* L. A24v/23 **holyhocke** A25/4

**holyokke** A30v/21 [holy + hokke = mallow OE hoc] Cf. **hokkys**, **malwe**

**Holwert** *see hulwort*

**Homlok** n. hemlock, *Conium maculatum* L. (poisonous) A25/18 B39/3 pl.

**homelokys** A18/7 Cf. **erbe benet**

**Hony sokys**, - **sockus** n. flower of the honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum* L.

A3/13 C94v/13 Cf. **wodebynde**

**Hopest** v. (2sg. pres.) think 14v/5 (3sg. pres.) **hoped** 17v/25 [OE hopian] *see note*

**Horhounde** n. white horehound, *Marrubium vulgare* L. A22/1; 26v/5 **horehounde**

B32v/13 **horoune** B45/4; 51v/3 (swich an herbe as houndis pissit on) or perh.

black horehound, *Ballota nigra* L. (for its antispasmodic properties, Grieve):

**horhounde** A22/19 **horune** B57/21 [OE hāre-hūne] Cf. **maroile**, **marubium**

**Horpyne** *see orpyne*

**Horsdystyl** n. succory, *Cichorium intybus* L.\*\* or wild lettuce, *Lactuca virosa* L.

(OED. the horse-variety not in MED) A9/3 Cf. **endyue**



**Horshelme** n. horseheal, elecampane *Inula helenium* L. A **horshelle** B **horsus** (error, *see note*) B54v/26 **horselne** C **hershellne** rote of A [OE horse-elene] Cf.

**elenecampane**

**Horsmynte** n. a kind of wild mint, esp. horse mint, *Mentha longifolia* (L.) Hudson, water mint, *M. aquatica* L. or round-leafed mint, *M. suaveolens* Ehrh. A [OE]

**Houndis tonge** n. phr. hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale* L. B44v/9,13

**houndistonge** B48/17 [OE hundes-tunge]

**Hous(e)lek** n. houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum* L.\* (ancient introduction, KM) B53/12; 57/14 [fr. hous and lek] Cf. **jubarbe**, **syngrene**

**Houslid** v. (p. part.) administered Holy Communion B42v/11 [OE hūslian]

**Hulwort** n. pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium* L. or wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum* L.

A23v/5 **hulwert** B35/14 **hullewort** A9/4 **hulewert** B34v/21 **hellewort** A9v/25, 15v/16 **helewert** B34v/24 **holwert** B57/21 [OE hyl-wyrt] Cf. **brothirwort**, **puliote**

**Hundfissh** n. normally a fish (with hard, rough skin, sometimes used for food; any of various small sharks or a dogfish), but unlikely, because in a list of herbs B46v/4 [fr. hound and fish]

**Hwetston**, **hwytston** *see whetston*

**Incombust** adj. lit. 'un-inflamed', the state of the moon when not lit by the sun, i.e. the new moon Z76/13 [OF] Cf. **for brent**

**Iuy** *see yuy*

**Jaunys** n. jaundice B58v/25; 59v/1,5,22; 60/4,9 **jaunes** A16v/10 **janyuce** C [OF jaunice, gaunisse AF iauniz]

**Jubarbe** n. houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum* L.\* (ancient introduction KM) A4/6

[OF] Cf. houselek, syngrene

**Jus** n. juice A2v/26 etc. C95/6 etc. just(e C93/15-94/38 jews B33v/5 etc. jeus

B48/19 etc. [L, OF jus] Cf. wo(o)s

**Kartsope** n. some kind of soap B66/12. Not in MED or OED **cartsope** B52/21

**Kende** n. nature, kind, sort A11/24; 31v/1 adj. soothing, kind A15/1A A16/15) adv.

naturally (in a natural way, suggesting the temperance that was so much desired: no

shock treatments) **kendely**, **kendelyche** A **kynde** AC **kyndely** **kyndeliche** C

**Kennyth** v. nourishes, sustains Ph76/18 [OE ge)cennan]

**Keuerchere** n. kerchief **gerlande of** ~ A6v/18 **cherchere** A31v/17 [fr. cover-chef

OF cuevre-chief = head covering] *see note*

**Klowys** *see* cloues

**Kokkell** n. one of two weeds growing in grain fields: corn cockle, *Agrostemma*

*githago* L. or darnel, *Lolium temulentum* L.\* B55v/3 (~ flour) [OE coccel] Cf.

**dourke**

**Kowhe** n. cough A11v/5 **dri kowhe** A12/2 **dr(e)ye coughe** B41/6 C95/27 **perlous**

**cowzhe** cough as a sign of a serious condition, such as pulmonary consumption or

whooping cough A2v/11 **perelous cowhe** C94/18 [from v. cowhen, OE \*cohhian]

Cf. **chynke**

**Koyn** n. fruit of the quince tree, *Cydonia oblonga* Mill. B **quyn** B pl. **coynes** A

**koynes** B **quyns** B **quynces** B [OF coin(g, quince or. a var. of coins pl. of coin,

reconstrued as sg.] Cf. **char**

**Kersis** *see* tounkerse

**Lard** n. Cf. grece, smere, talghe

**Latun** n. latten, an alloy of copper, tin and other metals C93v/31 [OF laiton, laton]

Cf. bras, masselynge *see* note 8/12

**Laury, lauryne, laureal** *see* lorer

**Leez** n. inflammation B50v/21 (not in Norri, not in this sense in MED (leie n.2))

[OE, cf. A lēg, WS līeg] Cf. fer

**Lemke** n. plant of the genus *Veronica*, the European brooklime *V. beccabunga* L.

A4/6; 15/18; 25v/18 **brook** ~ A4v/23; 5/1 broklemke B53v/10 [OE hleomoce]

**Lendis,-ys,-es,-us** n. pl. buttocks or loins (Heinrich *pro dolore natium*) A3/22; 30/16

C94v/21; loins B44/20 [OE pl. lendenu]

**Letuarie** n. a medicine, usually in the form of either a paste or a syrup A2v/13

B54v/25 **letuary** C94/20 **letuarye** A15/22 **letwarye** A2v/19 **lytuary** C94/27 [OF

letuaire ML le(c)tuarium Cf. CL electuarium]

**Letuse** n. garden lettuce, *Lactuca sativa* L.\*\*; or perh. the wild acrid lettuce, *L.*

*virosa* L. ABC **whyte** ~ (not in MED) perh. a mistake for wild lettuce; perh. chicory,

*Cichorium intybus* L. A17/28 [OF letües, pl of laitue]

**Leper, whyt** n. phr. leather which is either whitened or left in its natural colour

A20/12 [OE]

**Leyonesfot** n. lady's mantle, different species of the genus *Alchemilla* B38v/22 [OE

leon-fot] Cf. pedelyoune *see* note

**Leyd** v. (imp.) apply B35/22 [OE læ:dan] *see* note

**Lif** n. vital spirit (distinguished from the natural and the animate spirit); vital

function, activity, faculty etc. lif blood + arterial as opposed to venous blood)

Ph73v/9,11 Ph2/55

**Lithed** v. (3sg.) comforts Ph76/19 [OE līpi(gi)an]



**Louke** n. woodlouse B58/3 [fr. louken = lock] *see note*

**Lorer(e** n. baytree, *Laurus nobilis* L.\*\*; the leaves were powdered, the oil expressed from the fruit A23/5 etc.B35/1 etc. [These forms from OF lorier, lorer, laurier, loriere] **laury** bayleaf B44/15 **lauryne** [= of laurel: L lauri, laurinus OF laurin] A28v/10 B37v/22 **laureal** C93v/25

**Loueache** n. the garden plant lovage, *Levisticum officinale* Koch\* A3v/1; 14/25; 23v/5 B60v/20 **rote of** ~ A2v/8 ~ **seede** A15/26 **loueach** B48/11 **louache** B46/17 C95v/43 **luuage** B41v/1 (**rote of** ~) **louage** C94/16 (**rote of** ~) [OF luvesche, analysed as love + ache just as OE lufestice, came from L levisticum, cf. German Liebstöckel. However, the synonym-lists (Hunt) contain Apium Amoris: translated loan?or retranslation?)] Cf. **ache**, **smalache**, **gretache**

**Lumbrykys** n. (pl) intestinal worms A12/20 [L lumbricus]

**Lye** n. lye, alkalized water, the result of leaching wood ash, used for washing and cleansing A7/21; 24v/7; 32v/25 B38v/9; 52v/9[OE leaȝ, related to IO word for washing]

**Lyly** n. plant of the genus *Lilium* or *Iris* ~ **rote** the bulb or if an iris the rhizome A4v/14; 19/19; 23/23 **jus of lylye** A22v/14 **seed of the lile** B45v/11 [OE lilie F L] *see note*

**Lym(e** n. lime B32v/24 prob. slaked lime (calcium hydroxide) A32/3 (**poupre of** ~; marginal hand adds **sleit**); quicklime, calcium oxide vn **equenchid** ~ B34/12 **vnslekkid** ~ H91v/10

**Lynsed** n. seed of flax, linseed A30v/9 C94/6; 95/1 **lynosed** B44/2,2-3; 54v/24 **lynseede** A30v/10,12 **lynseed** A2/26; 25/3 **lynseede** A24v/25 **lynsep** A30v/14 [OE lin-sæd, -sed] Cf. **flex**, **lynen**

**Lyst(e** n. bandage A7v/24; 13v/7 [OE līste and OF liste ML lista (fr. Gmc.)]

**Lytarge** n. litharge, lead monoxide A5v/16 ~ of golde perh. a yellowish-red oxide produced by relatively slow cooling, or litharge containing the base metal oxides produced in the cupellation of gold A14/22 **litarge** B49v/23 [OF. ult. Gr.]

**Mactefeloune** n. knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* L. also greater knapweed, *C. scabiosa* L. A15/3 etc. [OF mate-felon]

**Mader** n. madder, *Rubia peregrine* L. AH *passim* **madyr** **maþer** A **madir** B [OE mædere]

**Malandre** n. a sore located behind a horse's knee (not in MED in this sense, OED earliest reference 1440) H92/9 pl. **malandres** H92/4 [MF]

**Mal flank**(e n. pain in the groin or abdomen, or any disease characterized by this A28v/12 H90/6 **mal flanc** H90/4 [OF mal de flanc] *see note*

**Malwe** n. common mallow, *Malva sylvestris* L. or marsh mallow, *Althaea officinalis* L. **wylde** ~ (growing wild) A25v/2 pl. **malewes** A15v/14 B53v/15 **malwes** A3/9; 26v/5 **malews** A24/10 **maluus** C94v/9 [OE m(e)alwe OF malve L malva]

**Malewes, white** n. (pl.) marsch mallows, *Althaea officinalis* L. B52v/6; 57v/9 **whyte** **malewys**, **malwes** A4v/24; 4v/22 Cf. **hokkys**, **holyhokke**, **malwe**

**Marice** n. uterus Z81/27; some disease of the uterus **marys** A28v/2 [OF marris]

**Maroile** n. black horehound, *Ballota nigra* L. B45/4 [OF] Cf. **horhounde**, **marubium**

**Marubium** n. white horehound, *Marrubium vulgare* L. B32v/13 Cf. **maroile**, **horhounde**

**Mary** n. marrow Z77/27 [OE marwe]

**Marys** *see marice*

**Masselynge** n. a shiny yellowish copper alloy similar to brass (=copper and zinc)  
A8/12 **massalene** A25v/13 [OE mæs(t)ling, mæslen] Cf. **bras**, **latun** *see* note

**Mawe** n. stomach or the digestive system Ph76/17 [OE maga]

**Maysche botere** n. unsalted butter made in May and preserved for medicinal use (on account of the state of the meadows at that time of year, and hence the cow's diet)  
A4v/7

**Med(e)wex** n. meadow wax A5v/20; 7v/13; 18/24; 29/1 **medelwex** A19/9; 19v/23; 20/17; 31/9 [fr. mede + wax] *see* note

**Melk** n. milk B44v/23 (~ of the got) gotis, -us ~ B58v/4 C93v/20 **womman** ~ B50/19 cow~ B50/23 **asse**~ B58v/4

**Mema castrorum** n. phr. perh. some compound, or some gum-type substance  
B66/12

**Membres** n. (pl.) parts of the body Ph2/56 **spiritual membre** perh. the respiratory organs (MED suggests) Z79v/22

**Mensone** n. dysentery, or severe diarrhoea A2v/25 **menyson** B47/1,11,16,20 **bloody** ~ dysentery B47/4 **menesone** C [OF menison]

**Mercury** n. annual mercury, *Mercurialis annua* L. A3/9 **a gras ... that men callith mercurie** B41v/17(with al the rotis) **mercure** C94v/9 [L]

**Mes(se** n. portion ~ of pork A3/9 C94v/9 **þe mountanunce of a litel** ~ A12v/4 (MED mes n.2) [OF, fr. L missus]

**Mesell** n. a skin eruption as in measles B38v/2

**Metoile** n. perh. vegetable oil (MED suggests) B67v/14 [OE mete, +oil]

**Mil(l)foil(e** n. yarrow, milfoil, *Achillea millefolium* L. B43v/19 etc. **myl(le)foyl** A12/14 etc. [ML, F] Cf. **noseblede**



**Modirwert** n. any of several medicinal herbs, including the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, the motherwort *Leonurus cardiaca* and the meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and related species BH92v/7

**Mogwort** n. mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris* AC mugwort A mogwert mugwert B

**Mok** n. excrement douue ~ B41/15 [ON] Cf. dong, dryt, fene

**Mold(e** n. top of the head A6v/18; 7/6; 31v/19 C93/3 ~ a doune A7/1 perh. a sense of pressure on the skull (not in Norri or MED, cf. Ch. 3, sec. 4.1 (2)) ~ adon B35/23 [OE molda, molde]

**Moldwerp** n. mole H89v/8; 91/12; 91v/23 [Gmc. but not attested in OE]

**Molour** n. muller, hand-held stone with a flat base for grinding on a grindstone or slab A2/3 molur C95v/32 [Perh. OF moloir fr. v. moldre = grind]

**Morel(e** n. any of several herbs of the Solanum family, esp. black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* L. or deadly nightshade, *Atropa bella-donna* L. B44v/13; 65/22 jus of ~ A31v/2 H90/1 (jews of ~) [OF and ML] Cf. ~ red, petymorel(le

**Morell, red** n. perh. woody nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara* L., which has red berries compared to black nightshade's black ones (not in MED) B55/21 Cf. morel(e

**Morfeu** n. a skin disease characterised by spotty eruptions and loss of hair B38v/3 morfu B38v/5 morfew white or blake a morphea thought to arise from the humour phlegm and melancholy resp. C95/32 [ML morphea OF morfea]

**Morgleyue** n. (obscure) perh. morg-leyue, compararable to 'feverfew', in this case 'a herb-that-makes-the-morg-go-away'? cf. morknen v. = to rot, and this word is mentioned in connection with stinking (rotting) wounds; or morgle-ivy or some such (not in MED or Hunt)

