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 17th 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 Cow3he /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 pryge 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 wlnere /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 brosures
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 ciryt clood
20/15 Entret
20v/5 wlneribus /14 pro eodem /21 pro ossibus fractis extra heidis
21/1 pro verme in morbo /4 normal /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. enuenymous 24v/16)
22v/4 For costynefnesse /9 pro wlnere /12 pro brachio /18 pro gutta /25 Felon
23/1 pro verme in aure /4 pro non potente dormite /14 pro serpente in ventre /17
pro eodem /21 pro ferro vel ligno extrahendo ad hominem
23v/4 pro latere morboso /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 serpentes /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 temente

26/8 pro spina extrahenda /15 pro wolnere custodiendo /25 pro nerval faciendo

26v/2 Nervale

27/4 popylyon /16 carmen pro wlnereibus

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 lappitidine [...]

/26 For [to] make a good salue

31v/11 pro febre in stomacho /25 ad distruendum 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
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:

Pe 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 arn medicynes withowte fable
To hele alle sores þat arn 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
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
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
Þorw þe myȝt of goddys grace
Þus seyth ypocras þe good surgyen
And socrates & galyen

Pat were philosofres all þre

Þð [sic] tyme þe best in ony cuntre

In þis word were non here pere 25

As fer as ony man cowde here

& practyseden medicynes porw goddis grace

To saue men lyues in dyuerse place

Crist þat made boþ est & west

Graunt here soules haue good rest 30

Euermore in ioye 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 sarowe The herb occurs again at 28v/21, again spelled sarowe. Since scribe A usually uses <s> 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.
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.

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.

The recipe for this ointment is given on 18v/23 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).

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 15th 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-chief* could also mean ‘veil’).

7v/15 Cf. notes 20v/1 and 32/24: in the light of these one could have expected *cleuynge 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 (*cede 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 břees, originally meaning all copper alloys, but in OE referring specifically to the tin variety (the more browny-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 be 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: “Plius spekep of canel
[cinnamon] and seip hat of canel and of cassia [also cinnamon, or similarly aromatic
shrub] men tolde fables in old tyme, and is yfounde in briddles nestes and specialliche
in the fenix his nest, and may nought be yfounde but what fallep by his owne wight
or is ysmyte doun wip leded arwes. But þus men feynen to make þinges deere and of
gret pris, but as þe soþe meneþ, canel greweþ among þe Trogodites [people from
Trogadia, 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 hauen of Gelmites [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 wyp þe grace of god, ȝef 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 *stuen* 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 "cold and stoppyng and swagyng he the, and excitep sleep../ and is acounted needeful in many cold pasiouns 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"

Bitte zur Forschungsstätte in Leipzig. Forschungstitel zur 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 settyng to be panne botme and pat it sytte no3te to be 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: “pe veyne of pe arme is ofte greued and ihurt, constreyned and iwronge, ikorue and islit and iwondid, to releue pe sekenes / of al pe body by hurtyng of pat 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: “…pe melte hap tweye veynes. By pe on þerof he drawip blak colera of þe blood of þe lyuour, and by þe ofir he sendip what sufficëpþ to þe stomak to conforte 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 prouocandum, 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 *sef pe 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 *bitinge of an yreyne* against it in the margin.

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

25v/17 *per as ßynge ys newe spryng* 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).
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.

See note 2v/26.

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.”

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).

*that it seede noyte* 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.

*tylet bere an eye* `until it is of such a consistency that an egg will float on it'.

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

\[ j (=1) = a \quad b = a \]
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:xxx, 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° 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 whether a man shal lyue othir deye in siknesse /12 To wite whether 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 o[per] 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 probatur per Henri Bubwith

58/7 For euyl of herte

59v/21 For jannys

60/4 For feuere 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 ffueures

62/9 For ffueures

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 *leadan* ‘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 *druke* ‘drawk’ [ML *druca*], 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 werkynge), 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 be 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 bith among amot3 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 aemetan 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 “emmets horses” and explains in a note that this “talk of horses” is due to confusion in translation from Aristoteles’ ἵππομύρμηκες (hippomurmêkes, sg. hippocurmêx), 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.
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)).

*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.

*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.

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).

*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).

*wilde feer* Erysipelas mostly affects the face (making it well suited as comparison for the *rede strangilon*), the skin is hot and intensely red (suiting the ME...
(name) and can spread to other areas, such as the bones and joints, if the streptococci which cause it enter the bloodstream (suiting the description).

41v/15 synt Johannis day the baptist I.e. the 24th of June (his birthday) or the 29th of August (his death).


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 offtimes 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)-
predicate-subject rather than (adverbial)-subject-predicate 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)lice*, 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 prowe 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 *euyl* 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 housonde 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 leugst 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.


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 diabetis.

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 [hat 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.
Exodus 15:16 “inruat [MS irruat is the classical Latin form] super eos formido et pavor in magnitudine brachii tui fiant inmobiles 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).

brennyne to see note 34/18

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 pe maner is and the fact that preserve of quinces was sold ‘by the book’ suggests.

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.

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 anglice 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 lynnen 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 sufficiant 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 *sufficiant* 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.


64/13 *wodebynde* Cf. A3/13 (repeated in C94v/13), where a link with honysuckle is made. PDE ‘honesuckle’ goes back to ME *hunisucce*, -*soukil*, extended from *hunisuce, honysouke*, which in its turn is derived OE *hunij3suge, -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 ‘honesuckle’, 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 *honesuckle*
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 hat hap euel in [f.7]*
*pe 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 per 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) _be 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 _ladies_ 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 _mylde 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.
harde i.e. the curds thus produced.

