



González Blanco, Marta Isabel (2018) An edition of the Middle English translation of the Antidotarium Nicolai. MPhil(R) thesis.

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An edition of the Middle English translation of the Antidotarium Nicolai

by

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MPhil in English Language

September 2017

Abstract

This project consists of a diplomatic edition of the first part of MS Glasgow, University Library, Ferguson 147, a Middle English version of the *Antidotarium Nicolai*, a medical text which contains several recipes arranged alphabetically, written in the School of Salerno in the early twelfth century. The purpose of the *Antidotarium Nicolai* was to teach other physicians, pharmacists and medicine students how to prepare such recipes in quantities much more manageable than other Antidotariums as, for example, the *Antidotarium magnum*.

This edition has been structured in three sections. The first part provides a description of the physical appearance and contents of the manuscript, as well as an introduction to its background in relation to the School of Salerno; it also includes a brief analysis of the grammar and dialectal features of the text, and a study of the vocabulary related to the plants used in the recipe. The second section consists of a diplomatically-edited version text, reproducing the abbreviations, punctuation, spellings and deleted words as they appear in the manuscript. The third and final contains a commentary, including an herbal that lists the plants named in the text along with their medical applications recorded in the manuscript, comparing them with a later authority, Culpeper's *The English Physician*, and a glossary.

Preface

This thesis has been possible thanks to the help of several people. First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor, Jeremy Smith, for his constant guidance, encouragement and insight through every word of this thesis. It has been an honour as well as a pleasure to work with him.

I am also forever in debt to Francisco Alonso as he has been the person who inspired me to pursue academic studies and introduced me to linguistics and has provided his support in every step of the way.

Special thanks are also due to Isabel de la Cruz for providing me with extensive material to work with towards the completion of this thesis.

I am grateful to the University of Glasgow and its library (especially to the Special Collections staff) for allowing me to have access to the manuscript as well as the various books that have helped me to write my thesis.

Finally, I would like to thank my family, for both their financial and emotional support throughout the writing of this thesis; and to Eric for his unconditional and endless support.

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1. Introduction

1.1. *Antidotarium Nicolai*

MS Glasgow, University Library, Ferguson 147, entitled *Treatises of phisick* according to the catalogue at the Glasgow University Library, contains for the most part a set of different medical texts. The first part, which is edited and analysed in this thesis, is a translation of the Latin book of medical recipes, *Antidotarium Nicolai*, originally written in the School of Salerno.

The second part of the manuscript corresponds to a Sarum calendar in Latin with some writings regarding fast days and other recipes. Lastly, the manuscript contains a considerable amount of different medical recipes that are not a part of the *Antidotarium*. Besides its importance as a medical text, the manuscript is of interest for its extensive list of plants and their characteristics.

The *Antidotarium*, which was translated into several languages, has been an object of study for centuries. It rapidly attracted attention from students in universities because of its perceived comprehensiveness. The Latin version of the text was a standard textbook in all medieval universities in the West that had medical faculties, while there are several versions in Middle English alone, attesting to its impact on vernacular culture. And even after the work had been superseded, the general approaches it took can be detected in the writings of later herbalists, as will be discussed further below..

Besides its medical importance, the *Antidotarium* also serves as a text worth studying by those interested in the evolution of medical vocabulary, and the translation into Middle English that is the focus of this thesis is therefore of considerable linguistic interest. For that reason a substantial section of the present thesis is devoted not only to the analysis of the dialect-features of the manuscript in question but also to the special herbalists' lexicon.

1.1.1. The School of Salerno

The Medical School of Salerno (or the Schola Medica Salernitana) was the earliest university in medieval Europe, and one of its first and most distinguished medical centres (Kristeller 2003: 138). It seems to have existed from around 900 A.D., as there is no evidence of documents “to seek enlightenment for the period before 950” (Hunt 1990: 12). Its most important contributions were produced in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and it played a very important part in the revival of formal medicine around 1100, being the most relevant source of medical knowledge at the time in Western Europe. It was situated in southern Italy, thirty miles south of Naples and seventy miles from the Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino (Porter 1999: 106). It “was supposedly founded by four scholars - a Latin teacher, a Jew, an Arab and a Greek” who had brought the writings of Hippocrates to the West (Porter 1999: 106).

The Salernitan scholars mainly focused on translating Arabic texts or translations from Greek to Latin, with representative figures such as Alphanus (1058-1085), a Benedictine monk of Monte Cassino and the archbishop of Salerno, who translated Greek medical texts into Latin, or Constantinus Africanus (c. 1020-1087), a monk of Monte Cassino, who introduced Arabic medicine into the West. According to Hunt (1990: 13), Constantinus Africanus arrived in Salerno in 1077 and died about ten years later in Monte Cassino. Constantinus’ most important translation was *Pantegni* [The Whole Art] of Haly Abbas (d. 994), “a medical treatise whose subjects ranged from anatomy and the humours to descriptions of diseases and cures” (Ferraris and Ferraris 1997: 1855). Other notable contributions of Constantinus were the translation of Galen’s *Method of Healing*, the *Viaticum* of al-Jazzar, the commentaries on Hippocrates’ *Aphorisms*, his *Regimen in Acute Diseases*, *Prognostic*, the treatises on diet, urine and fevers by Isaac Judaeus, the *Art of Medicine*, and a version of Hunayn’s *Medical Questions* (or the *Liber Ysagogarum*), although there was not much immediate impact in Salerno from Constantinus’s translations and few signs of their influence before the middle of the next century (Hunt 1990: 13). This last work, the *Liber Ysagogarum*, gave much importance to the Galenic idea of the ‘six non-naturals’, which were food and drink, environment,

sleep, exercise, evacuations (including sexual) and state of mind; by regulating these non-naturals, the balance of the body could be maintained, in a medical analogue to the monastic rule. The non-naturals shaped medieval therapeutics, particularly in well-known health books emanating from Salerno (Porter 1999: 107).

The School of Salerno was also known for its tolerance, as it was the only medical school in Europe that opened its doors to women during most of its lifetime, and also to Jews and Arabs (Alaina Ferraris 1997: 1855). One of the most notable female physicians was Trotula, also known as Trota of Salerno or Trocta. She was a Magistra of Medicine at the School of Salerno, and taught her students three different types of diseases: inherited, contagious and self-generated. Her two most important works are *De passionibus mulierum ante, in, et post partum* and *De ornatu mulierum*. According to Mosher Stuard (1975: 537), she had a great reputation in the medieval world, and many literary works, including Chaucer's *The Wife of Bath's Prologue*, refer to her (line 677).

It is recognized that "the real importance of the School of Salerno lies in the introduction of a new philosophical and scholastic bias during the twelfth century and the elaboration of commentaries to a corpus of set texts in a way which anticipated university teaching and which achieved a new level of theory and learning" (Hunt 1990: 13). Furthermore, the influence of this School helped to develop many future European Universities. Works emanating from there carried a great importance and "the Universities extended the work of Salerno in medical education" (Porter 1999: 113).

Three major works from Salerno influenced greatly the medieval medicinal world: a) the *Antidotarium magnum*, of unclear authorship, although allegedly written by Constantinus Africanus and followed by his pupil and a team of collaborators (Hunt 1990: 13), written around 1100 and containing almost 1200 recipes arranged alphabetically (30 of which are taken from Galen and Alexander of Tralles), b) the *Circa Instans* (also known as *De simplicibus medicinis*), written by Matthaueus Platearius, which is another Salernitan manual of the 12th century

describing more than 270 drugs based on one substance (Glick, Livesey and Wallis 2014: 369), derived from plants, animals, or minerals, and finally, c) the *Antidotarium Nicolai*, which will be discussed in the next section.

1.1.2. *Antidotarium Nicolai*

The *Antidotarium Nicolai*, also known as the *Antidotarium parvum* to be distinguished from the *Antidotarium magnum* (Prioireschi, 2003: 233), was allegedly written by Nicolaus Salernitatus or Nicholas of Salernus (1140-?), the director of the Medical School of Salerno, most probably in the early 12th century (although scholarly datings range from the 11th century to the 13th century; see further below). However, the authorship of this document is controversial, and much has been discussed about the author being a anonymous master of the School of Salerno, or even never existing and just using ‘Nicholas’ as a pseudonym. The only proof left of the work’s authorship is contained in the first sentence (here in its Middle English version):

“Nicholas y preiede of Summe men yn practisye
of medycyne studye to hem þat woleþ and
that I hem scholde teche on certeyne order
þe maner of despensynge and confecctynge
& þat y hem scholde take a certeyne doc
tryne with þe wyche þei myzt kunne confeccie
a pounde or tweyen or mo of vsuale medy
cynes & how moche of eueryche kynde of
gummes herbes sedes & spyces a monge
al medycynes þei scholde take & þis þat
y hem scholde gadrye to geder y write & [...]

From this quotation we might conclude that Nicholas wrote the *Antidotarium* to provide his students with “a reliable guide to the ingredients required for popular remedies” (Garcia-Ballester 1994: 28). The text includes recipes collected from previous sources like the *Antidotarium magnum*, or the *Antidotarium* of

Constantine the African (or Constantinus Africanus, as mentioned above) found in the book of *Practica* (the second part of the *Pantegni*) (Pioreschi 2003: 198), both dated from the 11th century. All known copies of the *Antidotarium* are dated from the middle of the 13th century or after, but it was “first mentioned in the *Speculum doctrinale* of Vincent of Beauvais written around 1244” (Pioreschi 2003: 231). It is often found together with the *Circa Instans* (see 6 above).

This text “became the essential pharmacopeia of the Middle Ages” (Hunt 1990: 14) and is considered “without doubt one of the most influential medical texts in medieval literature, and essential for both physicians and apothecaries” (Garcia-Ballester 1994: 28) and “the bible of medical pharmacy” (Wallis 2010: 174). In contrast to other antidotariums, like the *Antidotarium magnum*, which contains almost 1200 recipes, the *Antidotarium Nicholai* contains no more than 110-115 in the oldest versions, and it was expanded to a total of 175 in later versions (Hunt 1990: 14), although most versions have about 150. As for the recipes, each entry follows a certain structure: the name of the remedy and its explanation; indications for the patient; ingredients, preparation, dosage; and, lastly, the form of administration. The remedies are listed alphabetically and do not contain so many indications for the preparation of the receipts as in other *Antidotariums*, focusing mainly on the list of ingredients and their quantities. In fact, it is in its use of weights and measures that this *Antidotarium* stands out, as the author reduces the large quantities (from 10 to 30 pounds) shown in documents such as the *Antidotarium magnum* to a much smaller quantity (1 or 2 pounds); he also introduces the grain (*granum*), equivalent to 20 Salernitan scruples (*scripulum*), and the drachm (*dragme*).

Nicholas also gives new names to these recipes, regarding “their principal ingredients following the formula *dia-*”, “the effects they are designed to produce” or taking “their name from proper names, the alleged inventors or celebrated patients associated with the remedy” (Hunt, 1990: 14). These new names are still in use up to date with the exception of *electuaria*, *morsuli* and *trochisci* (Pocuca and Stupar 2006: 55).

This work had a great legacy, being translated into many languages (such as English, Spanish, French, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic or Middle Dutch) and used as a textbook in the University of Paris by 1270 and the University of Montpellier by 1309. As stated by Marriott (2010: 8), it was also made the official pharmaceutical guide in Naples and Sicily by Ferdinand II at the beginning of the 16th century. The first printed edition is dated to 1471 and the work continued to be in use until the 18th century.

As stated above, the work presented and analysed in this thesis will be one of three Middle English versions of the *Antidotarium Nicolai*. Although the name of the translator is not known, this Middle English version can be traced back to the 15th century. The Middle English text of this version survives in 7 manuscripts (Carrillo Linares, 2005: 72), including that used as the basis of the current edition, MS Glasgow, University Library, Ferguson 147. In the next section, a detailed description of the manuscript will be given.

1.2. Description of the manuscript

There are several existing templates for the description of manuscripts. The structure adopted here is widely used, and broadly in line with that in the most recent entries recorded in the Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries web-resource (for which see <https://medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/>, last consulted 19th January 2018).

1. The heading of this manuscript is “Glasgow, University Library, MS Ferguson 147”.
2. The manuscript is titled “Treatises of phisick” according to the catalogue at the Glasgow University Library.
3. It is thought to date from the early 15th century.
4. Its contents are as follows:

a. The division of the texts, the number of the first and last folios it occupies and the incipits and explicits are:

1. f1-55: I Nicollas ypreiede of summe men yn practisye of medycyne studye to hem that wolet... (f. 2) dispensacyon. Aurea Alexandria... of coldenesse.
2. f57-62
3. f63-91 beginning 'Medicyn for scabbis oþer for peyne. Take þe rote of horsehese...'
4. f92-158 beginning 'Here a man may se the virtuys of the erbis wyche be the hote ... take yt ouzt and drye it.'

b. The scribe omitted the f52^r and 56^{rv} by leaving them blank. Also, there are some deficiencies through lost or damaged leaves, for instance: folio 15 is broken, there are holes in folios 1, 2, 3 and 54 and a leaf missing after f121.

c. The list of contents may be subdivided as follows:

1. A translation of the alphabetically arranged Antidotary of Nicholas 'Aurea alexandrina-Zinzeber'.
2. f57-62 Sarum Calendar in Latin, in red and black.
3. f63-91 Medical recipes
4. f92-158 Medical recipes.

d. There was some material inserted at a later date, such as:

1. Recipes in English and Latin have been added in a 16th century hand.
2. Notes on fast days and recipes in English and Latin added in a 16th century hand.
3. f91 has recipes added in a 16th century hand.
4. Recipes for conserves and a charm on the flyleaf (f159) added in a 16th century hand.

5. (a) With regard to the materials used, the sheets are made of paper and parchment (sheepskin), the latter being used for the outside and middle sheets of each quire. (b) The dimensions of the leaves are 175x112mm.

6. (a) The number of end-leaves is CLIX folios in total, and the number of book leaves is 162 folios. There are modern flyleaves, one at the front and two at the end (f. 159 is a medieval paper flyleaf). (b) Regarding the pagination, it is

intermittently numbered in pencil based on a continuous sequence from page 1-159.

7. The collation formula would be: “1¹⁰ wants 1 leaf after 2-5¹⁰ 6¹⁰ wants 8-10, probably blank, after f. 56 7⁶ (ff. 57-62) 8⁸⁺¹ leaf after 4 (67) 9-12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 8 cancelled and supplied in parchment (f.119) 14⁸ wants 1 before f. 122+1 leaf after 4 (f.125) 15-16¹⁰ 17⁸⁺¹ leaf after 4 (f.154)” (taken from Ker).

8. The catchwords are written in same hand, positioned at the right end in black ink. The quires are 12-16 marked B-F at the end.

9. With regard to the pricking and ruling, the written space of each leaf is 122x80mm. The writing is below the top line and on the lines with just one column of writing. There are 27 long lines per page.

10. With regard to the *Ordinatio* (presentation of the text), there are paraphs (coloured in red), line-fillers, versals and litterae notabiliores (in red as well) within the text. The initials in red occupy two lines inside the text. The edges of the leaves are gold.

11. There are no ornaments, historiated initials, miniatures, or heraldic devices.

12. (a) The bulk of the material in the manuscript seems to be copied by just one scribe using an anglicana script (which can be observed by the short “r”, the three different “s”, tall, regular and 6-shaped, the almost circular “d”, the regular “r”, the round “e”, the figure-8 “g”, the flourished “w” and, often, double compartment “a”), with some non-anglicana features (for instance, single compartment “a”).

(b) Nonetheless, there are several annotations added by later scribes, such as:

1) 'Montague Durlacher Given to me by J Carpenter Esq 1841' written on the front flyleaf.

2) 'Conyers Purshull', which is written on f1 and f158, in a later hand than the main text.

- 3) A recipe written in English by a different hand in folio 52^r in the s. xvi.
- 4) A recipe written by a different hand in folio 55^r with a different script.
- 5) Recipes in Latin added by a different scribe in folio 56^{rv} in the s. xvi.
- 6) There are notes on fast days added in s. xvi and some recipes in Latin and English through the Sarum calendar in Latin section.
- 7) Recipes added in folio 91^{rv} in s. xvi.
- 8) Recipes for conserves added on the flyleaf, f. 159^{rv}.

13. Punctuation is rarely used in the manuscript.

14. There is evidence of correction as the scribe crosses out some words to write them correctly after that. Some examples are:

- to sey ~~medlure~~ medlure yt ys goode (page 8, front)
- al ~~spyces~~ of & of þe palate & of þ\e/ rof (page 12, front)
- of þe eres I ~~dispered~~ distempered on the (page 18, front)

15. There are marginalia made by later hands, including casual marginalia (see 12 above).

(a) Marginalia by later hands: Inscription on folio 36 above the lines. Another inscription on folio 43 next to a line. 'Conyers Purshull' is written on f1 and f158, in a later hand than the main text.

(b) Casual marginalia: There are additions of s. xvi in f. 158^v and 159^{rv}. Through the entirety of the *Antidotarium*, in the margin next to the capital letters there are lower case letters, the same as the capital ones, to help the decorator who will paint the letters afterwards. The cases where this characteristic is present are:

“d” next to the capital D in folios 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17.

“e” next to the capital E in folio 18, 19, 20,21

“f” next to the capital F in folio 25

“g” next to the capital G in folio 26

“I” next to the capital I in folio 27

“k” next to the capital K in folio 28

“l” next to the capital L in folio 28

“m” next to the capital M in folio 29, 30
“n” next to the capital N in folio 31
“o” next to the capital O in folio 31,33
“p” next to the capital P in folio 35
“q” next to the capital Q in folio 39
“r” next to the capital R in folio 39, 40
“s” next to the capital S in folio 41
“t” next to the capital T in folio 43
“y” next to the capital Y in folio 53, 54,55

16. Regarding the binding, between the 18th and 19th century a calf binding was added.

17. Secundo folio incipit: of Pe pacient.

18. This manuscript originated in England. It was kept in the library of John Ferguson, LL.D, who was a Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow. It was purchased by the University itself in 1921. There is no clear information about its earlier provenance other than suggested by the marginal notes, which makes reference to Conyers Purshull, an author in the 17th century, and Montague Durlacher, a surgeon chiropodist in the 19th century.

1.3. Analysis of grammar

This section includes an analysis of the text’s grammar, divided into noun phrases (including prepositional phrases), adverb phrases and finally, verb phrases, always exemplified with words/constructions from the text.

1.3.1. Noun phrase

In ME, noun phrases can function in several roles. They principally function as subjects and objects, although they can operate as complements as well.

- Pronouns

Personal pronouns found in the text are:

- 1st person singular: **I**
- 2nd person singular: **þu**
- 3rd person singular masculine: **he**
- 3rd person singular feminine: no tokens recorded
- 3rd person neuter: **yt**
- 1st person plural: **we**
- 2nd person plural: no tokens recorded
- 3rd person plural: **þei**

In this text, the object pronouns found are:

- 3rd person singular masculine: **hym**
- 3rd person singular feminine: **her**
- 3rd person plural: **hem**

In this text, we only find the following possessive pronouns: **his**, which is used for both the 3rd person singular masculine and the neuter; and the pronoun for the 3rd person plural, which corresponds to **hym**.

There are three indefinite pronouns in the text. Some of the indefinite pronouns that we can find are: **sum** (quantifier), **al/alle**, **euerych/eueryche**.

The relative pronoun appears as **wyche**. In Middle English, there was not always a distinction between “who(m)”, that refers to people, and “which”, that refers to things (Horobin and Smith, 2002: 94). It can be observed in the following example:

- Musa Onea yt haþe his name of þe autore þe **wyche** compowned yt ys good for [...]

- Determiners

The specific determiner or demonstrative includes singular (**þis/this, þat/that**) or plural (**þees/þese**). Definite and indefinite articles are: **þe/the** (definite) and **a/an** (indefinite). Other determiners include: **eiper/eyper, oþer** and **moche**.

- Numerals

Numerals are divided into cardinal and ordinal categories.

One: **furste** (ordinal)

Two: **twey, tweyen, tweye** (cardinal), **secunde** (ordinal)

Three: **thre** (cardinal), **þridde, þrydde, þryd** (ordinal)

Four: **ferthe** (ordinal)

- Nouns

Many words in the text come from Latin and share an ending in **-um** (**olibanum, carpobalsanum, cardamomum, opium, organum, serapinum, galbanum**). However, there are other common endings, such as **-e** (**cawse, kynde, rote, feuere, howre**) or **-nes** (**oldenes, wetteneþ, beterneþ, coldneþ /coldeneþ/coldeneþe, darkeneþ, strytenes**), the latter examples formed from a combination of adjective and the ending **-nes**.

In the text we find two endings in plurals. Usually the plural number is indicated by the addition of **-s** at the end of the word (**lycours, entreþs, herbes**) but, in certain words it is formed by adding **-es** (**þingees, manereþ, letuaryeþ, laxatyneþ**) or **-is** (**þingis, cawsis, licoris, membris**). There are also some irregular plurals such as **-n** plurals and mutation plurals (**children, eyzen, feet, men, wommen**).

In a few cases the gerund (= verbal noun), which ends in **-ynge**, is used (**þe þurynge of þe hony**). The gerund sometimes also ends in **-yng** (**ledyng, wastyng**) [check in context that these are gerunds?].

- Adjectives

We also find several adjectives. They are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify or describe: **moisty** place, **smale** farsynge, **whyte** peper, **gold** foyle, **blak** elebre ginger. Besides that, they also act as headwords in adjective phrases.

In this text we can distinguish the three degrees of adjectives: positive (**grate**), comparative (**more** gretter, **beter**, **strengore**) and superlative (**moste** **smalleste**, the **worse**, **whyteste**, **precyouseste**).

The Old English distinction between strong and weak adjectives, still demonstrated in (e.g.) the language of Chaucer, is no longer used in this text. Although there are a couple of examples that resemble weak adjectives in Old English (at þ\e/ **laste** camphor), as they end in -e and are situated between the definite article and the modified noun, there is not really a division between weak and strong adjectives (adjectives that usually do not possess a final -e and do not need an article or a demonstrative pronoun). Thus, the distinction had broken down in this text and we can find examples such as these:

- yt ys **goode** for ache of þe splene
- an **hote** pestelle (the strong adjective is 'corectly' used after an indefinite article, since the latter had not yet emerged in Old English)
- þe sede of **wylde** rewe
- for hym þat hauethe þe cardiacle & **yuel** stomak

1.3.2. Prepositional phrase

- Prepositions

Prepositions are words used to link nouns, pronouns or even phrases to other words within the same sentence. They are placed before nouns or noun phrases and are usually short words. Some examples of prepositions found in this text are:

in, with/wyþ, or, on, to, at, of, for, by fore, by, ouer, þoro3, towarde, fram/fro, by sydes.

1.3.3. Adverb phrase

- Adverbs

Many adverbs derive from adjectives (adding suffixes) and tend to end in -e or -ly/-lyche. In this text primarily we find adverbs ended in -lyche (profytabelyche, profytelyche, properlyche, meruylyche, stronglyche, wondurlyche, wonderlyche). There are a couple of examples of comparative and superlative adverbs, which are formed similarly to the adjectives: comparative (**more, lenger**) and superlative (**moste, beste**).

1.3.4. Verb phrase

- Verbs

Verbs can be divided into strong or weak verb forms.

Strong verbs have a change in the root vowel and have fewer endings, for example: take (take, takeþ, toke), bring (bryngethe, bringeþ, bryngyng), drink (drynkyþ, dronke, drynke), grind (grynd, grynde, gryndyng, y gronde), come (comeþ, comeþe, comethe, come), grow (groweþ, growe, growyng), or break (brekeþ, brakyng, brakeþ, broke, y broke). This type of verbs can be classified in seven different classes that have different vowel combinations. These will be described below:

-Class I: Verbs in this category are usually formed with the vowel “i” plus one consonant in the infinitive. The first preterite is formed with either “a” or “o” and both the second preterite and the past participle have an “i”. Some examples found in the text are: bytyng, dryueþ, y write.

-Class II: no tokens recorded.

-Class III: Nasal consonants affect the original paradigm changing “i” for “e” and “u” for “o”. These changes can be seen in the text with the following examples: **drynke**, **dronke** / **grynde**, **y gronde**. One exception within this class is the verb “**helpe**” as breaking does not affect “e” when it is followed by “l” + consonant: **helpeþ**, **helpuþ**. More verbs and variations found in the text in this category include: **founde**.

-Class IV: Verbs found in this class form their infinitive with “e”, the 1st preterite with “a”, the 2nd preterite with “e” again and the participle with “o”. An example of this class found in the text is: **brekeþ**, **brakeþ**, **y broke**. Another example found in the text is the verb “**come**”.

-Class V: no tokens recorded.

-Class VI: This category has its infinitive with “a”, the 1st and 2nd preterite with “o” and again, the participle with “a”. An example found in the text is: **take**, **toke**. Another example found is the verb “**draweþ**”.

-Class VII: As stated by Smith (2009: 117-118), in this class, there is a great variety of verbs with two common characteristics: a) Both the 3rd person preterite singular and plural have the same root-vowel, and b) both the infinitive and the past participle have the same root. Examples of this category found in the text are the verbs “**holde**”, “**growe**”, “**slepe**”, “**lethe**” and “**þrowe**”.

Weak verbs, by contrast, form the past tense with -d and do not have a change in the root vowel. The verb tenses we find in the text are: 1st person singular in the present tense ending in -e (**make**, **gadrye**, **þinke**, **kepe**, **compownde**, **vndurstonde**), 3rd person singular in the present tense ending in -þ (**suffy3eþ**, **tempereþ**, **cureþ**, **clepeþ**), 3rd person singular and plural in the present tense ending in -þe/the (**heleþe**, **sufferethe**, **suffyzeþe**, **sethe**), past tense which ends in -ed (**preued**, **required**, **weyed**, **corupted**, **chaufed**).

Old English weak verb classes were not differentiated into classes any more, except for the verb “**have**” that can be distinguished as the OE weak class III: **haueþ**, **haueþe**, **haue**, **haue**, **hauethe**, **had**.

As for non-finite forms, the present participle is formed by adding -ynge to the root of the verb (beþe keuerynge, beþ couerynge). The infinitive, as stated in Smith (2009: 82) “[.] may be regarded as the base form from which other parts of the verb paradigm can be derived”. It is formed with **to** plus the root of the verb (**to** sey, **to** make).

There are a few cases of passive voice in the text that are formed by the auxiliary verb ‘to be’ and the past participle of the verb (**ys** made, **be** vused, **be** resolved, **ys** seyed).

The past participle in Middle English was formed in different ways depending on the dialect. In this text, we find a past participle with the prefix “y” (**y** schape), this indicates that the manuscript’s dialect is the Southern, which will be further explained in the next section. There are two varieties of past participle present in the text: the ones that end in -ed (**y** pondred, **y** chaufed, **y** medled, **y** pured, **y** tempered), and the ones that end in -e (**y** grounde, **y** made, **y** drawe, **y** come, **y** prowed).

There are also some examples of modal verbs like should (**scholde**, **schul**), might (**myzt**), shall (**schal**), may (**mowe**, **mow**, **may**), will (**wol**, **woleþ**, **wolle**, **wolte**, **wolt**) or can (**kunne**). Modal verbs can be used as auxiliaries in the future tense, for example: **schal** be confected, **schul** be made clene.

Irregular verb systems include suppletion, that is verbs whose paradigms derive from two different etymological roots. Some examples are: **be** (be, ys, beþ, beþe, bethe, were) or **go** (goþe, gon, gothe, goþ, goeynge).