**Mosi** adj. brooding or threatening Z81v/23 v. **mowsynge** Z84/8 [Not used for the weather in MED, but cf. MED v. *musen* [OF *muser* = meditate] = ponder, meditate, but also brood, and as adj. troublesome; murmur uneasily, grumble]  
**Mote** v. must A30/5 [Cf. Du *moeten*]  
**My greyne** n. severe headache affecting one side of the head, migraine A10/27  
**demy greyn** B38v/12 [MF (de)migraine ML (de)migrania, fr. L *hemicrania*]  
**Mylte** n. spleen A23v/11 **milte** B73v/15  
  
**Napri ware** n. linen (sheets, tablecloths, napkins etc.) Z80/13 [OF]  
**Neghenday** n. the 9th day A23v/23 [OE *nigon* (although a cardinal then)]  
**Nepte** n. catnip, catmint *Nepata cataria* L. A3/6 C94v/6 [OE, AF, ML *nepta*]  
**Neruale** n. an ointment A26v/2  
**Nesche** adj. soft A3v/12 [OE *hnesce*]  
**Nethefdis** n. (pl.) heads of cattle (i.e. single beasts) B51/13 [OE *nĕat*]  
**Netle** n. nettle, either the stinging nettle *Urtica dioica* L. or the small nettle *Urtica urens* L. B48/22 **nettel** A21v/20 **netil jews** B63/13 [OE *nete*] *see note*  
**Netle, re(e)d(e)** n. purple dead nettle *Lamium purpureum* L. A31v/11 (**croppes of ~**) B34/6 (**sed of the ~**); 46/22; 65/12 (**jews of þe ~**) H89/17 **reed(e) nettel** A14v/13 (**croppes of ~**); 17v/5; 21v/13; 24/13; 26v/5; 29v/12 **read nettel** A18/2 **rede netul** C94v/25 pl. **reed nettyles al grene** A10/11 *see note*  
**Noris** n. wet nurse C95v/10 [OF *norrice*]  
**Noseblede** n. yarrow, milfoil, *Achillea millefolium* L. B59/16 (**millfoil that men clepith ~**) Cf. **millfoile**

**Nose therlys, -is** n. phr. nostrils A10/6 B40/11 ~~no3etherlis~~ B34v/22; 40v/23

**noseprilles, -is** Z79/4; 79v/1 ~~nosepirllis~~ Z80/5

**Numerus articulus** n. the number 10 and any multiple of 10 Alg.84v/23

**Numerus compositus** n. a combination of any 'numerus articulus' and 'numerus digitus' Alg.84v/26

**Numerus digitus** n. digit, any of the numbers of 1 to 9 Alg.84v/21 Cf. **figure**

**Nyghtgrene** n. small clusters of pimples caused by excessive sweating B36/16

[mistranslation of L *planta noctis*] *see* note 36/12

**Obble** n. a communion wafer A4/20 pl. **obleys** A4/18 wafers or small cakes A13/9

[OF *oblee*, *obleie* ML *oblata*, -eta]

**Ok** n. pedunculate (or British, or common) oak, *Quercus robur* L. A13v/13;

B39v/19; 44/9 **hoke** A22v/5 **okeneleues** B64/5 ~ **appil** oak gall B65/21 [OE ac OI *eik*] *see* note

**Olyue, oyle of** n. phr. olive oil: ~ of the grenest that þou mayst fynde extra virgin A6/9

**Omunde** *see* **osmunde**

**Ornement** *see* **arnement**

**Orpiement** n. yellow arsenic, trisulphide of arsenic, found in nature as a bright yellow mineral and valued for its resemblance to gold (Ogden) B34/15,16

**orpizement** B33v/16,19 [OF *orpiment* L *auripigmentum*]

**Orpyne** n. orpine, livelong, *Sedum telephium* L. A27/7; 29v/13 B34v/19 (latter only in corrector's hand) **horpyne** A19/26

**O(s)munde** n. a kind of fern, prob. royal osmund, *Osmunda regalis* L.\*\* A12/18

B58/7 [OF *osmunde*, *omunde* ML *osmunda*]



**Otemele** n. Oatmeal B58/8 C95/6 Cf. **hauer mele**

**Ouerfern** n. common polypody, oak fern, *Polypodium vulgare* L. B44/8 growes  
uner the ok) Cf. pollypodye

**Ouer gone** v. pass A29/10[OE ofergangan]

**Owe** n. ewe, female sheep ~ **melke** A31/23 [OE ēowu]

**Oynement geneste** n.phr. (gen.) an ointment made of broom 60v/16 *unguenti*  
*geneste* B60v/9 *see note*

**Palet** n. the head H90/21 [OF palet = helmet]

**Panne** n. skull A16/5, 12; 17/23 [OE, figurative use of panne = pot, pan]

**Papelot(t)ys** n. (pl.) lumps of very thick porridge, used for a poultice A7v/2; 20/10  
[fr. n. pap = porridge OF papa + diminutive]

**Papilion** *see* **popilione**

**Pappes** n. breasts A21/12 etc. the protruding veins of haemorrhoids (when they hang  
out) A14/9 etc.

**Paste** n. dough A21/17 etc. [OF, L pasta]

**Pedelyoune** n. lady's mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris* L.\*\* or similar species of the  
genus A7/19 [ML pes leonis, pedeleonis] Cf. **leyonesfot** *see note*

**Peleter** n. common pellitory, pellitory of the wall, *Parietaria officinalis* L. pellitory  
of Spain, *Anacyclus pyrethrum* (L.) Link\*\* **peletere** A **peletur** C **peritorie** [AF  
**peletre** OF \*peretre L pyrethrum] of spain – native of Barbary , root pungent flavour,  
used as local irritant and salivant and remedy for toothache.

**Peliol** *see* **puliole**

**Pelote** n. pellet H88v/13 pl. **pelotis** H91v/8 etc.

**Peny gras** n. pennygrass, *Cotyledon umbilicus* L. B64/10

**Per(l)le** n. tumour or spot on the eye ball A9/3 H92/21 pl. **pereles** A5/4 [ML *perula*]

**Perche** n. perch, *Perca fluviatilis*, a small freshwater fish H89v/19 [OF]

**Perrosyn** n. a kind of gum or resin A18v/8,18; 20/20; 20v/9 **perrosen** A29/3

**parosyn** C95v/28,29 [OF *poiz resine*] Cf. **rosyn** (**rosen**)

**Peruenke** n. periwinkle, of genus *Vinca* L. A13v/10

**Petymorel(le)** n. black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* L. A5/19; 18/7; 19/25; 27/7;

29v/10 **petyt morelle** A4/7 [OF] Cf. **morel**, (**red**)

**Peyne** n. (only as plural in OED, MED, Braekman) disorder characterised by formation of sores on the feet and legs of horses, perh. mud fever (OED) H92/26

**payne** H92v/1 [OF *peine*, *paine*] Cf. **quyk crache**

**Piliolle/pylyolle** *see* **puliolle**

**Plaster(e)** n. plaster, poultice or compress A3/4, 24 etc. **plastre** B33v/1 etc. **plaustur**

C93/3 etc. pl. **plasteres** applications of the plaster A6v/21 etc. **plausturus** C 95/21

[OE *plaster* (fr. ML) OF *plastre*]

**Plum** n. lead (the metal) **blank** ~ A5v/18 white lead, basic lead carbonate [OF

*plomee* L *plumbum*] Cf. **ceruse**

**Poket** n. a small cloth bag B60v/25 [AF, Cf. CF *pochet*]

**Pol(l)ypodye** n. common polypody, oak fern, *Polypodium vulgare* L. A13v/12 **rote**

of ~ A22v/5 Cf. **ouerfern**

**Popilione** n. ointment with poplar leaves or buds as principal ingredient A19/23;

19v/7; 20/3; 27/5,15 **popileon** B53v/22 **papilion** B58v/10 [ML *populeōn* OF

*populeon*] *see* note

**Poris** n. (pl.) pears, wild or cultivated B37/22 [OE *peru*, *pere*]

**Pose** n. a head cold (attributed to rheum descending from the brain) Ph2/24 [OE

*gepos*, *posa*, fr. Celtic]

**Poshot** n. the curds formed from adding ale or wine to boiling milk (usually refers to the drink of curdled milk as a whole, although curds thus formed were also eaten as a separate dish dusted with powdered spices) (not in OED in this sense, MED only with question mark, referring to Henslow; the sense is here confirmed) B50/23 [of unascertained origin]

**Posnet** n. a cooking pot C93v/12 [OF, AF posnet, postnet]

**Postume** *see* a postume

**Postycke** n. a stick for stirring the contents of a pot A32/24 [=pot-stikke]

**Potagre** n. gout in the foot, podagra Z83v/18 [OF podagre, fr. L]

**Potel(le** n. a vessel measuring half the associated gallon A6v/6 etc. [OF potel ML potellus]

**Powpre water** n. phr. MED *poudre* sense 5a,a has ?a medicinal powder first made by Walter Agilinus (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) Quotations from Henslow. A10/19

**Poyne** n. a handful B57v/3 [AF poiné]

**Prunels** n. sloe, *Prunus spinosa* L. ~ of the wope B58/18 [OF prunele de bois ML prunella] Cf. sloon

**Puliole** n. pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium* L. or wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum* L.

A2v/24 puliolum C94/32 piliole B55/1; 57v/13 pylyolle A9/4 puliole monteyn

A9v/24 piliole munteigne B55/21 peliol montayne A22/19 [OF poliuel, puliol] Cf. brothirwort, hulwort

**Pyntel** n. penis A29/20 Z82/1

**Qued** n. harm, injury Ph2/50 [OE cwēad = evil]

**Queme** v. benefit, please Ph1/10 [OE cwēman]

**Quykbest** n. live beast (insect) C95v/13 [OE cwic + OF beste]



**Quyk crache** n. (not recorded?) prob. syn. of *peyne* H91v/5 [fr. quick (OE *cwic* 'alive') = virulent + *cracche* = scratching, itching] Cf. *peyne* see note

**Quyn** etc. *see koyn*

**Quintefoyl(e)** n. cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans* A2v/22; 12/14 C93v/11 **quyntefoyl** A8v/12 [AF quintefoil] Cf. **vyuelefe**

**Quytur** n. pus B36v/16 H89v/10; 91v/4 [OF *quiture*, var. of *culture* = burn, scald]

**Raspays** n. a sweet, rose-coloured wine A13/6 [ML *raspecia* AL *raspeys*]

**Rauen** n raven B43/6 (**quyk** ~ **fetheris** and **guttis** and **al**) **rauyn** B43/9

**Rays** n. prob. mistake for radish B64v/22 (Dawson no.365 *radissh*)

**Redos** n. perh. a wound caused by the chafing of its rider's or its own battle armour?

(MED *rere-dos(e)*, sense (e) 'a piece of plate armour for the back') H91/7 [AF *areredos*]

**Regg** n. back B36v/21 [OE *hrycg* = back, cf. Du. *rug*]

**Relentid**, **-yd(e)**, **-ede** v. (p. part.) softened, liquefied A5v/23; 18v/4,13; 26v/23 [AF *relenter*]

**Repynge** *see rope*

**Restif** n. restive, unmanageable H91/17 **restyue** H91/21 [OF]

**Rew(e)** *see rue*

**Reynes** n. (pl.) kidneys Z81/27; 81v/20

**Ribbe** n. ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* L. or hound's tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale* L. A29/23; 29v/13 [OE *ribbe*] Cf. **ribwert**

**Ribwert** n. ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* L. B51/3 (not in MED) [*ribbe* + *wort*] Cf. **ribbe**

**Rikels** n. frankincense B38/22 **rikelis** B39v/8 **rikles** B46/22 [OE *recels*, *ricels*]

**Ryng bon** n. ringbone, a disease of horses whereby bony matter grows on the pastern bones H88v/10 [OE hringbān]

**Rodes** n. pot marigold; also heliotrope and chicory B53v/16

**Rope** v. become viscous, form into threads when drawn out A10v/20 (pres. part.)

**ropyng** A30v/14 **repyng** A25/5) [OE rāp, and cf. MDu. reep, repe]

**Rosak** adj. of roses (the petals used in infusion) **oyle rosak** B36/1 [L rosaceum] Cf.

**roset**

**Rosel** n. a reed, rush **rote of the** ~ A20v/15 [OF, cf. AL rosella, var. of rusca] Cf.

**roser**

**Roser** n. rosebush **rote of the** ~ B50/5 [OF rosier AF roser] Prob. mistake for rosel

**Roset, rosade** adj. of roses (either the petals or a distillation used for infusing or flavouring) **oyle roset** A6/5,18; 14v/24; 26/19 **sugre roset** A12/6 **sugre rosade**

B58v/11 [OF roset ML rosetus]

**Rosyn, -en** n. a distillate of turpentine, rosin A7v/13; 18v/9,11,13; 29/3,4 **clene** ~ a high grade rosin A18v/8 [AL rosina] Cf. **perrosyn**

**Row** adj. rough Z80/3 [Cf. Du ruw = rough]

**Rubarbe** n. rhubarb A10/18; 16v/3 B61/12

**Rue** n. rue, *Ruta graveolens* L.\*\* AB **rewe** AB **rew** A **rwe** AC **ruwe** C

**Rwe** *see* **rue**

**Sal armonyak** n. ammonium chloride, sal ammoniac A25v/10 [ML armoniacum var. of ammoniacum]

**Sal gemme** rocksalt A8/13

**Salva stella** n. normally *salvatella*, a vein between the ring finger and pink Ph2/67

**Sausecul** *see* **solcicle**

**Sandres** pl. n. powdered sandelwood B59v/1 [OF sandre AL sandrium vars. of the sandal-type forms]

**Sanycle** n. sanicle, *Sanicula europaea* L. A3/23; 17/24; 21v/19; 29v/10 **cenicle** A17/21 [OF sanicle, senicle ML sanicula AL senicula]

**Sarkeþ** n. sifted A8v/15 [fr. n. sarce = sieve; OF sãaz with intrusive /r/] *see note*

**Sausefleme** n. swelling of the face with spotty infection, attributed to salty humours B38/10 Ph2/20 [OF and AN sausefleme]

**Saundefere** n. any of several mineral substances, including: a saline scum cast up over glass after vitrification, glass-gall, sandiver; a natural mineral consisting chiefly of alkaline carbonates, an impure natron; a friable or pulverized form of natron; A14v/11 **saundeuyr** n. A25v/10 [?From OF saïm de verre, saïn de verre = grease of glass]

**Saxfrage** n. one of the plants of the genus *Saxifraga* L. A *saxifragii* (should probably read *saxifraga*) B46v/15 [lit. wild strawberry of the stone: from its appearance and habitat]

**Scabbe** n. a scabby wound or ulcer A3v/11; 6/3 B50v/6 an affliction of the skin characterized by a hot, itchy rash (e.g. a form of eczema, or as result of scabies) B43/14,18,25; pl. **scabbys**, -es A4v/4; 21v/24; 27v/9 **scabiem** A31/12 [ON skabb pl. forms perh. after L scabies] Cf. **clawynge**, **shabbe**