From Matthew 8:5-13.


From Matthew 9:2-8.

4. The Book of Hippocrates to Caesar and Bloodletting

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:

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

Variants from Douce 84 are as follows:

1 wytit] wite; this book] prec. by pat; 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] thou myst se
7 othir] or; hauyth] haup
8 takyn hem] him take
9 man tak thow] thou man tak; right] omits

10 maist] schalt; queme] same

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 mannis 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 knoeles of the feete
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).

-729 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.

-744, 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 Lunar

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 Lunar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Temperament</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Part of heaven</th>
<th>House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Choleric</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Melancholic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Air*</td>
<td>Sanguine</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Phlegmatic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>Steadfast</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Choleric</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Melancholic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Air*</td>
<td>Sanguine</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Phlegmatic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Choleric</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capricorn</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Melancholic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Sanguine</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Phlegmatic</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The manuscript has ‘earth’ (see note 79/21 below).
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 28th of December in connection with Christmas, in the Via Appia catacombs in Rome on the 29th 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 18th 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 22nd of February (the day of his death), Saint Urbanus (pope) has his day on the 25th of May (the day of his burial), Saint Bartholomew on the 24th of August and Saint Clement on the 23rd of November, the seasons all starting about a month earlier than we think of them today.

79/21 erße 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 liitris '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 extremites 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 extremites are followed with with þe neroys of hem (the terms neroys 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
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 sorreur 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 sorauce 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 _heriekyn_, ‘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 * Sternynd 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 *trenchisuns* = colic, gripes. How <I> 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 <E> 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 *trench*, 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 16th 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 <I>.

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 90/113 (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 arnemenn (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 cros 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--presssed 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 bat 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 ceßere 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 "catastact". This word was itself in use too, defined by Lanfranc as "water þat falliþ doun bitwixe þe ij skynnes of þe i3e & 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 *opbur...obur* Since *opur* always means ‘other’ in this hand, never ‘or’, the first *owber* 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.
94/22 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 yelow sough To express jaundice with ‘yellow’ + ‘sickness’ is common (such as yelewe 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 swouen ‘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.

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

1 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

2 Ache n. pain, ache ABC 3/22; 3v/1 etc. ake A22v/1; 31v/9 akthe B34v/21,25; 36/25; 43v/7 akyne (vb. n.) A v. akynf A9/14; 3 pl. akyne A16v/27 etc. [OE ece, æce] Cf. werkys
Adamaunt n. loadstone or magnet Z77v/9 [OF ult. Gr adj. ‘invincible’, L *adamas, adaman*tem ML reinterpreted as fr. adamar = 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 2 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. wood sorrel, *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 pow*per 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*]
Alysaunper n. alexanders, horse parsley, *Smyrnium 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 pohe ONorm. F poque

Armoniak, -yak see bool and sal

Arnemont 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 ornemont A28v/7 [Prob. AF var. of OF arrement fr. L atramentum = writing-ink, black pigment] Cf. coperox

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 asshes 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]

Aueryne 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=possesion, 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 ~ breadcrumbs
B50v/23 [Cf. Scot. and N.Eng. bap = large, flat breakfast roll (Chambers)]

Barlystre n. straw of barley B51/7 [OE bærlíc & 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 lorer) powbre 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:] 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]
**Bey3e** 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]

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 büc] 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 class, 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 morter 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 bras=bronze] Cf. latun, massesynge 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, *Saroathamnus scoparius* (L.) Wimm. ex Koch or perhaps similar shrubs, A9v/11; 17/13 B60v/17; 64v/190 [OE bröm] 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, *Berbertis 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

Bурсa 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 calamente ML calamentum]

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

Camamynte see calamynite

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 caeppe ML cappa] Cf. coyfe

Carawey 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 lathyris 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;
croppys of the read cole A5v/2 co(o)ll(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 majus* L. A18v/25 (rote of ~) B58v/25

H92/17 jus of celendoyne A21/13 celyndyne 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

Cenciele 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 (Brackman)] see note


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; 56v116 [OF char (from L car-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 ßat ys callep ße ~) cowgh ßat is callud ße 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

Ciryt 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]
Clawynge 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

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

Clote, smal n. lesser burdock, Arctium minus L. A30/17 [OE cläte] 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]

Confiyre n. comfrey, Symphytum officinale L. A28/19 rote of confyrye A2v/15

conferie B41/6 censfrij 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 litil ~ 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. costif 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, cow3he, 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. OE 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, værse] 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

gruth; has no Gmc. cognate]

Culme n. soot H91/8 [OE col = coal, prob. + suffix -m as in OE fæðm, 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
hat ys pety consoude A17/1 dayneseghes 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

Diversed 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]

Docke 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

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Draft 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
*draef from WGmc. descent; and form in -g from Norse]

Dragonce n. dragonwort, *Dranunculus vulgaris (L.) Schott** or perh. the native
cuckoo-pint (lords-and-ladies), *Arun 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 bryn = push) [OE pringan]

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 venemous 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 nédre WS naːd(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 egremoyn A7/12 egrymoyne A7/2 (leues of ~) egrimonye C94v/2 [OF, from L agrimonia]

Elenacampane n. elecampane, *Inula helena*um 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 eilern, 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 intimum = chicory, endive] Cf. hordsystel
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. entrety A18v/7 [OF entrait, entrete]

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

Eufras 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 æ3 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]
fassynge(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 ~) felachipe Z79v/12 (drawe to ~) hath ~ of man has sexual intercourse with Ph74/8 [felaw OE feolaja = 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 felon, 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 ffenele 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 fenulum]
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. lee3