1.3.5 Dialect

There are in broad terms four different dialects in Middle English, which are: Northern, Midland (which can be divided in East and West), Southern and Kentish. In these broad terms, the text analysed is Southern in dialect-character. Compared with other Middle English dialects, Southern was the most conservative usage,

retaining some characteristics from Old English. This was due to its geographical location, since they had less contact with other forms derived from Old Norse in contrast to the Northern and Midland dialects.

The main characteristic that may be used to distinguish broadly the different dialects is variations in verb endings. Below are the most important variations in verb tenses in the Southern dialect (after Dickins and Wilson, 1961: 149):

Infinitive: binden
Present participle: -inde
Present tense: -eþ
Present plural: -eþ
Past participle: ybounde

As it can be observed, as stated by Dickins and Wilson (1961: 150), the endings of the plural present tense in the Southern dialect are derived from the Old English indicative forms, such as the 3rd person “-eþ”. Also, another characteristic is “the retention of the older form of the present participle” which “seems to be connected with the retention of a distinct form of the present plural” (Smith 2002: 118). The main difference concerning the past participle was that while in Northern and Midland dialects the prefix used was “ge-“ (although it was early lost) and a “-n” after the root of the verb, the Southern dialect preserved the prefix was “y-“ and did not add the final “-n”. Although it can be noticed that the prefix “y-“ is usually written separately from the rest of the verb, it does not clarify the area where it was written, as it was fairly widespread.

Another distinction is found in the pronouns. As it can be observed in the text, the object 3rd person plural “hem” is used in this dialect in contrast to the forms used in the other dialects such as: them (Northern). In the South, the “h” forms were preserved for more time as the use of the thorn was not that common in the beginning as in the Northern and Midland dialects, due to the influence of Old Norse.

Regarding sounds and spellings, the Southern dialect favours the affricate sounds (such as *ch*) in contrast to the Northern that tend to use sounds like <k> or <g>.

To help determine the dialectal area in this manuscript, a questionnaire has been generated with both the most common words and other unusual words or spellings to narrow the area. This questionnaire is based on that used for the Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (1986). The bracketing conventions are as follows: the word with most uses appears first and does not have parenthesis, a single parenthesis is used for words that appear in one third of the results. Consequently, two parenthesis are used for a quarter of the results and three parenthesis for those words with a rare form, appearing in less than a quarter of the results. Finally, a bracket square is used when the word appears only once in the text.

Questionnaire¹

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FORM</u>
The	þe (((The, the, þ ^e)))
This	þis (((This, this)))
These	[þees, þese]
That	þat (((that)))
Two	twey (tweyen, tweye)
Both	[bothe]
I	I
You	þ ^u (((þu)))
He	he
His (sg.)	his
Him	hym (((hyme)))
Her	her
It	yt (((it, hit)))
They	þei (((þey)))
Them	hem

¹ This questionnaire has been created with the help of e-LALME (A Linguistic Atlas of Late Medieval English)

Such	suche
Which	wyche (((wyche, weche)))
Each	eche
Many	[mony]
Man	man
Any	any
Much	moche (((moch)))
Were	[were]
Is	ys (((is)))
Was	was
Does	doþe ((doþ, dothe))
Goes	goþe (goþ) (((gothe)))
Shall	schal
Should	scholde (schul)
Will	wolte (((wol, wolle, wole, woleþ, wolt)))
Can	[kunne]
May	may (mowe) (((mow)))
With-	wt (((wyþ, wyth)))
To	to
From	fram (fro, from)
After	aft (((aftur)))
Then	þan ((þanne)) (((þane)))
Than	þan
If	ʒef
Or	or
Self	[sylfe]
þilke	þilke
As	as
Again(st)	a ʒeyn (((a ʒen. a ʒeyne, a ʒen, aʒen, a ʒe)))
Yet	[ʒet]
Together	to geder (((together)))
Before	by fore
OE hw-	wh-

Not	notn((nozt, nouzt)) (((ne + nozt)))
Eyes	yʒen (((eyʒen)))
Think	[pinke]
Work (vb.)	worche ((worcheþ))
There	þer
Where	where
pres. part. Ending	puttynge. ledyng
Little	[litol]
-es	-es (((-is)))
-ed	-ed
Might	[myʒt]
Through	þoroʒ
When	whan
First	furste (((first)))
Silver	siluer (Syluer)
Evil	yuel (yuelis, euel) (((yuelys, yuele, yuelle, yueles, euelys)))
Day	day (daye)
Days	dayes
Let	lete (((let)))
Was	was
Hold	holde
Clepe	clepud (((cleped)))
Hear	[heare]
Begin	begynne, by gynne, be gynne, bygynne; bygynneþ, by gynneþ, be gynneþ
Adv. -ly	lyche
-er	-er
About	[a boutte]
Above	a boue (((aboue)))
Afterwards	aft warde (((aftur warde, afterworde)))
All	al (((alle)))
Also	also
Among	a monge

Away	a wey (((a way)))
Before	by fore (((be fore)))
But	but
Down	don
Either	eyþ ((eyþer)) (((eiþer)))
Fourth	[ferthe]
Gather	[gadrye, gader]
Get	[gete]
Good	goode (((good)))
Great	grete ((grate))
How	how
Long	longe (((long)))
Make, made	make, made
Name	name
New	new (newe)
Old	olde
Other	oþ (((oþer, hoþ)))
Another	[an oþ]
Out	ouȝt
Say	sey (((say)))
Strong	stronge ((strong))
Take	take
Thus	þus
Three	þre (((thre)))
Third	þridde (((þryd, þrydde)))
What	what
Without	wt ouȝt
Worse	worse
-est	este (((est)))
-ful	[ful, full]
-ness	nes
Thus	þus

As a result of this analysis, it is noticeable that the dialect present in the text is colourless and non-standardised, as it does not present any remarkable features of a particular region.

1.4. Vocabulary

The aim of the vernacular translation was self-evidently to make the contents of the *Antidotarium* accessible, presumably to transmit university learning to an audience for whom the vernacular would be more accessible. Nevertheless, special vocabulary, notably of plant-names and ingredients, was unavoidable. Some of these names may be familiar to a modern reader, e.g. *dylle* 'dill'; others, however, will no longer be current, e.g. *clote* for present-day 'burdock'.

In the following section plant names and ingredients are listed in alphabetical order, in the form that they appear in the manuscript. These names are followed by the modern botanical classification, and then the modern vernacular name. The creation of such list aims to provide clarity for those readers who are not familiar with some of the names used for the herbs.

Plant	Botanical name	Vernacular name
Aaron	- <i>Arum maculatum</i> L.	Cuckoo-Pint
Agarik	- <i>Polyporus officinalis</i> L.	Agaric, Larch Agaric
Almand / almande / almaundes	- <i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch	Almond
Aloes (lignum)	- <i>Alöe</i> L. ssp.	Aloes
Aloes epatik	- <i>Alöe</i> L. ssp. esp. <i>succotrina</i> Lam.	Aloes esp. socotrine aloes
Alysaundre	- <i>Smyrnum olusatrum</i> L.	Alexanders, Horse-Parsley
Anacardi / anacardy	- <i>Anacardium orientale</i> L.	Anacard
Anyse / aneyse / anete	- <i>Pimpinella anisum</i> L.	Anise, Aniseed
Aristologia (rotunda / longa)	- <i>Aristolochia</i> L. ssp.	Aristolochia, Birthwort
Balsamite	- <i>Mentha longifolia</i> (L.) Huds.	Horse-Mint
Bayes	- <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	(Bay-)Laurel
Bayes of lorer	- <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Laurel-Berry
Bawme	- <i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.	Balm

Berberys / Berberyes / Barberis – <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	Barberry
Betayne - <i>Betonica officinalis</i> L.	Betony
Blac peper – <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.	Black Pepper
Blakberyes – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>caesius</i> L.	Blackberry/Dewberry
Blodworte - <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower, Bluebottle
Brasille - <i>Caesalpinia</i> L. ssp.	Brazilwood
Brere - <i>Rubus</i> L. ssp.	Bramble
Bryonye - <i>Bryonia dioica</i> Jacq.	White or Red Bryony, Wild Nep
Calamyte - <i>Calamintha</i> L. ssp.	Calamint
Camomylle - <i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Camomile, Mayweed
Campana - <i>Campanula</i> L. ssp. esp.	'Bellflower'
Camphur - <i>Camphora laurus</i> L. / <i>Dryobalanops camphora</i> L.	Lauraceous plant and/or its juice esp.
Canel / canell - <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume	Cinnamon
Cardamomum - <i>Sonchus</i> L. ssp.	Sowthistle
Cardiacle - <i>Leonarus cardiaca</i> L.	Motherwort
Carwey - <i>Carum carvi</i> L.	Caraway
Centorie - <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Rafn	Centaury, Christ's Ladder, Feverwort
Gerfoyle - <i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Chervil
Chasteyne /chasteyn – <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill.	Chestnut
Cherye - <i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Cherry
Citrilles - <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (thunb.) Mansf.	Water Melon
Citrine – <i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> L.	Houseleek
Clote - <i>Arctium lappa</i> L.	Burdock
Clowys / clowis - <i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> Thunb.	Cloves
Cockulle / cockul - <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corn Cockle
Colloquintida - <i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Schrader	Colocynth
Comfery - <i>Symphytum officinale</i> L.	Comfrey, Consound, Bruisewort
Comyn - <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.	Cumin
Cost maryne – <i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i> L.	Costmary
Coste / costi - <i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i> L.	Costmary, Alecost, Balsamita
Cowslope / cowslopus - <i>Primula veris</i> L.	Cowslip
Cucumeris / cucumerys - <i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucumber

Dauk / dauke - <i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Wild Carrot
Dodre / cuscute- <i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> L.	'Common Dodder'
Dragance - <i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i> Schott	Dragon Arum
Dylle - <i>Anethum graveolens</i> L.	Dill
Elebre - <i>Veratrum album</i> L.	White Hellebore
Elysaundre - <i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i> L.	Alexanders, Horse-Parsley
Enula campana - <i>Inula helenium</i> L.	Elecampane, Scabwort, Horseheal
Franckyn sense - <i>Boswellia thurifera</i> L.	Frankincense
Fenel - <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Fennel, Fenkel
Fenel (sede) - <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Fennel
Fetherfoy - <i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i> (L.) Bernh.	Feverfew
Fygus - <i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Common Fig
Galingale / galyngale - <i>Cyperus longus</i> L.	Galingale
Galle / galles / Gallia / galley - <i>Quercus</i> L. ssp.	Oak Gall, Oak Apple
Genciane / gencyan - <i>Gentiana</i> L. ssp. esp. <i>Lutea</i> L.	Gentian
Ginger - <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Ginger
Gladyn - <i>Gladiolus, Iris</i> L. ssp.	Gladden
Gladyn (rote of) - <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.	Yellow Flag
Gourdes - <i>Ecballium elaterium</i> A. Rich.	Squirting Cucumber
Gromyl / gromyly - <i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.	Gromwell
Hemlok (iois of) - <i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Hemlock
Henbane - <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane
Herty stonge - <i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> (L.) Newm.	Hart's-Tongue Fern
Horehounde - <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	White Horehound
<i>Ballota nigra</i> L. ssp. <i>foetida</i> Hayek	Black Horehound
Holy hocke - <i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Marsh Mallow
Hynd hale - <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> L.	Wood Sage
Lauryal / laurium /lawriol - <i>Daphne laureola</i> L.	Spurge Laurel
Lauryole (sede of) - <i>Daphne gnidium</i> L./ <i>laureola</i> L.	Fruit of the Laurel
Lettuce - <i>Lactuca virosa</i> L.	Wild Lettuce
Lorer - <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Laurel
Lorer (bayes of) - <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Laurel-Berry
Louache - <i>Levisticum officinale</i> Koch	Lovage

Lynsede - <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Linseed
Mandrake - <i>Mandragora officinarum</i> L.	Mandrake
Mastic – <i>Pistacia Lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
Maydynhere / maydyn her – <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Maidenhair-Fern
Mellilote - <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Melilot, Sweet Clover
Melonis / melonys – <i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Melon
Merche sede – <i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Seed of Wild Celery
Mercurialle - <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> L. / <i>annua</i> L.	Dog's Mercury/'Annual Mercury'
Mirre – <i>Commiphora myrrha</i> Holmes	Myrrh
Mogworte / mugworte - <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Mugwort
Morel / morell - <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	'Black Nightshade', 'Petty Morel'
Mulbery treo – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Mulberry
Mylle foyl - <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Yarrow, Milfoil
Myrtilles / Myrtillum - <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.	Bilberry, Blaeberry, Whortleberry
Netle - <i>Urtica</i> L. ssp.	Nettle
Netle (sede of) - <i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Nettle (seed)
Notemuges / notemugus - <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.	Nutmeg
Osmonde / Osmond – <i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.	Royal Fern
Origanum – <i>Origanum vulgare</i> L.	Marjoram
Oyle of olyue – <i>Oil of Oliva europaea</i> L.	Olive Oil
Peletre / Peletre of spaigne– <i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i> DC.	Pellitory, Pellitory of Spain
Penyworte - <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy	Pennywort
Persely - <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Nyman	Parsley
Planteyne - <i>Plantago major</i> L.	Plantain, Waybread
Polipodie - <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> L.	'Polypody'
Pomecitre / Pomesytre – <i>Citrus limon</i> L. / <i>aurantium</i> L.	Lemon/Orange
Pomegarnetus (Iois of) / pomegarnet (rynde of) - <i>Punica granatum</i> L.	
Pomegranate	
Porcelane - <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. / <i>sativa</i> L.	Purslane
Prunes – <i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Plum
Pulliol monteyne – <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.	Wild Thyme
Pulliol ryal - <i>Mentha pulegium</i> L.	Pennyroyal
Pyonye - <i>Paeonia mascula</i> (L.) Mill.	Peony

Radyssche - <i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Wild Radish
Rapes (sede of) – <i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	Turnip, Navew
Rede roses - <i>Rosa</i> L. ssp.	Anther or pollen-bearing organ of the rose
Rewe - <i>Peganum harmala</i> L.	Wild Rue
Rose - <i>Rosa</i> L. ssp.	Rose
Rose maryne / ros maryne – <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> L.	Rosemary
Rubarbe – <i>Rheum rhaponticum</i> L.	Rhubarb
Saffron / saffre - <i>Crocus sativus</i> L.	Saffron, Crocus
Sancdragon / sankdragon - <i>Daemonorops draco</i> Blume ex Schult.	Dragon's Blood (resin)
Saueraye / sauerye - <i>Satureia hortensis</i> L.	Savory
Sauge - <i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	Sage
Saundres (whyte) – <i>Santalum album</i> L.	White Sandalwood
Saundres (rede) – <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> L.	Red Sandalwood
Saxifrage – <i>Saxifraga</i> L. ssp.	Saxifrage
Scamoney- <i>Convolvulus scammonia</i>	Scammony
Scariol / scariole – <i>Lactuca serriola</i> L.	'Prickly Lettuce'
Sedewale - <i>Curcuma cedoaria</i> Rosc.	Zedoary, Turmeric
Serpentarie - <i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i> Schott	Dragon Arum
Seyn Iones worte / Seynt Iohns worte / Seyn Iohn worte - <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	St. John's Wort
Southeunwode - <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Southernwood
Sperage – <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagus
Spica celtica – <i>Valeriana celtica</i> L.	Celtic Spikenard
Spikenarde – <i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> L.	Spikenard
Spurge - <i>Euphorbia lathyrus</i> L. / <i>esula</i> L.	(Caper) Spurge
Squilles - <i>Urginea maritima</i> (L.) Baker	Squill, Sea Onion
Squinant – <i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> L.	Camel's Hay, Squinant
Staffisagre – <i>Delphinium staphisagria</i> L.	Stavesacre
Storax – <i>Styrax arbor vulgaris</i>	Storax-tree
Sucre - <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> L.	Sugar Cane
Surmonteyne - <i>Laserpitium siler</i> L.	Sermountain
Syngrene - <i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> L.	Houseleek, Sengreen

Tamaryndes - <i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Tamarind
Thyme - <i>Thymus serpyllum</i> L.	Thyme
Turbentyne - <i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> L.	Terebinth, Turpentine
Valerian - <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> L.	Valerian
Violet - <i>Viola</i> L. ssp.	Violet
Walnote – <i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Walnut
Warmode – <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> L.	Wormwood
Water lylve – <i>Nymphaea</i> L. ssp.	Water-Lily
Water of roses - <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	‘Celery-Leaved Crowfoot’
Whyt peper / white peper – <i>Eruca sativa</i> Mill.	‘White Peper’
Whyte popy - <i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.	White Popy
Wode - <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.	Woad
Wode bynde - <i>Lonicera caprifolium</i> L./ <i>periclymenum</i> L. (Perfoliate)	Honeysuckle,
Woodbine	
Wylde rewe – <i>Ruta graveolens</i> L.	Rue
Wylde sauge - <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> L.	Wood Sage
Wyldecoul - <i>Brassica oleracia</i> L.	Wild Cabbage
Yringes - <i>Eryngium</i> L. esp. <i>E. Maritimum</i> L.	Sea Holly
Ysope - <i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> L.	Hyssop
Yuy - <i>Hedera hélix</i> L.	Ivy

1.5. Conclusion

It has been my intention through this thesis to produce an edition with commentary which can lead to a better understanding of the Middle English version of one of the most important documents from the School of Salerno, Nicolas Praepositus’ *Antidotarium Nicolai*. Such study has been established by examining the most prominent features of the manuscript, from the grammar used to the different herbs and concoctions named.

The key research-outcomes from the thesis are as follows:

(1) The edition adds to the body of texts available for further research into medieval English vernacular medicine, a burgeoning field of study.

(2) The description of the manuscript, in line with current best practice, represents a useful model for extension to other texts in the collection. Much work has been undertaken on the Glasgow collections, but there remains a need for more detailed work; this thesis is a contribution to such research.

(3) The enhanced linguistic description is, as well as being a useful point of reference for further work, of value as a contribution to the study of how a Latin text was transferred to a vernacular culture. Although there is no absolutely secure connexion between linguistic localisation and a particular locality (except in the comparatively rare cases of an explicit contemporary localisation), the description of the dialectal character of such texts as the Ferguson manuscript allows us to 'place' the translation in relation to a particular regional culture,

(4) The catalogue and glossary of plant-names, along with the comparison with a standard later collection, is designed not only as a useful point of reference for this text but also as a contribution to the history of botanical pharmacology.

Through these research outcomes, this edition has attempted to both collect and expand the knowledge available and offer new insights to both medical humanities and philology.

2. Edition

2.1. Editorial procedures

The *Antidotarium Nicolai* exists in several manuscripts, dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. In this edition a methodology has been employed: the text is a translation from a Latin archetype. Translator and scribes of the Middle English text felt free to modify the text to adapt it to a particular need (for instance adding recipes or deleting them). Such patterns of revision were part of a larger tradition, that of vernacular medical translations and recipe collections.

The different versions of the translations of the *Antidotarium Nicolai* can be divided in three groups, as stated by Carrillo Linares (2005: 72). Group A (in which the MS Ferguson 147 is found), includes all of those that have a prologue in which the author states his name and containing a list ranging from 100 to 250 recipes alphabetically arranged, containing the name of the recipe, its etymological explanation, therapeutic properties, ingredients and measures, manner of preparation and also the method of administration; starting with Aurea Alexandria. Group B includes the texts but without the author's prologue, so the text begins with Aurea Alexandria. The number of recipes can amount up to one thousand or much smaller, depending on the version. However, the recipes comprise the following parts: name of the recipe, therapeutic properties, and ingredients and measures. Group C does not have the author's prologue and the elements of the recipes are the name, its etymological explanation and its therapeutic properties. The number of recipes in this group is around one hundred, starting with Aurea Alexandria.

2.2. Transcription procedures

This edition presents a graphemic transcription, which means that the manuscript's spellings are preserved but there are no distinctions between the different letter forms. This type of transcription is used in a diplomatic version of a text, as the one present in this thesis, "so that each text could be studied as close to its surviving form as possible" (Blake : 61). The following section has been written taking into account Robinson and Solopova's transcription guidelines for *The Wife of Bath's prologue* (1993).

The letter *i* is represented as *i*, although it tends not to be stroked; and sometimes *ij*; the letter *j* appears as the ultimate *i* in a Roman numeral where the manuscript has it as such, e.g. '*vij*'. The letter *ȝ* represents yogh in the same way that *þ* represents thorn. Letters *y* and *þ* look similar although they can be told apart if we look at the descender as *y* has a more curved one and the descender in *þ* is more straight. In the cases of *u* and *v* they are represented as written. The distinction between *f* and long *s* can generally be told apart as well as *c* and *t*, although in some

occasions it can be difficult to do so, such as at the end of the word. Minim letters are ambiguous in form, presenting problems in interpretation, so they are transcribed depending on context.

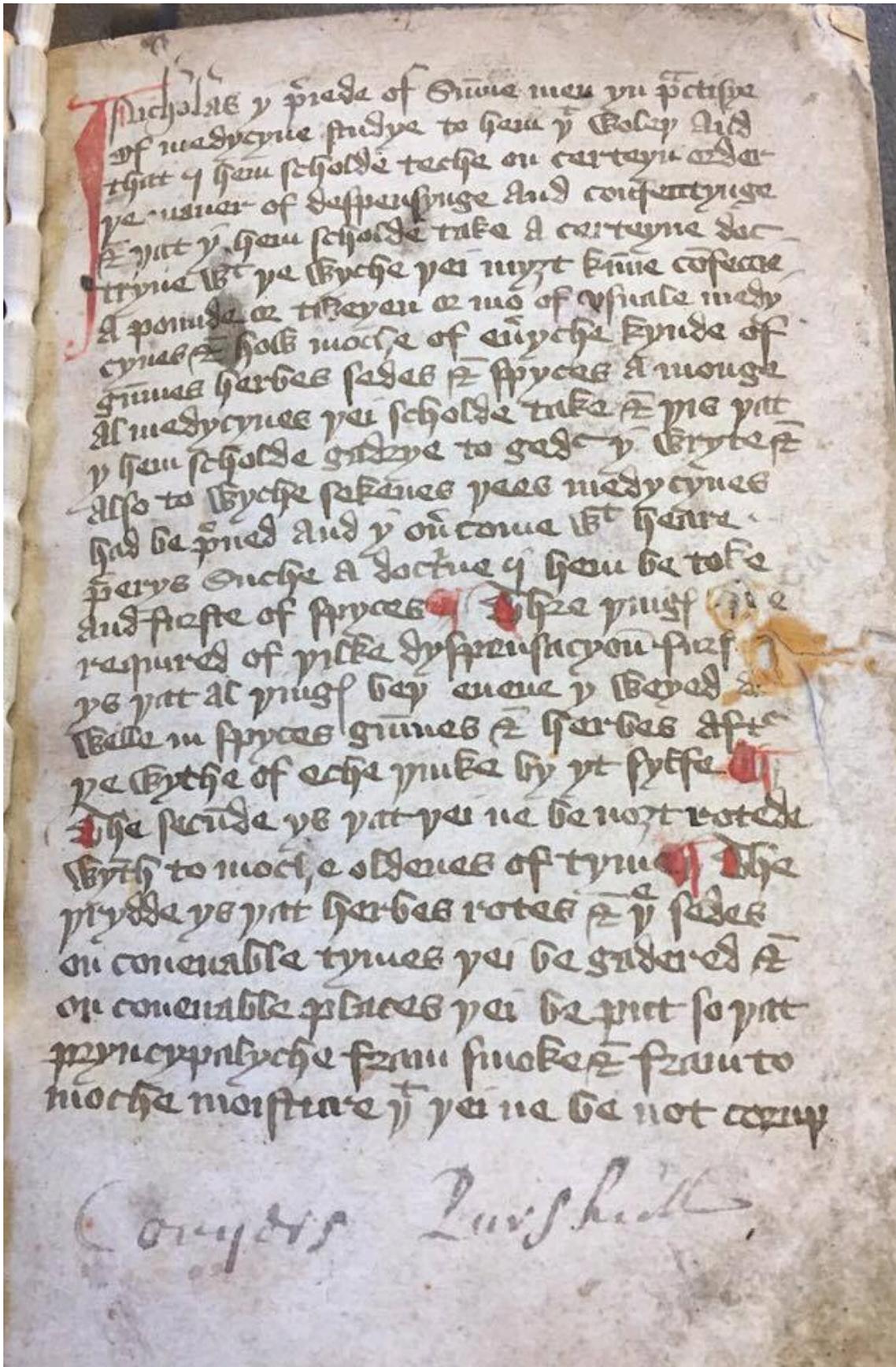
On account of editorial expansion there are some instances of final e in the text. Also, the curl after letters such as *r*, may be expanded to *e*, *er*, or *re*, so it is determined by context. Abbreviations like *p* crossed are used for “per” or “par”, as in *ciperi*; macrons are used over a vowel to abbreviate *m* or *n*, e.g. *womman*. Superscript letters indicate that the one before has been left out like *b^t* (*bat*) and *w^t* (*with*) and have been expanded, ^e superscript is often used with thorn to abbreviate “the” (*b^e*) and ^u superscript is used with thorn to abbreviate “thou” (*b^u*). The letter *p* with a loop stands for *pro*, as in *profytable*. The mark ⁹ at the end of the word stands for *-us*, e.g. *calamus⁹*. A final flourish in a word is expanded to *is*, or *es*: e.g. *þingis*. All the expansions in the text are signalled with underlining. The ampersand symbol appears in the text to abbreviate “and” and has been kept in the transcription.

With regard to the punctuation of this text, every symbol has been respected as well as the lack of symbols in the majority of the pages. The main punctuation symbol reproduced has been the pilcrow or paragraph mark (indicated in the text by ¶). There are a couple of examples of dots and commas that have been kept as well in the transcription as they represent an important pause that is not normally shown by the scribe, as well as the final dot. The letters that are represented between a backslash and a forward slash are letters that are superscripted in the manuscript, and the upper case letters have been preserved as written by the scribe, which are used mainly in proper nouns (i.e. the name of each recipe), and on occasion when the author wants to give emphasis to a certain noun.

Due to the diplomatic nature of this transcription, many features of the original document have remained the same in the transcription. Because of this, the expression [sic.] has not been used as it was not deemed necessary. Regarding the word division of the text, it is represented as it was originally intended. For example, the use of the past participle prefix *y-* is detached from the verb as it is

written in the document, which was of common use in some areas. As for the layout of the page, the blank lines have been added in the transcription according to those appearing in the original document. Thus, the line breaks have also remained the same for the sake of authenticity to the source document. In some folios of the manuscript, due to the use through the centuries, there are some small holes that render some words illegible. In some cases it has been possible to deduct the original word, and the missing letters were included between brackets, i.e. furs(te). Those words that were not clear enough to deduct, have been represented with underscore where the missing letter should be. Finally, there has not been any major insertions or deletions as the intention has been to represent the text as faithfully as possible.