**Scalde** v. (imp.) immerse in boiling water A13v/15; (p. part.) adj. **scaldid** burnt by water B54v/11; vb. n. **scaldynge** some burning skin condition on the penis A29v/7 (p. part.) adj. **scaldeþ** A30/1 Cf. **scalled** (of the penis) [AL scaldare OF eschauder]

**Scalle** n. an affliction of the scalp (as in ringworm or psoriasis), characterised by a scabby or scaly condition A7/23 B33v/7,11 [ON skalli = a bald head/person] Cf. **scalled** *see note 8/3*



**Scalled** v. (p. part) adj. (of the head) plagued by tinea or psoriasis A7/19 **scallep** A7/22 **scallyd** A32v/22 **scallid** B33/26 Cf. **scalle**; (of the penis) afflicted by a burning rash or sores (perh. as in herpes or scabies) A6/1 C94/40; 95/4 Cf. **ape galle**, and **scaldynge** (under **scalde**) [fr. n. **scalle**]

**Scamoni**(e n. the root of scammony, *Convolvulus scammonia* L.\*\* or a gum resin obtained therefrom, used in purgative medicines AB **scamonye** A10/17 [L *scamonia* OF *scamonie*]

**Scome** v. (imp.) skim, take off the foam A20/5 B63v/15 **skome** B56/19 **skume** A27/3 (p. part.) **scomed**(e A2/22; 2v/19; 24/19 **scomyd** B58v/20 n. **skume** (impure) foam, scum A29/18 [MDu. (n.) *schume*, *scume*, *schuum* (v.) *schumen*, *scumen*]

**Scrokke** n. a shrub-like plant, bush (used metaphorically, as an obstruction) H92/20 [cf. AL *scrugga* = brushwood, PDE dial. *scrogg*, *skrogg* and *shrog*]

**Se(e)th**(e v. boil, cook, sauté (mostly imp. and inf. as 'let seethe') (is not necessarily 'boil' only, but can also be ovencook (without any fluid): B43/8)

**Sege** n. the seat of a privy [OF *siege*, *sege* = seat, chair]

**Seli-**, **sely-** *see celidoyne*

**Seneveye** n. black mustard, *Brassica nigra* (L.) Koch, white mustard, *Sinapis alba* L.\* or charlock, *S. arvensis* L. B65v/2 [OF *senevé*, *senevei*, *senef*]

**Senew** n. tendon; ligament or other connective tissue; nerve A14v/18 **senewes** A14v/16; 24v/6 **synewes** B54v/8 **synues** H90v/19 [OE *seonu*, *sinu* (oblique forms with <w> ] Cf. **corde**

**Sengles** n. shingles, herpes zoster C95/15 [ML *cingulum*]

**Sengrene** *see syngrene*

**Sentory** *see centorie*

**Sephalica** n. (used as proper name) the cephalic vein Ph2/47 [L *cephalica* (adj.)(read 'vena cephalica') = of the head]

**Serlonge** *see* **cerlange**

**Shabbe** n. itchy rash, here prob. as result of one of the childhood illnesses, or of impetigo, which is common in children Ph2/16 (Norri does not differentiate the OE reflex, listing *schabbe* under *scabbe*) [OE *sceabb*] Cf. **scabbe**

**Shanke** n. a bone B52v/5,10 **shankes** B51/13 (~ of *Nethefdis* or of sheep) (*nethefd-* = head of beast) (a piece of meat and bone)

**Sharnebud** n. dung beetle H91/21 [OE *scearn-budda*, MED ex. gives it from a syn. list: *scarabaeus*, cf *scarab*]

**Sides** n. (pl.): ~ **greuyd with ffeures and jaunys** prob. as caused by kidney trouble (Medline *flank pain*), although jaundice is associated with liver and gallbladder trouble, kidney (or: urinary tract) infection (causes flushed or reddened skin) **greet soor vnper þe sydes** perh. as caused by kidneystones A23v/4

**Siluatica** n. (adj. used as proper n.) Ph2/74,77

**Skelet** n. pan used for boiling or frying, skillet A31/4 [OF *escüete* AL *schiletta*, *skeletta*]

**Slite** v. (imp.) cut H88v/4; cut apart, split off **slet3** (3sg.) A32/5 [OE *slītan*]

**Sloon** n. (pl.) sloes, the fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa* L. A4/11 **sloys** A5v/1 [OE *slā(h)*, pl. *slān*] Cf. **prunels**

**Smalache** n. wild celery, smallage, *Apium graveolens* L. A3v/4 etc. B55/21; 59v/5; 60v/20 C93v/21; 95v/5 **jus of ~ A ~ seede A** Cf. **ache**, **gretache**, **loueache**

**Smere** n. fat, animal grease, lard, suet B38/15; 43/21 (cold ~); 52v/12; 54v/9 **barwes** ~ B38/13 **borissmere** B52v/7 **hoggis** ~ B65/15 ~ of a **soughe** B38/14 **horssmere** B39v/22 **hertis smere** B34/1 [OE *smeoru*, *smeru*] Cf. **grece**, **lard**, **talghe** v. (imp.)



**smer**(e smear, anoint, rub B33v/5 etc.; coat B37/16 **smerid** (p. part.) B64v/27 [OE smerian]

**Smele** to v. inhale B61/9

**Solcicle** n. pot marigold, *Calendula officinalis* L. \*\* A15/3 **solcikel** A21v/20

**sausecul** C94v/22 [OF solsecle, soucicle, ult. L solsequiem] *see note*

**Solidoyne** *see celidoyne*

<sup>1</sup>**Sope** n. soap, usu. liquid in form (detergent) made of oils or fats and lye A16v/12

B50/21 H92/10,12 **blak** ~ A32v/22 B50v/20 **white** ~ (a hard soap) B59/21 **harde**

**spaynesche** ~ (it was typical for Spanish soap to be hard) A16v/11 **plomtre** ~ made

with lye from plum (the tree) ashes? B38v/4; 40/6 [OE sāpe] Cf. **kartsope**

<sup>2</sup>**Sope** *see soupe*

**Sorel de boys** n. woodsorrel, woodsour, *Oxalis acetosella* L. A22/6; 27v/10; 31v/27

**sorel þe boys** A4v/6 [OF] Cf. **alleluia**, **wodesowre**

**Sorreu** n. a sore on an animal, esp. a horse H88v/21 pl. **sorreux** the morbid state

producing the sore, H88v/16,20 [specialised use of 'sorrow'] *see note at H88v/16*

**Sothirnewode** n. southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum* L. B **sothyrnwode**

**sopernwode** **soperwode** **southerwode** **sowtern wode** A24/6 **sowdyrwode** A

**sotherene wode** **sotherenwode** B **sowderynwode** **sowþernwode** C Cf. **aueroyne**

**Soupe** v. sip A12/17 B62v/5 C93v/15,23 [OE sūpan]

**Sowthystel** n. plant of the genus *Sonchus*, esp. common sowthistle, *S. oleraceus* and

*S. asper*, common European weeds characterised by their sharply-toothed thistle-like

leaves and milky juice. A [Prob. fr. soue = sow + thistle, or perh. alteration fr. OE

þupistel]

**Spasme** n. tetanus A14v/23 [OF]

**Spatle** *see spotel*



**Spature** n. spatula A6/16 (~ of tre, wooden) [from L **spatula**; OF **espatule** & **spatule**]

**Spaude** n. shoulder blade Z79/24 [OF **espaule** AF **espalde** AL **spalda**]

**Spaueyne** n. swelling on the leg of a horse causing lameness, spavin H88v/9 [OF **espavain** ML **spavenus**]

**Spice** n. type, variety B59v/1 [From L **species** AL **spicis** OF **espi(e)ce** = **species**]

**Spices** n. (pl.) aromatic spices B59/15 [From OF **espi(e)ce** AF **spece** = **spice** (from L **species**)]

**Sple(e)n**, **splene** n. spleen A13/26 Ph2/70; an ailment attributed to the spleen

A12v/19; 13/1; a vein for bloodletting associated with the spleen B50v/4 (*see note*)

[L **splen** OF **esplein** AF **espleen**] Cf. **mylte**

**Spotle** n. saliva H88v/15 [OE **spātle**] v. (imp.) **spatle** out A5v/10; 9/16; 10v/11 spit

out (3 sg. pres.) **spatelyb** coughs up A12/13 [OE **spātlian**]

**Spurge** v. become purified by fermentation, undergo fermentation B64/15 p. part.

**spurgid** B64/16; 3sg. pres. **spurgit** cleanses B41/19 [fr. OF **espurg(i)er**]

**Spykenarde** n. prob. valerian, *Valeriana officinalis* L.; A10v/24; 16v/6 **spikenard**

A10v/4 **spykernarde** A10/20 **watir** of ~ **spynard** B51/2 [AF **spikenard** OF

**spicanard** ML **spica nardi**]

**Squynace** n. quinsy (suppurative tonsillitis) or other kinds of inflammation or

swelling of the throat (e.g. tonsillitis, laryngitis, goitre) Ph2/38 [ML **squinancia** AF

**esquinance**] Cf. **strangilon**, **rede**

**Staffizage** n. stavesacre, licebane, *Delphinium staphisagria* L.\*\* or its seeds

B50v/23 [AL **stafizacra** L **staphis agria** ult. Gr]

**Stancroppe** n. stonecrop, wall pepper (thus KM, who uses stonecrop for other

species of the same genus) *Sedum acre* L. (Ogden) Orpine is also of the *Sedum*

genus. A12v/1 The plant does grow in rocky habitats, and looks as if it grows out of the stone.

**Sterynd** v. prob. perfume with incense (as medicine) H90/13 [OE *stēran*] *see note*

**Stewe** v. tr. bathe (sb or part of body) in a steam bath B43v/16 or in a hot-air bath 46/7; 46/11; cook **steue** A14/21 (*see note*) intr. bathe in a hot-air or steam bath **stewynge** Z81/11; [OF *estuver*]

**Stone** n. kidneystone white stones B46v/1 the stones found in the belly of a one year old cock, apparently

**Stopyn** n. large jar or small casket for holding liquids B54/9 [OE *stēap* or OE *stoppa*]

**Stour** n. a precious commodity (as held in store) (close to MED3b) B38/21 [OF *esto(u)r* AF *e)stor(e)*]

**Strait** adj. narrow B54/15, congested (chest) Ph2/30 **streit** Z81v/4 [fr. AF *e)streit*, *estrait* vars. of OF *estroit* = tight, narrow]

**Strangilon** n. a disease of horses characterised by swelling of the glands in the throat H88v/6 [OF *(e)stranguillon*]

**Strangilon, rede** n. phr. quinsy (a complication of tonsillitis) B41/10 (OED, 1 quote 1481; not in MED or Norri in this sense, and nowhere in combination with *rede*) [cf. **strangilon** for the usual referent] Cf. **squynace** and *see note*

**Streit** *see* **strait**

**Stroutinge** adj. long, spread out Z79/5 –ynge 81v/3

**Stryde** v. straddle (in MED given with a question mark, but certainly right) A28/2,6

**Styche** n. a sudden sharp pain A24v/22 [OE stice]

**Sugre** n. sugar A10v/26 ~ **roset** sugar with a distillation or petals of roses A12/6 ~ **rosade** B58v/11 ~ **cassatyn** cf. MED *caffatin* white sugar of second quality, sold in a rounded loaf A16v/5 ~ **of cypres** A10/22

**Swel** n. swelling B65/27 [fr. OE *geswel*]

**Swellynge** vb. n. Cf. **bollyng**, **fillyng**

**Syngrene** n. prob. houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum* L.\* (ancient introduction KM)

A19/26 C93/19,28; 95/6 **synegrene** B53/12,19; 57/14 H88v/7; 92v/23 **sengrene**

A25v/18; 27/8, 29v/5 **cengrene** A8/22; 9/4; 11/23; 12/24 [OE (sin-, sine-, seono-);

cf. MDu *sindegroen*] Cf. **houselek**, **jubarbe**

**Talent** n. appetite ~ **to mete** B58v/13; 65v/10 C93v/38 Ph74/1; 76/3 **talant(e)** A2/18; 23v/16; **desire** ~ **to man** Ph74/4

**Talgh(e (talwe))**: n. tallow, fatty tissue of an animal, esp. from around the kidneys or other internal organs **old schepis** ~, **shepys** ~ A **wetherys talwze** A19/1 **shepistalgh** B53v/11 Cf. **grece**, **lard**, **smere** v. **talghe** H92v/5

**Tamede** v. (p. part.) adj. injured A17/24 **bored into** A17/24; 21/4 [shortened form of **attamen** or **entamen**, OF **atamer**]

**Tanch** n. tench, *Tinca tinca*, a freshwater member of the carp family now [still] found in the Thames [OF **tenche**]

**Tempyt** v. (p. part.) poss. mistake for *tempryt*, but if so, one that was made often enough to merit a tentative MED entry A31v/19 [tempen, ?OF **temper**, var. of **temprer**; ?error for ME **tempren**]

**Terpentyne** n. turpentine: the oleoresin of the terebinth tree A19v/23 **turmentyne** B40/4; a medicinal compound based on this A18v/6 [OF **terbentine** ML **terebentina**]



**Terra sigillata** n. phr. terra sigillata, reddish-brown fatty astringent clay, easily crumbled, as found on Lemnos A26/17 [ML=sealed earth]

**Teye** n. dura mater, the membrane covering the brain A17/25 [OF teie Cf. AL teia, var. of theca]

**Tente** n. a roll of soft material (usu. linen or wax) applied to a wound (H91/6 teyntys taynte A [OF tente = probe, roll of lint ML tenta = probe, roll of soft material]

**Thistil** n. plant characterised by prickles, such as the thistle, teasel B65v/2 (grene ~ ful of piles = fresh, young; prickles)[OE þistel, thistil]

**Thorn** n. (1) thorn B49v/25 þorn A22/21 dorn A15v/25;18/21; 26/8 dorne A20v/13,20 pl. thornis thornys H91/23; 91v/2,4 (2) a thorny bush B37/19 (bark of a ~) B40/21 (leuys of the ~) Cf. brere and *see* note

**Tortres** n. (pl.) a disease of horses characterised by the formation of an abscess beneath the epidermis (usu. to(u)rte(s)) H91v/22 [OF to(u)rte = a round tart, cake or bread (taken fr. its shape)]

**To swolle** v. (p.part) adj. having become morbidly enlarged or puffed up B54v/1,5; 65/20 [OE tōswellan, p. part. tōswollen]

**Trebgettis** n. a siege weapon with a throwing arm Z83/12 [OF trebuchet AF trebgette]

**Trenchelonys** pl. n. an infestation of parasitic worms in the digestive tract H90v/12,18 tronchelonyis the worms themselves: short, thick intestinal parasites A12v/2 [OF tronchon AF tronchoun = stump + -el-] Cf. lumbrykys, werm(e *see* note