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

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

defervoye A3v/4 vetherfoye A11/10 fetirfoye 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 tercien tercien fever, intermittent, returning every second day B62v/7 ffeuere quartanarife quartenarife quartan fever, intermittent, with attacks every third day B62/5 cold ffeuere B62v/3 feure ague malerial 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:3e]

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

Fillyng vb. n. swelling B58/12 C. bollyng, swellynge

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

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

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 19th 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 campions, 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 blody 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 forbærn and forbeornan]

For nemenyd adj. before-mentioned Ph2/88

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

For genuus 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 jaiet, 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 glädene, 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. elote (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]

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 goute 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 craisse, 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 groundyswelle A4/5 groundyswelye A25v/3 groundeswale A16v/27

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

Grotyes 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

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

Gryndynge 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 gi(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 vos 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

Hennekyrse 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 hëope, hëopa]

Herbe roberd(e n. herb robert, *Geranium robertianum* L. A15/9; 28v/22; 29v/4,8


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 hër-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


Holwert see hulwort

Homlok n. hemlock, *Conium maculatum* L. (poisonous) A25/18 B39/3 pl. homelokys A18/7 Cf. erbe benet


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 häre-hűne] 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

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


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 hüslian]

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, puliole

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 adv. soothing, kind A15/1A A16/15) adv.
aturally (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 A3107 [fr. cover-chef
OF cuevre-chief = head covering] see note

Klowys see clones

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)yecoughe B41/6 C95/27 perilous
cow3he 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,
reconstructed 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
Lee3 n. inflammation B50v/21 (not in Norri, not in this sense in MED (leie n.2))
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
letaire 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 li:pi(gi)an]

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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]

Loureache 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 lea3, 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 file 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

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

Lyst(e n. bandage A7v/24; 13v/7 [OE liste 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 maper 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.) marsh 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)

Massalene A25v/13 [OE maes(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)

Medewex 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

Milk 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 blody
~ 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 be mountanunce of a litel ~ A12v/4
(MED mes n.2) [OF, fr. L missus]

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

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

Milfoil(e n. yarrow, milfoil, *Achillea millefolium* L. B43v/19 etc. myl(le)foy\nA12/14 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, comparable 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 grey n B38v/12 [MF (de)migraine ML (de)migrania, fr. L hemicrania]

Mylte n. spleen A23v/11 milte B73v/15

Napri ware n. linen (sheets, tablecoths, napkins etc.) Z80/13 [OF]

Nehghenday 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 nēat]

Netle n. nettle, either the stinging nettle Urtica dioica L. or the small nettle Urtica urens L. B48/22 nettell A21v/20 netil jews B63/13 [OE netele] 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 be ~) 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 nettles 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 noȝetherlis 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 you mayst fynde extra virgin A6/9

Omund see osmund

Ornament 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
orpi3ement 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 osmund, omunde ML osmanda]
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]

Papenol(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

Petymorelle 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

Piliole/pylyolle see puliole

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

C93/3 etc. pl. plasteres applications of the plaster A6v/21 etc. plaustrurus 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)yodye 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]

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

Poyne n. a handful B57v/3 [AF poind]

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

Puliole n. pennyroyal, Mentha pulegium L. or wild thyme, Thymus serpyllum L.
A2v/24 puliolom C94/32 piliole B55/1; 57v/13 pylyolle A9/4 puliole monteyn
A9v/24 piliole mounteigne 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

Quyture n. pus B36v/16 H89v/10; 91v/4 [OF quiture, var. of cuiture = 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 hringbän]

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

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

ropying A30v/14 repying 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]

Sarkep n. sifted A8v/15 [fr. n. sarce = sieve; OF sāaz with intrusive /r/] see note

Saucefleme 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 saîm de verre, sain 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. scaldep 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]

Self-, 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 vnber he 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 escuellete AL schiletta, skeletta]

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

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, talgte 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

saucecul C94v/22 [OF solscele, soucicle, ult. L solsequiem] see note

Solidoyne see celidoyne

\[1\]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 säpe] Cf. kartsope

\[2\]Sope see soupe

Sorel de boys n. woodsorrel, woodsour, *Oxalis acetosella* L. A22/6; 27v/10; 31v/27

sorel be 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

sobernwode soberwode southerwode sowtern wode A24/6 sowderywode A

sotherene wode sotherenwode B sowderynwode sowbfernwode C Cf. aueroyne

Soupe v. sip A12/17 B62v/5 C93v/15,23 [OE süpan]

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 þypistel]

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 spcce = 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 spätlel v. (imp. ) spatle out A5v/10; 9/16; 10v/11 spit out (3 sg. pres.) spatelyp coughs up A12/13 [OE spätlian]

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
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 tonsellitis) 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 talw3e A19/1 shepistolgh
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 pistel, thistil]

Thorn n. (1) thorn B49v/25 porn 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 töswellan, p. part. töswollen]

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 tronchelonys 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

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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, euyl vb. n. 'a bad turn' Ph2/15 [OE turnian] see note

Þerf 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]

Vnguenti 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


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 husks)

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]


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. ²ache (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 weybod B waybrode C [OE weg-bräde, -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 ~ pat beryt honysokys, -sockus honysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum* L.
A3/12 C94v/13 see note

Wodesowre n. woodsonel, 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 volumnere
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 weorp, worp]

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 wrīpan]

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 pe 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. eurpoean 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 Æfig]