2.3. Treatises of phisick : folios 1-55 (Antidotarium Nicolai)



Fol. 1r

Nicholas y preiede of summe men yn practisye 1
of medycyne studye to hem þat woleþ and
that I hem scholde teche on certeyn order
þe maner of despensynge and confecctynge
& þat y hem scholde take a certeyne doc
tryne with þe wyche þei myzt kunne confeccie
a pounce or tweyen or mo of vsuale medy
cynes & how moche of eueryche kynde of
gummes herbes sedes & spyces a monge
al medycynes þei scholde take & þis þat 10
y hem scholde gadrye to geder y wryte &
also to wyche sekeneþ þees medycynes
had be preued and y ouercome with heare ·
pererys suche a doctrine I hem be toke
and furste of spyces ¶ Thre þingis ___e
required of þilke dyspensacyon furs(te)
ys þat al þingis beþ euene y weyed a___
welle in spyces gummes & herbes after
þe wyche of eche þinke by yt sylfe ¶
The secunde ys þat þei ne be nozt roteþe 20
wyth to moche oldenes of tyme ¶ The
þrydde ys þat herbes roteþ & þ\e/ sedes
on conenable tymes þei be gadered &
on conenable places þei be put so þat
pryncypalyche fram smoke & fram to
moche moisture þat þei ne be not corrup

Fol. 1v

corupted in a moysty place ¶ In the con
fectynge also þre þingis beþ dyuysed þat
ys to sey þe purynge of þe hony or of
the sucre & smale farsynge of þe pondre 30
and of þe syrup þe decocton to þe con
sumption of þe witter and after þe decocton
boylunge ¶ In þe purynge of þe hony
or of þe sucre tweye þinges beþ to
actendynge þat ys to sey þat yt ne be
not to moche as ht suffyzeþ yt ys nozt
ellys to sey bote at þe pondres of þe
spycerye be wel & gadered to geder &
y kept , , ¶ ffor þre cawsis hony & Sucre
or son of hem beþ put on medycynes 40
f(ur)ste ys to kepe þe medycynes for
___y for alle oþer lycours hony & Sucre

__r on of hem ys able to kepe medycyns , ,
 The secunde cawse ys for yt ys clensynge
 The þryd cawse ys for with his Wettenes
 yt tempereþ þe beternes of þe ponderys
 þe sarsynge of pondre on twey maneres yt
 schal be do furste on letuaryes moste
 smalleste and on laxatynes & oþer medycyns
 more gretter ¶ This doctryne ys monyfold
 and zef yt be profytablyche y do profyfe
 lyche yt wol worche & put in þ\e/ body

50

Fol. 2r

of þe pacyent & ellys yt wol worche the
 worse also yt ys to wyte and profytable
 how moche þei schul resevue of eueryche
 kynde to þe medycynes of spyces her
 bes sedes gomme and also certain buggig
 lyzt preys & mesurable dispensacyon

Aurea alexandria yt ys cleped aurea
 of gold alexandria of Elysaundre þe
 perfytyste phicycian y founde properlyche
 yt ys good for al euel of þe hed of cold
 nes moste whate to al rewmatyke re
 unynge don þe weche comeþ don fro
 þe hed to þe eyzen þe nosterlys & the
 chekyn & to al greuaunce of al ly(m)es
 þe wyche ys made of þe same hunter be
 yt zef þe pacyent whan he goþe slepe
 with hote weynne ¶ Take a sary þ\e/ wyche
 þe wyche ys lyche yuy carpobalsanum

60

henebanesede of eche ij dragmes &
 half clowis opium murier ciperi of eche
 ij dragmes bawme canel maces sede
 wale ginger cost maryne rede corelle
 cassia lygnea ewforbe dragant oli
 banum storax calamy\e/te spica celtica
 mew cardamomum Surmonteyne , ,

70

Fol. 2v

zeuefeyesede saxifrage dilesede of eche
 a dragme lignum aloes rubarbe alipe - -
 muscate castor spikenarde galngale
 opoponac anacardi mastik brymston -
 pionye yrynges rosez thyme pullyol
 ryalle þe rote of gladyn with þe zelow
 flore aristologia longe genciane the

80

rende of mandrake camedreos va
 leryaij bayes of lorel ameos dauk
 longe peper whyte peper silobalsamy car
 wey amomy persely sede louache sede
 rew sede wylde persely sede & of eche
 half a dragme gold foyle Syluer foyl
 margerye perles þurlede & amþurlede
 _ssis de corde cerni .id est· þe boom of the
 hert of on hert of eche xiiij corne
 wyght schanyng of yuery calamus
 aromatikus peletre of spaigne of eche
 ix corne wyght hony or sucre as moche
 as suffyzeþ be be yt zeue on þe maner of
 an auellane whan þe pacient goþe to –
 slepe with hote weynne

90

Adrianum yt ys cleped of adryan Em
 Emperore of rome þe wyche yt com
 pownde yt ys goode properlyche to alle

100

Fol. 3r

euel of þe hed of coldnes & to greuance
 of þe eyzen & to darkenes of hem & to
 the mygrayne ¶ Take opium theobaicum
 iij dragmes cassia lignea henebane sed
 Of eiper dragmes ij scrip\u/les & half ew
 forbe whyte peper of eche ij dragmes &
 vj corne wyght & þe þridde perte of acorne
 of whete surmonteyne merche sede
 of eche a dragme & half a Scripule &
 ij corne wyght maces origanum dragant
 of eche ij dragmes bawme storax cala
 myte saffre silobalsamy Elysaundre sede
 ciperi carpobalsamy of eche a dragme vj
 corne wyght lasse fenelsede ij scripules &
 ix corne wyght calamus aromaticus ij scripu
 les ij scripules & ij corne wyght canel –
 spikenarde cost maryne reupontici pel
 letre a cori . id est· þe rote of gladyn with the
 zelow flore dauke anyse of eche half a
 dragme & vj corne wyght castor half a
 dragmes serapinum roses gowlsede car
 damonium amomy þe sede of whylde rew
 ameos of eche a dragme & iij corne - -
 wyght cassia fustula a dragme and summe
 men puter\e/ to a dragme of wyld sage - -
 hony \or/ sucre as moche as suffyzeþ be yt

110

120

Fol. 3v

zeue with hote weyne in þe wyche sauge
hathe be y sode lüne in þe maner 130
of an auellane be yt zefe to hem þat
haueþ\e/ þe feuere quarteyne with decocton
of gencyanor wylde rewe by fore
the howre of acces be yt zef alsoo
to þe pacyent þat bygynneþ to haue
the ston with whan in þe wyche gro
myle of saxifrage haþe be sode lüne

ACarystum with ouzt nombur yt ys
vndurstonde yt ys goode for stry 140
tenes of þe breste þe wyche comethe
of þe coldenes yt ys goode for hem
þat beþe asmatic & arteriatic & to hem
þat cowgheþ & to hem þat haueþ the
flyx of þe flewme ¶ Take coste - -
maryne galbanum opium ysope feng\e/t
fengrec of eche a dragme spykenarde
saffrure coral Sirabalsanium cassia fustula
cassia lygnea calamus aromaticus renpon
tici mirre storax calamite opoponat
dellium gumme armonyac olibanum sti 150
cados spica celtica sowþerenwode
a cori .id est· þe rote of gladyn with þe - -
zelow flore a sary .id est· grounde yuy braccei

Fol. 4r

.id est· brasille yrys .id est· þe rote of gladyn with
the blew flore þe flore of þe holy hocke - -
sqyylles baye leues peletre amomi anyse
psillium danc louache sede fenel sede
whyte papie sede longe peper whyte
peper flore of holy hocke of eche ij scri
pules enula campana a dragme and 160
half blak elebre ginger of eche a scripule
hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ be
vsed with weyn y chaufed

AThanasia that is to sey nozt dedlyche
yt ys goode properlyche for flux of
blode of wommen y zeue with lois of plan
teyne þe wyche furste schal be grounded
vp on a grynd ston with a molore with lapis
Sanguinaris Suche a ston as men bur
nesscheþ gold & Syluer so longe þat þe lois 170

waxie alrede as blode with þe wyche be
 þe medycyne distempered & be yt zefe a
 zen flux of þe wombe also meruylyche
 yt assettyþ þe wyche also distempred
 on þe same maner y cast on þe nosterlys
 yt staunuchep flux of þe blode of þenose
 Take canel cassia fustula of eche iij
 dragmes & vij corne wyght saffre squi
 nanti storax calamyte surmonteyne

Fol. 4v

betayne henbane seed merche sed danc opium 180
 anyse of eche a dragme & half & iij corne
 wyght spykenarde maces castor mirre
 lapis sanguinaris sauke dracon rede
 corell munmye .id est. þe flesche of a low y
 dryed coste maryne hole armonyac þe
 rote of comferye asary .id est. asara baccara
 þe rynde of mandrake þe rynde of po
 megarnet pulliol monteyn þe leues
 of bayes mew long peper persely sed off
 eche half a dragme hony or sucre as
 moche as suffyzeþ þe quantite þer of 190
 ys iij dragmes with þe loys a boueseyde
 yt ys goode for lyentia dissetia & diarria

Alcalcolon þat ys to sei a goode by
 gynynge be yt zef to hem þat haueþ\e/
 scherpe feuere3 with sirupe or hote water
 or cold water be yt zefe to hem þat haueþ
 þe feuere terciane or double terciane with
 ij scripules or iij of Rubarbe & with water
 y chaufed y distemperit meruylyche yt wor
 cheþ zef yt be dronke be yt zef also to 200
 hym þat haueþ heete of þe yzen of co
 leryke smoke & of a scherpe feuer &
 to hem þat bethe lyuersyke in the lawys

Fol. 5r

be yt zefe with loys of Scaryol or of fenel
 or with the decocton of capill veneris
 Take mirabolanis citrine rebulyne þ\e/
 rynde of hem & of eyþer vj dragmes mi
 rabolanus yndi vij dragmes violet flow
 rys þe sed of porcelane of eche half an
 ounce mirabolanys bellerici & embelici 210
 of eche a dragme & viij corne wyght

mastic ij dragmes & scripule tamaryn
des iiij ounces þ\e/ flore of water lylve ber
berys Rubarbe of eche a dragme and
iiij corne wyght þe pulpe of cassia fus
tula iiij ounceꝝ þus yt ys y confyted in
ij pounde of water be þer buylede an ounce
of vyolett tulle þe water be sum what a
sette þanne be þer þe water y stryued þanne
after warde be yt put fro þe fuyre & of 220
the Same water take as moche as nedyþ
to mollefye þe tamaryndes & þe cassia
fustula & þane lete stryue hem bothe
þoroꝝ a stryuoer & put to a pounde & half
of sucre & boyle yt to the consumpcion
of the water þanne put to the pulpe of
cassia fustula & tamaryndes & þanne a
zenwarde boyle yt to þe consumpcion
of þe water & zef þ\u/ wolte wete whane
yt ys y sode y now put a drope þer of 230

Fol. 5v

on a marbulston & zefe yt clenethe as
hony þanne put yt fram þe fuyre &
lete yt put in þe pondre of þe spycye
a boue seyde with a spater or a sklyce wel
sterynge tulle þei be encorporede to
geder þe quantyte ys iij dragmes

Antamaron that ys to sey a zeyn deþ
yt ys for cephalargia litargia &
to hem þat bethe stomatike Scyatyke
potagre & nefretyke & to hem that 240
trauaylethe on þe matrice & to hem
þat beþ dyscoloered & to hym þat wyþ
þicke & þynne flewm bethe trauayled
& to hem þat mowe nouzt defye hermote
þe flewm & þe colore yt purgeþ & wa -
tryssche humores with ventosite , , Take
aloes epatic or cicotrine .v. dragmes &
half & vj corne wyght mastic ij scri
pules & vj corne wyght mastic ij scri
pules & vj corne wyght saffre a drag 250
me asary ij scrypules & .v. corne wyzt
yreos a dragme aaron dragonce of
eche a dragme & ij corne wyght aga
ryk colloquentida Sal Nitrum ewforbe
castor of eche ij scripules & .v. corne
wyght hony or sucre as moche as

Fol. 6r

suffyzeþ be yt zeue an Eue on the
maner of a chasteyne

Antitodum Emagogum .id est. boote or
remedie a zeyne euel þat ys to sey 260
ledyng a wey menstruel blode yt ys
goode for mony yuelys of wommen the
matrice þe wyche by vse ys not y - -
purgede meruaylyche yt purgeþ by
nethe yt sleþe ded þinge on þe wombe
yt draweþ ouzt & after childe berynge
þat at may not gon ouzt meruaylyche
yt purgeþ & to helthe yt bryngethe
the ston on þe bladder yt brekeþ and
purgeþ the vryn yt helethe þe stranc 270
gurye yt heleþ the chansynge of þe
lyuer & guawyng of þe splene & to
al þe entrels gret helthe yt zefeþ
& to yuele dyffymge of þe stomake &
yt heleþ hem þat mowe nozt with holde
her mete þe flewme stronglyche yt
bryngeþ ouzt & yt heleþ hem þat bethe
coleryke yt ys good for hem þat beþ
nefretyke & ho so drynkyþ yt he schal
gete helthe yt prouokeþ þe emoroydes 280
yt openeþ al þe yuelys of al þe body

Fol. 6v

hyt draweþ ouzt ded childe & oper materies
out of þe wombe þe bledder yt pur
get þe stomake yt comforteþ & chan
sethe þe nys no strengore bote to wom
men þan þis antitodum þe wyche ys
profitabull for hem wher fore yt ys - -
goode to be warr to hem þat sufferethe
þe Emorydes or þe flux of the men
strues or dissintia , , Take asary amo 290
my acory þe sed of arache fenel sed of
eche a scripul & vj corne wyght anyse
ij scripules aristologia longa mogwort
cassia fustula of eche ij scripules dauk
ij scripule feþerfoye ij scrypules & vij
corne wyght blac elebre a scripule -
bay leues a scripule & half & iij corne
wyght lycorys a dragme lupynes ij

dragmes myrre ij scripules & xiiij cor
 ne wyght alym de plume ij dragmes 300
 verthes ij dragmes peletre ij drag
 mes & xiiij corne wyght oroby .id est. drag
 a dragme Elysaundre sede a scripul blac
 peper ij dragmes & vj corne wyght pyo
 nye a dragme & vij corne wyght the
 sede of rewe ij dragme squynante
 a scripul & xiiij corne wyght merche

Fol. 7r

seede saneyne of eyber a dragme & xiiij
 corne wyght clowys ij scripules the
 rote of caperis comyn of eyber a dragme 310
 hony or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ be
 yt zef on þ\e/ quantite of a gret walnote
 after a bathe with hoothe water of þe pacie\n/t
 he with ouzt feuere þan schal zef yt with olde
 weyn - -

Blanca yt ys clepud for yt purget
 whyte humores þat ys to sey flew
 metyke humores yt ys goode also for hem
 þat blerye yzede & for swellynge of þe
 yzen & watryssche yt ys goode also for 320
 hym þat haueþ the palsey & þe quakyng
 & faldyng yuel ¶ Take turbentyne
 opoponac galbanum a safetida serapinum
 castor antimonyum brymston bdellium aspal
 tum gumme armonyak storax lyquide the
 flesche of a leon y dried diagredium ew
 forbium agaryk colloquentida blac elebre
 pollipodium peletre squynant peucedanum
 asary ciperi pionye betayne camedreos -
 pulliol monteyn amomy louache sede 330
 rewe sede sank dracon of eche a drag
 me canel clowys mastic cardamomum
 anyse fenel sede bawme of eche half
 a scrypul ambre . v corne wyght hony

Fol. 7v

or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ zef iij drag
 mes þer of with weyn in þe wyche sauge
 or cowslope haþe by sode ynne yt may
 be zeue & Eue with þe same weyn in the
 maner of chasteyne 340

BEnedicta yt ys clepud for of alle
 men þat ys reseued yt ys I bles
 sed zef yt be zef to hym þat haueþ en
 fyrmyte a zeyn þe goute artetykepo
 dagre zef yt be of coldenes yt purget
 þe reynes & þe bledder ¶ Take turbit
 sucre of eche ·x· dragmes diagredium
 hermodactules roses of eche vj dragmes
 clowys spikenarde saffre ginger saxifrage
 blak peper amomi persely sede reet merche sed 350
 sal gemme galyngale maces carweyfe
 nel sede speragi brusci gromoly of eche
 a dragme hony or sucre as moche as suff
 fyzeþ be yt zef orlyche with hote water on
 þe maner of chasteyne & an Eue with weyn

Ciminata alexandrina þat ys to sey p-
 pondre for saws ¶ Take comyn ij
 ounces canell iiij ounces canel sucre
ginger of ayþer ij ounces clowys spy

Fol. 8r

kenarde notemuges blak peper maces 360
 of eche an ounce lygnum aloes carda
monium of ayþer half an ounce confecte
 yt with water of roses

Confecton alipe muscate alipa þat ys
 to sey ~~melure~~ medlure yt ys goode
 for chyldryn þat bethe asmatyke & that
 haueþ straytnes of þe breste & to hem þat
 mowe nouzt with holde milke þer of ys
 made beste sen syng þe wyche kynges
 & emperores in her schapelis & yt gothe on 370
 moste precyonus medycynes of lettuaryes
 Take lapdanum y purede iiij ounces fyn
 storax calamyte an ounce & half storax
 Rubie an ounce lygnum aloes iij dragmes
 ambre a dragme camphur a scripulle-
 muske half a scripule water of rosez as
 moche as suffyzeþ confecte hit þus on

the hote somer dayes take storax caksto
 rax calamyte storax Rubie & lapdanum
 on a vesselle on þe sounne y couerede with a 380
 spinal clothe þat yt toyche nouzt þe pondre
 and þat þe sounne may þurlye þoro3 the
 clope and whan þey beþ a lytylle y mol
 lefyed to þe sounne put hem on a mortar

Fol. 8v

sumwhat y chaufed & grynde hem so longeto
geder tylle þer come to blak colore þanne put
to pondre of lignum aloes & grynde hem
to geder & þe camphar also after warde –
grynde muske in iiij ounces of water rosez
and of þis water euer more weete a mable
ston euermore stranglyche rellynge with
a smore borde on þe stone euer puttyng
to þe water for clefyng to þe stone by
sydes a st~~o~~ softe fuyre or ellys on þe hote
sounne tylle yt haue dronke vp al þat water
in þe wyche muske hay be resolued þanne
euer more spryngyng on þe stone and
þanne make þer of smalle ballys on þe quan
tite of a cherye & kepe hem welle on a
vesselle wel I stopped

390

400

COnfeccio gallye muscate þis confection
goþ in to precyous medycynes & letu
aryes ¶ Take mastic ij ounces gumme
arabik an ounce camphur a scrypul be
al þe wel y grounde & y sarsed smalle
& trociscus þat ys to sey rounde ballys
on þe quantyte of a cherye þer of y schape
on þe schadow & whan þei bethe welle y
dried grynd hem smalle & be þei medlede

Fol. 9r

with iiij uncis of olium sambucinum .id est. oyle y
made of þe flores of elleru & þanne boyle
hem ouer þe fuyre to þe halfendere with þe/ pondre
of þe spycye after nempuede wel I grounde
& y sarsed ¶ Take canel clowys notemugus
of eche a dragme & a half and after warde
take a quantite of water of roses y medled
with muske þer: & make þer of trociscus with þine
hondys

410

COnfecton nere þus yt ys y made ¶ Take
ambre orientel or occidentel an ounce
lignum aloes iiij dragmes muske half a
scripul camphie :v. corne wyght þus yt
ys confected take a zife a strayuore of sum
clope or canefas þat þer be non hool þoroz
for þickenes & þer put to ambre lyquefye &

420

whan yt ys lyquified be yt put fro the
 fuyre þan put to lygnum aloes smale y
 pondred & y sarsed & þanne muske & at þ\e/
 laste camphur eueryche smale y pondred
 by hym sylue and þanne with þine hondrys – 430
 dylygentlyche y malaxede be yt y –
 drawe & trociscus þer of y made yt ys goode
 to ache of þe matrice zef þe womman res
 seyne smoke þer of by þe neþerer pertyes yt
 chaufþ & confortþ þe matrice and yt
 makeþ þe matrice al redy to conseyue

Fol. 9v

and yt ys þe precyouseste Sence ther ys

Diamargariton yt ys of tewye kyndes
 of margerye perles wyche goþe þer
 ynne yt ys goode for hem þat haueþ þ\e/
 cardiacle & to hem þat haueþ sorowe & to 440
 hem þat haueþ febulnes of þe hert and
 of þe stomake & moste what to hem þ\t/
 beþ wastede & tisyke ¶ Take canelle
 clowys spykenarde galyngale lycoris
lignum aloes trociscus of diarodon & - -
 drawe of eche a dragme & half notemu
 gus maces alypte muscate sedewale
 rubarbe storax calamyte of eche an
 dragme margerie perles þurled & vn 450
 þurled ginger ossis decorde corny scha
 vynge yfere blancebisance of eche half
 a dragme muske ambre cardamomum
 louache sede se in basiliconis v osmini
 de sede of eche a dragme ij corne - -
 wyght hony or sucre as moche as suf
 fyzeþ be yt zef on Somer with water of ro
 ses & on wynter with weyne erlyche and
 at mydouernone

Diacomeron þat ys to sei bryngyng
 a man fram deþ to lyue yt ys 460
 for hym

Fol. 10r

ffor hym that bethe asmatyke feblenes
 þe tisyke & al febulnes of þe stomake –
 feble lendeue yt amendyþ yt prouokeþ
 lecherye & yt fulfyllþ al þinge the

wyche diarodon Iulij makeþ mensyon
 Take antifolij .id est. þe grete clowys wych
 ys founde a monge oþer clowys ginger of
 eche vj dragmes & a half þe flesche 470
 of datu tamaryndes galynge spykenard
 sedewale costi pletre rede corel dra
 gant remponticy spyca celtica ana
 cardi date stoness anyse dylle sede car
 pobalsamy þe bayes of Iumperi a dragme
 & ij scripules & ix corne wyght whyte
 peper blak peper longe peper of eche ij - -
 dragmes ij scripules & viij corne - -
 wyght lymaylle of golde & of siluer
 of ellys golde foyle & siluer foyle ossis 480
 decorde cerin of eche ij scripules and
 viij corne wyght ambre a scripule hony
 or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ zef þer
 of iij z erlyche & an Eue with weyne

Diamoron yt haþe his name for yt ys
 made of beryes yt ys goode for al
 causes of þe roof of þe mouþe & of þe
 þrote yt rereþ vp þe zookselle of the
 þrote whan yt ys a falle & dryeþ hu
 morys ¶ Take beryes of þe mulbery 490

Fol. 10v

treo half a ponde blakberyes of þe rede
 brere a ponde hony as moche as suffyzeþ
 muste or new weyn iij ounces þus yt ys
 confected ¶ Take loys of þe beryes &
 þe muste with þe hony y pured & boyle
 hem ouer softe fuyre tulle yt begynne
 to be þicke on þe maner of a þicke
 syrupe & put yt vp on a clene vesselle
 and whan yt ys nede gargsryse yt on
 þe mouþe towarde þe place þer þe sore ys 500

Dianthos yt ys clepud for yt ys make
 of þe flores of þe rose maryne yt
 ys goode for hem þat beþe sory slendre
 þe cardyacle þe tisyke & yt comforteþ
 hem þat beþe keuerynge ouzt of zheare -
 sykenes ¶ Take Ros maryne iij -
 ounces roses violet licorys of eche vj
 dragmes clowys spikenarde galingale
 notemuges canel ginger Sedewale maces
 lignum aloes cardamomum dylle sede of 510

eche iiij scripules hony or sucre as moch
as suffizeþ be yt zefe erlyche & at myde
moron with cold lycore to hem þat bethe
feuerys & to hem þat beþ nozt feuerys with weyn

Diasaturion yt ys clepud of the bal
lokes of saturyon þat ys to sey reringe

Fol. 11r

of vp mannus pyntylle be yt zefe pro
perlyche to hym þat suffereþ ache of
þe reynes yt prouokeþ lecherye mer
uyolyche & Swyfyng y loste be any
taryenge cause yt restoreþ with ouzt
any taryenge ¶ Take þe ballokes of
Saturion al grene past euepes yrynges
nucis Indice rotes of Skyrwytes pynes
ymoundede of eche ij 3 & half þus yt
Schal be confected eueryche schul be
made clene by hym sylue & smale I gie
grounde & þanne take as moche hony
or sucre þer to as nedep & lete yt boyle
and at þe ende of þe boylunge put
in þe ponderys a boue seyð with vij - -
corne wyght of muske y tempered with
water of roses at þe laste be put þer
Ynne & so put yt vp on a clene vessel
and zef þer of a sponful with swete weyn

520

530

Diaprunys or damacenon ys made of
of plummes wyche men clepeþ da
macenys yt ys goode for scherpe & ouer
scherpe feuerys wyche bethe clepud
causen smocha & oþer on þe bygynnyng
of þe sekenes ¶ Take new plumes
of damacenys a goode quantyte &

540

Fol. 11v

put hem on a clene bason or on a panne
& put so moche water þer to þat þei mowe
be couered & late boyle hem ouer þ\e/ fyre
& hale ouzt þe water & strayne hem
þoro3 a cloþe & þanne take an ounce and
half & lete boyle on þe same water of þ\e/
seþinge of damacenys þanne drawe
ouzt þe vyolet & put a quantyte of
þe water þer of on ij li of sucre & a pounde

550

of þe pulpe of þe damacenys & lete
 boyle to geder tulle yt bygynne to be
 þicke þanne put to an ounce of cassia
 fustula & a dragme of tamaryndes
 y dissolued & I strayned by fore with the
 for seyde water of þe boylynge of þ\e/ plu
 mes euer more with a spatire or a sklyce
 wel sturyng after warde þe pondre
 of þis spycye be ouer spurgede , , Take
 saunderys whyte & rede spodium rubarbe
 canel of eche iij dragmes violet roses
 scariole sede berberyes Ioys de lycorys
 dragant of eche ij dragmes Semer me
 lonis cucurbite citrilles cucumeris y –
 mounded of eche a dragme zef eche
 howre of the daye with ouzt dyagredium
 & zef ze wolle make yt laxatif in euerych
 ponde þer of put viij scrypules

560

Fol. 12r

of diagredium & zef þer of on þe maner
 of a chasteyne with hote water erlyche

570

Diaprasium yt haþe his name of an - -
 erbe I clepud horounde þe ys put
 þer lüne more þanne of any ober spycye yt
 ys goode moste what for coldnes of
 þe breste & stopyng þer of & al coldnes
 of þe brayne & vnkynde hete of þe yzen
 al spycies of & of þe palate & of þ\e/ rof
 of þe mowþe & a zeyn al spycies of þe
 breste wyche comeþ of coldnes & yt
 heleþ wondurlyche þe goeyng doun

580

of þe roof of þe mowthe whan yt ys
 falle ¶ Take grene horehounde v . . .
 dragmes & half dragrant pynes y
 mounded almandes y pared þe flesche
 of datys fat figus resouns of coreus of
 eche iij dragmes & half canel clowys
 notemuges maces lignum aloes galyngale
 sedwale ginger spykenarde lycorys ren
 ponticum anacardy storax calamite
 mastik myrre galbanum turbentyne yreos
 arystologia longa whyte peper anyse dille
 sede merche sede elysaundre sede saxifrage
 of eche ij dragmes hermodactules –
 organum peucedanum squinante cardamo

590

Fol. 12v

cardamomum blac peper carwey louache
sed trementylle of eche a dragme & half
& ij corne wyght carparys gencyane
of eyber ij dragmes bawme diptanum
pulliol ryal peletre sauerye Semer ba
silyconis .id est. ofmound pyone longe peper
amony whylde persely sede of eche a
dragme & ij corne wyght & þe þridde
perte of a corne wyght silobalsamy danci
of eche half a dragme muske ambre
ossis decorde cerni hony or sucre as
moche as suffyzeþ be yt zef with hote
weyn in þe wyche ysope hay be I sode
ynne & dragant 600

Diaolibanum yt ys seyde for why olibanum
goþe þer ynne þe terys of þe yzen strong
lyche yt strayneþ þe ache of þe mygrane
& of þe yzelydes yt heleþ ¶ Take castor
opium henbane sede of eche iiij dragmes
cassia fustula ij dragmes & ij scripules
maces saffre olibanum of eche ij drag
mes repontici amomy of eche a drag
me & ij scripules mirre a dragme &
half spikenarde peletre ewforbe whyte
peper of peper of eche a dragme hony – 620