**Tret**(e *see* entret

**Triacle** n. a substance or medicinal compound as a remedy for various sicknesses, morbid conditions B58/5; 61/9 [OF triacle fr. L theriaca ult. Gr. = antidote against a venomous bite]

**Turdel** n. pellet of dung of an animal B57v/2 pl. **terdles**, -is A28/22 B54v/2 **torlys** (possibly scribal error) A28/15 [OE tyrdel]

**Turmentyne** *see* **terpentyne**

**Turnynge**, **euy**l vb. n. 'a bad turn' Ph2/15 [OE turnian] *see* note

**Perf** adj. unleavened or unsoured A3/15 B47v/17 C94v/15 (~ breed) **therf** cake A13/26 [OE þeorf, þerf]

**Vndern** n. midmorning (specifically: the third hour of the day, 9 a.m.) A12v/16 [OE]

**Vnguanti** **geneste** *see* **oynement** **geneste**

**Vnguentum viride** n.phr. green ointment, an ointment used on wounds to clean them and promote growth of new flesh, the green colour being due either to the herbs used or to the verdigris mixed in A4v/19; 18v/23

**Vrnall** n. glass receptacle of a particular shape usu. used for the purpose of holding urine for medical examination B67v/19 [OF urinal ML urinale]

**Vanyte** n. lightheadedness, delirium B36/12 (~ of hed)

**Ventusen** v. draw blood by cupping; apply cupping to a wound, boil; apply suction without bleeding B37/20 **ventouse** Z78v/13 [ML ventosare AL ventusare OF vento(u)ser AF ventuser]

**Veyne** n. vein: **mayster** ~ A14v/2 ?large or main vein (MED) or one of the saphenous veins (MED)

**Visage** n. B38/11,19 etc. complexion B55v/2,4 [OF visage, visaige ML visagium]

**Voide** v. purge, relieve B50v/11 H89v/25 **voyde** depart B36/24 [AF voider]

**Volpier, volumpere** *see* **wolupere**

**Vyces** n. maladies, ailments A8v/23 vicia A32v/12

**Vyuelefe** n. cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans* C94/31 [OE fife-lēafe, trans. L quinquefolium] Cf. **quintefoyl**

**Walnote** n. walnut, either the nut or the tree ~ bark A16v/8; 22/13 **rynd** of the ~ tre B38v/8 **walshe note** B35/18 **hole of the walsshe note** (the entire nut) B38v/7 pl. **walnotys** A21/5 (grene ~ wyt alle þe huskys)

**Walwort** n. dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus* L. (Ogden) A6v/1 **wallewurt** C93/15

**War** n. suppurated matter, pus B49v/22 [form in agreement with Orm's; prob. from ON]

**Wardoun** n. Warden pears **wardons** B55/4 **wardonys** A19v/13 Cf. **char**

**Wasshyng** vb.n. the water in which (the linen cloth) has been washed H90v/20

**Wastell** n. a variety of white wheaten bread or cake of superior quality B47/17 [AF wastel OF gastel]

**Watirkerse** n. water cress, *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br. B **watircerse** B [water +OE cærse] Cf. **wellecressen**

**Wellecressen** n. water cress, *Nasturtium officinale* R. Br. **welle( )cresses** **welle cressyn** **welle cryssys** **welle crisses** A [OE wille-cressa, -en form either plural or influenced by OF cresson] Cf. **watirkerse**



**Wend** away v. (imp.) turn away, depart H89/2 [OE wendan = turn]

**Werkys** n. pain, ache B36/20 (hefd ~) v.n. werkyng 44/20; 52v/10 Cf. <sup>2</sup>ache (*pain*, which was already present as 'pain' in ME, does not occur except as a specific disease for horses)

**Wermele**, red n. marjoram, *Origanum vulgare* L. B 39v/19 (~ of the ok) [OE wurmille, wurmelle]

**Werm(e, worm(e** n. worm, as infestation, or as bred in morbid tissue: crept into a man A4v/2; in teeth B39v/6; in a sore A21/1,4 pl. wermes, -ys, wormes A12/20 H90v/2,8,12; in belly A3/6,7; 10/16 B46v/24 C94v/5,7; in the eyes B36v/26; in teeth 39/20; 39v/7,12,18,23; 40/4 C93v/29,34; in ear A23/1; as cure: B50/25 (smale wermys) Cf. lumbrykys, trenchelonys

**Wermod(e** n. wormwood, *Artemisia absintium* L. used for its bitter quality  
**werwode wormode warmod warmode A wermode B vermode B wermet wermot C**

**Wert** *see* wort

**Wertis** *see* wortis

**Weybrode** n. plant of the plantain family, prob. great plantain *Plantago maior* L.  
ABC weybroode, weybrede A weybrod B waybrode C [OE weg-brāde, -bræ:de]

**Whey** n. the watery part of milk that separates from the curds when coagulation takes place, whey A3/11 etc. B65v/18 C94v/11

**Wilde fe(e)r** n. erysipelas, or some other inflammatory disease B41/11; 54v/14; cf. wildefire C95/23 [OE wilde fyr]

**Withy** n. willow B33v/14 (leuys of the ~) Cf. wylewene

**Wodebynde** n. prob. hedge bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (L.)R.Br. (Hunt) B64/13

**croppes of ~ þat beryt honysokys, -sockus** honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum* L.

A3/12 C94v/13 *see note*

**Wodesowre** n. woodsorrel, woodsour, *Oxalis acetosella* L. A32/1; 22/6 Cf. **alleluia**,

**sorel de boys**

**Wolupere** n. cloth head-covering, a kerchief C93/9 **volpier** A6v/23 **volumpere**

A31v/20 [AF *volupeure*] Cf. **coyfe**, **keuerchere**

**Wo(o)s** n. juice A24v/6 B40v/22; 41/21; 44/2, 21; 44v/5; 57v/8; 58/4; 58v/4 [OE]

Cf. **jus**

**Wort** n. wort, an infusion of grain, prob. malted barley, which after fermentation

becomes beer, un- or partially fermented beer A12/5; 19v/13 B55/4; 56/14 **wert**

A16v/10 **swete wert** B62/17; 64/22 [OE *wyrt* = *spicery*]

**Wort** adj. efficacious, beneficial A9/9 [OE *weorþ*, *worþ*]

**Wortis** n.(pl.) warts B65v/22,24; 66/3,5,6 **wertis** B65v/21 **wurtis** B66/3 [OE *wearte*]

**Wronge** adj. crooked, malformed Z80v/8 [Late OE *wrang*]

**Wrype** v. twist A31v/17 [OE *wriþan*]

**Wurt(e)** n. herb B64v/22, also in compounds: **-wort** AC **-wert** BH **-wurt** C;

cabbage C95/18 (**ley ~ leuus a boue to hald in þe licur**), red cabbage B36v/17 (~ **lef**

**that is red**) [OE *wyrt* = *root*, *plant* (K *wert*)] **wurtis** *see wortis*

**Wylewene, white** n. phr. B53v/10 (~ **leuys**) [*see wylewyne*]

**Wylewyne** n. (pl.) willow's B33v/22 (~ **leuys**) [OE *welig*, *wilig*, pl. *welies*, *welegas*

(so in ME transferred to weak noun paradigm)]

**Yreyne** n. spider A24v/10 [OF *araigne*, *iraigne*]

**Ysope** n. hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis* L.\*\* AB [OE y:sōpe L hysopum]

**Yve** n. buck's horn plantain, *Plantago coronopus* L. or ground-pine, *Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb. C95v/14 [AF herbe-ive] *see note*

**Yuy** n. european ivy, *Hedera helix* L. or similar plant A15v/5 B33v/19; 48/24 **iuy**

B35v/21H **growynd yuy** ground ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* L. or the periwinkle,

*Vinca minor* L. H92v/9 **ground(e Iuy** B66/19 H92/22 [OE īfig]

**Yelewe euy**l n. phr. jaundice Ph76/7 Cf. **jaunys**



# Appendices

## Appendix 1: The plague treatise of John of Burgundy

1. The abbreviated Plague treatise of John of Burgundy (see Ch. 3, section 4.2) follows the recipes on a new leaf, f.68. In the transcription below it has been compared to Sudhoff's edition, with which it generally agrees. Readings from that edition are entered in square brackets for added words, while readings omitted in Sudhoff are given in round brackets. Slighter changes (such as the tendency for a subjunctive where Sudhoff has the indicative, or spelling variations) are ignored. In general, the English translation follows this text closer than Sudhoff's. Sudhoff also gives an extra final paragraph that is not present in the texts below, and not added.
2. The English version is from Sloane 76. In the *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum bibliothecae Sloanianae* the manuscript is described as "Paper in small 4to., ff187 XV Cent. Defective at both ends". It appears to be foliated by the same 19<sup>th</sup> century hand as Sloane 3285. It is a medical book, consisting mostly of the writings of the surgeon John Arderne and physician John of Gaddesden (eVK). It is sparsely highlighted with colour (red), but has interesting illustrations of medical instruments and patients, especially ones concerning the discomfort of haemorrhoids and fistulas that John Arderne so famously treated (and in a manner ahead of his time, not least for washing wounds with salt water, rather than corrosives). The Plague treatise is written in a large, flowing Secretary hand (in a stint from f.159 to 180) with many hairline flourishes on ff163-165v.

3. Scribal corrections are silently followed, and the usual loops on final *r* and *d*, and the stroke through *ll* and *th* ignored.

Sloane 3285

f.68] Hec sequens littera tempore pestilenciali apud Oxoniam  
per magistros et doctores Anno Regis Henrici quarti  
viiij<sup>o</sup> facta fuit et per eosdem missa maiori Ciuita=  
tis londonii. Vbi per fisicos apotecarios et alios  
quamplures maxime erat laudata; 5

Dilectissime Frater vt intellexim multum times  
pro instanti pestilancia. quasi in ipsa sis moriturus et  
non euasurus. set modice fidei noli dubitare. immo  
omnino omnem auferas timorem grauamen tristitiam et cogita=  
cionem timidam et turbulentam; et sis hillaris omnino 10  
et iocundus; quoniam animus gaudens floridam facit eta=  
tem Spiritus autem tristis exsiccat ossa. Verumtamen  
Frater iuxta consilium sapientis. sic ordines et disponas  
vitam tuam in omni bonitate [mundicia] et sinceritate; tanquam die  
crastina sis moriturus; (et) recogita omnes annos tuos 15  
(a diebus iuuentutis tue vsque in presens) in amaritu=  
dine animae tue. et nichil quantumcumque lene vel modicum



(fuerit); te *pertranseat et* quicquid [vitosum et] *prauum* (in) ea parte depre=  
henderis. statim *per* cordis *contricionem et* (oris) confes=  
sionem deo studeas emendare; Quia *pro certo* (Frater) ex 20  
salute *animae* sequitur *salus et* corporis. Nec oportet  
bit te *mortem* timere si deo *placita* fuerit *vita* tua  
*et cum anima* [tua sic fuerit] a peccato *mundata* consequenter

f.68v] sic debes *preseruare corpus tuum per* *graciam* dei a mor=  
bo pestilenciali Inprimis caueas *omnem* *nimiam* re=  
plecionem cibi *et* potus; caueas *gulam*. (ebrietatem).  
*balnea et super omnia* caueas *coitum*; (et) caueas ab *omnibus*  
cibis *et* potibus. malis; de fructibus *parum* vel *nichil*. co= 5  
medas Nec comedas porros. allea. cepas. *piper* *grana*  
*paradis* nec talia que nimis calefaciunt. et (caueas). a.  
*carnibus illorum animalium* in quibus regnat pestilencia; et  
si tempus excessiue exsciterit *calidum*<sup>1</sup> minus comedas  
quia bibas; nec aliquo modo paciaris Sitim *et* vtaris. po= 10  
mo *granato et* electuario frigido; sicut aliquis peritus  
(medicus) sciuerit tibi consulere <sup>2</sup>Et si senseris aliquam  
mocionem vel punccionem sanguinis in aliquo membro;  
statim fiat minucio in eodem latere de vena propinquiori  
verbi *gracia*; Forte apparet vlcus vel sentitur sub. 15

<sup>1</sup> Sudhoff: si tempus sit calidum excessive

<sup>2</sup> Margin: quomodo quando vbi et quo loco debet minucio sanguinis fieri

acella *dextra*; statim minuas *sanguinem* de brachio  
 dextro *et non* de sinistro *propter* duas causas. Prima ne  
 sanguis *bonus* existens in sinistro brachio *extrahatur*. *Secunda*  
 ne sanguis *venenosus* transeat *per* regionem cordis. A.  
 dextro brachio ad sinistrum. *et sic* cor inficiat *et* [ipsum] interfici 20  
 at et debet illa minucio sanguinis fieri de vena que  
 dicitur cordiaca. Si (*vero*) sencias punccionem vel appa=  
 ret ulcus sub aure vel gutture; statim fiat.  
 flebotomia de brachio eiusdem partis de vena  
 cephalica et est *supra* (venam) medeanam vel fiat de vena 25  
 supra manum inter pollicem *et* indicem; vel fiat scari=  
 ficacio inter scapulas cum pixide; Si autem ap=  
  
 f.69] paruerit vlcus in inferiori parte (corporis) iuxta membra  
 virilia; tunc aperiatur vena pedis ex eadem parte inter  
 pollicem pedis *et* alium articulum [sibi] proximum. Vel si vlcus  
 extendat se sursum in latus versus cor; tunc a=  
 periat *periat* vena que est iuxta cauillam pedis *et* talum; 5  
 vel fiat scarificacio in cruris. cum pixide iuxta gibbum  
 si autem sencias punccionem in latere dextro circa regione3 epatis  
 statim fiat flebotomia (de vena dextri brachij que.  
 dicitur basilica vel fiat) de vena dextro. manus que

est inter digitum auricularem et medicum <sup>3</sup>Et scias. quod 10  
ista minucio sanguinis debet fieri in eadem hora  
qua morbus te arripuerit in die vel in nocte siue  
fueris ieiunus siue repletus vel saltem omnimodo<sup>4</sup> quo  
dixi infra .vj. horas si possis habere minutorem sangui=  
nis. et sinon possis habere; abstineas (te) a cibo et 15  
potu quousque fueris flebotomatus. et omnino caueas  
ne. t{ar}detur<sup>5</sup> minucio vltra .xij. horas quia tunc incipit  
sanguis venenosus conspissari. et infra xiiij<sup>or</sup>  
horas confirmatur morbus. et tunc eminet<sup>6</sup> periculum.  
<sup>7</sup>Et post extraccionem sanguinis modo predicto confortentur cetera<sup>20</sup>  
membra per electuaria frigida et feruorem febris compes=  
cencia. et sumas istud electuarium. Recipe diarodon  
Abbatis Triasandali requiei dragaganti frigidi pulueris.  
resumptiui equaliter ana dragmam vnam zeucare re=  
sate optime dragmas quinque (et) [fiat] electuarium. 25

f.69v] et sumatur sepius in die et (in) nocte; <sup>8</sup>Item facias tibi  
aquam distillari; de deptanno. pimpernolla. tormentilla  
et scabiosa. de qualibet herba per se et postea equaliter  
misceantur ille aque et sic bibas illas aquas simul