Yelewe euyl 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 19th 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 viij° fäcta fuit et per eosdem missa maiori Civitatis londonii. Vbi per physicos apotecarios et alios quamplures maxime erat laudata;

Dilectissime Frater vt intellexim multum times pro instanti pestilencia. quasi in ipsa sis moriturus et non euasurus. set modice fidei noli dubitare. immo omnino omnem auferas timorem grauament et cogitam timidam et turbulentam; et sis hillaris omnino et iocundus; quoniam animus gaudens floridam facit eta temp 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 (a diebus iuuentutis tue vsque in presens) in amaritu= dine animae tue. et nichil quantumcumque lene vel modicum
fuerit); te pertranseat et quicquid [vitiösum et] prauum (in) ea parte depre=
henderis. statim per cordis contricionem et (oris) confessionem deo studeas emendare; Quia pro certo (Frater) ex
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 graciem 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=
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 excessive exsciterit calidum¹ minus comedas
quia bibas; nec aliquo modo paciaris Sitim et vtaris. po=
mo granato et electuario frigido; sicut aliquid peritus
(medicus) scuereit tibi consulere² Et si senseris aliquam
mocionem vel punctionem sanguinis in aliquo membro;
statim fiat minucio in eodem latere de vena propinquiori
verbi gracia; Forte appareat vlcus vel sentitur sub.

¹ Sudhoff: si tempus sit calidum excessive
² Margin: quomodo quando vbi et quo loco debet minucio sanguinis fieri

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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 [ipsam] interfici
at et debet illa minucio sanguinis fieri de vena que
dicitur cordiaca. Si (vero) sencias punctionem vel appa=
ret ulcus sub aure vel gutture; statim fiat.
fleobotomia de brachio eiusdem partis de vena
cephalica et est supra (venam) medeanam vel fiat de vena
supra manum inter pollicem et indicem; vel fiat scari=
ificatio inter scapulas cum pixide; Si autem ap=

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est inter digitum auricularem et medicum. Et scias quod 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 quo dixi infra. vi. horas si possis habere minutorem sanguis et et non possis habere; abstineas (te) a cibo et potu quousque fueris flebotomatus. et omnino caucas ne. t(ar)detur minucio ultra. xij. horas quia tunc incipit sanguis venenosus conspissari. et infra xiiij horas confirmatur morbus. et tunc eminet periculum.

Et post extraccionem sanguinis modo predicto confortentur cetera membra per electuaria frigida et feruorem febris compescencia. et sumas istud electuarium. Recipe diarodon Abbaris Triasandali requiei dragaganti frigidi pulueris. resumptiui equaler ana dragmam vnam zeucare re sate optime dragmas quinque (et) [fiae] electuarium.

f.69v] et sumatur sepius in die et (in) nocte; 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

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3 Margin: Quibus horis debet fieri
4 Sudhoff: omnino fiat modo
5 MS transposes
6 Sudhoff: imminet
7 Margin: Electuaria danda post minucionem sanguinis
mixtas in morbo pestilenciali. et est optima et no=
bilissima medicina contra morbum pestilencialem;

Item facias tibi tale emplastrum. Recipe radices po=
tentillae vincias. iij. [boli] dragmas. iij. radices camtak
j. et [commisceantur et] conficiantur cum succo milecij. vel (in) carne mi
lecij. cum modica cera et aliquidere de recina pini et
fiat quasi vnguentum illud emplastrum si ponatur
super vlcus materiam (que) venenosam ad se trahit
goagulat et mortificat nec eam sinit redire ad
membra principalia nec illa (et) 11 ledere et si
per totam vitam ibi maneret ledere. non posset

Item facias tibi puluerem de istis herbis videlicet de dietanno
philadelphia latifero pimpernolla tormentilla cum
bolo armenico et terra sigillata; iste herbe simul.
puluerijate et cum vino potate. statim venenum
euacuant et mortificant et quicumque vititur isto
puluerem ipsum mori. per venenum est impossibile.

Iste medicine optime valent illi qui inficetur

morbo pestilenciali Et scias (Frater) quod bonus
apotecarius peritus et fidelis cognoscat omnes
istantes (medicinas) et semis (c) sit optime eas facere.

f.70] Item pillule rasis optime si sumantur semel.
in septimana optime preseruant a. morbo pes=
tilenciali. et [tamen] sic fiunt Recipe aloes cicotrini.

vncias. vj croci mirre ana dragmas .ij. et fiunt
pillule cum cirupo de {fumo} terre15 [sive de sorello] et de istis pillulis
sumantur .vij. ad pondus dragme .j. [et semis] (et sicut)
bene valent Item in cibo tuo vtaris aceto
in magna copia; Item caueas ab omni vi=

no fortis et alto et bibas vinum clarum bene limpha=
tum. aromaticum Album vinum boni odoris Item
caveas nimium laborem [et eimium sudorem] in tempere calido quia
cum pori sint [niris] aperti et dilatati intrat aier
ve(ne)nosus et corpus inficiat et Spiritus vi=
talis. mortificat; Item si aliquando feruorem
temporis (fortiter) sencias [aliquo tiens] aquam frigidam
aceto mixtam bibas Item caueas ab omnibus
speciebus calidis et preseruabis te deo mediante et cetera.