Fol. 13r

or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ be yt zefe
with weyn y chaufed in þe wyche olibanum
and sauge haþe by sode ynne þe squinacie
yt cureþ with decocton of tysane

Diarodon abbatis yt ys y seyde diaron
of roses abbatis for a abbot compowned
yt be yt zeue properlyche to hem þat beþ lyuer
sede on þe lawnes tisyke & etike & on
þi cardiacle þe wyche suffreþ of hete &
to hym þat beþ couerynge of longe lastynge
sykenes ¶ Take saundres whyte & rede
of eche ij dragmes & half asary spikenard
mastik cardamomum saffre lignum aloes
clowys galyngale galia muscata anyse
fenel sede canel loys de licoris rubarbe
sem basiliconis barberis scariol sede por
celane sem melonis cucurbite citrilles 630

cucumeris y mounded of eche a scripule
ossis decorde cerni margerie perles of
eche half a dragme sucre roses Candy 640
of eche an ounce & iij dragmes camphur
a scripul vij corne wyght muske iij
corne wyght & half yt be zefe wyþ
syrupe of roses or with water of roses
erlyche and at midomoron

Fol. 13v

Dlapienidion yt ys I seyde of penides
the wyche goþ þer lune more þanne
of any oþer spycye yt ys goode for alle
yuel of þe loungene & to hoosnesse
of þe voys .id est. come of dryenesse & tsysyke 650
Take penides xv dragmes & half
pynes y clensed almaundes I pared
whyte popy sede of eche iij ~~drag~~
dragmes & a scripul canel clowys
Ioys de lycoris dragant gumme ara
byk amydoyne semen melonis citril
les cucurbite & cucumeris y mounded
of eche a dragme & half camphur
þe þridde parte of a dragme sucre or
syrupe of violet as moche as nedep 660

Dlaciminum yt haþe his name for
þer goþe more þer of þer lune þan
of any oþer spycye yt ys goode princi
palyche to þe breste & a zeyn colde
nesse of þe stomake & a zeyn wynde
and ventosite of þe entrels yt ys
goode for hym þat be feuerons & to hym –
þat haueþ þe quarteyn , , Take comyn
a day by fore y leyde on fuse & I dry
ed viij dragmes & a scripule canel 670

Fol. 14r

clowys of eche ij dragmes & half ginger
blak peper of eche ij dragmes & .v. corne
wyght galingale sauerye calamytes
of eche a dragme & xiiij corne wyght
longe peper a dragme spykenarde note
muges anyse of eche ij dragmes &
half hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ
be yt zeue aftur mete

Dlacastoren yt ys seyde of castor the
 wyche goþe þer Inne yt ys goode 680
 for þe faldynge yuel in þe swonyng
 & for þi mygryme yt a mendeþ the
 palsey of al membris yt dissolueþ þe
 enpostum of þe splene & of þe lyuere &
 al sekenes þat groweþ of s. coldnes
 Take castor myrabolanis of eche iij
 dragmes a corne wyght & half lasse
 mirre ewforbe of eche a dragme &
 xiiij corne wyght aloes a scripule &
 half a corne wyght lasse maces anti 690
 monium peletre lycoris dragant calamus
 aromaticus sal niter galbanium squinant
 opoponac spykenarde sarapinum note
 muges cassie lignea longe peper white
 peper & blak peper sylobalsamy corpoba

Fol. 14v

corpobalsanum colloquintida reupontici - -
 storax calamyte ginger canel of eche a
 dragme & ij corne wyght staffisagre
 danc fenel sede persely sede storax rubia 700
 sankdragon olibanum cardamomum
 agarik mastik sal armonyac sedewale
 anyse of eche ij dragmes & ix corne
 wyght sauarye ysop merche sede sur
 monteyne bayes of lorel cost wylde
 persely sede camodreos pullial ryal -
 origanum balsamite osmond sede þe lois
 of wyldecoul y dried asary sauge - -
 roses bdellium of eche xiiij dragmes
 carparis a xj corne wyght peucedanum
 warmode of eche vij corne wyght a 710
 nacardi saueyne gencyane þe rynde
 of mandrake of eche a xj corne wyght
 yreos iij corne wyght hony or sucre as
 moche as suffyzeþ be yt zef on þe quan
 tite of an auellane for euelys of þ\e/ hed
 with þe seþinge of hynd hale to hym þat
 beþ lyuer seke with þe seþinge of war
 mode or herty stonge for hym þat beþ
 splenetyke with þe seþinge of caparis
 or calamyte to hym þat beþ nefrytike 720
 or on þe ston with þe seþinge of gromyl

Fol. 15r

alysaundre or saxifrage be yt zeue won
derlyche & let þe pacient faste tille hi non

Diacastum yt ys goode properlyche for
hym þat beþe splenetyke & on the
dropesie & lencoflewme þe wyche ys
with ouzt trauayle of heete ¶ Take -
anyse asari of eyþer ij dragmes & ij
scripules squinant blak peper mirre
of eche ij dragmes & half rubarbe 730
safre aristologia rotunda of eche a drag
me & ij scripules cost a dragme and
half canel cassia lignea of eche a drag
me & half & ij scripules hony or sucre
as moche as suffyzeþ be yt zeue with
decocton of carparis or herty stonge
an Eue & at morowe

Dlayris of þe rote of yrys yt ys
clepud yt ys goode to hem þat
beþ haske or hoose & on þe cougze þ\e/
vois y loste yt restoreþ zef yt be colde 740
nes ¶ Take yris an ounce pulliol ryal
ysope lykerys of eche vj dragmes - -
dragant almandes y pared pynes -
canel peper ginger of eche iiij dragmes

Fol. 15v

ffyge_ þe flesche of datis reysons of co
rens of eche iiij dragmes & half storax
rubes ij dragmes & half hony or sucre
as moche as nedeþ be ytzeþ with weyn hote

Diacalamentum yt ys goode of calamen 750
tes yt ys goode properlyche to al
yuelis of þe longen of coldenes most
what to hym þat beþ in alde age yt ys
goode for þe cougze of colde cause
& to hym þat haueþ þe quarteyne zef þei
vsed , , ¶ Take calamyntus ysope blake
peper surmonteyne persely sede of eche
iiij dragmes & ij scripules louache
sede a dragme merche sede a dragme
ameos olibanum canel ginger of eche 760
ij 3 hony or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ
be yt zeue after mete or after soper

Diacomdion hit haþe his name of

blac papie wyche goþe þer lune
yt ys zef to hym þat beþ uesche wom
bed & mostwhat to hym þat haueþ dis
sintia þe wyche ys a kynde flux with
reyn water in þe wyche spodium haþ\e/

Fol. 16r

by sode ynne or with water of roses &
to hym þat haueþ lyentia with weyne 770
I sode ¶ Take xiiij hedes of blake
papie nouzt to grene ne to drye -
roses ij dragmes & half saffre lycoris
acacia of eche a dragme a dragme
myrtilles .id est· hoortene an ounce to
corell whyte & rede Sumac sauc dra
gon letuce flore of holy hocke of eche
ij scripules porcelane sede half a
dragme þus yt ys confectyd be þe
hedes of þe papie I put on so moche 780
reyn water þat þei be couered & lete hym
be so iij dayes & on þe same water lete
hem boyle to þe þridde parte & þanne
be þei strayned & on þe water þer of
be þer put a pounce & half of mel
mirtillum & in suche hony be þei mede
led & þanne in þe ende of þe decocton
be þe ponderys a boue seyde ¶ The
confecton of mel myrtillum ys suche 790
Take ij pounce of hony despumed
& put þer lunne a pounce of þ\e/ loys of
hoortis .id est· billeberie & be yt I strayned
and I boyled to þ\e/ consumpcon of þe loys

Fol. 16v

Diasene yt hathe his name for
þer goþe more þer of þer lunne þan
of any oþer spycye yt ys goode for hym
þat bethe melencolyc & sory & to hym
þat haueþ þe cardiacle & wowdenes
Take sene an ounce cardamomum
clowys galyngale lignum aloes ma 800
ces longe peper ginger sedewale spyke
narde notemuges of eche iij dragmes
auellanus .id est· parched a pounce selk y
brende ij scripules lapis lazulia drag
me sucre v dragmes be yt zefe with water
in þe wyche sene haþ\e/ I ley enfuse al nyzt

Diapapauer Take Lois de licoris
 dragant gumme arabik of eche .x.
 drames whyte papie sende penides
 of eyper xx dragmes swete almande 810
 y pared x dragmes amydone þe sede
 of quynces porcelane of eche .v. drag
 mes þe sedes of melonys cucurbites
 citrilles cucumerys y moundede letuce
 sede þe sede of hockys of eche ij - -
 dragmes tempered with syrup of violet

Fol. 17r

Diadragagantum calidum yt ys goode
 to hym þat haueþ þe coug3he of
 colde flewm & to hym þat mowe not
 reche ne þrowe ouzt þe glat & to 820
hym þat beþe asmatik lyuer syke &
 to hym þat pypeþ with lüne & to hym
 þat may not welle fesche her brethe
 & to alle streytenes of þe breste the
 stomake yt comfoteþ þe digestyon
 yt procureþ , , Take dragant þre dayes
 enfuse in water a ponde ysope iij drag
 mes almand pynes lyused of eche iij
 dragmes fencrek canel of eche ij drag
 mes licoris & Lois de lycoris of eche 830
 half a dragme hony sucre as moche
 as nedep be yt zef on þe maner of
 a walnot with hote lycore to hem þat bethe
 feuerons & with weyn to hym þat bethe nozt feuerus

Diadragantum frigidum yt ys goode a
 zeyn al yuel of þe longgyn the
 wyche comeþ of þe hete mostwhat to
hym þat beþ tyryk & etik & pleuretik
 and to al cowg3he þ\e/ wyche of heete
 & to al harn\e/sse of þe tonge & of þrote 840
 and yt schal be zef to þe pacient

Fol. 17v

lete yt be holde so longe on þe mowthe
 tulle yt be dyssolued sum what , , Take
 whyte dragent ij ounces whyte gumme
 arabyk an ounce & ij scrypules amydon
 half a drame lycoris iij dragmes pe
 penides iij ounces þe sedes of melo ,

mys citrilles cucurbites & cucumerys
y mounded of eche ij dragmes cam
phur half a scripul sucre \œr/ honyas or
hony as moche as nedep 850

Dlacitoniton yt haþe his name of .
quynces of þe wyche yt ys made
of yt procureþ digestion yt with holde the
vomyte brakynge & castynge yt a men
dethe ventosyte of þe entrelys yt ma
keþ goode colore & yuel colore yt reperay
ellyþ yt ys goode also to hem þat haueþ\e/
to moche dissolucion & most what to dely
cions men good oder & safore & wondurlyche 860
yt comfortep ¶ Take quynces & kut hem
on iiij pertyes & gader ouzt þe curnelles
& barboyle hem on water & streyne hem
þoro3 a canfas on þe wyche stryuynglout
.id est. pulpe , , Take iiij pounce sucre or hony
a pounce & half & let þanne lete hem

Fol. 18r

boyle wel ouer þe fuyre euer more wel
steyuyng sturyng with a spater or a
sklyce tulle yt be gynne to be þicke 870
and whan yt ys as þicke as bredlym
put fro þe fuyre & put ynne þe pondre
of þis spycys aftur nempned with a spa
ture euer morre sturyng & spueryng
vp on ¶ Take canel a ounce & half ginger
an ounce peper licoris galyngale of - -
eche half a ounce clowys notemuges of
euery iij drames spykenarde lignum aloes
maces cardamomum of eche ij dragmes
Sedewale an ounce & þan put yt vp yn a vessol 880

Esdra seyde for esdra þe prophete yt
furste compowned yt ys goode properly
che & hym þat beþe melencolet & to hym
þat haueþ euel talent to mete yt ys
goode also peple þat etep coles dawes
of walles & schulles of eyryn & oþer trofe
lys & to to moche coldnes of þ\e/ brain y
zef with hote weyne on þ\e/ quantite of auel
lane yt ys good for þe rodeuesse and ache
of þe eres I dispered distempered on the 890
same maner & an oygntede & to douzte
fulle beryng of chylde of a womman zef

Fol. 18v

hyt be dispered distempered with loys of - -
mogworte of or of sauayne a noy guted
to eyper sede fram þe uanele dounwarde
to an olde & moystye cowg3he y distem
pered with loys of tysane or amydoyne &
to alle chappes of þe lypes zef þei be
an oygnd oygtede þer with yt ys goode also
a zeyn bytynge of venemous bestys - - 900
adderes taddes apes wowde houndys
& oper yt ys goode also a ~~zeyn bytynge of~~
venemous for hem þat bethe a poysude
or envynemed with bytynge of venemus
bestus þere yt be iiij zere zef yt be dronke
with wynne or be boyled with wyn or with
the loys of myntes distempered & vp on þ\e/
wounde an oygntede , , Take alipta
myrre sucre leues of rew merche sede -
camedreos fengrek of eche a dragme 910
& half & vij corne wyght schanynge of
ysere rewe sede wylde sauge pulliol -
monteyne balanstie .id est· þ\e/ flore of punne
gornet of eche a dragme vij corne
wyght & half canel clowys casperis
pulliol rial sowþrunwode persely sede
blacke peper date stonys of eche ij scri
pules & corne wyght galyngale ginger

Fol. 19r

saffre dort anacardy leet þe reynde of
mandrake acory thyme ysope flore o 920
holy hocke sem basiliconis daut fenel þ\e/
sede of hockes þe berye of olyue goode
olde weyn of eche half a dragme halfe
a scripule of a corne wyght bawme -
saffre oryentelle maces cooste gallia
muscata calamus aromaticus cassia fus
tula mirabolanus indorum spica celtica - -
silobalsamy dragant corelle whyte &
rede storax castor opponac bdellium ~~aspal~~
aspaltum galbanum turbentyne triacle mas 930
tyke adrianum þe multe of a coste þ\e/ wombe
of a coote reupontici astrologia longa
asari hermodactyles mei þis peletre y
roos peuce danum genciane epithime
mogworte violet tera _ sigillata bole

armonak þe leues of pomesytre law
 ryol myntes fanelene degras carpobal
 samy aneyse amony whyte papie sed
 of monde þe sem of rewe on gardens
 bayes of lorel sancdragon loodeston 940
 lapys agapis ossis de corde cerni
 petelum olium mucellum of eche a scripule
 & þ\e/ iij perte camphur ambre iuer geri
 perelys þurbed vupurled blartebisacur

Fol. 19v

flore of ellerye storax calamyte Serapinum
 soufre vif antimonium gumme armonat a
 casie bethomce water lylve ypoquestidos
 þe leues of holy hocke þe flore of elean
 dre ewforbe valerian here honunde - -
 brymston warmode elysaundre ewforbe 950
 tominkerse sede cardamomum dille sede
 kockel louache þe sede of sytrilles longe
 peper blac peper uermelon þe ys lois of
 wyldoul y dried aqer vitis \þe/ water of a
 vyne ys but & þane a viole of glas:
 I hanged vnder nethe & lete dropyep on
 of eche a scripule & ij corne wyght
 litarge amidoyne opium theobaycum ca
 lamus aromaticus henbane sede of eche
 vij corne wyght hony as moche as suf 960
 fyzeþ be yt zeue an Eue with hote lycour
 om þe maner of an auellane

Electuarium ducis ys of an abbot on
 court þe wyche compowned this
 letuarye for nede of duk Robert yt ys
 good for in digestion & ventosyte of þ\e/
 stomake & of þe entrels & to. ache of
 þe boctokes & for yuele of þ\e/ stone Take
 aneyse ij dragmes & xv corne wyght
 lycorys mastik of eche iij scripules & 970
 v corne

Fol. 20r

v. corne wyght camedreos ginger canel
 galyngale fenel sede of eche a scripule
 & v corne wyght calamyntys cassia lig
 nea peletre whyte peper longe peper squi
 nant ciperi danc yreos amomy maces a
 sari of eche a scripule spykenarde saffre

gumme arabyk dragant dylle sede calamus
 aromaticus quibybe clowys carpobal
 samy louache sede elysaundre sede Iunperi 980
 Sarmonteyne pecca filon ·id est· fynelued gs
sperage sede ameos mew þe sede of netle
 þe sede of pomycitre a cori þe rote of
 sperge rupontici rubarbe notemuges
lignum alors sem basiliconis gromyly
 saxifrage melonis citrilles cucurbites
 & cucumeriys persele sede ben album ben ru
bium storax calamyte cardamomum of eche,
 .v· corne wyght penides a ounce & ij scri
 pules & half heny or sucre as moche as 990
 suffyzeþe

Electuarium pliris þat ys to sey a medy
 cyne fulfilled yt ys goode for hem
 þat beþ malencolec & sory & to moche
 feblenes of þe stomake & yt reperileþ
 þe muynde of þe hert yt scherpeþ þe
 wytte yt ys goode for þe faldynge euel
 & to al feblenes of þe brayne , , Take

Fol. 20v

canel clowys lignum aloes galingale no
 temuges ginger spodium squinant ciperi 1000
 roses violet of eche a dragme & xvj
 corne wyght maces licorys storax ca
 lamyte mastik balsamyte cardamomum
 longe peper murcylls ·id est· hoortene the
 rynde of pomecitre of eche ij scripules
 & storue with ben album ben ruben co
 rrelle whyte & rede se __ brent of eche
 ij scripules ij corne wyght & half musk
 viij corne wyght & half camphur .v·
 corne wyght hony or sucre as moche 1010
 as suffyzeþ be yt zefe erlyche & an Eue
with syrup of roses to hym that bethe
 feuerons & to hym þat beþe not feuerus with wyn

Electuarium desucto rosarum yt haþ\e/ his
 name of þe same Iois of roses yt
 haþe be preued a zeyn þe hote goute &
 þe red colre yt purget & hem þat beþ
 keuerynge fram sekenessez þat ys to sey co
 tidian & þe tercian yt purget with ouzte
 greuance & þe remanaunt of yuelle 1020
humeros wyche be lenep stronlyche yt

dryueþ ouzt ¶ Take sucre loise of roses
of eyþer vj scripules spodium iij dragmes
diagredium iij dragmes camphur a . .

Fol. 21r

dragme temperi yt on þe maner of a le
tuare on bullynge ouer þe fuyre be
yt zeue with hote water of þe maner of a
chasteyne on þe hie morowtyde

Electuarium philliticum of þe sede sillium
yt ys cleped yt ys preued a zen 1030

þe red colre yt ys goode for tercian and
a zen þe scherpe feuers to hym þat bep
lyuer syke & on þe lawunes þus ytys
confected sillium smale I grounde iij
dragmes put lune seþe hote watur
iij dayes aftewarde be yt streyned on
þe maner of mustilage be þer put iij ounces of
scamoney sucre iij ponde & so lete hem
lye to geder iij dayes afterwarde be yt
y sode & fram þe fuyre & put þe pondre
of þes spyces & put þer on ¶ Take saun
derys whyte & rede spodium loise licoris
of eche a dragme & half rubarbe dra
gant gumme arabik violet herberis of
eche half an ounce scariole sede porce
lane of eche iij dragmes in somer be yt
zeue an eue & ellys after þe furste slepe
yn wynter a bouthe mydnyght euery tyme
with hote water in þ\e/ maner of a chasteyne 1040

Fol. 21v

Emplastrum apostolicon þat ys to seye 1050
a harde confecton yt ys good to make

smale þe emposton þer a wounde haþe y
be & for þe ache þer of on what pertye of þe
body so þat yt be yt draweþ ouzt also a
takle istiked on a membre ¶ Take ly
targe vij ounces newe zelow wax colo
phome of eche an ounce gumme armonyac
lapis calamynary .id est· calamyne of euerych
vij dragmes mastik olibanum þe lood
stone of eche half a drame turbentyne 1060

galbanum bdellium mirre ws vstun crocus
ferri lunayll of cropore diptaun aristo
logia rotunda verd gres opoponak of

eche iiij dragmes þat ys confected the
galbanum armonyak & þe opoponac sum
what to quantite be þei put on weyn al
nyght þat þei be couered & on þe morowe
be þei boyled þat þei relente on þe fuyre
& þoroz a strayuore be þei strayned & a
zenwarde boyle þei be to the consumpcon
of þe weyn & þe letarge in tos malle
est pondre & bryght be yt I boyled on
oyle suffizentlyche on a panne or on
a cawdron be þei distempered & vp on

1070

Fol. 22r

the fuyre be yt put & lete yt boyle so
longe euer more with a sklyce euer more
sturyngge tylle yt be gynne to wax
þicke on þe maner of wax & a non put
to þe wax & whan þe wax ys molte put
to þe colophome mastike olibanum and
myrre & þanne bdelium & visens quercunis
& þanne turbentyne & þanne remenye
yt fro þe fuyre & þanne lyttille & lyttille
be þe gummess & put ynne & þe verd
gres & þe oþer euer more sturyngge with
þe spatertille yt be gynne to wax rede
& þane þe diptan & aristologia rotun
da & þanne caste yt on water & worche yt vp

1080

Emplastrum Ceroneum yt ys goode for ache
of þe spandes & of þe breste of cold
nes & zef cold humore make þidurhis
discurs merualyche yt vndop yt undope
& emplastred þe enposton of þe splene
yt mollyfeþe yt ys good also to hym þat
bethe on þe dropesye of cold cause & of
þe lyuer also y put vppon yt a cocte moch
of coldenes of þe matrice ¶ Take pyche
wax wel I clensed of eche ij ounces &
armonyac turbentyne colophone - -
saffre of eche an ounce & iiij dragmes

1090

1100

Fol. 22v

aloes olibanum mirre lapdanum of eche an
ounce opoponac galbanum storax cala
myte mastic alym of eche vj dragmes
storax rubee bdellium of eche iiij drag
mes þus yt ys confectid Sapinum armo

nyac opoponac & galbanum sumwhat I
brused be þei put on weyn & be þei a ray
ed as yt ys sayde in a postolicon & be
þei boyled tulle þe mydel of þe wastyng
of þe weyn on a basyn or on a panne
ouer þe fuyre ~~put yn þe þe pyche~~
& þanne after warde whan yt by gynneþ
to boyle ouer þe fuyre put in þe pyche
wel I clensed with a spater euer more sturyng
tulle yt be molte & þan put to þe wax
& whan þe wax ys molte put to colo
pone storax & lapadanum & þan after
warde olibanum & mastic & þan mirre
& bdellium & þan turbenteyne & þan þ\e/
alym & þe lytarge & þan whan yt ys
I sode y now be yt put yn to cold water
þanne drawe yt ouzt fro þe water with
þyne hondes tulle al þe water be gon
ouzt þan put yn whyle yt ys hoothe
poudre of aloes & lete þinne hondes
be an oyngted with oyle de bay þanne
lete yt lycke vp þi saffre with malaxyng

1110

1120

Fol. 23r

þinne hondes and oyngted with the
same oyle & make rollerys

Emplastrum oxiracroceum yt haþe his
name oxi of þi vinegre & croceum
of þe saffren yt ys good principalyche
to bryche of bonys & to al ache of þe
membris þe harde enpostum in what
partye of þe body þat yt euer be yt
mollyfyed a zeyn & dissolueþ where
olde curgeamis of salerne vsed non
wax of eche 3 ounces turbentyne –
galbanum armonyac mirre olibanum
mastic of eche an ounce & dragmes
saffron a ounce in þis maner yt ys made
þe galbanum & þe armonyac sumwhat y
to brusede be þei put in vinegre alle
nygt on þe morow put yt ouer þe fuyre
tulle yt be lyquifyed & þanne streyne
yt þoro3 a stryuore & est soue put yt
ouer þe fuyre a zeyn þat þe vynegre be
sum what I wasted þan put yþ ynne
þe pyche & whan þe pyche ys lique
fied put in þe wax & whan þe wax

1130

1140

1150

ys y molte put ynne colophonye &
panne þe turbentyne & þan mastic
olibanum & myrre with a spater euer more

Fol. 23v

sturyng & þan at þe laste whan yt ys y
sode y nowe buylde yt in cold water and
þane drawe yt ouzt fram þe water & wryng
yt with ynne hondes and a oynted with olium
laurium þan put þe pondre of saffre vp on
& gobetis y made þer of be þei kepte

Emplastrum to wyldnes of schabbe Take 1160
solffre vif a ponde pyche ij ponde
wax iij ounces oyle as moche as nedep
& confecte yt to geder & vse yt in þe sunne
or in þe baþe with a oingtyng - -

Electuarium laxatium frigidum cophonis
Take sillium ij ponde sucre or hony &
~~half~~ ij ponde & half scamoney iij drag
mes gumme arbik porcelane maces ly
coris rubarbe dragant saundris white
& rede spodium schanyng of yfre scariol 1170
sede roses of eche an ounce confecte
yt þus þe sillium day & nyght tempere
yt with reyne water þan streyne yt stronge
lyche þoroz a canefas þan boyle yt so
longe with þe stryunge þer of put þre oun
ces of diagredium þan boyle yt so longe
tylle þe substans rerye hym selue vp
on þe vesselle put yt þanne in þe mortar

Fol. 24r

sondenlyche menyng medlyng to 1180
þe pondres of þe spycye a boue seyde
þan put to pondre of sillium y dried.
ouer þe fuyre a pound an half

Electuarium dulce þe wyche ys goode
for þe goute archetik podagre palsie
sietica collica passio & for þe ston Take
sene ginger longe peper & blac canel clo
clowys peletre of eche v dragmes
sal gemme fenel sede carpobalsamy
persely sede spica celtica of eche a drag
me saxifrage silobalsomy gromyl - - 1190

elysaundre sede bruske speragi cardamo
nium maces galingale hermodactules
of eche ij dragmes ginger a dragme
& half diagredium iij ounces rubarbe
pollipodie of eyber iij ounces sucre or hony
as moche as nedethe

Electuarium frigidum Cophonis yt purg\ t/
þe rede colore yt heleþ þ\ e/ tercian the
symple & þe double yt vndope consti
pacion of coler be yt zefe to hym þat
beþ scherpe feuerons to purge þe matie
& to remouep constipacion , , Takee
saundersys whyte & rede White papie

1200

Fol. 24v

sede ameos funitre dragant sene ly
corys gumme arabik porcelane sed
rubarbe spodium amodeyne schanynge
of yfre fenel sede of eche an ounce
myrabolanus emblicus ij ouncez
berberys an ounce & half þus be yt
confectede take maydyn her seterac
Nenufar violet & damecenys & boyle
hem on water & þanne after warde striue
yt & on þilke stryuyngbe þe þer tempered
ij pounce of silium al daye & nyght
smale y pondred & dragant smale
y pondred iij dragmes with oyle of
roses wel y froted þan put to sucre
iij pounce & whan þat ys do put hym
ouer þe fuyre euer more wel sturyngbe
with a sklyce tille no þinge þer of a byde
on þe þanne but þat yt clenþe on þe - -
sklyce & þanne put on a morter of brag
al & with a pestyl of yryn be yt wel y
grounde & at þe laste be þe powdres
a boue sayde y put to & zef þ\ u/ wolte
porge melyncolye put a wey þ\ e/ my
rabolanys & more quantite of Sene
& zef þ\ u/ wolte make yt a zen wynter
put a wey þe spodium & leþe to canel
& squinant of eyber an ounce & half