<sup>3</sup> Margin: Quibus horis debet fieri

<sup>4</sup> Sudhoff: omnino fiat modo

<sup>5</sup> MS *transposes*

<sup>6</sup> Sudhoff: imminet

<sup>7</sup> Margin: Electuaria danda post minucionem sanguinis



mixtas in morbo pestilenciali. *et* est optima *et* no=  
5  
bilissima medicina contra morbum pestilencialem;  
<sup>9</sup>Item facias tibi tale emplastrum. Recipe radices po=  
tentille vncias .iij. [boli] dragmas .ij. radices camtak<sup>10</sup>  
.j. *et* [commisceantur *et*] conficiantur cum succo milecij. vel (in) carne mi  
lecij. cum modica cera *et* aliquanter de recina pini *et*  
10  
fiat quasi vnguentum illud emplastrum si ponatur  
super vlcus materiam (que) venenosam ad se trahit  
coagulat *et* mortificat nec eam sinit redire ad  
membra principalia nec illa{ }<sup>11</sup> ledere *et* si  
per totam vitam ibi maneret ledere. non posset <sup>12</sup>Item  
15  
facias tibi puluerem de istis herbis videlicet de dietanno  
philadelphia latifero pimpernolla tormentilla cum  
bolo armenico *et* terra sigillata; iste herbe simul.  
puluerizate *et* cum vino potate. statim venenum  
euacuant *et* mortificant *et* quicumque vtitur isto  
20  
pulvere ipsum mori. per venenum est impossibile.  
Iste medicine optime valent illi qui inficitur  
morbo pestilenciali Et scias (Frater) quod bonus  
apotecarius peritus *et* fidelis cognoscat omnes

---

<sup>8</sup> Margin: Aqua bibenda pro morbo pestilenciali

<sup>9</sup> Margin: Emplastrum pro vlco pestilenciali

<sup>10</sup> Sudhoff: cameakk

<sup>11</sup> MS illam

<sup>12</sup> Margin: Ad faciendum puluerum pro pestelens

istas (medicinas) *et s{c}it*<sup>13</sup> optime eas facere.

25

f.70] Item pillule rasis optime si *sumantur* semel.

in septimana optime *preservant* a. morbo pes=

tilenciali. *et* [tamen] sic fiunt Recipe aloes cicotrini.

*vncias. vj*<sup>14</sup> croci mirre ana dragmas .ij. *et* fiant

pillule cum cirupo de {fumo} terre<sup>15</sup> [sive de sorello] *et* de istis pillulis

*sumantur* .vij. ad pondus dragme .j. [et semis] (*et sicut*) [5

bene valent Item in cibo tuo vtaris aceto

in magna copia; Item caueas ab omni vi=

no forti *et* alto *et* bibas vinum clarum bene limpha=

tum. aromaticum Album vinum boni odoris Item 10

caueas nimium laborem [et eimium sudorem] in tempere calido quia

cum pori sint [nimis] aperti *et* dilatati intrat aier

ve(ne)nosus *et* corpus inficiat *et* Spiritus vi=

tal. mortificat; Item si aliquando feruorem

temporis (fortiter) sencias [aliquotiens] aquam frigidam 15

aceto mixtam bibas Item caueas ab omnibus

speciebus calidis *et* *preservabis* te deo mediante *et cetera*.

Sloane 76

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<sup>13</sup> MS sit

<sup>14</sup> Sudhoff: unciam semis (vj. *perhaps mistake for original* di. 'dimidiam')

<sup>15</sup> MS fimo

f.163] MOst beste beloued broder As I haue  
understonde thou dredyst moche for  
pestylens beyging but in it thou shalt dye *and* not  
asskape but thou of litell feithe dowte the not  
In all maner take a way all drede greuowsnes 5  
heuynes dredfulnes *and* trobillousnes And be  
mery in all maner *and* iocunde forwhy the soule  
ioynge makith a florissing age. For sothe in  
spirite heuy drieth uppe bones<sup>16</sup> fforsothe broder  
next the councell of the wise man./ so ordeyne 10  
and dispose thy lyf in all goodnes clennes *and*  
sinceritate *idest* cherenesse ‘of conscience’<sup>17</sup> as thow þou shuldest be  
ded in the morowe and thinke agayne alle  
thy yeres fro the dayes of thy youthe till  
now present in the bitternes of thy sowle 15  
And no thing howmoche so euer it be lyght or  
litell goo by the and whatsoeuer shrewdenes  
in that parte thou shall take anon by con=  
tricioun of herte *and* confessioun of mowthe to  
god study to amende the ffor forcertyne broder 20  
of helthe of sowle foloweth helthe also of

<sup>16</sup> Proverbs 17:22 “A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones”.

<sup>17</sup> A different scribe has filled in some of the English translations, for which the scribe had left space, but not always enough.



body. nor it shall not be houe the to drede  
dethe if god be pleased with thy lyf and  
when thy sowle is so made clene fro synne  
it folowith so thou owist to preserue þi body 25  
by the grace of god fro pestelence sore./

f.163v] In the firste bewar alwey ouermuche replecioun  
of mete *and* drinke beware gloteny. dronkennes *and*  
batthys. and aboue all beware coitu. and bewar  
of alle euell metes *and* drinkes; of frutes litell or nought  
that þou ete. nor ete no lekes. garlic. oynownes. 5  
peperes. greyness of paradyse nor suche that ouer=  
muche maken hotte. And bewar of flesschys of  
those bestes that pestylens regneth in. and if þe  
tyme be excessiue hotte. ete lesse than drinke  
nor in any maner suffer no thirste *and* vse 10  
powne garnet *and* cold eletuarijs as any experte  
leche can counsell the and if thou fele any me=  
ving or prycking of blode in any membre anon  
make minucioun in the same side of the  
veyne moste next. Verbi gracia. happely ther 15  
apereth abocche or thou feliste vnder þe arme=  
hole on the right side make lesse the blode of þe  
right arme *and* not of the lefte for two causes

The firste that þe good blode being in the left  
 arme be not drawn owte. The secunde that þe 20  
 venemous blode go not by the regioun of þe hert  
 fro the right arme to the lefte and so it in{f}i=  
 ciat<sup>18</sup> *idest* enfect. *And* sleith the herte. and that mynu=  
 cioun of blode owith to be made of the veyne  
 whiche is seide cordiaca./ If forsothe þou fele 25  
 prickyng or a bocche appere vnder the ere or  
 in the throte anon make blodeletyng of the  
  
 f.164] same parte of the sephalica veyne And  
 it is aboue the veyne medianam or make it of  
 the veyne aboue the hande between þe thumbe  
*and* the forefinger or make stocching betwene sca=  
 pulas *idest* shulder 'blades' with a boxe./ If forsothe ther 5  
 appere a bocche in the neder parte of þe bodye  
 nyghe mannys. yerde. than opyn the veyne of  
 the foote of the same parte betwene þe grette  
 too *and* the oder too next or the bocche sprede a  
 brode hym self vp in to the side ageyne þe herte 10  
 than opyn the veyne that is nye the ancle  
 of the foote *and* the heele. or make scarificacioun  
 in the flanke with a boxe nye gibbum *idest* {bocche}<sup>19</sup>

If forsothe thou fele pricking in the right  
 side aboute the Regioun of the lyuer anon mak 15  
 blodeleting of the veyne of the right arme  
 whiche is called basilica or make it of the  
 veyne of the right hande whiche is  
 betwene the litell fynger *and* the leche fynger  
 And knowe that this minucyoun of bloode owt 20  
 to be made in the same howre in the which  
 the sore takith the. in the day or in the nyght  
 wheder thou be fasting or replete or  
 namely in almaner of wise make it in þe maner  
 whiche I haue seide within .vj. houres if thou 25  
 maiste haue minucioun of bloode. And if hit  
 may not be had absteyne the fro mete *and* drinke  
  
 f.164v] tyll thou be letebloode And ouerall bewar  
 that minucioun be not taried beyonde  
 .xij. howres for than the venomous blode  
 begynnyth to wexe thycke *and* within .xxiiij.  
 houres it confirmyth to a soore *and* than 5  
 shewith perell And after the drawinge  
 owte of bloode in the foreseide maner

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<sup>18</sup> MS insiciat

<sup>19</sup> MS *leaves blank*



comferte oder membris by cold eletu=  
 arijs *and* compescencia *idest*<sup>20</sup> þe  
 feruentnes of feuerys *and* take þis ele=  
 10  
 tuary Take diarodon abbatis triasan=  
 daly requiei dragaganti frigidi in  
 powder takyn euygly ana *dramme*<sup>21</sup> j. of 3iucar<sup>22</sup>  
 rosace moste beste *drammes* .v. *and* make a letuary  
*and* take it often sithys in the day *and* the  
 15  
 nyght Also make to þe<sup>23</sup> water to be  
 distyllid of ditayne pimpernell turmentill  
*and* scabious of eyche herbe by it selfe *and*  
 afterward medill those waters to geder  
 sumwhat *and* so drinke those waters  
 20  
 to geder medled in sykenes of þe pesti=  
 lence *and* it is beste *and* most noble medycyn  
 a geyne þe pestelens./ Also make to þe soch  
 an emplaster Take þe Rotes of paten=  
 25  
 tille *idest*<sup>24</sup> vneces .ij. boly *drammes* .ij. the Rootes  
 of camcakes *and* confecte þem with þe Iuse  
  
 f.165] of milecij or in carne milecij with a litill waxe

<sup>20</sup> MS leaves blank (lit. 'curbings', medicines that curb)

<sup>21</sup> Abbreviated by <3>.

<sup>22</sup> MS 3 iucar (as if <3> is the word-sign for dramme)

<sup>23</sup> Read: to thee (translates tibi)

<sup>24</sup> MS leaves blank (perhaps vyuelefe, quyntefoyl, see glossary)

*and* somewhat of resyne pini *idest*<sup>25</sup> *and* make

it as an oyntement This emplaster if it

be put vppon the bocche the venemous

mater it drawith to it congeyleth *and* morty=5

fieth þat it may not goo to þe princypall

membrijs nor to hurte them *and* if it shold

dwelle ther all thy lif it myght not hurte

Also make to the powder of thyse herbis

þat is to sey of diptanno Philadelphia. la=10

tifero pimpernolla tormentilla cum bolo arme=

nico and terra sigyllata Thise herbus to ge=

der powdered *and* with wyne dronkynne

a non they auoyden *and* mortyfien venom

And who someuer vse this powder hit is15

impossible for hym to dye by venome

Thise medicynes moste beste awaylyn to

hym þat is infecte with pestilens And

knowe brother þat a good wise poticary

*and* a feithfull knowith alle thise medicynis20

*and* can moste beste make them Also pillu{1}e<sup>26</sup>

rais is beste if it be takyn oonys in a se=

uenyght it preseruyth fro the pestylens *and*

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<sup>25</sup> MS leaves blank (perhaps perrosyn, see glossary)

<sup>26</sup> MS pillue

thus they be made Take aloes cicotriini vn<sup>ces</sup>  
.vj. croci mirre ana .ij. drammes *and* make þem in  
powder with syrupe of fumi terre And of

25

f.165v] thise pillulys take .vj. to þe weight of  
*dramme .j. and* thus they avaylyn well Also in  
thy mete vse vyneger in grete plente./

Also beware of all strongly wyne and  
hygh And drinke clere wyne aromatuum

5

*and* wele fyned. white wyne of good odour  
Also beware of ouermoche laboure in hot  
tyme for when þe poris arn opyn *and* dili=  
catly entreth venemous ayer *and* enfectyth the  
body *and* sleeth þe spirites of lif Also if þou  
fele oderwhile strongly feruentnes of tyme  
drynke cold water medled with vyneger  
Also beware of all' hotte spices *and* so  
thou shalt preserue the god helpynge *etcetera*.

10



## Appendix 2: Two canons from Nicholas of Lynn's *Kalendarium*

1. Sloane 3285 does not refer to Nicholas of Lynn but gives the titles of the two canons. The first one (Nicholas of Lynn's eleventh) has "Canon *pro minucionibus sanguinis fugiendis*", 'canon for when to avoid phlebotomy' with the incipit "Quia *secundum* sentencias Tholomei in suo centilogio *et* sui *commena*{to}ris haly *propositione* .56. *aceciam secundum aristotilem primo de animalibus...*". The final clause 'and also according to Aristotle in the first [book] of *De Animalibus*', offers a correction to the transcription "aceciam secundum apstotiit pro de dialibus" in Eisner (1980: 206). The clause seems to be a peculiarity of Sloane 3285. The second canon has the title "Canon *pro medicinis recipiendis*", 'canon for when to receive medicines', with the incipit "Ad sciendum quo tempore debet dari medicina laxativa siue alia *quecumque* est notandum *quod* in corpore *homimis* sunt quatuor virtutes naturales...". The canons are separately listed by incipit in the Thorndike and Kibre catalogue.

2. A further transcription is not offered at present. Sloane 3285 was incorporated in Eisner's edition (1980:206-216) for substantive variants; below follows the PDE version in the thankfully existent translation by Mac Eoin and Eisner from Eisner's edition (1980:206-216), in order for the theoretical ideas about the implications of applying the treatments described in the manuscript to be included (cf. Ch.3, section 4.3). Paragraphs are added here for ease of reference, while the paraph marks an original paragraph. The break-off point in Sloane 3285 occurs at such a juncture.

## CANON AD SCIENDUM TEMPUS APTUM PRO SANGUINIS MINUCIONE

Canon for discovering the apt time for letting blood

1. Since, according to the view of Ptolemy in his *Centiloquium* and of his commentator Haly in Proposition 56, the humors of human bodies go out from the innermost parts to the exterior parts in the first and third phases of the moon, and are like rivers whose waters rise, in these phases, therefore, it is not proper to receive purges; [but] to have bloodletting done by phlebotomy or cupping, provided no other impediment exists, is very useful. In the second phase of the moon, however, and in the fourth the humors are withdrawn from the exterior parts and flow to the interior ones, and they are like rivers whose waters recede. Because of this in these phases, if every other impediment is absent, it is praiseworthy to receive purges; but to let blood does not happen without harm to the body.
2. Also if one touches a [bodily] member with iron, the moon being in the [member's] sign, that member is extremely endangered, as Ptolemy says in the same work, Proposition 20. Haly, his commentator, offers an explanation of its cause when he says: "The moon sends the humor into the large member whenever it is in that member's sign, and one should fear to touch it with iron while [the member is] very damp, because to touch it in that way is to damage the member, and to add humidity to the wound multiplies the harm." Secondly, Campanus provides the reason, saying: "To touch that member with iron, making a wound, is the cause of pain, and the pain causes catarrh"; for which reason, he says: "In surgery one must avoid an incision into a member while the moon is in a sign that has significance for that member."