Sloane 76

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12 MS sit
14 Sudhoff: unciam semis (vj. perhaps mistake for original di. ‘dimidiam’)
15 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
heuynes dredfulnes and trobillousnes And be
mery in all maner and iocunde forwhy the soule
ioynge makith a florisshing age. For sothe in
spirite heuy drieth uppe bones16 fforsothe broder
next the councell of the wise man. so ordeyne
and dispose thy lyf in all goodnes clennes and
sinceritate idest cherenesse ‘of conscience’17 as thow tou 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
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 forcereteyne broder
of helthe of sowle foloweth helthe also of

16 Proverbs 17:22 “A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones”.
17 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
by the grace of god fro pestelence sore./

f. 163v] In the firste bewar alwey ouermoche 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=
moche maken hotte. And bewar of flesshys 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
powne garnet and cold eletuarijs as any experte
leche can councell 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. happily ther
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 first that be good blode being in the left arme be not drawen owte. The second that be venemous blode go not by the regioun of be hert fro the right arme to the lefte and so it in{f}icat18 idest enfect. And sleith the herte. and that mynucion of blode owith to be made of the veyne whiche is seide cordiaca. If forsothe you fele prickynge 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 be thumbe and the forefinger or make stocchng betwene sca= pulas idest shulder 'blades’ with a boxe./ If forsothe ther appere a bocche in the neder parte of pe bodye nyghe mannys. yerde. than opyn the veyne of the foote of the same parte betwene be grette too and the oder too next or the bocche sprede a brode hym self vp in to the side ageyne be herte 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}19
If forsothe thou fele pricking in the right side aboute the Regioun of the lyuer anon mak 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 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 be maner whiche I haue seide within .vj. houres if thou maiste haue minucioun of bloode. And if hit may not be had absteyne the fro mete and drinke f.164v]tyll thou be letabloode And ouerall bewar that minucioun be not taried beyonde .xiij. houres for than the venomous blode begynnyth to wexe thycke and within .xxiiiij. houres it confirmyth to a soore and than shewith perell And after the drawinge owte of bloode in the foreseide maner

18 MS insiciat
19 MS leaves blank
comforte oder membris by cold eletus
arijs and compescencia idest 20 pe
feruentnes of feuerys and take his ele=
tuary Take diarodon abbatis triasan=
daly requiei dragaganti frigidi in
powder takyn euynly ana dramme21 j. of 3iucar22
rosace moste beste drammes v. and make a letuary
and take it often sithys in the day and the
nyght Also make to pe23 water to be
distyllde of ditayne pimprenoll turmentill
and scabious of eyche herbe by it selfe and
afterward medill those waters to geder
sumwhat and so drinke those waters
to geder medled in sykenes of pe pesti=
ience and it is beste and most noble medycyn
a geyne be pestelens./ Also make to be soch
an emplaster Take be Rotes of paten=
tille idest 24 vnces .ij. boly drammes .ij. the Rootes
of camcakes and confecte pe with pe luse

f.165] of milecij or in carne milecij with a litill waxe

20 MS leaves blank (lit. 'curbings', medicines that curb)
21 Abbreviated by ≤3≥.
22 MS 3 iucar (as if ≤3≥ is the word-sign for dramme)
23 Read: to thee (translates tibi)
24 MS leaves blank (perhaps vyuelefe, quyntefoyl, see glossary)
and somewhat of resyne pini idest and make
it as an ointement This emplaster if it
be put vpon the bocche the venemous
mater it drawith to it congeyleth and morty=
fieth pat it may not goo to be 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
pat is to sey of diptanno Philadelphia. la=
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 is
impossible for hym to dye by venome
Thise medicynes moste beste avaylyn to
hym pat is infecte with pestilens And
knowe brother pat a good wise poticary
and a feithefull knowith alle thise medicynis
and can moste beste make them Also pillu{l}e26
rasis is beste if it be takyn oonys in a se=
uyenght it preseruyth fro the pestylens and

25 MS leaves blank (perhaps perrosyn, see glossary)
26 MS pillue
thus they be made Take aloes cicotrini vnces .vj. croci mirre ana .ij. drammes and make þem in powder with syrupe of fumi terre And of

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 and wele fyned. white wyne of good odour Also beware of ouermoche laboure in hot tyme for when þe poris arn opyn and dili=
caty 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.
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 commentoris 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 sciemund quo tempore debet dari medicina laxativa siue alia quecumque est notandum quod in corpore hominis 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.
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 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. 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] ¹Sunt in Anglia ecclesie parochiales xlv⁺⁽m⁾ xj

Ville________________________lij.⁺⁽m⁾ iiiij⁺⁽x⁾

Feoda militum_________________lx m⁺⁽l⁾ cc xv.

De quibus in manu religiosa____xxvij.⁺⁽m⁾ xv.

Comitatus vero___________________xxvij.

¹The numerical abbreviation m⁺⁽l⁾ is done as ml when the m itself is in superscript too (resulting in a double superscript in the manuscript).
Les iours del an perilouses

Es quenx iours come les Mestres que les art3 comiscent Hommes
qui viage prendra; james retournera; Et qui busoigne enprendra
ja bien le cheuera. Et qui femme espousera hastuement departiront
ou en dolour ensemble viuerent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Le primer</th>
<th>Le .v°</th>
<th>Le x°</th>
<th>Le xix°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>En Januer sept iours sestassauoir</td>
<td>Le ij°</td>
<td>Le .x°</td>
<td>Le .v°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En Feuerer treis cestassauoir</td>
<td></td>
<td>Le .v°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En Marc3 treis Cestassauoir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Le .xv°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En Aprille deux Cestassauoir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Le .x°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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f. 85v] Vngore des iours perilouses par An

Le .vijº

En May treis iours Cestassauoir Le .xvº
Le .xxº
Le .iiiº

En Iuyn deux iours Cestassauoir Le .xvijº
Le .vjº

En Iuylle deux iours Cestassauoir Le .xxº
Le .xixº

En Augst deux iours Cestassauoir Le .xxº
Le .vjº

En september deux Cestassauoir Le .xviiº
Le .iiiº

En October deux. Cestassauoir Le .vjº
Le xjº

506
En November deux Cestassauoir Le xxᵉ

Le .iiijᵉ

En December treis Cestassauoir Le viᵉ

Le xvᵉ

Et issuit La Summe Totale des iours perilouses par An xxxiij.