1210

1220

1230

Fol. 25r

be yt zef with hote lycore on þe maner
of chasteyn

Electuarium ad resturaconnem humidi
 tatis þat ys to seye a letuarye
 to restorynge of humydite yt ys
 beste to hym þat beþ tisik & consumed
 Take licoris roses sucre of eche half
 a pounde dragant gumme arabik of
 eche ij ounces saundres whyte
 & rede of eche an ounce and halfe 1240
 whit papie sede iiij ounces amy
 goyne lois de licore scariole sed le
 tuce spodium of eche an ounce clowis
 half an ounce canel ij ounces storax
 half an ounce saffre ij dragmes peni
 des iiij ounce þe sede melonys ci
 trilles cucumeris & cucurbites of
 eche half an ounce þe sede of quynces
 vj dragmes almand y pared pynes
 berberis þ\e/ sede of malues or violet 1250
 or cocton nenufar of eche ij ounces
 confecte yt with syrup of vyolet

Electuarium Satholicon yt ys to
 vndurstandinge a profytable letu
 arye for yt may be zef almoste on

Fol. 25v

al sekene in þe wyche natural solucon
 zef þe wombe ys to makynge be yt
 zeue to hym þat beþe costyf to conserua
 con of helpe for yt may be zef indisse
 rentlyche be fore mete & eke after me 1260
 te with ouzt any chaunge of dyete yt pur
 get colore and flewm & clenseþ blode
 & excludeþ ventosite & doþe a wey
 streytenes of þe breste ¶ Take sene
 welle y clensed cassia fustula tamaryn
 des of eche viij ounces rubarbe violet
 anyse pollopodye of eche iiij ounces
 lycoris penides candi þe sede of melo
 nys citrilles cucumeris & cucurbites
 y clensed of eche an ounce þanne take 1270
 polipodie a pounde & seope yt longe
 tyme on water & þan streyne yt & on
 þe halfendele of þe water of þe stryuyng
 make a syrup of þe vyolet & of þe sucre
 & on þat oþer half pertye distemprie the
 cassia fustula & þe tamaryndes & so

confecte yt on þe maner of a lectuarye
the quantite of þe zefynge þer of ys
an an ounce & halfe

Fllantropos yt ys to vndurstondynge 1280
mannys frende yt ys goode propur

Fol. 26r

lyche to hem þat haueþ þe ston on
þe reynes & on þe bledre meruyllons
lyche yt brakeþ & y broke stronglyche
yt dryueþ ouzt & yt ys goode for ache
of þe splene & of þe lyuer ¶ Take maces
squynant cipery asary euforbe thime
persely sede elysaundre sede anete gro
moly lapis lyncis of eche a ~~dr~~ dragme
& half canel . calamus aromaticus pol 1290
lipodie filopendula blac peper louache ,

sede notle sede þe sede of citrilles saxi
frage water hockes gumme edere .id est. gumme
of yuy of eche ij dragmes galyngale
ginger spykenarde sedewale betayne
valaryan mew cardamomum speragy
merche sede fenel sede skyrywht sede
musterd sede þe sede of vocthes white
& rede of eche half a dragme clowys
cassia lignea costi peritre spica celti 1300
ca myrabolonys olibanum whyt peper
carpobalsamy comy carwey bayes
surmonteyne of eche a scrypule –
oleum pulegnium nardum sambucum
muscelyun of eche xv corne wyght
hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþe
be yt zef with hote weyn

Fol. 26v

Filonium maius þat ys to sey a new
prinde yt ys goode for the cowg3he
I zef þe with hote whyte weyn or with 1310
methe with þe Iois of planteyne the
spetynge of indignacion of þe stomak
& vomyte þe ache of þ\e/ liuer with worte
of meþ to hem þat beþ flemetyke
with oximel ¶ Take whyte peper hen
bane sede of eyþer .v. dragmes opium ij
dragmes & half cassia fustula a drag
me & half persely sede & fenel sede

dauk of eche ij dragmes & .v. cornee
wyght saffre a scripule spykenard pe
letre sedewale of eche xv dragmes
canel a dragme & half ewforbe costi
of eyber a dragore hony or sucre moche
as nedethe

1320

Gariofilatum magnum of clowys yt hap\e/
his name for clowis gope per ynne
fresche clowys y holde in þe mowþe
streyneþ zooksynge & þei y sode in water
& I dronke with draweþ vomyte meruaye
lonslyche & þe ouer turnynge of þe sto
make also yt ys goode properlyche to
hym þat beskeþ & heleþ þe digestion
yt openeþ þe stoppyng of þe pores

1330

Fol. 27r

Take canel clowys roses ginger lycoris
of eche ij dragmes & xv corne wyght
lignum aloes galingale notemuges car
wey mastic spykenarde sedewale vio
let of eche a dragme & half & ix corne
wyght & half rubarbe saffre maces
confectio alipe costi caperis cardamo
nium osmonde sede louache sede aneyse
schanyng of yfery of eche a dragme
& half & iij corne wyght & half hony
or sucre as moche as nedep be yt zeue
on þe quantite of auellane with water
of roses

1340

ITna greca Igia þat ys to sey a sa
uore greca of þe peple of grekes
fursty yt was y founde yt ys goode pro
perlyche to þe rewme of þe gomes
& for þe toþe ache y froted vp on þe
gomes & vp on þe teþe þ\e/ mowþe
euer more wel y wasche with hote vynegre
yt wypeþ a wey þe hore wemmys fram
þe yzen Take henbane sed ij dragmes
& ij scripules costi a dragme & xv corne
wyght myrre opoponak organum of
eche a scripule & v corne wyght storax
calamyte agarik galbanum genciane

1350

Fol. 27v

wylde rewe sede sticados horehonde
towum kersede of eche ij scripules & half
bawme spykenarde saffre squyant oli
banum gumme armonyac turbentyne
cassia lignea þe rynde of mandrake
yrynges roses wylde sauge carpo
balsamy ewforbe peper louache sede dauk
fenel sede cerfoyle of eche ij scripules
hony or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ

1360

Idrocopion olympiacum þat ys to sey
ouerturnyng of watenes ydrocopion
þat ys to sey drynke byferynge be yt zef
properlyche to hym þat haueþ þe feuer
cotidian & þe quartyn & notra tercian
Take canel iij dragmes & a scripul &
vj corne wyght saffre a dragme & ij scri
pules spykenarde myrre olibanum merche
sede þe rynde of mandrake anyse dylle
sede peper henbane sede of eche a dragme
& ij scripules & viij corne wyght hony
or sucre as moche as nedep be yt zeue
by fore þe heure of acces with hote licore

1370

1380

Instum yt haþe his name of Insteyn
þe emperore yt ys goode to hym þat
haueþ þe stone & to ache of þe lendyn

Fol. 28r

and for þe strangurie & dissurie & to
hym þat passeþ bote a lytylle Take
canel clowys costly spykenarde cassia
fustula arystologia longa rotunda enula
campana puliol rial ysope mogworte
fyne leued gras whyte peper oroby per
sely sede louache sede elysaundre sede
netle sede gromylle saxifrage nimperi
speragi fenel sede aneyse bayes of lo
rer of eche ij dragmes & half hony or
sucre as moche as suffizeþ be yt zeue
with weyn in þe wyche gromylle or
Saxifrage haþe be y sode ynne

1390

Katarticum imperiale þat ys to sey a
laxatif for emperores & oper delycate
men yt bryngeþ ouzt with ouzt ony hur
tynge & uamlyche to hem þat beþe
fatte of corsy þe wyche beþe euer more

1400

costysie & to hem þat haueþ ventosite
of þe stomake & of þ\e/ entrels , , Take
myrre hermodactules sucre of eche iiij
dragmes & half canel spikenarde saxi
frage polypodye of eche ij dragmes
mirabolanis cytrine clowys ginger
spica celtica blac peper longe peper
cardamomum of eche a dragme and

1410

Fol. 28v

half hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþe
be yt zeue with hote weyne or with hote
water erlyche an eue

Lltontripon þurlynge þe ston yt ys
vndurstonde properlyche yt brekeþ
þe stone & putyþ hym ouzt zef yt be on
þe reynes or on þe bleddre þei þat vseþ
þis medycyne ne schulleþ not haue no
spyce of þe stone ¶ Take spykenarde

1420

ginger silobalsamum þe rote of gladyn
with zelow flore canel peucedanum
mew wyte peper blac peper & longe peper
saxifrage of eche ij dragmes and
half bawme clowys costi rupontici
lycorys ciperi dragant elysaundre sede
persely sede camedreos merche sede ameos
sperage sede osmounde sede netle sede of
eche a dragme & xv corne wyght ma
ces saffre squynat cassia lignea bdellum
mastic yreos amomy louache sedee

1430

gromyl sede euforbe lapis lyncis olium
nardimum surmonteyne wylde persely
sede cardamomum aneti oleum muscelum
of eche a scripule iiij corne wyght - -
lasse hony or sucre as moche as nedeþ be
yt zef & eue whan yt ys nede with hote weyn

Fol. 29r

MEdritatum þat ys to sei moder of alle
antitodes yt ys good for al yuelis
of þe hed of man or womman zef yt be cold
nes & to hem þat beþ to Swolle & þat water
ethe with her eyzen & yt ys goode for euel
of þe zeeren & yt ys goode for þe toþe ache
& of þe roffe of þe mowþe & for al yuelis
of þe mowþe & of þe schekun zef yt be put

1440

vp on þe akyngge place & also zef yt be
 put on þe maner of a plaste on þe temples
 where of þe reunyngge doun comeþ with þe
 decoccion of balanstia principalyche
 be yt zeue a zeyn venym zef yt be dis
 tempered & with þe lois of myntes y drunke 1450
 or I put vp on to hym þat haþe þe quar
 teyne be fore þe houre of acces wonder
 lyche yt profyter ¶ Take storax calamy
 te ij dragmes & ij scripules clowys
 spykenarde silobalsamy louache sede
 dragant mastic galbanum opoponac
 gumme edere aspaltum castor bdellium
 tera sigillata mellilote lapdanum bawme
 armonyac opium soufre wyf licoris 1460
 roses camedreos Seynt lonesworthe
 southeunwode pyonye ysope origanum
 Enula campana þe bowes of lorertree

Fol. 29v

arystologia longa spithine peucedanum
 centorye rose maryne yrynges balans
 tie þe sede of gowl þe rynde of pome
 garnet þe rote of radyssche squylles
 anyse carpobalsanum cockulle henbane
 sede fenel sede comyn cardamomum
 surmonteyne zeueueye sede ameos
 louache sed rewe sede wyld persely sede 1470
 whyte papie sede merche sede dauke þe
 sede of rapes con peper osmonde sede of
 eche a dragme carparis hertishorne
 of eyþer ij dragmes bawme canel saffre
 sqynant costi ginger maces turbentyne
 myrre olibanum cassia lignea agarik spi
 ca celtica rupontici yreos dicamitre
 prassin .id est. horehonde coloquintida stica
 dos mugworthe erchenotes reme sene
 water lylie mederatelle whyte peper osmonde 1480
 cardamomum feneleuede gras of eche
 a dragme bayes of lorer a dragme &
 corne wyght olde wey an ounce hony
 as moche as nedeþ be yt zef to hym þat
 haþe/ yuelis on þe hed with weyn on þe
 wyche sauge haþe by sode ynne an -
 eue on þe maner of an auellane

Musa Onea yt haþe his name of þe
 autore þe wyche compowned yt ys

good for 1490

Fol. 30r

god for hem þat haueþ þe feuer tercyan &
þe feuer quarteyne y zeue by fore þe hore
of acces with hote weyn with lois of ground
dyswely yt prouokeþ vryn zef yt be hote
dystempered & þer with þe pounsez & þe temples
distemperryd in secherpe feueres & gygutede

& zef yt make þe pacient nozt swete yt
sygnefyep hym to a scape & zef yt makeþ
þe pacyent nozt swete yt signyfyep deþ

Take whyte peper xvij corne wyght o 1500
libanum gencyane mirre henbane sede
of eche vij corne wyght opium a drag
me saffre white papie sede of eche iiij
ouncez vij corne wyght lasse euforbe
aristologia longa of eche a dragme
& ij scripules mandrake a dragme & a
scripule hony or sucre as moche as suf
fyzeþ be yt zef as yt ys for seyde a boue

Mytleta þat ys to sey þinge y preued
yt ys goode properlyche to þe emoroi 1510
des & to solucyon of þe wombe & too
hurlynge & yt is beste to hem þat beþ lyentike
& dissentyke , , Take mirabolanis ci
tryne & kebulyne y clensed & i parched
of eche ij dragmes & half mirabola
nis belryk & emblyke y parched of

Fol. 30v

eyþer ij dragmes comyn fenel sede anyse
ameos carwey of eche a dragme & half
þes y leyde ynfuse in vynegre day & nyzt
& y dryed be þe poundred þan put to 1520
spodium balanstie mastic sumac gumme
arabyk of eche a dragme & xv corne
wyght be þei alle y froted with oyle of
roses & I tempered with sirupe y made of
hortene be yt zeue with reyn water erlych
ad mydde ouernoon & an Eue

MEI Rosacen þe wyche grekeþ clepuþ
rodonel þat ys to sey mel roset þus
yt ys made in .x. pounde of hony dispu
med & y clensed put þer a pounde of þe – 1530

lois of fresche roses & put hym in a caw
dron or in a panne ouer þe fyre to boylynge
& whan yt bygynneþ to boyle put yt a
doun fro þe fuyre þan take iiij pounde of
þe leues of new fresche roses þe whyte
poynt of hem y kutte a weye & þe same
iiij h of þe leues schrede hym smalle to
goobette or ellys kut hem with scherys
or ellis acke hem smale & put hem on þ\e/
hony for seyde & þan lete hem boyle to
þe consumpcyon of þe loys þan put hem
vp in a vesselle of erthe & þe lenger

1540

Fol. 31r

þ\u/ to kepeste yt þe beter yt wol be þ\e/ stomak
yt comfoteþ & clenseþ with cold lycore y
zeue yt comfoteþ & ~~clenseþ~~ makeþ
costys with hote lycore y zeue þat clenseþ
be yt zeue erlyche and at mydouernon
of þis confected diamargaryton ga
riofylatum & rubea trouciscata on þe
same maner vyolet ys confected be yt
zeue to hem þat beþ hote feuer yt mostyþ
þe body & loseþ yt ys goode for dry
nesse of þe brest with hote lycore

1550

NEfrocarrum þat ys to sey purgacion
of þe reynes yt ys goode to hym
þat haueþ difficulte of makynge of
vryne zef yt be zeue on þe quantite
of an auellane with þe decoction of
gromyle þe stone of þe reynes and
of þe bladder stronlyche yt puttyþ ouzt
with þe decoction of saxifrage y take al
so yt ys goode for þe menstrues with þe
decoction of mogworte yt a setteþ
þe swellynge of þe necke with þe decoccion
of coste ¶ Take lapis lyncis iij drag
mes & xv. corne wyght saffre orientale
a scripule & xviiij corne wyght ginger
ewforbe minrre olibanum þe bladder of a

1560

Fol. 31v

borre þe stone wyche ys y founde on þe
lyuer or on þe bladder of a swyn comyn
henbane sede elysaundre sede cytrilles
of eche a dragme & vj corne wyght

1570

spykenarde sqyunant costi peletre
 cassia lignea rupontici sillium enula
 campana ellurie pulliol monteyne
 rose maryne gencyane saxifrage
 gumme edere cipresse smale perny
 bayes of lorer whyte peper rewe sede
 minperi of eche a dragme & half gal
 banum storax calalmyte kedess blode y 1580
 dried town kerse sede þe rote of gla
 dyn with þe zelow flore asary valeryane
 rewe arystologia longa & rotunda be
 tayne fylopendula dauk persely sed
 skerewht sede netle sede of eche a drag
 me hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ
 be yt zeue with hote weyne þ\e/ quantite of
 iij dragmes

Oleum rosarum þat ys to sey oyle of
 roses þus yt ys made oyle of O 1590
~~lyue~~ In .v. ponde or iij ponde of com
 mune oyle of olyue wel y clensed put
 a ponde & half of fresche roses sum
 what to quantite & put hem on a pot

Fol. 32r

or on a donbul glas & be y honged on
 a crocke or on a cawdron ful of water
 & lete yt boyle tylle þe þid pridde
 p~~er~~te be I wasted þan be yt y strey
 ned wel þoro3 a clothe on þe same
 maner ys olium sambucinum .id est. oyle of 1600
 elerne & oyle of vyolet & of oþer flores
 & oleum mirtium alle þis beþ goode
 for scherpe & ouer scherpe feuerys
 and oynted vp on þe lyuer þe pouse
 & þe temples þe pawme of þe hondis
 & þe soles of þe fete for whi þei with
 drawethe þe hete

Oleum mandragoratum þat ys to
 sey oyle of mandrake þus yt is 1610
 I made , , Take oyle ij ponde þe loys
 of þe appelys of mandrake iij ounces
 þe iois of whyte henbane ij ounces þe
 jois of þe hedes of þe rede papie
 growynge on gardens iij ounces ten
 dre violet þe lois of hemlok of eche
 ij ounces opium storax calamyte of eche

half a dragme be yt confected þus the
for seyden Ioyses be þei put on oyle
& lete hem stonde x dayes to þe sunne &
be þei wel I medled þ\e/ xj day be yt y 1620

Fol. 32v

sode to þe consumpcon of þe Iois whan yt
ys y sode be yt y put fram þe fuyre and
welle y medeled on a a vesselle be yt y
put & y kepe yt ys goode for scherpe &
ouer scherpe feueres an oyngted vp on þe
temples & þe for heed & soles of þe fete
slepe yt bryngeþ ynne & yt refrayn
neþ þe ache of þe heede

Oleum frigidissum veride þus yt ys
made ¶ Take comynne oyle welle 1630

I clensed iiij pounde þe crop of þe rede
brere þe leues of violet stouore pe
nyworte syngrene morell leues of pa
pye leuys clote leues of eche iiij oun
ces be þei al y grounde & I put on þe ,
for seyde oyle iij dayes þe fertheday
be þei put vp on þe fuyre & lete hem
boyle tulle þei be þicke þan strayne
yt þoroꝝ a cloþe & þan be yt put ouer
þe fuyre a zeyn & lete yt boyle to þe 1640
consumpcon of þe iois þan put yt fram
þe fuyre & lete yt take his residens
& þat þat swymeþe aboue clerest
be yt y gadred & y kepte yt ys good
for scherpe & for ouer scherpe þe for
heed & þe temples an oyngted yt ys

Fol. 33r

goode by þe rygge fram þe schyn down
warde on a noyngted & vp on þ\e/ wombe
& þe pawmes of þe hondes & soles of þ\e/
feet on þe same maner a zey dystemperaunce 1650
of hete yt helpeþ

Opopira yt ys seyde of jois of fuyre
opos on greke ys yois on latyn
pir þat ys to sey fuyre on englyche - -
where þoroꝝ opopira þat ys yois yfuy
rede or elles y lette a fuyre y zeue with
decocton of castor yt heleþ þe palsye

of þe tunge & of þe yzen þe mowþe
 & of þe prote þe hande & of þe feet
 yt ys goode also for hym þat quakeþ
 y drounke & eue on þe quantite of
 an auellane with weyn in þe wyche
 sauge haþe by sode ynne ¶ Take piun
 the abaycum ij dragmes & a scripule &
 iij corne wyght canel clowys spyke
 narde galyngale saffre sedwale ginger
 silobalsamy rupontici pelletre corel
 whyte & red dragant myrre castor opo
 ponac whyte peper & blac peper of eche
 ij dragmes & vj corne wyght schanynge
 of yfere wylde sauge cowslopus of eche
 ij dragmes & xij corne wyght bawme

1660

1670

Fol. 33v

muske carpobalsamy squynant cassia fus
 tula storax calamyte mastic storax ru
 bee galbanum seropinum asa fetida mel
 ylote arystologia longa dragance blac
 elebre asary mew pyones radyssche
 peucedanum mandrake betayne gencian
 pulliol camedreos centarye fetherfoy
 spicaceltica warmode brasille maydyn
 here rodene seyn lones worte tur
 mentylle hore hounde þe sede of wylde
 rewe mylle foyle calamyntes carda
 monium carpobalsamum anyse louache
 sede henbane sede þe sede of radyssche
 puliolle ryalle miteyne oroby .id est· fec
 thes bayes of lorer surmonteyne of
 eche a scripule & xvij corne wyght
 hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ be yt
 zeue as yt ys a boue seyde

1680

1690

Oxi yt ys seyde of soweras of po
 megarnettus þe wyche ys I put þer
 ynne yt ys zeue a zeyne þe feuer y cle
 pud synochus & canson & to al scherpe
 & ouer scherpe feueres y drounke with cold
 lycore erlyche at mydouernon & aneue
 an eue on þe quantite of a chasteyne
 yt ys goode also for pruthynge of þe

Fol. 34r

lyuer & etyke Take prunes of dancacenez

dried ij pounde & be þei sode & .v. pounde of
 water to þe halfendere þan be þei drawe
 ouzt fram þe water & y stryued þat al þ\e/ pul
 pe þer of gon ouzt on þe water on þe wyche
 þe prunes hauez by sode ynne be þer boyled
 an ounce of violet & be þer made a sirupe
 with ij pounde & half of sucre þan put to
 þe pulpe of þe prunes & take hem boyle
 to gadre tulle yt be þicke þan be þer put
 to iiij ounces of tamaryndes & ij ouncez
 of cassia fustula furste y mounded & y
 dissolved with water of roses & y strayned
 & þe pulpe þer of y put on þe syrupe &
 whan yt by gynneþ to þicke be þer put
 þer on viij ouncez of þe iois of eyþer
 pomegarnetus euer more sturyngge hym
 welle with a sklyce or with a spature tulle
 yt come to profyt decoccion & þan put
 ynne pondre of þes spycyes Takee
 spodium saundres whyte & rede of eche
 iiij dragmes porcelane sede vj drag
 mes vj dragmes roses dragant of eyþer
 ij dragmes & zef þ\u/ wolte make yt laxa
 tyf in eueryche pounde þer of put yn vij
 dragmes of scamoney whan yt ys y
 put fram þe fuyre & of diaprunys zef

1700

1710

1720

Fol. 34v

þ\u/ wolte make yt laxatyf do yt on þe
 same maner be yt zeue on eueryche houre
 of þe daye with hote water

Oxizacra yt haþe his name of þ\e/ sowre
 ioys of pomegarnetus & of sucre þus
 yt ys y made ¶ Take sucre ij pounde þe
 lois of sowre pomegarnetus ix ounces
 with wynegre iiij ouncez be þei put ouer þ\e/
 fuyre on a vesselle telle al be wasted
 to þe quantite of þe sucre & put yt vpon
 a binste yt ys goode to hym þat haueþ
 þe feuer cotidian þe tercian þe quarteyn
 syrepe & ouer scherpe þe colore goynge
 in þe stomak yt purget be yt zeue
 erlyche with hote water

1730

1740

Oximel þus yt ys y made ¶ Take hony
 dispumed a pounde strongevnegre
 a pound & half in þe wyche vynegre be

per boyled pe rotes of fenel ij ounces ra
dyssche half an ounce be pei stryued
to be bridde pertye & to be straynyng
per of lle per put hony & azeyn lete yt
boyle with softe fuyre euer more welle
sturyng with a sklyce tylle pe venegre
be wasted yt ys goode for hym pat haueþ

1750

Fol. 35r

pe cotydian & þ\e/ quarteyn notha hit
deperþ flem and purget be yt zeue
erlyche with lycore hote

POcio sancti pauly pocio pat ys to sey a
drenche Sancti pauly for seynt poule
yt compowned yt ys y clepud of pe wo
mens pocio maior yt ys goode for
hym pat haueþ pe faldyng yuel with wyn
in pe wyche pyonyes haueþ be y sode
ynne y medeled with esdra be yt zeue
on pe wynter tyme & on pe bygynnyng
of somer yt heleþ pe quarteyne y zeue
with weyn in pe wyche gencian haþe
be y sode ynne by fore pe houre of acces
yt ys good also for hym pat haueþ pe pal
sye with wynin pe wyche sauge haþe be
y sode ynne & castor ¶ Take sal intrum
ij dragmes & a scripul castor amomy
wylde persely sede maces bayes of lorer
surmonteyn merche sede perseli sede fenel
sede dauk staffisagre of eche a dragme
& half a scripule calamus aromaticus my
rabolanys lycorys dragant pyonie
peletre of eche ij scripules coloquintida
agaryk mastik aristologia rotunda ro
ses de iois of wylde caul y dried a

1760

1770

Fol. 35v

sary wylde sauge caland aromaticus
ditamidre Sem basiliconis branca vrsi
na balsamyte origanum pulliol ryal y sope
camedreos saueraye peper whyte longe
& blac rewe sede of eche a scripul & xvij
corne wyght cardamomum thime of eche
a scripule & corne wyght bawme spyke
narde saffre squinant cassia lignea mirre
Opononac soufre mandrake genciant

1780

brassitt euforbe amomy þe blode of a
 difedoppe of eche a scripule canel clowis
 ginger anyse cardamomum silobalsamy
 rupontici peucedanum carpobalsamy sto
 rax calamyte srapinum asa fetida sauc
 dracon þe blode of a lomb þe blod of a
 hare of a kyde þe galle of a bere the
 blod of an euede perselye sede of eche a
 scripule iij corne wyght lasse cowslopus
 vij dragmes & viij corne wyght hony
 or sucre as moche as nedeþ be yt zeue
 on þe maner of a chasteyne

1790

Paulum antitodum paulum .id est. merche
 antitodum .id est. y zeue a zeyn be yt
 zeue properlyche to new & olde cowghe
 þe wyche comeþ fro þe hed of discours
 of þe rewme & a zeyn yuelys of þ\e/ breste

1800

Fol. 36r

of coldnes an eue with hote weyn & zef
 þe pacyent may not vse yt whan yt ys
 distempered make þere of pillules y made
 with opium & with ouzt opium yt ys y made
 also & zef þ\u/ wolte make a purgcion
 zeue ij dragmes with ij scripules of
 scamoney þe hed meruayllonslyche
 yt purget in þe stomak of flewm
 & melencolye ¶ Take aloes xj drag
 mes & xv corne wyght costi saffre
 anacardi agarike coral mirr ar
 monyac turbentine galbanum sera
 pinum opoponac storax rubea storax
 calamite yreos of eche ij drag
 mes & an half opium olibanum mas
 tic bdellium of eche ij dragmes &

1810

xv corne wyght bawme maces
 of eche a dragme & half mellico
 ij dragmes þus yt ys confected þ\e/
 galbanum armonyac opoponac sera
 pinum be þei sumwhat y brused & with
 wey j now whyte & swote siuyllynge
 al nyght be þei put þe morow put
 hem ouer þe fuyre after warde put to
 hony despumed iij dragmes & lete
 hem be so tulle þe hony by gynne to
 consume þan storax calamite & storax

1820

Fol. 36v

rubea & bdellium with an hote pestelle wel 1830
y grounde be þei put ouer þ\e/ fuyre euermore
welle sturyng with a sklyce or with a spater
tylle þei lequefy after warde be þer put
þer turbentyne & zef þ\u/ wolt y wete zef yt
ys y sode y now put sumwhat vp on a mar
bulston & zef yt be crudded on þe maner
of hony þan set yt doun on þe grounde þan
put to þe myrre & þe olibanum mastic
& alle \þe/ ober spyces a boue seyde and
al be þei malaxed on a marbleston with 1840
pondre of aloes & saffre oryentelle &
be yt vsed an Eue with hote weyn

Pilu christum þan .id est. al christum .id est. with þ\e/ cris
me an oigtede yt helpuþ hym þat
beþ hote feuerons also yt prouokeþ men
strues with ouzt drenchyng with methe - -
Take opium theobaycum .v. dragmes
Saffre ij dragmes & a scripule & half sur
monteyne ij dragmes calamus aroma
ticus ij dragmes castor carpobalsamy 1850
persely sed cardamomum of eche a dragme
& a scripule cassie lignee serapinum hen
bane sede whyte peper lynesede wylde
rewe sede fenel sede of eche ij scripules
spykenarde pelletre ewforbe mew