3. Other astrologers offer a different reason, saying that the humors flow together to the (p.208) painful place in order to strengthen the nature of the member [which is] suffering the pain, and when they come together, they dull the pain if they cannot get out; and because they stand outside the natural state, they fester and corrupt the painful place. If, however, they get out, the patient often dies, because the humors are the subject of the heat; when they are expelled, the heat is expelled, without which the member is not able to be recalled to its pristine state. And this is the reason why, from a blow of a stone or a stick which does not break the skin, a tumor is engendered, namely, on account of the flowing of the humors.

4. Thus Campanus says that he saw a man inexperienced in the stars who was in danger of quinsy bleed himself in the arm, the moon being in Gemini, which sign is dominant over the arms; and without any sign of the disease except a little swelling of the arm, died on the seventh day. He also knew a man, as he asserts, suffering from an ulcer on the tip of his penis, and [he said that] it was incised while the moon was in Scorpio, the sign which dominates that part of the body, and at the very hour of the incision he died in the hands of those supporting him, with no other additional cause.

## CANON PRO MEDICINIS DANDIS ET REDIPIENDIS

### Canon for giving and receiving medicine

1. In order to know what time a laxative medicine should be given, or any other no matter what kind it might be, it is to be noted that in a man's body there are four



natural powers, namely attraction, retention, digestion, and expulsion. Now the power of attraction flourishes with heat and dryness, and for that reason those things that strengthen it should be given when the moon is in a hot and dry sign without impediment. And similarly, those which strengthen retention should be given when the moon is in a cold and dry sign, because that power flourishes in coldness and dryness. Those things that strengthen digestion (p.210) [should be given] when the moon is in a hot and wet sign. But those things that strengthen the power of expulsion should be given when the moon is in a cold and wet sign. And if a physician should neglect to look at these things when giving medicine, he will be deprived very often of the effect necessary for a cure, because the power of heaven will work to the contrary.

2. Thus, if anyone tries to help expulsion by giving a laxative medicine, the power of heaven occasionally will operate through the influence of the moon to strengthen the retentive power, and the same is true for other [powers]. For that reason, if any physician wishes by his art to improve retention, he should choose a time when the moon is in a cold and dry sign, such as Taurus or Virgo. Let him take care, also, that the ascending sign should be of the same complexion. In addition, to make it more useful, let the preparation of such medicine take place in a similar constellation, the reason being that it will work more efficaciously and better because of the power it receives at the time of preparation from the heavenly influence.

3. For, as Thebith says, images and sculptures are made in stones so that they might receive the worth of precious stones from the influence of heaven. However, they do not have the power except from the aspect of the planets at the time when they were sculpted, the reason being that the substance of these images is dry and made of earth or metal, which is not able to stamp any such power on these

sculptures. But the supercelestial power gives them the power they possess. And the same applies to whatever mixtures are compounded by physicians. But they have nearly as much power from the time of composition as they have from the material from which they were compounded.

4. If, therefore, anyone wishes to strengthen expulsion, he should give his medicine when the moon is in a sign that is cold and wet, or at least wet, as when the moon is in Cancer, Scorpio, or (p.212) Pisces. And let him see to it that such a sign is ascending, that is to say, the cold and wet sign. And besides that, such mixtures should be prepared in a similar constellation, as has been said.

5. And because different planets refer to different humors, when a certain humor ought to be discharged, a time should be chosen in which a planet referring to [the humor] is located in a bad position or is weakened, and then let the physician take action to evacuate that humor because then the effect of the planet does not resist the effect of the medicine. Thus, when one wishes to get rid of melancholy, let Saturn be weakened; if choler, Mars; if blood, the sun, Jupiter, or Venus; if phlegm, let the moon be weakened.

6. In addition it is to be noted that according to Ptolemy in his *Centiloquium*, in Proposition 19, no one should take purging medicine when the moon is visible with Jupiter. Haly explains the reason for this in the commentary, saying: "The effect," he says, "of medicine is not natural to the body, that is to say that by attracting humors it overcomes the natural powers [of the body] by its own force; and thus the effect of corporeal nature, which is natural to the body, is contrary to the effect of medicine." And thus whatever promotes strength in one weakens the strength of the other, just as is evident with two contestants in a fight. According to the astrologers, therefore, since Jupiter strengthens natural things because he is a friend to all nature, the one



who wishes to evacuate a humor when the nature of the humor is strengthened by the influence of Jupiter himself, has his work cut short and his effect minimized. Haly gives an example, saying: "Pleasant odors," he says, "strengthen nature and for that reason in the very impact of the medicine weaken its effect, and this is why the constituents that are fetid to the nose and bitter are to be included in many medicines."

7. (p.214) ¶ Ptolemy, also, in Proposition 21 of his *Centiloquium* teaches that taking starches while the moon is in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, provided that the approach of the ascendant planet is beneath the earth, will be praiseworthy. But if the ascendant lord should be approaching, with the planet in the middle of the sky, one will suffer nausea and vomit medicine. Haly assigns the cause for this in the same place in the commentary, saying: "A triple wet and watery disposition, such as Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, is entirely useful to every potion of a soluble medicine," the reason being that when the medicine enters the body it finds moisture in the members, which [moisture] obstructs [the body's natural] strength. And for that reason when the ascendant lord happens to be joined to a planet located under the earth, it will move material to the lower parts of the body in spite of the intrinsic strength of the body, and thus its action will be useful. But if at the time of giving medicine the ascendant lord is conjoined to a planet located above the earth, it will move that [material] to the upper parts of the body to such an extent that the person receiving it will suffer nausea frequently. Here is the reason for that. The ascendant and its lord are the part of heaven which most presides over the medical potion, the nature of which is to move downward. When, therefore, the lord of the middle of the sky has with it an ascendant lord who is at that time the lord of medicine, it draws that [lord] to itself, that is to say, to a higher level, just as the sun attracts vapors. And



thus the medicine will go out through vomiting against its nature or it will stay because of the rule of nature, and it will putrefy or will go out by evacuation against the motion of the lord of the ascendant, any one of which [results] is not to be commended and is harmful to nature.

8. In addition, it should be noted that when the moon is in Leo it is not good to give an emetic, inasmuch as the medicine then harms the stomach and throat and makes one vomit blood. Even phlebotomy is not then suitable, nor even when the moon is in the combust way, just (p.216) as it is at the end of Libra and in the beginning of Scorpio, in both cases through a range of fifteen degrees. Also, when the moon is in Aries, Taurus, or Capricorn, the person who takes medicine at once vomits it, and that is why withdrawing medicine should not then be given, but an emetic.

9. To sum up, then, it should be known that the choice time for giving medicine is [the time] when the moon and the ascendant lord are free from evil and not impeded by it, and the tenth house is well disposed; and one must above all beware of giving medicine while the moon is in a bad aspect with Saturn or Mars, and one must above all choose [the time] when the moon is in Pisces and not impeded by equals. If, however, the moon at the start of the sickness should be in a moving sign, the sickness is quickly changeable; if in a stable sign, it is permanent; while if in an average sign, it is average.

**Appendix 3: Manuscript appendices (original quire 7, the booklet)**

1. The first (and possibly more) folio of this quire is missing. It is likely that it contained more listed information and perhaps even a volvelle. Two sheets are missing preceding f.88, but letters preserved in the stubs (see Ch. 1, par. 4.7) show that it once held yet more information ordered by the month. This may well have been a dietary, such as edited by Linne Mooney (1994).
2. The letters correspond to those assigned to the different sections in Chapter 3 (section 4.5).

(a)

f.85]	<sup>1</sup> Sunt in Anglia ecclesie parochiales	xlv <sup>ml</sup> xj
	Ville_____	lij. <sup>ml</sup> iiij <sup>xx</sup>
	Feoda militum_____	lx m <sup>l</sup> cc xv.
	De quibus in manu relogiosa_____	xxviiij. <sup>ml</sup> xv.
	Comitatus vero_____	xxxvj.

<sup>1</sup> The numerical abbreviation m<sup>l</sup> is done as ml when the m itself is in superscript too (resulting in a double superscript in the manuscript).

(b)

Les iours del an perilouses

Es quenx iours come les Mestres *que* les artz comiscent Hommes  
*qui* viage prendra; james retournera; Et *qui* busoigne enprendra  
ja bien le cheuera. Et *qui* femme espousera hastiuement *departiront*  
ou en *dolour* ensemble viuerent

	Le primer	Le .v <sup>te</sup>	
En Ianuer sept iours sestassauoir	Le ij <sup>de</sup>	Le .x <sup>e</sup>	Le xix <sup>e</sup>
	Le .iiij <sup>te</sup>	Le .vj <sup>e</sup>	
	Le vj <sup>e</sup>		
En Feuerer treis cestassauoir	Le xvij <sup>e</sup>		
	Le xviiij <sup>e</sup>		
	Le .xv <sup>e</sup>		
En Marc3 treis Cestassauoir	Le .xvj <sup>e</sup>		
	Le .xix <sup>e</sup>		
	Le vj <sup>e</sup>		
En Aprille deux Cestassauoir	Le xj <sup>e</sup>		



	Le .vij <sup>e</sup>
En May treis iours Cestassauoir	Le .xv <sup>e</sup>
	Le .xx <sup>e</sup>
	Le .iiij <sup>te</sup>
En Iuyn deux iours Cestassauoir	Le .xvij <sup>e</sup>
	Le .vj <sup>e</sup>
En Iuylle deux iours Cestassauoir	Le .xx <sup>e</sup>
	Le .xix <sup>e</sup>
En Augst deux iours Cestassauoir	Le .xx <sup>e</sup>
	Le .vj <sup>e</sup>
En september deux Cestassauoir	Le .xviij <sup>e</sup>
	Le .iiij <sup>te</sup>
En October deux. Cestassauoir	Le .vj <sup>e</sup>
	Le .xj <sup>e</sup>

En Nouember deux Cestassauoir      Le xx<sup>e</sup>

Le .iiij<sup>te</sup>

En December treis Cestassauoir      Le vj<sup>e</sup>

Le xv<sup>e</sup>

Et issuit La Summe Totale des iours

perilouses par An \_\_\_\_\_xxxiiij.

f.86]      Les Lundys perilouses en lan

Le primer lundy de Feuerer

Le darrayn lundy de may

Le darrayn lundy de september

Es quenx iours Si enfant Soit engendre. il *serra* arson neye3

ou il auera defaute. on il auera mort Subite Et si soit;

meschyne. Si Sera lecherouse. ou ele auera mal fyn Et Si

homme comence de edefier mesoun deys Sept ans ensuant3 *serra*

destruit Et *qui* mange char de. awe en ycels iours sept ans. ensu=

ant3 *serra* pleyn de maladies.

Seynt Bede dist que .iiij. iours sont en lan es quelx que si homme

se seigne de mille mouere de blesure deyus .vj. iours ou deyus  
xl. iours Si mora.

Le primer iour dauerylle

Cestassauoir Le primer lundy daugst

Le primer iour de september

Leu dit *que* en ces iours southescript3 fait bon Saigner *et*  
*qui* tient ces iours apeyne auera il nulle greuouse maladie

Les meillours | iours del an | pur seigner <sup>2</sup>

Bel mois de marc3 \_\_\_\_\_ Le xvij<sup>e</sup> iour

De Aprille \_\_\_\_\_ Le .xi<sup>e</sup> iour

f.86v]

v<sup>te</sup> iour

De may on \_\_\_\_\_ Le     iiij<sup>te</sup> iour     enle fyn de | may.

iiij<sup>e</sup> iour

De september en la feste de

seynt Lambert qest le \_\_\_\_\_ xvij<sup>e</sup> iour

lat naught | blood ne | et no | goos <sup>3</sup>



The last day of Auerelle

The ferst monday of August

The last monday of december

Gode | days to | blede | jinne <sup>4</sup>

The xvij<sup>e</sup> day of march

The ferste day of Aprille

The xv<sup>e</sup> day of may

The thridde day of september And of december

(c)

Regula minuendi sanguinem si nullum aliud sit impedimentum

Luna vetus veteres juuenes noua luna requirit

In sene seu juuene. vene si sanguine plene

Quolibet mense bene prodest minucio vene

---

<sup>2</sup> Written in the margin.

<sup>3</sup> Written in the margin.

<sup>4</sup> Written in the margin.

(d)

f.87] Regula ad sanguinem minuendum

Luna *prima*; tota die bona est

Luna *secunda*. non est bona

Luna *tercia*. ad horam *tertiam* bona est *probatur*

Luna *quarta*. In matutina bona est

Luna *quinta*. non est bona

Luna *sexta*. Non est bona *probatur*

Luna *septima* Omni die bona est *probatur*

Luna .viii. de nona *vsque* ad *vesperam* bona est *probatur*

Luna .ix bona est

Luna .x; Non est bona *probatur*

Luna .xi. Non est bona *probatur*

Luna .xii. Non est bona *et Secundum aliquos sero est bonum*

Luna .xiii. Ad horam .v<sup>t{am}5</sup>. bona est

Luna .xiiiij. Bona est.

Luna .xv. Non est bona

Luna .xvj. Inutilis est

Luna .xvij Bona est

Luna .xviii. non est bona

Luna .xix melior est

Luna .xx; Bona est

Luna .xxj. In matutina bona est

Luna .xxij ad horam terciam bona est et ad vj<sup>tam</sup> probaturque per aliquos tota die

Luna .xxiij. ad horam v<sup>tam</sup> bona est

Luna .xxiiij Bo{}na<sup>6</sup> est

Luna .xxv<sup>ta</sup> non est bona

Luna .xxvj<sup>ta</sup> non est bona

Luna xxvij<sup>a</sup> Tota die bona est

Luna .xxviiij<sup>a</sup> non est bona

Luna .xxix Bona est probatur

Luna .xxx non est bona probatur

---

<sup>5</sup> MS v<sup>t</sup>  
<sup>6</sup> MS bonna



(e)

f.87v] Hec Regula t...i pascha numquam fallit cum bisexto. vel  
sine bisexto;

		i.	post Nonas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		ij	post iiij. <sup>tas</sup> kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		iiij.	post Idus Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		iiij	post Nonas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		v.	post xi. kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		vi.	post iiij. <sup>tas</sup> Idus Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
Semper		vij	post iij kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
quando		viiij	post xiiij kalendas maij prima dominica fiet	
prima	Per	ix	post vij kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	Pascha
lune		x.	post vj kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
currit		xj	post xvj kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xij	post ij Nonas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xiiij	post ix kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xiiij	post ij Idus Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xv.	post kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xvj	post xij. kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xvij	post v. <sup>tas</sup> kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xiiij	post iiij. <sup>tas</sup> kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet	
		xix	post xv. kalendas maij. prima dominica. fiet	

Alia regula; Post martis Nonas vbi Sit noua luna requiras

pascha Deinde dies domini *tertia pascha* fiet

Regula Tunc bisextus erit *partes per iiij<sup>or</sup>* equas

Bisexti Annos *partiri cum poteris domini*

(f)

f.88]

Ia Sol. in Aquario *et dominatur* in tibijs *et* cruribus.