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 deyus 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 .iij. 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 southescript faire bon Saigner et qui tient ces iours apeyne auera il nulle greuouse maladie

Les meillours iours del at pur seigner ²

Bel mois de marc3_________________Le xvj° iour

De Aprille______________________Le .x° iour

f.86v]

v° iour

De may on_______Le iij° iour enle fyn de | may.

iij° iour

De september en la feste de

seynt Lambert qest le_______xvj° iour

lat naught | blood ne | et no | goos ³
The last day of Auerelle
The first monday of August
The last monday of december

Gode | days to | blede | inne \(^4\)
The xvij\(^e\) day of march
The ferste day of Aprille
The xv\(^e\) day of may
The thriddle 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

\(^2\) Written in the margin.
\(^3\) Written in the margin.
\(^4\) Written in the margin.
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 viij. de nona vsque ad vesperam bona est probatur
Luna ix bona est probatur
Luna x; Non est bona probatur
Luna xi. Non est bona probatur
Luna xii. Non est bona et Secundum aliquos sero est bonum
Luna xiiij. Ad horam \(\text{v}^{(am)}\) bona est
Luna xiiij. Bona est.
Luna xv. Non est bona
Luna xvij. Inutilis est
Luna xviij. Bona est
Luna xviiij. 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 \( vj^{lum} \) probaturque per aliquos tota die
Luna \( .xxiiij. \) ad horam \( v^{km} \) bona est
Luna \( .xxiiiij \) Bona est
Luna \( .xxvij \) non est bona
Luna \( .xxvij^{la} \) non est bona
Luna \( .xxvij^{la} \) Tota die bona est
Luna \( .xxvij^{la} \) non est bona
Luna \( .xxix \) Bona est
Luna \( .xxx \) non est bona

\( ^{5} \) MS \( v^{l} \)
\( ^{6} \) MS bona
f. 87v] Hec Regula t...i pascha numquam fallit cum bisexto. vel sine bisexto;

i. post Nonas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

ij post iij. ter 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 iiiij. tert. Idus Aprilis prima dominica fiet

Semper

quando

viij post xiiij kalendas maij prima dominica fiet

Pri
dominica

Prima

Per

ix post vij kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

x. post vj kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xj post xvj kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xij post ii Nonas Aprilis prima domi

nia fiet

xiiij post iij Idus Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xiv. post kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xvj post xij. kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xvij post v. tert. kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xiiij. post iiiij. tert kalendas Aprilis prima dominica fiet

xix post xv. kalendas maij. prima dominica fiet

Pascha

512
Alia regula; Post martis Nonas vbi Sit nova luna requiras
pascha Deinde dies domini tertia pascha fiet
Regula Tunc bisextus erit partes per iiiij° 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
May Sol. in geminis et dominatur in humere Brachiijs et manibus
Jun. Sol. in cancro et dominatur in corde pectore et pulmone
Jul. 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
Novem 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) £2
2) For a man ṭat spekyt yn hys sleepe
3) For a man ṭat ḥap 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 nauȝte hys mete
7) For hym ṭat ḥap moche þurste
8) For a man ṭat ḥap þe perlous cowȝhe
9) For the cowȝhe ṭat ys calleþ þe chynke
10) For gryndynge or akyngynge yn the wombe
11) For þe mensone f.3
12) For a man ṭat ḥap euyl yn hys bak f.3
13) For wermes yn wombe
14) For a man ṭat ys costyf
15) For the flux
16) For a man ṭat ḥap ache yn hys lendys
17) Ho so may nouȝte wel pysse f.3v
18) For a man ṭat ḥap ache yn hys kneys
19) For the feuyr cotidian
20) For bytyngynge of an eudre
21) For the scabbe
22) For alle goutys an oynement
23) For ache of hed
24) For eyn 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

30) For to do a wey scabbys

31) For to make a bel to gebere and to berste

32) Also

33) Also

34) Also

35) Also

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

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

46) Also here ys an oper makynge of oyle roset

47) For alle manere of heued ach

48) For mannys mold þat ys a doune a good medecyn

49) A good medecyn for the feloun þat makyt hed to swelle

50) A good medecyn for scalled heuedys

51) Also here ys anoþer for the same
52) A medecyn for soore eyen  

53) For eyen ṭat arn swolle for euyl or for medecyn  

54) For to make a precyous watere for eyen ṭat been fayre and clere and been 

blynde  

55) Here ys a medecyn for to make anóþer 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  

57) Here ys a good charm for toþ ache  

58) For to make tep whyte ṭat arn blak or ȝellow  

59) A noþer for the same  

60) For stynkyng breethe ṭat comyt out of a mannys mouthe fro the stomak  

61) Anóþer for the same  

62) For stenche ṭat comyt out of mannys nose therlys  

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  

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
72) For the breste that ys encumbred
73) For a man þat spatelyþ bloð 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 boþy
78) A noþer for the same
79) For the spleen a good medecyn
80) For the flux a good medecyn
81) A noþer for the same
82) For a man þat bledyt at the nose
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
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 veýne ys koruen And wyl nouȝte gladly be stonched wyt charmynge and the wonde be large
90) Also another medecyn for to stonche blood
91) For prekyng of senewes
92) For to make a drynk for þe pestelense
93) For bledynge at the nose
94) Also