Fol. 37r

anyse cefoill þe rote of gladyn dauk
of eche a dragme & half hony or sucre
as moche as suffizeþ be yt zeue on þe
quantite of an auellane with hote weyn

Pigra galiem pigra .id est. butre galiem 1860
for galyen yt compowned yt ys
good for al ache of þe hed of coldenes
of þe stomake yt straynþ vomyte yt
helpeþ moche to coldnes of þe matrice
yt helpeþ conseuyng be yt zeue on a
bathe goyng to slepe with hote weyn
Take fyn aloes xij dragmes & half
canel spykenard costi saffre squinant car
pobalsamy cassia fustula mastic asari
roses anyse wermode of eche a dragme 1870
hony as moche as suffizeþ

POcom muscata yt ys seyde of muske
 yn as moche as yt more precyous
 & more swote smyllynge þan any oþer
 spycye yt ys goode for hym þat hauethe
 þe cardiacle & yuel stomak & a zeyn al
 feblenes of þ\e/ stomak & of þ\e/ body & alle
 yuelys of þe loungene yt amendethe
 Take spikenarde maces longe peper
 storax rubea alipte muscate clowys

1880

Fol. 37v

silobalsamy vyolet roses anacardi þe
 rote of gladyn corell costi louache sede
 notemuges schanyng of yuery mar
 gerye perles þrulled & vnþrulled antifo
 li rubarbe amomi ossis decorde cerni
 whyte peper datestonys spodium saunde
 ris whyte & rede maces licorys canel
 confecton gallie muscata anyse dragrant
 blaccebyzancie cardamomum sem basi
 liconis lymaylle of golde & of siluer

1890

of eche ij scripules musk ambre camphur
 of eche ij scripules candi suere ginger of
 eyþer ij dagmes sirup of roses as moche
 as suffizeþ þe cardiacle & feblenes
 of þe stomake be yt zeue erlyche at
 mydouernon & at eue to hym þat hap\e/
 þe cardiacle & feblenes of þe stomak
 with weyn & for þe loungene with water of barlyche

Pillule Sine quibus ese nolo pillule þei
 beþ seyde of her roundnes sinequibus

1900

ese nolo with ouzt þe wyche y ne wole not
 be for her grate vertu þei beþ goode
 properlyche for al glansynges of the
 yzen & darkenes of hym þat purget
 þe herd meruaylluslyche fram flewme
 colore & melencolye þei claryfye

Fol. 38r

þe syght þei heleþ þe ache of þe zeerys
 be þei vsed an eue xj or xiiij with an eye
 confected ¶ Tak fyne aloes & Swote
 xiiij dragmes alle mirabolanis rubarbe
 mastic warmode violet sene agarik do
 der þe wyche groweþ a monge flex of

1910

eche a dragme be þei tempered with lois
of fenel & scamonye y pondred vj drag
mes & half & make þer of balles of the
quantite of a cherye

Pillule auree þei bethe y clepud so for
ryzth as gold ys more precious a –
monge al metelis ryght so ys þe more
precious a monge al oþer to purgye þe ache
of þe hed þei scherpeþ þe syght of yzen
& þe hurrynge of þe zerys þe ventosite
of þe stomake & of þe bowellis þei putteþ
ouzt & with ouzt greuaunce þei purget
Take fyn aloes spatyke diagredium &
half of eyþer .v. dragmes roses merchesede
of eche ij dragmes & half anyse mastic
fenel of eche a dragme & half saffre col
loquintyda of eche a dragme be þei scha
pe on þ\e/ maner of with water of dragant

1920

1930

Pillule diacastorie yt ys seyde of

Fol. 38v

castor þe wyche goþe þer ynne yt helpeþ
þe palsye meruayllonslyche on or tiwy
þen with hote water distempered & on þe noster
lys y put ynne so þat \þe/ pacyent lye vp
ryght by sydes þe fuyre þan turne he
hym & þ\e/ mowþe y oponed let he þe flewm
gon ouzt þe yzen þe claryfyþ loosee
teþe þei fastynes þe strangurie þei he
lethe & al colde flewm ¶ Take castor
saffre opium ginger peletre ewforbe þe
lois of spurge þe iois of wildcoul y
dried blac peper cockul staffisagre epithime
whyte elebre spikenarde of eche an –
ounce confecte yt with lois of bletus on
the maner of blac peper

1940

Pillule octomere þat ys to sey of viij
spices þei putteþ a wey þicke
humores fro þe hed þei for bedyþ ca
taractes of þe yzen ¶ Take aloes
diagredium of eyþer ij ounces colloquium
tida epithime agaryk mastic myra
bolanys kebuly warmode of eche
a dragme be þei tempered with lois of
morel & be þei schape on þe maner

1950

of a cherye & vse per of xj or xiiij with
hote weyn or with & eye erliche or & eue

Fol. 39r

Pillule stiptice þe beþ goode al zemflia
of þe wombe most what to hym þat
bethe lentyke & dissentike ¶ Take mir
tilles .id est· horten balanstie þe rynde of po
megernet þe rote of conferye saucdra
con ypoquistidos acacie roses argulee
sumak saffre notemuges galles canel
spodium maces gumme arabik of eche
a dragme opium theobacum half a dragme
be þei tempered with þe iois of þe crop of
gowle louache or planteyne on þe maner
verthes & vse per of ix or xj with watur of
roses or reyne watur 1960
1970

Pillule dequinqus generibus mirabolanorum þei
beþ preuede a zeyn defaute of syght of
smoke or melencolens humore , , Take alv.
mirabolanis agarik colocintida sene
of eche a dragme & half epithime tur
byt anyse fenel sede mastic lapis lazuly
of eche ij dragmes & half & .v· corne
wyght aloes an ounce confecte hyt
with Iois of warmode

Pillule arthetice furste þei purget
fflewme þe secounde melencolie
And al þick humores Take turbit 1980

Fol. 39v

pollipodie agarik hermodactules of
eche x dragmes esule sene lapis lazuly
ly lapis armen saxifrage roses mira
bolanis kebul of eche iij dragmes
clowys spikenarde saffre squinant mersche
sede fenel sede carwey speragi bruske
sal gemme gromyle mastic ephithi
me of eche a dragme aloes & diagre
dium to þe wyche of al confecte hyt
with jois of elebre ellebre 1990

Qvadrineron yt haþe his name of
iiij þingis yt ys goode for hym þat
bethe asmatyke & to hym þat haueþ þe

cowghe y clepud catarrus yt ys goode
also for ache of þe stomak of coldnes
yt procureþ digestion yt releueþ feble
reynes , , Take enula campana a ounce
& iij dragmes fenel sede an ounce peper 2000
vj dragmes comy iij dragmes hony
as moche as suffizeþ be yt zeue erlych
or an eue with weyn

ROsata nouella yt ys goode for ouer
turnyng of þe stomake and
feblenes & vomyte yt refreynethe
þurst of longe sykenes yt a settyþ
vnkyndlyche

Fol. 40r

vnkyndlyche swetynges ¶ Take ro
ses lycorys sucre of eche an ounce 2010
& ij dragmes canel ij dragmes & ij
scripules & ij corne wyght clowys spy
kenarde galingale ginger notemuges
sedewale storax calamyte cardamo
nium merche sede of eche a scripule hony
or sucre as moche as nedyp be yt zeue
erlyche & at mydouernon with cold lycore

Rubea trociscata yt ys clepudde
rubea for yt ys rede of colore tro
ciscata for trociscus gob þer ynne yt 2020
ys goode for hym þat haueþ þe terciane
þe cotidian y zeue by fore þe houre
of acces with water of roses on þe quan
tite of an auellane þe nostreles &
þe pouses þer with a oyngted yt zefe he
lethe to hym þat bethe rewmatike
of þe sowre flewm y zeue with tysane
Take lycoris canell whyte papie sede
of eche iij dragmes & a scripule & .xv-
corne wyght saffre roses henbane 2030
sede merche sede of eche ij dragmes
& xv corne wyght & half clowys
storax calamyte opium theobaycum of
eche a scripule trociscorum trocimagnatus

Fol. 40v

mirre anyse of eche xv corne wyght
sucre or ellis mel roset as moche as nedip

REkquies yt ys clepud for yt zeueþ
 reste to hym þat takeþ þer of be yt
 zeue to hym þat beþe hote feuerons to
 hym þat haueþ þe cotydian þe tercian the
 quarteyn scherpe & ouer scherpe ¶ Take
 violet iij dragmes opium henbane sede
 blac papie sede mandrake scariolle le
 tuce porcelane sillium notemuges ca
 nell sucre of eche a dragme & half alle
 þe saundres spodium of eche iij dragmes
 & v corne wyght

2040

ROdozattar .id est. zinter rosacea .id est. sucre
 roset yt ys goode for ache of þe
 stomake & feblenes y made of heete
 of þe stomake meruayllonslyche yt com
 forteþ yt ys goode also for hym þat haueþ
 þe cardiacle & for al flux of þe wombe
 y come of hete þus yt ys made Take
 new fresche roses þe whyte poynte
 of hym y kut a wey a pounce & grynde
 hem smale on a mortar of bras with a
 pestell of þre þan put to ij pounce
 of sucre & efte sone grynde hym welle

2050

Fol. 41r

a zen tylle be as smale as yt may
 be & þan put yt vp on a glas be yt
 zeue erlyche an eue & at mydouernon
 with rose water or with sum oper colde water

2060

SOtira magna zef yt be dronke
 with weyn yt takeþ a wey þe oldee
 ache of þe hede þe wodde feuersye yt
 helpeþ & eke þe fald faldyngne yneo
 yt heleþe þe ache of þe eren of þ\e/
 yzen & of þe teþe yt vndope þ\e/ melke
 of wommen y þrowe ynne by þezerys
 yt eleþ helpeþ hym þat beþ hoose &
 asmatyke yt takeþ a wey þe cougze
 olde & newe yt heleþ þe stomake bra
 kynge traueylyngne with zoksyngne and
 ache hym þat bethe lyuere syke & on þe law
 nes of plente of flewm yt heleþ & yt
 reuoekþ hym to þe furste colore þe spetyngne
 of blode with oximelle or with þe seþinge
 of planteyne yt helpuþ þe flux of þ\e/

2070

wombe & þe strangurye yt schefteþ
þe ache of þe armes & of þe þeyes
yt heleþ & to hym þat for grete ache
mow not slepe meruayllonslyche hit
bryngeþ in slepe yt eseþ hym þat haueþ
had longe sykenes & for adde Take

Fol. 41v

Take fyn storax iiij dragmes & half
opium iij dragmes & a scripule costy
mure merche sede persely sede elysaundre
of eche iij dragmes a corne wyght
& half canell spykenarde of eche a
dragme & half squinant wylde persely
sede þe flore of holy hocke anyse of
eche ij dragmes castor a dragme
& half rupontici a dragme & half
& a scripule & half trocisti troci mag-
natis asari of eche a dragme white
peper iij scripules & half trocisti ydio
cri half a dragme longe amomy -
peper of eyþer half a dragme

Stomaticon frigidum yt ys goode
a zeyn al ache of þe stomake y com
of hete yt by gynneþ þurste yt ys -
goode for hym þat haueþ scherpe & ouer
scherpe feueres ¶ Take saundersys
whyte & rede of eche a dragme and
half spodium berberys porcelane -
sede scaryole sede melonis joys
delicoris roses violet nenufare of
eche a dragme sucre & water of roses
of eyþer a pounde & zef þu wolte make
yt a laxatyf put to a dragme of

Fol. 42r

scamoney

Stomaticon calidum confortatum þe
stomake yt comforteþ þe diges
tyf vertu yt helpeþ ¶ Take canel ginger
of eyþer ij dragmes clowys galyngale
of eyþer a dragme notemuges - -
spykenarde lignum aloes cardamo
nium maces of eyþer half & zef þu wolte
make yt a laxatyf do as yt ys a boue

sayde

STephanua yt ys goode for hym
þat diffyep not her mete & yt
ys goode for ache of þe syde to hym
þat soffreþ flux of blode a boue fory
or benefory with decoction of planteyne
or of datis ¶ Take warmod dauke of
eche iiij dragmes hony or sucre as
moche as nedyþ be yt zef erlyche
and at eue with hote lycore 2130

SYrup of roses þus ys made Take
ffresche roses & put hem on a vessel
by hym sylue & put water in a panne by
hym silue & lete yt boyle & alsoþe
yt hote water caste vp on þe roses a
bone sayde & after warde couere þe vessel
þat þe smoke ne go nozt ouzt & whan

Fol. 42v

the water is colde presse ouzt þ\e/ roses &
caste hem ouzt & þan take þe same water
& lete yt boyle & caste yt vp on new 2140
fressche roses tulle þe water be made

rede þan take of þis water & of sucre
of eyþer lyche moche & let hym boyle
& yt be gynnep to boyle caste vp on
glyre of eyrum welle y swynged tille
yt vomeþ & lete yt be vp on the
syrupe tille yt waxip blac þan
take yt a wey & put vp on oþer fressch
glyer & so euer more contymynge tulle
þe syrup be clere & þicke þat yt by 2150
gynne to remþ on þe maner of rred

yt ys good for hete of þe feueres & drye
nesse yt refrayneþ þurste yt comferteþ
& makeþ costyf on þe same maner ys
syrup of vyolet y made yt makeþ
moystye yt keleþ drye feuerys folk yt is
goode for hym þat haueþ þe tysyke yt ma
keþ þe pacient nessche wombe syrup
of Nenufare þe wyche ys made on þ\e/
same maner yt ys goode for moste 2160
hete in scherpe & ouer scherpe feuer

Sal sacerdote þe wyche prestis v
vsed in þe tyme of heleþ þ\e/ prophete

Fol. 43r

ffor ache of þe hed of þe of þe yzen and
of þe teþe þe flewm of þe stomake
& of þe hed þe cowgzhe & þe fetchynge
of þe brethe yt amendeþ yt yt holdeþ
þe mowþe swote & yt kepeþ al þe bodi
on good poynte ¶ Take commune salte
xv dragmes ~~salt~~ canell iiij ounces 2170
ginger amomy peletre comyn ameos
peper surmonteyne sauerye ysope origa
num pulliole of eche a dragme & pondre
hem smale euerychone & with al mete vse yt

SSirupus acetosus yt ys goode for
hym þat ~~þeþ~~ scherpe feuerons of
of blode & to hym þat trauaylleþ gre
uonslyche of colore of þe lyuer & of
þe splene ¶ Take þe rynde of þe rote
of fenel & merche & persely & scharyole 2180
of eche xx dragmes rede roses x drag
mes & grynde hym þat bethe to gryndynge
& put hym alle in v· dragmes of stronge
vyneger with iiij dragmes of watur &
boyle hem with softe fuyre & þan presse
yt ouzt & put to as moche sucre with as
moche lois of pomegarnetus & boyl
yt tylle yt be y nowz & zef þe pacient
a dragme þer of with colde water yt doþe
a wey þe rede colore fram þe lyuer 2190

Fol. 43v

& fram þ\e/ stomak & hoþer hote roted humore

Sirupus acetosus þe wyche men vseþ
more Take stronge vyneger water
of roses of eche lyche moche & put
hem ouer þe fuyre & lete hem boyle on þ\e/
maner of a syrupe þan despume yt &
clense yt & put to ij corne wyght
or iiij of camphur y grounde & yt haþe
vertu as þat oþer haþe a boue sayde
& zef þer of to hym þat is coleryk with hote water 2200

Tlricata magna þe wyche galyen com
pownede þat ys to sey lady of me
dicenys þe wyche of tyrys yt is I

clepud yt ys goode for þe grenosseste
 yuelis of al þe body yt is good for þe
 faldyng yuel þe swonyng yuel &
 for þe migrayne yt is goode for
 hoossenes of þe voys & strayttenes
 of þe breste zef yt be of lepre & ellis
 nouzt to hym þat bethe artitik emo 2210
 toyke & on þ\e/ dropesye & to hym þat hab\e/
 woundes on her entrels to hym that
 beþe neffretike & on þe stomek yt
 bryngþ out dede þinge of þ\e/ wombe
 & al olde yuelys yt a mendþ a zen

Fol. 44r

al venym yt releueþ þe brayne þe
 stomake þe hert & þe lyuer yt com
 forteþ al þe body yncorrupted yt
 kepeþ Take trocisti squille ij dragmes
 & ij scrypules longe peper trocisti tiri 2220
 trocisti diacoralli of eiþer a dragme
 and a scripule silobalsamy ij scripules
 and vij corne wyght opium theobaycum
 agarike roses yris þe sede of ramseune
 canell bawme of eche a dragme & xvij
 corne wyght rubarbe spikenarde saffre
 squinant ginger cassia lignea storax ca
 lamynte mirre turbentyne olibanum ditandre
 calamyntes stycados spodium þe rote
 þe rote of fyne leued gras persely sede 2230
 whyte peper of eche a scripule & vij corne
 wyght maces gumme arabik arament
 trasigillata bol armonyac ypoquis
 tidos spica celtica þe rote of gladyn
 camedreos gencian mew carpobalsamy
 amomy merche sede fenel sede carwey
 surmonteyne tounekerssede anyse
 Seynt lohns worte of eche a scripule
 munmya castor opoponac aspaltum
 galbanum centorie aristologia longa 2240
 dauke of eche a scripule þilke þat beþ
 to pondringe lete hem be pondred

Fol. 44v

þe gummes lete hem be lyquefied on
 weyn & with pondre & with hony y newe
 medeled hem to geder bot for dyuerse yue
 lys þer beþ dyuerse vses of yt be yt zeue

on þe quantity of an euellane with hote
 licore to hym þat haueþ þe faldynge yuel
 & for þe mygreyne for hoossenes &
 streytnes of þe breste with hony & dra
 2250
 gant so þat yt be y holde on þe mowþ\e/
 to hym þat beþ asmatyke with decocton
 of wylde sauge & to oþer olde yuelis
 with de coccion of ysope to hym þat beþ
 on þe lawmes with de coccion of asari
 to hym þat beþ on þe drapesye with oxim
 elle or oxhacre to hym þat haueþ woun
 des on her entrels with decoccion of
 sumac to hym þat beþ nefretike & on
 þe stone with de coccion of grommyl
 2260

TRifera saracenicā yt ys y clepud
 for yt zuldeþ\e/ a man zonglyche &
 also for of sarsynge yt was furste y foun
 de properlyche yt ys zeue to hym þat beþ
 lyuer syke of fumosite of rede colore
 be yt zeue a zeyn hete of symple or
 double tercian yt restoreþ syght of
 hete y loste ¶ Take iij ounces of

Fol. 45r

sucre mirabolānis citrine cassia fus
 2270
 tula tamaryndes of eiþer an ounce
 & half mirabolānis kebuli manne
 of vij dragmes ij scripules & vij cor
 ne wyght mirabolānis rudi newe
 fresche violet zet yt may be founde
 of eche half an ounce anyse fenel
 sede of eche a dragmes ij and xv
 corne wyght mastic maces offe
 eche a dragme & vj corne wyght
 & half mirabolānis belrike & em
 2280
 bellike of eche half a dragme &
 a corne wyght þus yt is confected
 in ij ponde of water be þer put iiij drag
 mes of fresche violet or of drye
 & lete hem boyle tulle þe water bi con
 to purple colore and at þe violet be
 al for sode after warde wrynge yt
 wel & strayne yt & of þe straynyng
 be þer take a partye & þe cassia fustu
 la & þe tamaryndes þer with resolued
 & y strayned as moche pulp as may
 2290
 be drawe ouzt þer of & þer on put a

pounde & half an ounce of sucre & be
yt y put vp on þe fuyre & boylleþ
þei tulle yt be þick þan put yn þ\e/
cassia fustula & þe tamaryndes &

Fol. 45v

whan yt ys y sode y nowe put yn þ\e/
poundre of þe spycie a boue sayde
be yt zefe erlyche on þe maner of a chasteyn

TRifera magna yt ys I cleped for yt
zefep a grete frute to wommen propur 2300
lyche yt ys zeue for ache of þe stomak
of men & wommen with water in þe wyche
fenel sede anyse & mastic be yt zef also
a zeyn yueles of þe matrice of coldnes
& zef yt be destempered & I dronke with
weyn of þe seþinge of mogworte yt pro
uokeþ also menstrues zef yt be with mog
worte wel I grounde & with olium miscellium
y medeled & in þe comite y put ynne
zef þer of þer be made a pessarie of cocton 2310
zef yt be zef a womman not conceyunge
with weyn in þe wyche mandrake or
maiorfille haþ\e/ be y sode ynne & to
children þat mow not slepe & garreþ
to moche & yt be destempered on wom
man myw & I zeue on þ\e/ quantite of
a cherye ¶ Take opium ij dragmes ca
nelle clowys sedewale ginger costi sto
rax calamyte ciperi calamus aromati
cus yris peucedanum acori .id est· þ\e/ rote 2320
of gladyn mandrake spica seltica ro

Fol. 46r

ses peper anyse merche sede perseli sede fe
nel sede comyn galingale of eche a
dragme hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ

TRynfylon yt ys goode for hym þat
___he haueþ þe quarteyn & þe cotidian
in wynter & on þe by gynnynge of somer after
mete & an eue y zef ~~weyn~~ with weyn
Take whyte peper þe wyche ys I founde
a monge alf an ounce blac peper ij 2330
dragmes longe peper half a dragme comyn
y perched half a dragme ginger peletre

of eche ij dragmes percely sede a
meos dauke anyse enula campana
spykenarde ciperi surmonteyne merche
sede a cori costi of eche half a dragme
clowys a dragme vij corne wyght
& half xij datus & an ounce of þe leues
of grene rewe hony or sucre as moche
as nedep 2340

TRiasandaly yt ys y clepud of iij
kyndnes of samiderys þe wych
beþe resseymed þer on propurlyche yt is
zeue a zeyn of þe stomake & hete of
þe lyuer & for þe tysik & þ\e/ lawunes
Take sawndris whyte rede & citrine
sucre of eche ij drames roses an

Fol. 46v

ounce rubarbe spodium licorys þe Iois of
hym porcelane sede of eche a dragme
& half & a scripule & half amydoyne gum
gumme arabik dragant melonis citrilles
cucumeris & cucurbites scariole sede of
eche a dragme & half camphur a scripu
le & syrup of roses or sucre as moche
as nedyþ be yt zeue erlyche & at eue
mydouernon on þe quantite of a
chasteyn with colde lycore 2350

Theodorycon yperiston theodoricon of
god y zefe yperyston wel y preued
be yt zeue a zeyn ache of þe ~~hed~~ my
gryme a zeyn swonyng of þe hed
& a zeyn flux of þe flewm þewyche
on þe schekune & on þe þrote gob doun
where þoro3 a man ys made oþer whyle
with ouzt voys yt ys goode also for hym
þat beþ splenetyke with ouzt feuer yt
makeþ goode colore yt prouokeþ menstrues
to hote weyne ¶ Take aloes epatik
ij dragmes & ij corne wyght canelle
camedreos acory saffre of eche ij drag
mes ginger cassia fustula reupontici of
eche ij dragmes & xvj corne wyght
agaryk a dragme & half spykenarde 2360
2370

Fol. 47r

cost mastic asari þe rote of comfery
 squilles armoniac bdellium blac elebre
 Seyn Iohn worte Epithime pollipodie
 basili whyte peper longe peper of eche a drag
 me & half squinant ginger coloquintida
 mirabolan serapinum opoponac castor
 warmode aristologia longa persely sede 2380
 gencyan amomy of eche ij dragmes
 diagredium blac peper of eyþer a dragme
 hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ be
 yt zeue erlyche or an eue with hote weyne

Theodoricon anacardium yt reperay
 leþ muynde yt a setteþ þe swonyng
 of þe hed yt a letteþ & most what on þe
 after syde yt takeþ a wey þe flewm &
 purgeþ yt doþ goode to alle causes of
 þe matrice ¶ Take aloes epatic ij 2390
 dragmes & an half yreos cassie lignee
 of eche vij dragmes xvj corne wyght
 lasse ginger anacardi carpobalsamy of
 eche iiij dragmes & half maces spyke
 narde mirabolanis mastic of eche a
 dragme iiij corne wyght & half þus
 yt is confected ¶ Take þe rynde of þ\e/
 rote of fenelle welle y wassche apounde
~~grynde hym & boyle hem~~ & put in ij pounde

Fol. 47v

of þe vyneger vij dayes & after warde 2400
 grynde hem & boyle hem on þe same
 vineger to þe þridde pertye & þan striue
 yt & put to ij pounde of hony dispumed
 & boyle yt to þe consumpcyon of þe vineger
 & þan confectie yt on þe maner of a
 letuary with þe pondre of spices aboue
 seyde

Trocisti dirarodon trocisti þat ys to
 sey a rounde confectyon diarodon 2410
 of roses yt haþe his name þes trociscus
 goþ in dia margaryton ¶ Take newe
 fresche roses iiij dragmes spodium ij
 dragmes ~~rese~~ a rode saunderis a dragme
 & half & vij corne wyght saffre ij dragmes
 & vij corne wyght camphur xij cornee
 wyght confecte yt þus put þe fressche
 new roses on a mortar with ouzt medelynge

& lete grynde hem welle with water of roses
as moche as nedep with þe pondre of þe spy
cerye a boue seyde & at þe laste be þe
camphur I put to & þer of trociscus y
schape & on þe schadewe y dryed - - - 2420

TRocissy diaw ¶ Take fressche flores off
violet v· dragmes amydoyne iij
dragmes whyte papie sede ij dragmes

Fol. 48r

& a scripule rubarbe plantayne sede a
dragme bawme a scripul water of roses
as moche as suffizeþ

TRociscy ydiocry þe wyche goþ into ru
bea & in to socira ¶ Take amomy a drag
me canel maces saffre mirre cassi fustula
of eche half a dragme spykenarde a scri
pule bawme costi squinant calamus aro
maticus silobalsamy asary valaryane of
eche xv· corne wyght fenel sede xx corne
wyght aspalti a dragme maiorane viij
corne wyght hony or sucre as moche as
suffizeþ al þes grynde hem with weyn and
make þer of trociscus 2430

TRocisci crocy magnatus þei goþ in to ru
bea & in to socira , , Take saffre iij drag
mes roses ameos mirre of eche a dragme
& half lignum aloes ij scripule & temper hem
with water of roses & make þer of trociscus 2440

TRocissi squillitici þus þei beþ y made
þe hole Squilles in a gobet of dowbake
hem an on eue þan drawe yt ouzt from
his dowe þan take \þe/ myddel of þe squilles
& grynde hem on a mortar þan put þei too
as moche of whyte brede þe cromme þer of
with a lytylle hony & þer of make trociscus 2450

Fol. 48v

and drye hem on þe schadow

TRocissi detiro þe wyche gooþe inciri
cata magna þus þei beþ y made zonge
tires of þe lengep of an hanbrede the

wyche haueþ blac yen a tunge menable
 & hornes on þe maner of a corne of whete
 þe hed & þe tayle iij vnches kuc a wey þ\e/
 myddylle þe wyche by leueþ stripe a wey
 þe askyn & huylde yt & caste a wey the
 guttys & wassche yt welle in fayre clene
 swete water & so sethe yt tille þ\e/ þornes
 be deperted fro þe flesche after warde caste
 þe þornes & be þe flesche y gronde on
 a mortar with as moche of crommes of wyche
 whyte brede y bake be yt distempered &
 make þer of trociscus eche weyyng a
 dragme & half & drye hem on þe schadow