Fe. Sol. in piscibus inter e *et* f *et dominatur* in pedibus.

Mar Sol. in Ariete *et dominatur* in capite *et* in facie

Ap. Sol. in tauro *et dominatur* in collo *et* gutture.

May Sol. in geminis *et dominatur* in humere Brachijs *et* manibus

Iun. Sol. in cancro *et dominatur* in corde pectore *et* pulmone

Iul. Sol. in leone *et dominatur* in latere dorso *et* stomaco

Au Sol. in virgine *et dominatur* in Epate *et* intestinis

Sep Sol. in libra '*et*' *dominatur* in lumbis renibus *et* brachijs

Octo. Sol. in scorpione *et dominatur* in vasis seminibus *et* in femore

Nouem Sol. in sagittario *et dominatur* in coxis *et* femorarijs

De Sol. in capricorno *et dominatur* in genubus

## Appendix 4: The headings of the remedy collections

1. The headings that follow are preceded by a number. These numbers were added for ease of reference while this work was in progress, but it must be remembered that they do not necessarily reflect anything 'real' about the remedy in question as an individual entity. In Heinrich, for example, remedies usually have Latin headings, under which a whole string of remedies may follow, set apart by a paraph and *also* (in English) (which would invite numbering these recipes, for example, as 1a,b,c etc.) while the equivalent in A has an underlined English heading and subsequently underlined *also* headings. In general the numbering given below follows the manuscript's practice based on the underlining, but not entirely consistently so. Thus number A48, which consists of two recipes, is equivalent to numbers 24 and 25 in B, simply because the two recipes are explicitly stated to supplement each other in A, but not in B, and even though in A the distinguishing *Also*, underlined, sets the two apart. This word *also* is of course ambiguous in any case, for it can refer either to an additional element of the same treatment, or to an additional alternative; one manuscripts' *also* appearing as another's *another*. If huge numbers collected from many manuscripts were to be compared, some consistent system would have to be employed (probably one as 'atomic' as possible, although that would destroy any coherence within a text), but the present purpose is served well enough.

### Remedy Collection A

1) (acephelous)

f.2



- 2) For a man þat spekyt yn hys sleepe
- 3) For a man þat haþ noo talant to mete
- 4) A medicin for alle euylys yn the stomak
- 5) For swellynge yn the stomak f.2v
- 6) Ho so delytyþ nauzte hys mete
- 7) For hym þat haþ moche þurste
- 8) For a man þat haþ þe perlous cowꝛhe
- 9) For the cowꝛhe þat ys calleþ þe chynke
- 10) For gryndynge or akynge yn the wombe
- 11) For þe mensone
- 12) For a man þat haþ euyl yn hys bak f.3
- 13) For wermes yn wombe
- 14) For a man þat ys costyf
- 15) For the flux
- 16) For a man þat haþ ache yn hys lendys
- 17) Ho so may nouzte wel pysse
- 18) For a man þat haþ ache yn hys kneys
- 19) For the feuyr cotidian f.3v
- 20) For bytynge of an eudre
- 21) For the scabbe
- 22) For alle goutys an oynement
- 23) For ache of hed
- 24) For eyen that ben gondy
- 25) For to make hwyte face f.4
- 26) For alle swellynge

- 27) A good medecyn for to clense the breste
- 28) For the feuerys
- 29) For to slee a werme that ys crope yn to a man f.4v
- 30) For to do a wey scabbys
- 31) For to make a bel to geþere and to berste
- 32) Also
- 33) Also
- 34) Also
- 35) Also f.5
- 36) For the pereles yn a mannys eyen at the begynnynge
- 37) For festere a good medecyn
- 38) For þe feloun þat makyt mannys or wommannys heþ to swelle
- 39) Thys oynement ys preueþ for sore eyen
- 40) For the web yn a mannys eye f.5v
- 41) For tothe ache
- 42) Also
- 43) For to do a way frakelys
- 44) For to make an oynement þat ys clepyþ genitalium
- 45) Here ys the makynge of oyle roset f.6
- 46) Also here ys an oþer makynge of oyle roset
- 47) For alle manere of heued ach
- 48) For mannys mold þat ys a doune a good medecyn f.6v
- 49) A good medecyn for the feloun þat makyt hed to swelle f.7
- 50) A good medecyn for scalled heuedys
- 51) Also here ys anoþer for the same f.7v

- 52) A medecyn for soore eyen f.8
- 53) For eyen þat arn swolle for euyl or for medecyn
- 54) For to make a precyous watere for eyen þat been fayre and clere and been  
blynde f.8v
- 55) Here ys a medecyn for to make anoper precyous water for to clarefyen eyen  
and do away the perlle and the haw hweþer hyt be
- 56) Here ys a good medecyn for toþ ache f.9
- 57) Here ys a good charme for toþ ache
- 58) For to make toþ whyte þat arn blak or ȝelow f.9v
- 59) A noþer for the same
- 60) For stynkyng breethe þat comyt out of a mannys mouthe fro the stomak
- 61) Anoper for the same
- 62) For stenche þat comyt out of mannys nose therlys f.10
- 63) Also
- 64) For the dropesye yn the wombe and yn the feet and for costyfnesse and for  
glette about þe stomak and for wermes yn the wombe and for badde stomak
- 65) For my greyne yn the hed þys medecyn ys proued and for the a postume yn  
the hed and for þe dropesye yn the hed and for alle maner ache
- 66) A noþer for þe same f.10v
- 67) For to make a drynke for alle manere feuerys oþer a postumes or for what  
sekenesse that ys wyt ynne þe body þat euer schal be holpe wyt medecyn  
f.11
- 68) For defnesse of man for to make him to here
- 69) For man or womman that hathe the kowhe a pryncypal medecyn f.11v
- 70) A noþer for þe same



- 71) Another medecyn for þe dri kowhe f.12
- 72) For the breste that ys encumbred
- 73) For a man þat spatelyþ blod for brosour
- 74) For wermys yn the body that been clepyþ lumbrykys –q]
- 75) For the same
- 76) For the same
- 77) For to sle tronchelones yn mannys bopy f.12v
- 78) A noþer for the same
- 79) For the spleen a good medecyn
- 80) For the flux a good medecyn f.13
- 81) A nother for the same
- 82) For a man þat bledyt at the nose f.13v
- 83) For costyfness of man or womman
- 84) For the flux and for to restreyne the wombe whanne it ys to solyble
- 85) For the emeraudys a good medecyn f.14
- 86) Here byt medecynys for the emeraudys so that þey haue noon greete pappes
- 87) Also
- 88) Also
- 89) A good medecyn for to stonche blood when a mayster veyne ys koruen And  
wyl nouȝte gladly be stonched wyt charmynge and the wonde be large  
f.14v
- 90) Also another medecyn for to stonche blood
- 91) For prekynge of senewes
- 92) For to make a drynke for þe pestelense f.15
- 93) For bledynge at the nose

- 94) Also
- 95) For a veyne þat ys koruen wyt bloode letyng
- 96) For the stone a good medecyn
- 97) Another for the same
- 98) Anoper for the same f.15v
- 99) For suellyng hedes and sore woundede so that the bone be noughte brokyn  
a good emplaster for to cese þe ache
- 100) For prekyng of a nedel in a joynt or of a dorn ȝyf þe hool be stopped
- 101) For to know whanne a man ys smete on the hed wyt a staf ȝef the panne be  
brokyn or none and the flesche hool abouen and noughte brokyn f.16
- 102) For the cancre yn mannys body
- 103) Another for the same
- 104) For to maken laxatyf f.16v
- 105) For to maken a purgatioun
- 106) For þe jaunes
- 107) For to make a drynke for the gouthe festrede
- 108) Here ys a plaster for the same
- 109) For wommannes pappes that akyn and been ranclede
- 110) For the bonschaue a good medecyn f.17
- 111) For to wete hweþer a man schal leue or deye þat ys wounded to ȝeue him a  
drynke
- 112) Also
- 113) Also
- 114) For to wete hweþer a man schal leue or deye þat ys seke and ys noughte  
woundyt f.17v

- 115) Also
- 116) Also
- 117) For woundes þat been ful of bloode f.18
- 118) For woundes that been ranclede
- 119) Another for the same
- 120) For woundes that arn ouer helyþ and soore vnþer
- 121) For alle manere brosure
- 122) For to make terpentyne for entretys f.18v
- 123) For to make a salue for bocchys and belis
- 124) Here ys an oynement that ys clepyþ vnguentum viride
- 125) For to make a bele or a felone breke wyt owte knyfe or launcet f.19
- 126) For to make popilione
- 127) For bonschaue f.19v
- 128) For to make chard coynes
- 129) For to make a gommed cloute
- 130) Here ys a good entret for cancur for fester and bochys and for olde soores  
and newe f.20
- 131) For woundes þat arn ouer helyþ and sore vnþer neþe f.20v
- 132) Another for the same
- 133) For to make a plaster to drawhe out broke boonys of wounde of mannes hed
- 134) Here ys a say whar a worm be yn a soor or none f.21
- 135) For þe mormal
- 136) For the cancur on wommannes pappes
- 137) Also for þe same
- 138) Þys ys a good drynke for womman þat haueþ soore pappes



- 139) For swollen wombes
- 140) For the cancur and for þe goute festryd f.21v
- 141) For a man þat hys fundement is goon out a good medecyn
- 142) Anoper for the same
- 143) For scabbes of man or womman
- 144) For man or womman þat ys poysonede f.22
- 145) Also
- 146) For womman or man þat may holde noo mete for castynge
- 147) For a man þat haþ loste hys speche yn sekenesse
- 148) For a man þat hathe etyn or dronk venym and hys wombe ake or swelle
- 149) For a man þat ys costyf f.22v
- 150) For wounde þat ys ouer helyþ and soor vnþer neþe
- 151) For an arm þat ys ranced for blod letynge
- 152) For the goute festryde
- 153) For þe feloune
- 154) For wormes copen yn to mannys ere f.23
- 155) For a man þat may nouzte slepe for sekness
- 156) For bytynge of an eþþer
- 157) Also
- 158) For an edder or snake þat ys copen yn mannes body
- 159) Also
- 160) For yrone or tre or þorn þat ys yn eny place of man to gete it out
- 161) For a man þat haþ greet soor vnþer þe sydes f.23v
- 162) For a man þat hathe euyl yn the mylte a good medecyn
- 163) For man or womman þat spekyþ yn hys slepe

- 164) For to make a man to swete that ys sek
- 165) For akyng of wombe f.24
- 166) For þe palasye þat makyþ a man to tremble
- 167) Here may on see þe tokene of bredynge of þe cancur and yn what place yt  
ys
- 168) For bytyng of an yreyne f.24v
- 169) For bytyng of enuenemous bestes
- 170) For to destroye a postume or styche yn what place þat it be
- 171) For þe fallynge euyl f.25
- 172) For to make a beel or feloun to breke f.25v
- 173) For to make a good poupre for þe cancur
- 174) For swellyng of veynes þer as þynge ys newe sprynge
- 175) For swellyng of mannes breste
- 176) For to drawe owt a dorn of mannys foot f.26
- 177) For to þefende þat noo wikked mater draw to a wounde
- 178) Her ys þe makynge of an oynement þat men callen Neruale and it ys a prys  
oynement for senewes
- 179) For to make popilione f.27
- 180) Here ys a charme for woundes wyt oyle and wolle
- 181) For scabbes on mannys body f.27v
- 182) For to make a suppositorie
- 183) For to make a womman to haue here flores when they been destroyed þys  
medecyn fayled neuer but loke þat sche be nozte wyt chylde
- 184) Anoper for þat same f.28
- 185) 3ef a womman haue to moche of here flores for to cese hem fayre and sone

- 186) Also
- 187) Also
- 188) Also
- 189) Also
- 190) ȝef a womman haue þe marys f.28v
- 191) For an olde soore
- 192) For defnesse of eris of man or womman
- 193) For the mal flanke
- 194) For to make a good entret wyt heerby
- 195) For swellynge on mannys pyntel f.29
- 196) Anoper
- 197) Anoper for the same f.29v
- 198) For scaldynge of the pyntel
- 199) For swellynge of ballokkys f.30
- 200) Also
- 201) Also
- 202) For ache yn mannes lendes
- 203) For alle manere swellynge of leggys or feet
- 204) For al manere akyng of strookes or of woundes soone for to cese f.30v
- 205) Anoper for the same
- 206) Anoper for the same f.31
- 207) For strokes þat arm blew and nouȝte broken
- 208) Contra scabiem manis ac tocius corporis
- 209) Pro tremore manuum



210) For bleerede eyen

211) Here ys the makynge of salve for brennyng woundes þat arn rancleþ brende  
and akyn yn to here kende azen and cese brennyng and akynge

212) For the feuer yn the stomak f.31v

213) For to make a powpre for to destroye deed flesche and sooris and prowde  
flesche þat growyt out vnþer the naylys that arn brooseþe

214) Experimentum proabatissimum f.32

215) Contra cancrum

216) Similiter contra cancrum

217) Mulier pariat sine mora

218) For to make gyngere breed

219) Contra omnia vicia pulmonis pectoris splenis et epatis f.32v

220) Contra guttam emplastrum

221) For to destruye ffeume and glette a pryse resette

222) A god medecyn to hele a scallyd heed

223) Thisana optima sis fit f.33

224) Medicina optima contra ffebres

## Remedy Collection B

1) For scallid hefdes f.33

2) Othyr ellis f.33v

3) Othir ellis

- 4) The same medicine for the scalle
- 5) For tho make heer growe
- 6) Yf her ne growe naught
- 7) An othir
- 8) To mak here growe
- 9) An othir
- 10) To fast thin her f.34
- 11) To do away her
- 12) The same medicine in Englissh
- 13) An othir
- 14) To do away her
- 15) Alia medicina de eodem. Ad deponendum capillos vbi cumque crescunt f.34v
- 16) For akthe of hefd
- 17) For akthe of hed that longe halt
- 18) For ache of hefd f.35
- 19) Othir ellis
- 20) Othir
- 21) Othir
- 22) Othir
- 23) Othir
- 24) Yf tou thenke that thy molde be adon
- 25) Othir f.35v
- 26) For the felon that makyth the hefd to swelle
- 27) For ech manere euyl of hefd

- 28) And also
- 29) And also
- 30) Also for the same thyng
- 31) Othir ellis
- 32) Othir ellis f.36
- 33) For the hefd werkys
- 34) An othir
- 35) For vanyte of hed othir yf a man may naught wel heere
- 36) For the hefd werkys
- 37) For hed werkys
- 38) For sore eyen that beth to watery that othir while with inne swellyth and  
with oute swellith (without recipe) f.36v
- 39) For ech euyl of eyen
- 40) Othir
- 41) For drift of eyen
- 42) Othir
- 43) For wepynd eyen
- 44) For rede eyen
- 45) For wermes in mannys eyen
- 46) Yf thyn eye be red opir tou maist euyl se f.37
- 47) Yf thyn eyen be blerid
- 48) For rennynd eyen
- 49) For web on the eye
- 50) Contra dolorem maculas oculorum et caliginem
- 51) Ad oculos lacrimosos f.37v