95) For a veyne þat ys koruen wyt bloode letynge

96) For the stone a good medecyn

97) Another for the same

98) Anóþer for the same f. 15v

99) For suellynge hedes and sore woundede so that the bone be noughte brokyn

   a good emplaster for to cese þe ache

100) For prekynge of a nedel in a joynt or of a dorn þyf þe hool be stopped

101) For to know whanne a man ys smete on the hed wyt a staf þef 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 dey þat ys wounded to þeue 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 that been ful of bloode
118) For woundes that been ranclede
119) Another for the same
120) For woundes that am over helyp and soore unper
121) For alle manere brosures
122) For to make terpentyne for entretys
123) For to make a salue for bocchys and belis
124) Here ys an oynement that ys clepyb vnguentum viride
125) For to make a bele or a felone breke wyt owte knyf or launcet
126) For to make popilione
127) For bonschaue
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
131) For woundes that am over helyp and soore vnder nepe
132) Another for the same
133) For to make a plaster to drawhe out broke boonys of wounde of mannnes hed
134) Here ys a say whar a worm be yn a soor or none
135) For þe mormal
136) For the cancur on wommannes pappes
137) Also for þe same
138) Byys ys a good drynke for womman þat haueþ soore pappes
139) For swollen wombes

140) For the cancur and for þe goute festryd

141) For a man þat hys fundement is goon out a good medecyn

142) Anoþer for the same

143) For scabbes of man or womman

144) For man or womman þat ys poysonde

145) Also

146) For womman or man þat may holde noo mete for castynge

147) For a man þat hap 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

150) For wounde þat ys ouer helyþ and soor vnþer neþe

151) For an arm þat ys rancled for blod letynge

152) For the goute festryde

153) For þe feloune

154) For wormes cropen yn to mannys ere

155) For a man þat may nouþte slepe for sekness

156) For bytynge of an eþber

157) Also

158) For an edder or snake þat ys cropen yn mannys 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 hap greet soor vnþer þe sydes

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 akynge of wombe

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 bytynge of an yreyne

169) For bytynge of enuenemous bestes

170) For to destroye a postume or styche yn what place þat it be

171) For þe fallynge euyl

172) For to make a beel or feloun to breke

173) For to make a good poupre for þe cancur

174) For swellynge of veynes þer as þynge ys newe sprynge

175) For swellynge of mannys breste

176) For to drawe owt a dorn of mannys foot

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 seneuws

179) For to make popilione

180) Here ys a charme for woundes wyt oyle and wolle

181) For scabbes on mannys body

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 no3te wyt chylde

184) Anoþer for þat same

185) Þef a womman haue to moche of here flores for to cese hem fayre and sone
186) Also
187) Also
188) Also
189) Also

190) 3ef a womman haue þe marys

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 heerbys

195) For swellynge on mannys pyntel

196) Another

197) Another for the same

198) For scaldynge of the pyntel

199) For swellynge of ballokys

200) Also

201) Also

202) For ache yn mannes lendes

203) For alle manere swellynge of leggys or feet

204) For al manere akynge of strookes or of woundes soone for to cese

205) Another for the same

206) Another for the same

207) For strokes þat arn blew and nouste broken

208) Contra scabiem manis ac tocius corporis

209) Pro tremore manuum
For bleerede eyen

Here ys the makynge of salue for brennyng woundes that arn rancleþ brende
and akyn yn to here kende aþen and cese brennyngge and akynge

For the feuer yn the stomak

For to make a powþre for to destroye deed flesche and sooris and prowde
flesche þat growyt out vnþer the naylys that arn brooseþe