2460

Trocissi diacoral Take þe rede eolore
 corall mirre amomy whyte papie
 Sede of eche iij dragmes squinant saffre
 of eyþer ij dragmes calamus aromaticus
 silobalsamy cassie lignee mastic pul
 lioll monteyne maces valary an asari
 culnerisfote of eche ij dragmes of al
 þes make pondre & temper yt with weyne

2470

Fol. 49r

and make trociscus on þe qantite of a
 dragme & half & drye hem on þ\e/ schadow

Unguentum aureum yt ys goode a zeyn
 gowtys moste what a zeyn þe stone
 on þe reynes & a zeyn þe dropesi Take
 þe rote of valeryan þe rote of þe sehok
 of eyþer a ponde aristologia rotunda ysope
 enula campana pulliol ryal mogworte
 fenel sede gras rew bay leues gladyn
 rende ros maryne wode bynde saxifrage
 ciperi camedreos sperage þe rote of bruske
 fenel anyse merche of eche a ponde merche
 sede yreos gromylle persely surmonteyn

2480

louache amomy whylde persely cardo
 monium dylsede bayes of lorer minperi
 lapis lincis of eche half a ponde metle
 sede senefey sede of eche iij ounces fat
 nesse of a bere fatnes of a foxe Olium
 laurium Olium petrolen of eche iij ounces
 sqinant costi peletre franckyn sense mas
 tic myrre of eche twey ounces oyle &
 water as moche as suffizeþ be þe erbes y
 gadred on þe mouþe of lumij & whan þei

2490

beþ\e/ y gadered grynde hem & put hem 2500
on oyle & leue hem þer xx dayes afterworde
also be þer put to of oylle as moche as

Fol. 49v

nedeþ afterwarde lete boyle hem echone
tylle þe herbis by gynne to laskye &
þat þei be soode y nowe & þan late streyne
hem þoroꝝ a clothe & on þ\e/ streynynge þer
of put xij ð of fyne wex & lete hem
boyle tylle þe wax be molte þan be þe
fattenes a boue seyde y resoluedoe
& y streyned & y put vpon & a lital 2510
what þan lete hem boyle þan caste vpon
olium laurium & þan sette yt a doune &
taste vp on þ\e/ oþer oyle & þe oþer þingis
eche after oþer yt ys goode as wee
a boue seyde azen alle coldnes of þ\e/ stomak

Unguentum Citrinum yt ys I clepud so
for yt ys boyled in a pome Citre
yt makeþ þe vysnge fayre yt destempereþ
pomples yt a noyngted to þe sunne
Takeþ a wey blackenes pastules of 2520
sauflème on þi visage or on þ\e/ yes
y growe meruayllelonslyche yt takeþ
a wey zef yt be a noynted moche yt
a mendep to þe rednes of þe yzen
& to þe ychynge of hem & for erisiple
moche yt ys worthe ¶ Take boras
ij ounces camphur a dragme belli
culy maryny dragant lapis Eutalis
olibanum

Fol. 50r

Olibanum whyte glas of eche iij drag 2530
mes whyte marble ij dragmes gerse
serpentarie .id est. an oygnement lyche
sope an ounce ceuse vj ounceꝝ on þes
maner be yt confewed þe dragant & þe
belliculy maryne be þei grounde on a
morter with a pestelle of þre to geder þe
oþer eche by silues be þei grounde &
smal sarched & with a ponde & half
of new barowes gres schepis talow
a ponde gotys talow a ounce & half 2540
capons gres an ounce Confecte yt

þus Take þe talow & þe grece & put
 hem a lytyl cawdron or on a panne or
 on a rounde basyn & let honge yt in a
 vesselle ful of water þat wyche hete of
 þe water þe grece & þe talow mowe
 lyquefye & whan þei beþe moltyne
 lete streyne hem þoroꝝ a smal clothe
 on an oþer vesselle & a non ryght be al
 þe pondre y put to ouzt take þe cam
 phur & þe boras þan take a pome
 cytre & make hym hollow or ij & put
 on hem al þes oynement & conche þ\e/
 apples vp on soft fuyre tulle yt be
 gynne to boyle & þan a zeyn warde

2550

Fol. 50v

be þei put on a cawdron with a sklyce euer
 more sturyngþan be pondre of cam
 phur & of boras y put to & þan whan
 yt ys y þicked be yt y putte a wey
 fro þe fuyre & __

2560

Unguentum populyon yt ys y seyde
 for yt ys y made of buryonus
 of popelorye yt ys goode for hete of
 þe scherpe feuere & to hem þat mow not
 slepe þe temple þe pouses þe soles
 of þe fete & þe pawmes of þ\e/ handes
 with oyle of roses or oyle of vyolet y
 medeled & vp on þe lyuer an a oignted
 yt by nemeþ heete yt a oyngted vp
 on þe uawle yt dothe þ\e/ paciente

2570

Fol. 51r

to swete ¶ Take borionus of pope
 lorie & half a ponde blac papie leues
 of mandrake þe crop of þe rede bre
 brere þ\e/ leues of henebane petimor
 elle stonore letuce penyworthe syn
 grene dyne vyolet endyne scary
 ole of eche iij ounces fresche baronus
 grece Confecte yt þus þe borionus
 of pepolorie be þei wel I grounde
 & a zeyn worde with fresche barowus
 grece be þei medeled & y poun

2580

pounded & y leyde on fus þ\e/ þrddaye
 & after warde zef yt may be be þe er

bys y gadred & y leyde on fus vij
 dayes or more with alle þe grece
 & þe borionus for seyde & aftur
 warde sette hem on þe fuyre to boyl
 lynge on a vesselle with a pounde of
 fyn swete weyne & lete hem boyle
 tulle þe wyne be consumed & þan
 presse yt wel þoroȝ a clothe & kepe
 yt welle to þyne vse

2590

UNguentum a gryppa yt ys goode
 for hem þat bethe on þe dropesye
 an to alle swellynges on what syde
 of þe body þat yt euer be & to idigna
 cyon of uerney & zef yt be a noyngted
 vp on þe wombet ¶ Take bryonye
 ij pounde nepl a pounde squilles half
 a pounde yreos iij ounces þe rote of
 comfery an ounce eble .id est. blodworte
 were of eyþer ij ounces al þes rotes
 wassche hem þryes or fowre sydes
 & þan lete grynde hem welle on a
 mortar þan lete hem lye on fus iij
 dayes or iiij with iij li of oyle of olyue

2600

Fol. 51v

þan lete boyle hem longe tulle al þ\e/ vertu
 be consumed ouȝt þan presse yt ouȝt þoroȝ
 a canefas & what yt ys y streynede
 al be yt y put a zeyn on þe fuyre &
 whan yt by gynneþ to boyle put þer
 to xv ounces of þ\e/ whytteste wax þat may
 be founde & whan þe wax ys y molte
 be yt y put fro þe fuyre & whan yt ys
 y keled put yt vp

2610

UNguentum marce\a/ton yt ys I cleped
 of þe leche þewyche compowunede
 yt ys goode for ache of þe hed & for cold
 nes of þe stomak of þe splene & of þe
 lyuer an oyngted a zeyn þe summe or a
 zeyn þe furye yt helpeþ hem þat bethe
 on þe palsye on þe goute artityke sci
 atyke nefretike & on þe podagre
 swellynge yt a settyr al ache Take
 whyte wax ij pounde oylle half a pounde
 rose maryne an ounce rewe

2620

Fol. 52r

A good medicine for a apposteme in the
leggs thighes or any part of a mans
bodie

Take the whites of eggs, malemzie & a quantity of chminey 2630
soote mixe them together somewhat liquide, then first
anoynt the apposteme routh oile of camomill, afterward
applie the same therunto & it will cure the same .

Fol. 52v

UNguentum laxatum yt ys y clepud
so for yt makeþ þ\e/ wombe nessche
zef þ\u/ wolte an oyngte þe pacyent mote
absteyne vj howrys afterwarde yt ys
goode for hem þat beþe costyf & on þe ston
vp on þe wombe & þe mydryf an oynted
Take þe yois of gourdes squilles 2640

eorthnotes wylde spurge elile þe my
delle rynde of ellerne þe melke of -
titumale camomyll of eche ij ounces
þe Iois of mercurialle lauryal cacepus
polipodie maydynhere of eche ij ounces
þe sede of cacepus chastinez ewforbe
of eche a ounce diagredium an ounce &
half Take þe Ioys & þe erbys y -
grounde & medel hem with iij ð of oyle & ,
lete hem lye on fus vij dayes þe viij day 2650
boyle hem ouer þe fuyre tulle þe quantite
of þe ioys be cosumed þan put to whyt
wax & boles galle of eyþer a pounce with
þe sklyce wel sturyng tulle þe galle &
þe wax be lyquefyed þan put to the
ponderys a boue sayde

UNguentum fustum .id est. ingrum blac
vp on þ\e/ wombe y put yt draweþ

Fol. 53r

& on þe drawyng yt clenseþ & þan
yt heleþ Take a pounce & half wax 2660
half an ounce colophonye iij ounces
clene pyche verapium of eyþer ij ounces
mastic galbanum terbentyne of eche
an ounce þus yt ys confected Oyle
in croke ouer þe fuyre be yt y putte

þat yt boyle þan put to wax tulle
 yt be molte þan colophonye & pyche
 þan Cerapyne & terbentyne & at þe last
 mastic & olibanum so þat alle be pondred
 by fore ouzt take þe pyche y nowe
 and y keled & y put vp

2670

UNguentum album þe wyche ys goode
 to Sawfleme Take syronse ij
 ounces litarge an ounce olibanum iij
 dragmes mastic ij dragmes & eche
 þinge y powdred by hym silf & þe po
 powder of cerouse with a quantite off
 oyle be yt dystempered afterwarde put
 to lytarge þan mastic & olibanum with þe
 water of roses euer more wel sturyng with
 þe pestelle & whan yt by gynneþ to wax
 þick put to oyle of roses tulle yt be to
 þicke ne to þynne

2680

UNguentum x valet Serpigmosis
 Take aloes lytarge arsenike

Fol. 53v

UNguentum qd valet Serpigmosis &
 Elefanciosis , Take aloes lytarge
 arsenik quicsiluer argule mastic oliba
 num comyn soufre vif pyche olde gres
 þilke þat beþe to pondryng grynde
 hem & tempre with vynegre & with þe
 lois of funitre afterwarde oyngte the
 pacyent by þe fuyre or ellis by þ\e/ sunne

2690

VRalogodion menphicu yera þat
 ys to sey holy logos þat ys to sey spe
 che y lete of what cause yt euer be yt
 purget melencolye þe flewme mer
 uayllelonslyche with hote water be yt zef
 to hem þat haueþ þe faldyng yuel with
 hote salt & oþer lycore yt cureþ hem þat
 beþ stomatyk & to hem þat byteþe her
 tonge & to hem þat beþ on þe mygryn
 of þe hed as þoughe þei had a deuel
 with hem eueryche mouþe Take colouin
 tida pollopodie þe sede of lauryole
 of eche a dragme & half & ij corne
 wyght warmode myrre of eche ij
 dragmes & xij corne wyght centorie

2700

agaryk armonyac olibanum maces
Spikenardes quilles diagredium off 2710

Fol. 54r

eche an ounce aloes epithime cassie lig
nee castor aristologia longa camedreos bdellium
bdellium horounde of eche a scripule aloes
thime white peper blac peper of eche vj corne
wyght hony or sucre as moche as suffizeþ
be yt zeue erlyche & auene with hote licore
on þe quantite of chasteyne

VEra rustun yt ys goode for hem þat
beþ schabbet of sauflewm & to hem
þat beþe on þe lepre þe wyche ys clepud 2720
elefancia yt ys goode for eyþer morptheo

y vsed with hote water & zef þ\u/ wolte make
a purgacion put to ij scripules of scamony
Take aloes a pounde elebre whyte & blac
of eche a ounce & half diagredium
colloquintida of eche iij dragmes sal
ingrum ewforbe pollipodie sal armonyde
of eche ij dragmes & xv corne wyght
peper camedreos saffre agaryk mastic
epithime of eche an ounce & half cassia 2730
fustula silobalsamy opoponac cockul
of eche ij dragmes & half ___ hony
or sucre as moche as suffyzeþ ___ be yt
zeue as yt ys seyde a boue

VEra pigra Taliem as we haueþ
y seyde yt ys goode a zeyn duerise

Fol. 54v

yuelis of þe hed of þe zerene & of þ\e/ zeyn
þe distemperance of þe stomake yt purget
þe causes of þe lyuer yt a mendeþ the
hardenes of þe splene yt make nessche 2740
& reccheþ & yt doþe goode to þe bleddre
& a mendeþ þe distemperance of þ\e/ matrice
Take canel spykenarde Sene squinant
asari silocassie .id est· cassie lignee silobalsa ,
my carpobalsami violet warmode epi
thime agarik roses turbit colloquintida
mastic of eche ij dragmes aloes to þe
wyght of al hony as moche as suffyzeþ
þe quantite of þ\e/ vse þer of zef xv or xvj with

diragredium 2750

Vera pigra constantun yt ys goode
ffor syght to rekeuerynge or to with hol
dyngre Take miabolanis citrinorum kebulorum
& yndorum cassia lignea epithime sene a
garik cuscute .id est. dodre squinant rubarbe
of eche ___ ij dragmes cassia fustula spi
kenarde ___ anyse mastic lignum aloes sal
gemme salintrum of eche a dragme hony
as moche as suffizeþ be yt zefe with
hote weyne 2760

Fol. 55r

Vera pira abbatis de curia flewm
& melencolie yt purgit & yt ys
goode to þe goute þe wyche comeþe
of colde & drye humore as whan membris
semep to broke yt ys good also for hem
þat beþe on þe palsye yzeue with hote
licore or with weyne ¶ Tak agaryk collo
quintida turbit epithime dodre of eche
ij dragmes & v corne wyght warmode
rupontici maces lapis lauzli of eche a
dragme diagredium a dragme hony as
moche as suffizeþ zef þ\u/ wolte make
pyllules temper hem with lois of war
mode & zeue ix or xj ffor the collule s stone
Eake the milke luke warme as it commeth from the cowe
and stille it in a stille withe a softe fire and then lette
the water that essneth ffrom the stiff be saued in a
glasse and lett the pacient that is trobled with the collike
and stone take of the same water & also a sponnfull in
the morninge when he ryseth and likewise alnighte 2770
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3. Commentary

3.1. Herbal

For the writing of this herbal, two main resources have been essential: Hunt 1989 and Culpeper's seventeenth-century resource. Tony Hunt's *Plant Names of Medieval England* may be taken as the authoritative modern resource, and has helped to identify all the plants named in the manuscript. Using Nicholas Culpeper's *The English Physician* (his dates are 1615-1654) needs a little more explication. I have chosen *The English Physician* as a reference point as it is still acknowledged by historians of science as the principal early modern repository of traditional plant-lore. Culpeper "not only brought a relatively sophisticated and cheap traditional system of remedies [...] within the reach of the semi-literate majority of the population; he also put the orthodox medicine of his day, alongside the latest thinking [...] into the realm of public discourse." (Curry, 2004). The comparison between these two resources aims to show the difference in knowledge from one herbal to other, taking into account the time it has passed between them; it thus enables this thesis to serve as a contribution to pharmacological history, a principal research outcome from the thesis, as flagged

on pp. 32-3 above. To that end, the following discussion describes only those herbs that appear in both the *Antidotarium* and Culpeper's *The English Physician*.

With reference to Middle English medicine, it is important to notice that it differs greatly from contemporary medicine in several ways, especially in how medieval thinkers categorised different illnesses. In medieval times, the four principal elements (air, fire, water and earth) were the base for a medicinal system known as the four types of humours: blood (warm and moist), yellow bile (warm and dry), black bile (cold and dry) and phlegm (cold and moist). Each humour corresponded also to one of the four temperaments or personality types: sanguine, choleric, melancholic and phlegmatic, respectively.

This next section will describe the most common uses of each of the herbs and plants that appear in the Middle English text and compare them to Culpeper's *The English Physician*, in order to allow the uses to be compared and contrasted.

Alexander / Horse-parsley / Wild parsley:

Both texts agree that *Alexander*, also known as *Horse-Parsley*, was good for cleaning the liver and spleen. On women, it also helps with the menstrual cycle and after the birth of a child. If boiled in wine, it is helpful against the biting of poisonous animals.

Almond (almond-tree):

Almond is good to strengthen the breath, especially in a stuffed breast with dry coughs and hoarseness, cleansing the lungs from phlegm. It also prevents headaches and helps with the heat and obstructions of the liver. Culpeper also adds that almonds can help with kidney stones as their oil makes the passages of urine slippery; and they have other different uses such as killing worms with almond oil, helping with the pains of the womb or preserving a person from being drunk.

Aloe / sea-houseleek:

Aloe was used in several prescriptions with diverse effects. For example, by taking it with hot wine, it could aid a patient with rheumatism to ease his pain. It was

used to fight asthma in children, to straighten the breasts and to help them keep milk as well as to prepare them to conceive by easing the pain of the uterus. It was a good help against colds, phlegm, and sickness of the liver, migraines and to soothe the person after the loss of consciousness as well as to help with digestion and other turnings of the stomach such as withhold the vomit. Aloe also helped to sharpen the sight of the eyes and prevent the appearance of cataracts.

In later years, there are some uses of aloe that fell off in favour of other plants, but new uses are also discovered, such as when Aloe is made into powder and it is applied upon fresh wounds, it can be of use to stop the bleeding and heal it faster. By applying it to old ulcers it can close them up, and the same powder, mixed with wine and honey, can stop haemorrhoids. In some cases, if it was mixed with wine and rub on the head, it could prevent the hair from falling off.

Barberry:

Barberry is especially useful to purge the cholera and the heats from the body, such as fevers or “heat” from the liver. In the antidotarium it works from people beginning to have an illness to people with a long lasting sickness. Culpeper also states that it is useful to turn the colour of the hair to yellow.

Bilberry:

There are two types, black and red *bilberries*. The black bilberries are mainly used to bind the stomach and prevent it from dysentery as well as to heal any ulcers in the lungs. Red bilberries are used to stop women’s courses and also to help stop the spitting of blood.

Black Pepper:

Black pepper comforts and warms a cold stomach, incentivizing the appetite. For those with a feeble stomach it is a good laxative. It “provokes urine”, purging any stones in the bladder and it can also soothe any pain from a migraine and convulsions. In *The English Physician*, we encounter more uses, such as how it helps to dissolve wind in the stomach or bowels, the cough and other diseases of the breast. It is effective against the biting of serpents, and other poisons.

Bruise-wort:

Bruise-wort heals fingers, hands or legs with any cuts on them. Since it is diuretic, it helps “expel gravel” and stones from the kidneys.

Bryony:

Bryony's roots purge the belly with great violence, troubling the stomach and “burning the liver”. If used correctly it can help any diseases of the head such as headaches or migraine. Bryony also expectorates phlegm. It is good for palsies, convulsions, cramps and stitches in the side. It cleans the urine and it purges the kidney from stones as well as healing the spleen. If it is spread through any part of the body where there is pain it can take it away for a short space of time. It can be useful against coughs, shortness of breath and, for those damaged inside, it expels the clotted blood. The root also cleans the skin from any imperfections.

Burdock:

Depending on the part of the plant used and other ingredients added to the mix, *burdock* had several uses to cure many ailments, for instance, to lower high fevers or headaches. Other uses, as seen in *The English Physician* are, for example, “by its seed or leaf, you may draw the womb which way you please” (Culpeper, 1652: 102). The burdock leaves, when dried, are good for ulcers and sores. Taking part of the roots along with pine-kernels helps with the phlegm. The juice of the leaves and the leaves themselves can be used to ease the pain caused by serpent or rabid dog bites. Finally, the seeds can be preserved with sugar for later consumption, which can help to break kidney stones.

Cabbage:

Cabbage, also known as colewort, can bind the stomach. It is good to fight against fatigue and against migraines or convulsions and cramps. As described on *The English Physician*, with its juice and accompanied of honey, it can heal hoarseness of the throat. By simply eating it, it can help those that are short-winded and if it is boiled twice it will also help with any obstructions of the liver and spleen as well as the stones in the kidneys. If it is eaten before drinking it can also avoid a drunken

state.

In other situations, a “decoction” of cabbages can take away many pains and aches of the body as well as ease the pain or swelling of the gout.

Camomile:

Camomile was mainly used to try to lower the swelling of the womb and to take away any stones that one may have. Later, as discussed in *The English Physician*, Camomile was used to take away all kinds of pains and stitches on the sides and to lower the fever if it was high. On women, it also helped to ease their pain through their courses.

Caraway:

Caraway was used to fight against any symptoms of fatigue such as swelling of the eyes or drowsiness throughout the body. It was also good against colds as it purged the phlegm and healed the hoarseness of the throat. It also helped to purge any stones and to palliate any spleen and liver aches as well as to soothe haemorrhoid pains. Finally, it helped against migraine.

In *The English Physician* we observe a few more uses for this plant, such as how it helped with digestion and strengthened the stomach of aged people or how it could take away bruises if used properly.

Carrot:

Carrots, besides their nutritious properties, when mixed properly with other herbs, could help against many illnesses, especially on women, as they could lead away menstrual blood and “draw out dead things from the womb” as well as healing it. They were also good against rheumatism, aches on the sides, hoarseness of the throat as well as a good deterrent from cough and phlegm. They lowered the fever if it was high and helped to soothe the migraine pains. If drunk they also helped to purge the stomach and to break any stones on the bladder while purging the urine. Lastly, they were a fine remedy against fatigue as they comforted the body and could prevent common colds.

Cassia fistula:

Cassia fistula was used in cases of asthma as well as against coughs and to drive away the phlegm. It was also useful against sharp fevers as it helped to lower the temperature. Cassia fistula could break the stones on the bladder and purge the spleen and liver. It was recommended for people with migraines and headaches. For women, it helped with the flux of their blood and helped to “draw out anything dead inside the womb”.

Centaury:

This herb was mainly used to combat any aches through the body one may have such as throat hoarseness, migraines or stomachaches. Also, it helped to heal any wounds on the entrails as well as to combat fatigue and weariness. Lastly, it was useful to expectorate any phlegm.

As years passed, more uses for centaury were discovered. For example, by using this herb one could soothe the pain of sciatica or open any obstructions on liver, gall and spleen. It was also effective against old pains of the joints such as gout cramps or convulsions. Also, centaury helped against fresh wounds, old ulcers and sores, and for women it eased the pain of their courses. In some cases, it could also take away all freckles, spots and marks of the skin.

Cherry:

The *cherry* was used for many purposes in children, men and women. For instance, it helped against asthma on children and adults alike. It could also cure the feebleness of stomach and on women it caused menstruation if the woman does not conceive. By eating cherries, one could “provoke urine”, which helped against any stones one may have. Also, it was used to strengthen the sight and prevent cataracts, to take away any headaches and to soothe any children that may have trouble sleeping.

On *The English Physician* we observe some added benefits to the cherry such as

provoking the increase of appetite, bringing colour to one's face and helping with any cough or hoarseness of the throat.

Chestnut:

Chestnut had as its main uses the ability to combat the lack of energy, or weariness such as swelling of the eyes, drowsiness of the body and fatigue. It was also used to soothe the stomach ache, to expectorate phlegm, to purge the bladder and liver, and to help womb pains in women. It could lower the inflammation caused by gout and take away the pain of sciatica. It was used against sharp fevers and migraine.

Later, more properties of the Chestnut were discovered, as it helped to nourish the body if eaten in good amounts. Between these new properties, we find that it could be used as a remedy against cough and to stop the spitting of blood.

Cockle:

Although if it is not used properly it can cause "giddiness of the head" and create a more intense pain than one has, correctly cooked *cockle* can heal any ailment of the head such as swelling, coldness, headaches and even toothaches. It is also of great help when dealing with trembles and convulsions. Overall it purges the body and comforts it.

Coloquintida:

The *coloquintida* was used mainly to fight the symptoms of fatigue and migraines, as well as trembles and convulsions. It was also useful to destroy any stones of the kidney and to purify the liver and spleen. In *The English Physician* it is stated that it can also ease the pain of the ears and in some cases, it can help to clean the stomach from anything that causes pain. Also, it has to be taken into account that if it is wrongfully administered it can be very hurtful to both the stomach and the livers as it can cause damage on bowels and entrails.

Comfrey:

Initially, *comfrey* was used to cure migraines, headaches, hoarseness of the throat or any swelling on the body as well as to help the flux of women blood and of the

womb. Later, it started to be used in a wide variety of occasions. For example, it helped those people spitting blood or making bloody urine by healing any inside wounds or ulcers on the lungs. It also supported the healing of any fresh wounds or cuts, and it was especially helpful when trying to correct any broken bones and to ease any pain. It also repressed the bleeding of the haemorrhoids and cooled the inflammation.

Common nightshade:

The first uses recorded of the *common nightshade* were to cure any pains of the head as well as to strengthen one's vision, preventing this way the appearance of cataracts. Later, as it appears in *The English Physician*, it was common to use it to cool inflammation. Although it is not dangerous as the other nightshades are, it must be used moderately. It is good for washing the mouth and throat when inflamed, and to heal corroding ulcers and most fistulas. It eases the pain in the testicles as also to the gout, which arises from "hot and sharp humours". It soothes pains in the ears arising from heat or inflammation.

Costmary:

At first, *costmary* was used primarily as an aid against migraines and fatigue. In *The English Physician*, we appreciate that it can also help in many more ailments. For example, it purges cholera and phlegm as well as it opens any obstructions on the liver and spleen while strengthening them.

Cowslip:

Cowslip was mainly used to prevent and heal the signs of swelling and weariness, the palsy of the tongue, eyes, hands and feet as well as to help with shakings and convulsions. As time passed, more uses were discovered, which can be seen in *The English Physician* such as preventing vertigo, cramps, back pains or taking away wrinkles of the skin.

Cucumber:

The *cucumber* was used for hot stomach and livers as it bound and purged them respectively. It is good against any case of indigestion as well as to destroy any

stones in the kidney. Also, for any cough or hoarseness of the throat it was advised to take it as it helped to regain the humidity and moistness. Later, and as recorded in *The English Physician*, there were several more uses discovered, especially for the treatment of the skin as it helped to clean it and to heal the sunburn, and it reduced freckles and the reddening of the face.

Cuckoopint:

Cuckoopint was commonly used to fight drowsiness, headaches and sciatica. In *The English Physician* it is recorded as a remedy for poison and the plague as well as a help to those with coughs as it rides away the phlegm from the chest, lungs and stomach. It also heals the inward ulcers of the bowels, it cleans the eyes from any filth that may hinder sight and it also lowers the inflammation of the throat or gout. For women it brings their courses down and “purges them effectively after childbearing”.

Dill:

Dill was used for cases of rheumatism, colds with coughs and in some occasions for eye ache. It was also a helpful ingredient against poisonous bites of some animals. *The English Physician* adds some more cases such as to ease swellings and pains, to help digest and to help to “expel wind” and the pains associated with them. It also dries up all moist ulcers and eases their pain.

Dodder or thyme:

Thyme is especially good for the recovery of sight. It can also help to purge any phlegm as well as to mitigate the swelling from the gout and some trembles. In *The English Physician*, it is stated that it can also help against fainting and to purge any kidney stones through the urine.