- 52) Pro humiditate oculorum
- 53) Ad pruritum oculorum
- 54) Ad idem
- 55) Ad percussione[m] oculorum
- 56) Si sanguis per oculos fluat
- 57) Ad visum clarum
- 58) Colurium vel emplastrum ad oculos
- 59) For deue men
- 60) Othir ellis f.38
- 61) To haue good colour
- 62) For saucefleme visage of man othir of womman
- 63) Othir ellis
- 64) For visage semyng[e] leprous
- 65) Yf tow wilt knowe a mesell f.38v
- 66) For the morfeu in visage
- 67) To make thyn her lik gold
- 68) For demy greyn
- 69) An othir
- 70) For toth ache
- 71) Othir ellis f. 39
- 72) For thoth ache proued
- 73) For toth ache and alle manere of bollyng
- 74) For toth ache and wermys in teth medicine prouyd
- 75) For wermys in teth f.39v
- 76) An othir

- 77) Yf thy teth rote
- 78) For wermys that etith thy teth
- 79) An othir
- 80) For the wormes
- 81) For spekyng in slep f.40
- 82) For wormes
- 83) An othir
- 84) For speche in slep
- 85) Othir ellis
- 86) Othir ellis
- 87) To make a womman telle in hire slep al that she wot
- 88) For lesynge of speche in sikenesse
- 89) And ellis
- 90) For man othir womman that lost speche f.40v
- 91) To knowe whethir the sike shal lyue othir deye
- 92) Othir ellis
- 93) And yf a man is woundid to wyte whethir he shal lyue othir deye
- 94) For skynkynd breth
- 95) To make vois cler
- 96) An othir f.41
- 97) For drye coughe
- 98) For hosnes
- 99) For rede strangilon
- 100) To make a man wel ete
- 101) Ho so may naught ete

- 102) For thurst
- 103) Agains drynkes that beth venymous f.41v
- 104) For hem that mowe naught slepe
- 105) Othir ellis
- 106) Othir ellis
- 107) For the fallyng eyuell
- 108) For the ffallyng euyll f.42v
- 109) For the ffallyng euyll
- 110) For the fallyng euyll a medicine prouyd f.43
- 111) An othir medicine prouyd for the same thyng
- 112) For scabbe on thi body
- 113) For scabbe on handis opir for clawynge
- 114) For scabbe othir clawynge
- 115) For bon ache f.43v
- 116) For akthe on the arm othir on the leg of the bonshagh
- 117) For wombe that is hard and sor
- 118) Othir ellis
- 119) Othir ellis
- 120) For costif wombe f.44
- 121) Othir ellis
- 122) Othir ellis
- 123) For costifnesse
- 124) For bak werkyng
- 125) For werkyng of lendis
- 126) For hard wombe and sor f.44v



- 127) Yf a man be brend at his herte
- 128) That a man be naught drunke
- 129) For sorwe in the guttis
- 130) Also
- 131) For rancle with inne a manys body
- 132) For rancle with inne a mannys body
- 133) For akyng wombe
- 134) For alle manere venym othir poison
- 135) Othir ellis f.45
- 136) For a man that hath drunke venym
- 137) An othir
- 138) Yf an eddir othir snake be with inne a man opir womman
- 139) Othir ellis
- 140) For bytyng of edder opir snake othir othir best f.45v
- 141) Opir ellis
- 142) For eddir styngynde
- 143) For a man that may naught pisse
- 144) For a man that pissit blood
- 145) For the stone that lettit a man to pisse
- 146) For the stone that greuyt a man to pisse f.46
- 147) For to pisse wel
- 148) To make a man wel pisse
- 149) For the stone
- 150) To breke the ston
- 151) For pissyng of blood f.46v

- 152) For euyl on the bladdre
- 153) Ho so may naughte pisse
- 154) Medicina pro petra
- 155) For swellyng and for childryn dyend in hyare modyr wombe
- 156) For alle manere menyson f.47
- 157) For bloody menyson
- 158) For to wite whethir a man lyue othir deye on the menyson
- 159) For the menyson
- 160) A faire medicine for the menyson eprouyd be herry duc of lancaustre atte  
sege of Reynes
- 161) Medicina Henre Bubwyth pro fluxu sanguinis f.47v
- 162) For the cancre
- 163) Othir ellis f.48
- 164) Othir for that same
- 165) For cancre of woundis
- 166) For festre of wondis
- 167) Yf the wounde festre
- 168) Othir ellis
- 169) Othir ellis f.48v
- 170) For staunchyng of blod
- 171) For staunchyng of blod
- 172) An othir
- 173) For staunchyng of blood f.49
- 174) Exorzismus ad restringendum sanguinem
- 175) For staunchyng of blod thorough the nose

176) A charme for woundis greuously hurt	f.49v
177) Good medicine for alle manere wounde	
178) For wounde to rathe hol othir closid	
179) To make a wounde hard	
180) For iren othir tre opir thorn in mannys body in ony place	
181) Othir ellis	f.50
182) Othir ellis	
183) Othir ellis	
184) Ad extrahendum ferrum	
185) For ech wound to hele	
186) To pote away stynk of wound	
187) To breke a bel	
188) Othir ellis	
189) Othir ellis	
190) And an othir	
191) And ellis	f.50v
192) For scabbe	
193) For the felon wher euer he gynne to greue a man othir womman	
194) For lee3	
195) For dropesye	
196) For dropesie	f.51
197) For dropese a medicine prouyd be Robert Iakyn of Egerton	
198) And for the leggis	f.51v
199) A godspel for dropesye	
200) For dropese begynnyng on a man	f.52



- 201) For rennyng goute
- 202) For shanke to broke atwo f.52v
- 203) For werkyng opir swellyng on thi foot
- 204) For swellyng opir icche on leggis of old brosure (without recipe)
- 205) For mannys leggis that swellith whan he hath ete and the ner eue the grettir
- 206) Medicina prioris de Bermondeseye pro tibiis Clement inflatis f.53
- 207) Altera medicina eiusdem prioris
- 208) Medicina medici Regis Edwardi pro tibia Iohannis Clement inflata  
f.53v
- 209) Medicina fratris minoris nunciati vsque flete pro tibia Clement inflata
- 210) Medicina prioris de Bermondeseye pro belis insurgentibus super tibias  
Clement et iussit eum reuenire in maio
- 211) Medicina eusdem prioris pro tibia Clementis inflata et pro pruritu eiusdem  
f.54
- 212) Medicina Pisyndeum pro tibijs Clement inflatis et pro pruritu earumdem
- 213) For sore thies to swolle f.54v
- 214) For knes hard to swolle opir akynde
- 215) For synewes hurt
- 216) For a man brend opir scaldid
- 217) For wilde fer
- 218) And ellis
- 219) For peril of fer say thise wordis
- 220) To cesse of swetyng
- 221) A letuarie for alle manere euyl (incomplete)
- 222) Forto make char de quyn f.55

- 223) Another for to make char de quyn
- 224) A medicine for the brest and for a mannys vois
- 225) For fair visage f.55v
- 226) A charme for theves
- 227) In anoþer maner to make char de koyn after þe most maner of making of  
men of Engelande f.56
- 228) Contra dimidiam granam capitis f.56v
- 229) Cura oculorum secundo die
- 230) Cura capitis f.57
- 231) For hefdache
- 232) For toth ache prouyd be Thomas Hardyng
- 233) For euyl on throte othir mouth
- 234) For a man that may naught for castyng holde his mete
- 235) Agayns castyng of glette
- 236) For castyng of blod f.57v
- 237) To caste out blood leuyng of wounde
- 238) Othir ellis
- 239) Ad os male olens
- 240) For akyng teth
- 241) For akyng hefd probatur per Iohannem Clerc
- 242) For lonke in a mannys ere f.58
- 243) For brennyng of herte
- 244) For fillyng in stommak
- 245) For euyl of breste
- 246) To clanse the brest

- 247) An othir
- 248) An othir f.58v
- 249) Yf thy lyure be chaufid
- 250) Agayns euyl of herte that benemyth man talent to his mete
- 251) For the jaunys
- 252) An othir f.59
- 253) An othir
- 254) An othir
- 255) An othir
- 256) An othir
- 257) An othir
- 258) Medicine prioris de Bermondezeye: An emplastre for the sides greuyd with  
ffeures and jaunys f.59v
- 259) Summa medicina ad expellendum les jaunys
- 260) Pro eodem morbo f.60
- 261) Alia medicina pro infirmitate in corpore vexato cum febribus et les jaunys
- 262) Alia medicina pro eodem et precipue pro costis
- 263) Emplastrum pro infirmitate circa stomachum et alia interiora in homine
- 264) Medicina eiusdem prioris pro ventre Clement insurgente et inflante sub  
stomaco f.60v
- 265) Exposicio eiusdem medicine Anglice
- 266) Pro morbo Clement sub pectore per dictem priorem f.61
- 267) Restaure pro eodem
- 268) Medicina eiusdem prioris pro caliditate in corpore
- 269) Medicina eiusdem prioris pro caliditate in corpore et epate vasto



270) Medicina Henre Bubwyth pro vermibus in ventre	f.61v
271) Medicina Iohannis Stikeney pro febribus sepe probata	
272) And yf hit be a ffeuere quartenarie	f.62
273) La medicine de seigneur Iohan Palmere chanone et prestre parochiel de Mourte lake enuoiee hors du Burdeux pur oughte les ffeueres	
274) For ech maner of ffeurere	
275) For the cold ffeuere	f.62v
276) For the ffeuere tercien	
277) For the ffeuere quarteyne	
278) For the ffeueres	
279) An othir charme for ffeueres	f.63
280) For the postume	f.63v
281) What a man shal drynke in May	
282) For alle manere goutis	
283) For the goute	f.64
284) Othir ellis	
285) For the goute	
286) An othir	
287) An othir	
288) For the goute medicine prouyd	
289) To chace away the goute in what place he be	f.64v
290) For the gout	
291) An othir	
292) An othir	
293) For goute festre and opir	

294) For the goute	f.65
295) For the goute cold opir hot	
296) How goute commyth of bloodletting	
297) For wommen brestis to swolle	
298) For euyl in womman melke	f.65v
299) To wymmen that beth with childe	
300) For wymmen that failith melke	
301) Othir ellis	
302) To make a womman haue melke	
303) For wertis growynge on thyn hondis	
304) To do away wortis	f.66
305) For swellyng of nayles and euele swellis	
306) For the palasie	
307) For the palasie	
308) Aut aliter	
309) Eadem medicina Anglice	f.66v
310) Medicina ad destruendum le bonshagh	f.67v

## Remedy Collection C

1) For þe hed ache	f.93
2) For clensyng of þe hed	
3) A gode oynement for vanite of þe hed	
4) For euyl herynge	

- 5) A noþer for þe same
- 6) For hym þat may noth wel se and hat rede enyn
- 7) For watery ynyn
- 8) Medesyn for to scle wourmes þat ete þe ye ledus f.93v
- 9) Medesyn for þe webbe in a mannus ye to do hit a way
- 10) Medesyn for sore tethe or sore mouthe
- 11) Who so haþ lost his speche with sekenys
- 12) For man þat spettus blode
- 13) A noþer for þe same
- 14) For to make a purgacyone
- 15) For man þat haþ stynkyng e oude þroz þe nese þorlus
- 16) Who so haþ þe tothe ache of wormes
- 17) For man þat spekis in hys sclepe
- 18) For man þat has no talent to mete
- 19) Medesyn for al maner euelus in þe stomake f.94
- 20) For swellyng in þe stomake
- 21) Who so deliteþ not his mete
- 22) For hym þat hat meche trust
- 23) For hym þat hat a perelous cowhe
- 24) For þe cowgh þat is callud þe chynke
- 25) For gryndyng and akyng in a mannus wombe
- 26) 3et for þe same
- 27) For þe menesone
- 28) For man þat has euel in his bak f.94v
- 29) For wormes in þe wombe



- 30) For mon þat ys costif
- 31) For þe flux
- 32) For man þat has ache in his lendus
- 33) For þe stone
- 34) For man þat pisseþ blode
- 35) Who so may not pisse
- 36) For man þat has swollun balokes and sore
- 37) For man þat ys scalled on his pyntil þat is called þe ape galle
- 38) For akynges or swellynge of legges or fete f.95
- 39) For fete þat ben swol for trauaille
- 40) For sengles gode medsyn
- 41) A medesyn for wildefire
- 42) For þe drege coughe
- 43) For þe morfew white or blake
- 44) For man þat sweteth to moche
- 45) For þe janyuce þat ys þe zelow sough f.95v
- 46) For þe noris þat wold haue milke
- 47) For schepe lous or eny quykbest in a mannus here
- 48) For hym þat may noȝt holde his watur
- 49) For to make gode entrete
- 50) For man þat hat ache or swellynge in þe kneys
- 51) For þe feyre cotidian (incomplete)

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|--|-------|
| 1) For the courbe                      | f.88v |
| 2) For the strangilon                  |       |
| 3) For the spaueye and ryng bon        |       |
| 4) For sorreux                         |       |
| 5) To charme sorreux                   |       |
| 6) For the farcyne                     | f.89  |
| 7) For the farcyne                     |       |
| 8) For the farcyne                     |       |
| 9) An othir                            |       |
| 10) For farcyne                        | f.89v |
| 11) A charme for farcyne               |       |
| 12) Anothir charme for farcyne         |       |
| 13) For the goute artik                |       |
| 14) To voide the ston of an hors       |       |
| 15) For the mal flanc                  | f.90  |
| 16) A charme for al euyl of hors       |       |
| 17) For lene hors                      |       |
| 18) For siknesse in hors wombe         |       |
| 19) A charme for wermys                | f.90v |
| 20) A charme for wermys in hors        |       |
| 21) For trenchelonys                   |       |
| 22) An othir medicine for trenchelonys |       |
| 23) For hors a foundid                 |       |
| 24) To hele a hors of wounde           | f.91  |

- 25) For an hors redos
- 26) For woundes to hele
- 27) For eyen of hors
- 28) For an hors restif
- 29) For restyue hors
- 30) For the quyk crache f.91v
- 31) An othir
- 32) An othir
- 33) An othir medicine
- 34) For cercyloure say thid charme thre sides
- 35) For tortres
- 36) For malandres f.92
- 37) For malandre
- 38) For goute of hors eyen
- 39) For scrokke oþer web oþer perle growyng in horsis eyen
- 40) For the peyne
- 41) Othir ellis f.92v
- 42) Othir ellis
- 43) For swellyng of hors thies
- 44) For swellyng of hors bak
- 45) Anothir
- 46) An othir
- 47) An othir
- 48) For swellyng of hors nekke



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