Experimentum probatissimum

Contra cancrum

Similiter contra cancrum

Mulier pariat sine mora

For to make gyngere breed

Contra omnia vicia pulmonis pectoris splenis et epatis

Contra guttam emplastrum

For to destruye ffleume and glette a pryse resette

A god medecyn to hele a scallyd heed

Thisana optima sis fit

Medicina optima contra ffebres

Remedy Collection B

1) For scallid hefdes

2) Othyr ellis

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

11) To do awey her

12) The same medicine in English

13) An othir

14) To do awey her

15) Alia medicina de eodem. Ad deponendum capillos vbi cumque crescent

16) For akthe of hefd

17) For akthe of hed that longe halt

18) For ache of hefd

19) Othir ellis

20) Othir

21) Othir

22) Othir

23) Othir

24) Yf tou thenke that thy molde be adon

25) Othir

26) For the felon that makyth the hefd to swelle

27) For ech manere euyl of hefd

525
28) And also
29) And also
30) Also for the same thyng
31) Othir ellis
32) Othir ellis
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 swellieth (without recipe)
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
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
52) Pro humiditate oculorum
53) Ad pruritum oculorum
54) Ad idem
55) Ad percussionem oculorum
56) Si sanguis per oculos fluat
57) Ad visum clarum
58) Colurium vel emplastrum ad oculos
59) For deue men
60) Othir ellis
61) To haue good colour
62) For saucefleme visage of man othir of womman
63) Othir ellis
64) For visage semynge leprous
65) Yf tow wilt knowe a mesell
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
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
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
82) For wermes
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 lesyne of speche in sikenesse
89) And ellis
90) For man othir womman that lost speche
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
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
104) For hem that mowe naught slepe
105) Othir ellis
106) Othir ellis
107) For the fallyng eyuell
108) For the ffallyng euyll
109) For the ffallyng euyll
110) For the fallyng euyll a medicine prouyd
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
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
121) Othir ellis
122) Othir ellis
123) For costifnesse
124) For bak werkyng
125) For werkyng of lendis
126) For hard wombe and sor
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
136) For a man that hath drunke venym
137) An othir
138) Yf an eddir othir snake be with inne a man oþir womman
139) Othir ellis
140) For bytyng of edder oþir snake othir othir best
141) Oþir 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
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
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
157) For blody 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
162) For the cancre
163) Othir ellis
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
170) For staunchyng of blod
171) For staunchyng of blod
172) An othir
173) For staunchyng of blood
174) Exor3ismus ad restringendum sanguinem
175) For staunchyng of blod thorugh the nose
176) A charme for woundis greuously hurt
177) Good medicine for alle manere wounde
178) For wounde to rathe hol othir closid
179) To make a wounde hard
180) For ired othir tre opir thorn in mannys body in ony place
181) Othir ellis
182) Othir ellis
183) Othir ellis
184) Ad extrahendum ferrum
185) For ech wound to hele
186) To pote awey stynk of wound
187) To breke a bel
188) Othir ellis
189) Othir ellis
190) And an othir
191) And ellis
192) For scabbe
193) For the felon wher euer he gynne to greue a man othir womman
194) For lees
195) For dropesye
196) For dropesie
197) For dropese a medicine prouyd be Robert Iakyn of Egerton
198) And for the leggis
199) A godspel for dropesye
200) For dropese begynnyng on a man
201) For rennyng goute

202) For shanke to broke atwo

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 when he hath ete and the ner eue the grettir

206) Medicina prioris de Bermondeseye pro tibiis Clement inflatis

207) Altera medicina eiusdem prioris

208) Medicina medici Regis Edwardi pro tibia Iohannis Clement inflata

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 eiusdem prioris pro tibia Clementis inflata et pro pruritu eiusdem

212) Medicina Pisyndeum pro tibijs Clement inflatis et pro pruritu earumdem

213) For sore thies to swolle

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
223) Another for to make char de quyn

224) A medicine for the brest and for a mannys vois

225) For fair visage  

226) A charme for theves

227) In anoter maner to make char de koyn after pe most maner of making of men of Engelonde

228) Contra dimidiam granam capitis

229) Cura oculorum secundo die

230) Cura capitis

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

237) To caste out blood leuyng of wounde

238) Othir ellis

239) Ad os male olens

240) For akynge teth

241) For akynge hefd probatur per Iohannem Clerc

242) For lonke in a mannys ere

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 Bermonde3eye: An emplastre for the sides greuyd with ffereus and jaunys  f.59v
259) Summa medicina ad expellendum les jaunyns
260) Pro eodem morbo  f.60
261) Alia medicina pro infirmitate in corpore vexato cum febris et les jaunys
262) Alia medicina pro eodem et precipue pro costis
263) Emplastrum pro infirmitate circa stomacum 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

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270) Medicina Henre Bubwyth pro vermibus in ventre

271) Medicina Iohannis Stikeney pro febribus sepe probata

272) And yf hit be a ffeuere quartenarie

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

276) For the ffeuere tercien

277) For the ffeuere quarteyne

278) For the ffeueres

279) An othir charme for ffeueres

280) For the postume

281) What a man shal drynke in May

282) For alle manere goutis

283) For the goute

284) Othir ellis

285) For the goute

286) An othir

287) An othir

288) For the goute medicine prouyd

289) To chace awey the goute in what place he be

290) For the gout

291) An othir

292) An othir

293) For goute festre and oþir
294) For the goute
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
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 awey wortis
305) For swellyng of nayles and euele swellis
306) For the palasie
307) For the palasie
308) Aut aliter
309) Eadem medicina Anglice
310) Medicina ad destruendum le bonshagh

Remedy Collection C

1) For þe hed ache
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 yynyn
8) Medesyn for to sce wourmes þat ete þe ye ledis
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 hæp 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 hæp stynkynge oude þroþ þe nese þorlus
16) Who so hæp 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
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) Þet for þe same
27) For þe menesone
28) For man þat has euel in his bak
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 pytill þat is called þe ape galle
38) For akynge or swellynge of leggus or fete £0.95
39) For fete þat ben swol for traualle
40) For sengles gode medsyn
41) A medesyn for wildefire
42) For þe dreye coughe
43) For þe morfew white or blake
44) For man þat swetus to moche
45) For þe janyuce þate ys þe ȝelow sough £0.95v
46) For þe noris þat wold haue milke
47) For schepe lous or eny quykbest in a mannis here
48) For hym þat may nost holde his watur
49) For to make gode entrete
50) For man þat hat ache or swellynge in þe kneys
51) For þe feuyr cotidian (incomplete)

Remedies for Horses
1) For the courbe

2) For the strangilon

3) For the spaueye and ryng bon

4) For sorreux

5) To charme sorreux

6) For the farcyne

7) For the farcyne

8) For the farcyne

9) An othir

10) For farcyne

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

16) A charme for al euyl of hors

17) For lene hors

18) For siknesse in hors wombe

19) A charme for wermys

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
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
31) An othir
32) An othir
33) An othir medicine
34) For cercyloure say thid charm thre sides
35) For tortres
36) For malandres
37) For malandre
38) For goute of hors eyen
39) For scrokke ober web ober perle growyng in horsis eyen
40) For the payne
41) Othir ellis
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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