Dog’s Mercury:

Dog’s Mercury was of great help to soften the womb, thus helping against any problems one may have on it. Later, more uses were discovered. For example, on women it would purge choleric and watery humours, ease the pains on delivery, and help with their menstrual courses and to expel the after-birth. It was effective

against the diseases of the reins and bladder, and useful for sore and watery eyes and for deafness and pains in the ears. It helped against coughs as it cleaned the lungs and stomach of phlegm, although it was rather harmful to the stomach. Per Dioscorides and Theophrastus: "if women used them for three days together after conception and their menstruations stopped, they shall bring forth male or female children according to the kind of herb which they use". It could take warts away, all running scabs, ring-worms and the itch as well as to digest the swelling and soften the inflammations.

Elecampane:

Elecampane's main uses are to help combat asthma and coughs with phlegm. It can also help to diminish headaches and jaw swelling. It helps the swelling of the gout as well as to destroy kidney stones. Culpeper's *The English Physician* also notes the Elecampane's ability to stop the spreading of the venom of the serpents, to lower high fevers, to strengthen the sight, to help against convulsions and cramps and also to clean the skin from any imperfections.

Fennel:

Fennel is useful for a lot of remedies, listed in both *Antidotarium Nicolai* and *The English Physician*. Among them we find that fennel is helpful to lower sharp fevers and to cure headaches and migraines as well as fatigues and trembles. It can also prevent indigestion and heal the spleen and liver while destroying any stones located in the bladder. It also helps with the pain and swelling of the gout as well as with haemorrhoids. Moreover, it can purge the body of phlegm and cough. It is also useful against the biting of a snake and finally it strengthens the sight while cleaning it.

Fig:

Fig was mainly used to fight against colds as it helped greatly, but thanks to the advances on medicine and as noted in *The English Physician*, it can also take many skin impurities away, dissolve blood clots caused by bruises, and even cure deafness and pain in the ears as well as tooth-ache.

Garden Rue:

Garden Rue is helpful against colds, migraines and toothache. According to *The English Physician* it also “provokes urine”, purging the bladder, spleen and liver. It is an antidote against all dangerous medicines or deadly poisons, against the plague, and it causes “all venomous things to become harmless”. It can destroy the ability to procreate. Garden rue helps the pains of both the chest and sides, and coughs and difficulty of breathing, such as the inflammation of the lungs. It helps the gout or the pains in the joints of hands, feet or knees. It stops the bleeding of the nose, takes away wheals, pimples and all sorts of warts. Garden rue soothes the pain of the ears and “all foul running sores in the head”, and the stinking ulcers of other parts.

Gentian:

Gentian's primary use was against colds and coughing, although it also helped to soothe headaches and to take care of the gums and teeth. In *The English Physician*, it is also stated that it strengthens the stomach by helping it digest, and it also prevents fainting. Gentian can restore the loss of appetite and refresh the body from weariness. Among the numerous uses, it can help to open any obstructions on the liver and the spleen as well as to purify the bladder. It was also useful for people afflicted with cramps or convulsions, and also to heal any bruises quicker.

Gromel:

Many of *gromel's* uses were associated with purging and purifying the spleen, liver and bladder by “provoking the urine”. Gromel was also useful to soothe the pain from migraines, to prevent fatigue and weariness of the body. In some occasions it could help against the swelling of the gout.

Hart's-Tongue:

Hart's Tongue strengthens the liver when it is weak and afflicted and it also purges it along with the spleen. Hart's-Tongue used to be helpful in cases of weariness and migraine but it fell out of use in favour of other remedies such as to stop the bleeding of the gums or to soothe the “biting of serpents”.

Hemlock:

As stated in *The English Physician*, hemlock is good for inflammations and swelling of any part of the body. It is also good for weary and swelled eyes and for cleaning them of web or film. It also removes the pain of the gout and if eaten it causes “a frenzy or stupefaction of the senses”.

Henbane:

Henbane could be used in both normal and high fevers to lower them. It was helpful for those with migraines as it mitigated the pain, and it could fight against colds, headaches and convulsions. By “provoking urine”, it helped to purge the bladder, liver and spleen of any ailment. In *The English Physician* there are more uses for it such as to cool any inflammations in any part of the body and to mitigate the pain of diseases such as gout and sciatica.

Hoarhound:

Although *hoarhound* was first used to fight common colds, on *The English Physician* it is recorded to have several uses, for example as a remedy for those who fall into a consumption, either through long sickness or thin distillations of rheum upon the lungs or those who have asthma. It helps to expectorate tough phlegm from the chest, and for women it helps to bring down the menstrua and to expel the afterbirth. Also, it gives ease to those afflicted with weariness. It is an excellent medicine to expel poison or to cure the “venomous bitings or stings of serpents”. Moreover, it helps to clear the eyesight and eases the pain of the ears, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen. Apparently, it was also effective in killing worms, healing the biting of dogs and easing the painful swellings occasioned by thorns or splinters.

Honeysuckle or Woodbine:

Honeysuckle's first uses were to ease the pain of the gout and to eliminate any stones in the kidneys. Later, as written in *The English Physician*, it was useful to ease griping pains of the guts and any inflammations. It could also help against “the biting of an adder and of any venomous creature”. Overall, it is good for wounds as it soothes hard swellings and abscesses.

Houseleek:

Initially, *houseleek* was used to lower sharp fevers as well as to calm the stomach and to heal those with a sick liver. Later, as recorded in *The English Physician*, several more uses were registered. For instance, it was good for inward and outward heats in different parts of the body as it “cooled and tempered the blood”. For women, it stopped the immoderate flooding of the menstrua. It also eases those afflicted by the gout, it cleans the hands and feet from warts and it even eases headaches or migraines occasioned by lack of sleep.

Hyssop:

Hyssop helps those who are troubled with asthma, coughs, phlegm, and even by adding it in some recipes it can help to heal fatigue or mitigate migraine pains. Hyssop also helps to purify the spleen, the liver and the bladder. Sometimes it helps to fight headaches, hoarseness of the throat and to comfort the stomach. Per *The English Physician*, it was good to wash inflammations or to heal bruises, cuts and the like. It was also used to kill the lice and allay their itching.

Ivy:

Initially, *ivy* was used to cure common colds and to treat asthma. It was also used in concoctions to destroy kidney stones and to relieve pain on the spleen, liver and bladder. According to *The English Physician*, ivy was an excellent medicine for the bloody flux, although it could be pernicious to the nerves if it was taken too liberally. It prevented drunkenness and killed the worms in the belly. It also helped those who had the plague. Finally, it eases the headaches, it cleans and heals old ulcers, and it cures burnings and scalding.

Larch-tree and its agaric:

Larch-tree and its agaric havemany uses, from helping to combat fatigue, weariness and migraines to help to purify the spleen and liver. Larch also purges obstructions in the entrails, it expectorates phlegm from coughs, it cures a dry throat, it helps with the pains of the joints, and according to *The English Physician* it causes a good colour. It is also good for several types of aches, good against

shortness of breath, and it is an excellent antidote against poisons. For women, it heals the womb from anything dead by purging it.

Lemon:

At first, *lemon* was primarily used for helping those with a feeble stomach, to combat fatigue and the symptoms of a common cold. Later, *The English Physician* adds more properties that were discovered with the passing of time such as the use to resist poison, venom or infection, the ability to clean the kidneys of stones or to kill and expel worms out of the body. It was also good to make an antidote against the plague or any pernicious or contagious disease.

Lettuce:

Lettuce helps those suffering with diarrhoea and high fevers. It procures sleep and eases headaches. According to *The English Physician*, lettuce helps to loosen the belly and to digest and it quenches thirst. On women, it might increase their milk production. It also eases griping pains of the stomach and inflammations of the heart and liver.

Mallows and marsh mallows:

The main uses of *mallows* were to alleviate asthma in adults and children as well as any coughs by helping expectorate the phlegm. When drunk, they would ease the movements of the bowels, and they help to purify the liver, kidney and bladder as well as to facilitate sleep and heal headaches. In some cases, they could serve as an antidote against biting of “venomous beasts”. As pointed in *The English Physician*, more uses were given to mallows, such as being an aid for women on delivery, or against high fevers. The leaves, if applied warm against any part of the body with a pain or inflammation, would ease said pain. Sometimes, they were said to even prevent baldness.

Mandrake:

Mandrake's juice is beneficial for fighting colds and all kinds of fever. It also purges phlegm and destroys any kidney stones one may have. Mandrake is used against weariness and fatigue as well as to soothe convulsions and migraine. It can be used

to facilitate sleep and to control the blood flux. On *The English Physician*, we discover more uses such as to heal pains of the eyes, to heal all swellings and inflammations, “to consume hot ulcers and abscesses”, to clean the womb and to heal pains of the head and the toothache.

Mastic tree:

Mastic tree has a plethora of uses, both in the *Antidotarium Nicolai* and *The English Physician*. At first it was used to lower sharp fevers, and to cure any pains in the body such as headaches, stomachaches, or back pains. It helped against phlegm, convulsions, hemorrhoids and migraine, as well as to “provoke urine”, destroying any stones that may cause problems to the kidney. Because of its taste it also facilitated digestion and it could provoke expectoration. It was also a known remedy for a fast recovery on broken bones and to help clarify the sight, preventing cataracts.

Mayweed:

Mayweed had the same uses as chamomile: to dissolve tumors, to “expel wind”, and to ease pains and aches in the joints and other parts. Mayweed was especially good for women whose matrix was fallen down or loosened.

Melilot or King’s Chafer:

At first *melilot* was primarily used to heal headaches and against any cold that one may have. With the evolution of medicine, more uses were discovered, such as how it helped mainly against inflammations that happened in the eye, as well as in other parts of the body. Melilot could heal spreading ulcers in the head, and it could relieve pains in the stomach and ears. For the stomach, it would also help to “expel wind”. As for the kidney and spleen, it would help to purify them and to destroy any stones. It was effective for those that lost their senses, and it helped to strengthen memory and to comfort the head and brain by soothing them, and it preserved them from pains and the apoplexy.

Mugwort:

Mugwort was mainly a remedy against colds and stomachaches. In some cases, mugwort helped to break any stones that one may have as it “provoked urine”. It could even be beneficial for those with gout. As noted on *The English Physician*, more uses were discovered. For example, mugwort helped women in delivery and in expelling the after-birth, as well as for the obstructions and inflammations of the mother. It also eased the pain and it took away any hard knots and kernels that grew about the neck and throat. In some cases, it was a special remedy for an overdose of opium and it granted a speedy cure for the sciatica.

Mulberry tree:

At first *mulberry* was mainly used for all the problems related to the mouth and the throat as it eased the pain and it cured any inflammations or sores that appeared. Later, more uses were discovered, such as being a healthy remedy to facilitate the movement of the bowels and to kill the worms in the body. Mulberry was also a known remedy against the biting of snakes, and for those that have taken aconite, the leaves, mixed with vinegar, were good to lay on any place that was burnt.

Nep:

Nep was used as a remedy for any swelling of the body, but later it was generally used by women to take away “barrenness”, and the wind, and “pains of the mother”. It was also common to use nep for pains of the head arising from any cold cause, such as catarrhs, or rheum. It was of special use for “expelling wind” from the stomach and belly, and effective also against cramps or other pains occasioned by cold and it was found useful for colds, coughs and shortness of breath. In occasions, it helped to heal bruises.

Nettle:

Nettle's primary uses were against indigestion and to facilitate expelling wind. It was also a common remedy to purge the kidney of any stones. As recorded on *The English Physician*, nettle was useful in several more cases. It helped to expectorate though phlegm and it opened any obstruction in the lungs to help the shortness of breath. It also effectually settles the palate of the mouth in its place, and it heals

and tempers the soreness and inflammation of the mouth and throat. It was a common remedy against the “sting of venomous creatures and biting of a mad dog” as well as for the poisonous qualities of hemlock, henbane, nightshade, mandrake or other herbs that could dull the senses and make a person lethargic. It was effective for outward wounds and sores, and to clean the skin from leprosy and other discolouring that one may have. Nettles stopped the bleeding of the nose, and took away the flesh growing in the nostrils, called polypus. They were also good to wash old, rotten or stinking sores, fistulas and gangrenes and such. They refreshed the limbs and they strengthened, dried and comforted any parts of the body that had received hits or cuts. They eased the pain of the gout, and the “defluxion of humours” upon the joints and they helped the sciatica and joint aches.

Nutmeg:

Nutmeg's first uses were to fight asthma on children, to treat the feebleness of stomach and to help digestion. It was useful for colds and against fevers. As it “provoked urine”, it was of great help to purge the kidney of any stones. More uses were discovered as noted in *The English Physician*. For example, it was effective against colds, for palsies, it quickened the sight and “comforted the spirits”, it increased sperm, and it was comfortable to the stomach and it helped to procure rest and sleep.

Oak:

Oak was a fine remedy against colds and fatigue. It soothes convulsions and cramps and helps those with a feeble stomach. As listed in Culpeper's *The English Physician*, more properties were discovered. It prevented vomiting or the spitting of blood. It “provokes urine”, helping to purify the spleen, kidney and liver, it resists the poison of “venomous creatures”, and it resists the force of poisonous herbs and medicines, “as also the virulency of cantharides”. It was of great help to cure green wounds, good to be used to assuage inflammations and stop all manner of fluxes in man or woman, good in pestilential and hot burning fevers, as it resists the force of the infection, and it allays the heath; it cools the heat of the liver, and it is said to be one of the best remedies known for the “fluor albus”.

Orange:

Orange's main use was to help those with a feeble stomach. As years passed, more uses were discovered. For example, it warms a cold stomach and “breaks the wind”. It also cuts the phlegm. It is effective for strengthening the heart and spirits, it drives away putrid humours from the inward parts by sweat, and it strengthens and comforts the heart. It is good against contagious diseases and pestilential fevers, to help the cough and to expectorate cold raw phlegm, and to warm and to comfort the other parts of the body.

Parsley:

Parsley is very comforting to the stomach, and it helps to “provoke urine”, thus helping to purge the bladder of any impurities. It is effective against colds as it helps to expectorate, easing the cough and driving the phlegm away. Nurses gave parsley to children when they were troubled with wind in the stomach or belly. It heals the eyes when they are inflamed with heat or swollen. It was a common ingredient used in several remedies to help against fatigue, cramps, gout, and even asthma. It was effective for lowering the temperature. Per *The English Physician*, it was also useful against the venom of any “poisonous creature”, and it helped those with trouble sleeping. It quickly abated the hardness of women’s breasts that are hard through curdling of the milk and it takes away black and blue marks arising from bruises or falls. It eases pain in the ears.

Pellitory of Spain:

Pellitory of Spain was mainly used to cure colds, it was later a plant that helped to drive away aches, and purged any phlegmatic humours. Not only it eased pains in the head and teeth, but it also protected the head and lungs, thereby preventing coughs, and consumptions, the apoplexy and the falling sickness. It was an excellent remedy against lethargy. It takes away black and blue spots occasioned by blows or falls and it helps both the gout and sciatica.

Pennyroyal:

Pennyroyal makes tough phlegm thin, easing the cough, and it warms the coldness of any part that it is applied to. Pennyroyal is very helpful to people who have fainted if it is applied to the nostrils, and it can soothe convulsions and the pain of migraine. It helps the cold grieves of the joints such as the gout, taking away the pains and warming the cold parts. In *The English Physician* there is a plethora of uses for pennyroyal, such as its use to digest raw or corrupt matters, to expel a still-born child and to help with the after-birth. It is of great help to those who are stung or bit by any “venomous beast”. Pennyroyal takes away carbuncles and blotches from the face, it helps those that are splenetic or liver-grown, and it cleans foul ulcers and the leprosy. It helps with toothache, and it eases the headache and pains of the breast and belly and inward pains of the bowels. Lastly, it helps with burnings and it eases pains of the ears.

Pennywort:

As it makes the patient sweat, *pennywort* was of great help against sharp fevers. Later, it was discovered that it was helpful to heal all inflammations and “hot humours”, or to break the stones in the kidney as it “provokes urine”. It cured the pains of the bowels, piles, gout and the so-called king’s evil.

Plantain:

Plantain cures the head, and it prevents wonderfully against all torments or excoriations in the bowels. It is good to prevent the spitting of blood and other bleeding in the mouth. It provides comfort to those with fatigue and it helps those with trouble sleeping. It can help those that are liver sick, recovering thus their natural color. In *The English Physician* it is also stated that it is a useful remedy for those that are troubled with the phthisic, the consumption of the lungs, ulcers in the lungs, or coughs that come of heat. It takes away toothache, it cools inflammations of the eyes, and it eases pain in the ears and burnings and scalding by fire or water. It is of great use and good effect for old and hollow ulcers that are hard to be cured, and for cancers and sores in the mouth or private parts. It is good to be applied where any bone is broken as to hinder inflammation, swellings and pains. It kills worms of the belly and the ones that breed in old and foul ulcers.

Polipody:

Polipody's main purpose was to prevent any illness and to preserve good health. If a person was sick, it was useful to purge the phlegm. In *The English Physician*, it is stated that polipody also dries up thin humours, it digests thick and tough phlegm, and it purges burnt choler. It is good for the hardness of the spleen, against the cough, shortness of breath, and wheezing, and those distillations of thin rheum upon the lungs which cause phthisic, and oftentimes consumptions. It helps the limbs out of joint and it can cure the disease called polypus.

Pomegranate:

Pomegranate is very helpful to the stomach as it purges it of any pain or illness and it is useful against fevers. Culpeper's *The English Physician* also says that the sweet pomegranates are helpful for wind and choler, and those that are sour are helpful to prevent vomiting, and to "provoke urine" although they are offensive to the teeth and gums in the eating. The pomegranate is good against the bite of the scorpion, against the cankers in the mouth and ulcers in any part of the body, and ruptures. It helps ulcers in the ears or nose, or rheums in the eyes. It helps to fasten any loose teeth. With the rinds of pomegranates it is possible to make ink for writing, as it is very black and durable.

Purslane:

Purslane's main uses in early years were to treat sharp fevers and any pains coming from the stomach. Later, as *the English Physician* points out, several more uses were discovered for the purslane.

It was helpful for any trouble of the liver and for those with trouble sleeping. It is useful in cooling the lust, being so effective that the overuse of it extinguishes any desire and virtue of natural procreation. It prevents vomiting, it helps an old dry cough, the shortness of breath, and the phthisic, and it is good in ulcers and inflammations of private parts, and of the bowels. It can be used on hemorrhoids when they are ulcerous, or have excoriations in them. It takes away the pain in the neck, and it is useful for women's sore breasts. It is good for sore mouths and gums

that are swelled, as well as to fasten loose teeth. If other remedies are not helpful, purslane can cure toothache.

Radish:

In early years *radish* was used in concoctions to help against headaches, colds, fatigue, weariness and convulsions, but with time its main uses shifted as it can be seen in *The English Physician*: it is very effective for the scurvy, it kills the worms in children, and it helps the sciatica and joint-ache or hard swellings of the liver and spleen.

Rose:

One might say that *roses* were one of the most used plants centuries ago. The amount of concoctions in which they were used is astonishing. Early on, if fresh, they could purge choler and watery humours, and dried they have a binding quality, which was good for headaches, migraines and pains in the eyes, ears, throat, and gums and other diseases of the stomach. They purged the bladder preventing the formations of any stones. A plethora of uses are also registered in *The English Physician*, for example, their use to mitigate the pains that arise from inflammations, to procure rest and sleep, to cleanse the body from choler and phlegm. Roses were good in high fevers and pains of the head and joint-aches such as gout. Their water was very helpful for those with weariness or faint as well as to those with convulsions or cramps. They help with digestion and they were a very good preservative at the time of infection. Their water could be used to wash sores either in the mouth, throat, or other parts, both to heal them and to keep any illness from falling upon them; also, it was used in clysters. They procure a good appetite, they prevent vomiting, and they are very good for those that have loose bowels as they strengthen them. They are an effective remedy against the redness and inflammation of the eyes and headaches as they help to procure rest and sleep. They help with digestion and to “provoke urine” thus cleaning the liver and spleen.

Rosemary:

Rosemary helps all cold diseases by warming and comforting the body: head, stomach, liver and belly. It purges the bladder and helps against pains such as gout

or convulsions. *The English Physician* also states that rosemary is useful against drowsiness, or dullness of the mind and senses, lethargy, or even a stinking breath. It helps a weak memory and it quickens the senses; and it is very comfortable to the stomach as it helps digestion. It procures a clear sight, and it helps those that have a cough, phthisic or consumption. It can even take away spots, marks, and scars in the skin if applied directly onto them.

Rhubarb:

Rhubarb purges any cold or fever. Rhubarb is useful for those feeble of heart and stomach as it helps with the blood flux and it binds the stomach. It is good for digestion and for those liver sick as it helps them to open it. It can even help to recover sight. As listed in *The English Physician*, it can also heal scabs, foul ulcerous sores, and alleviate inflammation of them. It takes away the pain in the ears and teeth, and it helps the ruggedness of the nails, and the swelling of the throat, commonly called the king's evil, and it also helps those with stones as it "provokes urine".

Saffron:

Saffron helps to alleviate asthma in both children and adults. It can also heal colds, lower the fever and soften the pain of migraines, headaches or convulsions. For those with a feeble stomach saffron binds it and it can also purge the bladder. In *The English Physician* we observe more uses, such as how it strengthens the heart exceedingly, it quickens the brain, or it helps the consumption of the lungs and the difficulty of breathing. It is very recommended for epidemical diseases such as pestilence, smallpox, and measles. It is a notable expulsive medicine and a remedy for the yellow jaundice. It may hurt the heart if taken in an immoderate quantity

Sage:

Sage is good against migraine, the fatigue and weariness of the eyes, as well as for those who suffer from convulsions. It is also useful against colds and the hoarseness of the throat. Culpeper, on its book *The English Physician*, explains how it is good for the liver and to breed good blood as it "provokes urine". For women, it brings down their courses and it helps to expel the still-born child. It stops the

bleeding of the wounds and cleans foul ulcers or sores. Sage also helps to calm any pains of the joints. It helps the stinging and biting of snakes, and it kills worms that breed in the ears and sores. It is of excellent use to help the memory, to warm and to quicken the senses, to wash sore mouths and throats, to bathe the body and legs in the summer-time, especially warm cold joints or sinews troubled with the palsy or cramp, and to comfort or to strengthen the body. It is useful against the stitch or pains in the side coming of wind. It can also cause the hair to become black.

Saunders / Sandalwood:

The white *sandalwood* is more comforting because of its sweetness, and the red sandalwood is more cooling and binding. The red one is often used to fight sharp fevers and to cool hot inflammations. The white one is cephalic, it eases headaches, and it is good food for those with weak and fainting stomachs. It also restores humidity if needed.

Savory:

Savory cuts through tough phlegm in the chest and lungs and it helps to expectorate it more easily. It is useful against high fevers and headaches. By Culpeper's account, savory is also a good remedy for those with a dull sight. It eases the ears of the noise, it gives ease to the sciatica and those having convulsions, heating and warming them and it takes away their pain. It is of great help for the pains that come of stinging by bees, wasps, or any "venomous reptiles".

Saxifrage:

Saxifrage has the same properties as parsley although it is much more effective when "provoking urine". It helps to break and to void the stones in the kidneys and it helps against cold and tough phlegm in the stomach. It eases the migraine and headache pains. *The English Physician* states that saxifrage is a most special remedy against all kinds of venom and it is good to be given to those that are troubled with cramps and convulsions. It dries up the moisture of most wounds and it heals them quickly. It can also take away spots or freckles in the face or any parts of the body.

Scammony:

Scammony purges the phlegm very strongly, and it can heal stomachaches, high fevers and those who are liver sick. The downside of the scammony is that if it is indiscreetly given, it will not only cause problems in the stomach more than any other medicine, but it will also scour the gouts, and it might even occasionate fainting and swooning, that is the reason why it is not fit to be given to anyone with gentle or tender body. As stated in *The English Physician*, if applied to the womb, it destroys the fetus; and rubbed on warts, pimples and pushes, it takes them away. It also takes away the leprosy, and any outward marks in the skin. It eases pains in the head and the sciatica and it heals abscesses.

Southernwood:

Southernwood helps those that are troubled with headaches or any type of cold. *The English Physician* also states that southernwood is helpful for those with cramps, or the sciatica. It is an antidote or counter-poison, as it drives away serpents and other “venomous creatures”, and it takes away inflammations in the eyes pimples, pushes, or wheals that arise in the face or other parts of the body. It kills worms in children, and it helps to draw forth splinters and thorns out of the flesh as well as to dry up and heal old ulcers. Southernwood helps those that are bald, causing the hair to grow again either on the head or the beard as well as to kill lice in the head. Lastly, it helps those troubled with kidney stones, as also for the disease of the spleen. It is more offensive to the stomach than wormwood.

Sowthistle:

Sowthistle is cooling and binding, and it is very fit to cool a hot stomach and to ease any pain and to help digestion as well as to help sleep. Sowthistle is very helpful to stay the dissolution of the stomach. It causes the gravel and stones to be expelled by urine. It is helpful for those with migraines and convulsions. *The English Physician* also states that the eating of it helps a stinking breath, it causes abundance of milk in nurses, and their children to be well colored, and it is good for women whose milk does curdle in their breasts. It is said to be a sure remedy for deafness and all other diseases in the ears. It helps the hot inflammations in the eyes, and wheals, blisters, or the like, such as eruptions in the skin. It also helps to

manage the pain and itching of the hemorrhoids, and the “heat and sharpness of humours” in the private parts of man or woman. It is good for women to wash their faces with it as it clears the skin and brings more colour.

Spikenard:

Spikenard was good to provoke and expectorate phlegm for those with colds. It also takes away the pain for those with migraine and it eases the feeling of fatigue. As *The English Physician* lists, it is also beneficial to “provoke urine”, it eases pain of stones in the reins and kidneys, and it helps with any problems in the stomach. It is good against poison, to warm cold places and to digest “crude and raw humours”. It helps to mitigate those who suffer from palsy and it is an effective eye medicine. It is forbidden for women with children as it may cause several pains and even miscarriage.

St. John's Wort:

St John's Wort's primary function when being prepared along other ingredients was to try to heal the palsy of different parts of the body such as the tongue, mouth, or hands. It was also useful for those afflicted with migraines and fatigue. As time passed, the efficacy in the healing of wounds, hurts or bruises was discovered along with many other uses recorded in Culpeper's *The English Physician*. For instance, it could open obstructions, dissolve swellings, close wounds and strengthen the parts that were weak. It also helped to expectorate blood. In some cases, it helped those who were bitten or stung by any “venomous creatures”. Finally, it eases the pain of the stones and it purifies them, and it helps dealing with the sciatica.

Stinking Gladwin:

The *stinking gladwin* was used for cases of asthma and migraines primarily, although it had its uses in other areas such as to treat high fevers, colds, and dry throats, to heal feeble stomachs, and inside wounds and to purify the bladder by helping destroy any stones. *The English Physician* indicates more uses for the gladwin such as the purge of phlegm, the provocation of sneeze to bring out any mucus, the ability to draw forth splinters, thorns or broken bones that were

sticking in the flesh or even to clean the skin from any impurities. For women it could be used as a way to abort for those who were pregnant.

Storax-tree:

Storax-tree is good for coughs and catarrhs, to fight asthma in children and for those afflicted with migraine and convulsions. Storax is also good for digestion and those with fatigue. It “provokes urine”, purging the kidney and alleviating any pain that may exist in other areas such as the spleen or liver. *The English Physician* attributes more uses such as how it grants resistance to poisons or how it helps against the noise in the ears and it resolves and comforts hips, joints or shoulders afflicted with cold ache.

Thyme:

Mainly used as a remedy to colds in the early years, later, as registered in *The English Physician*, thyme was also useful to strengthen the lungs. It was the best remedy for the chin-cough disease in children at the time. It is an excellent remedy for shortness of breath, it kills the worms in the belly and it takes away hot swellings and warts. Thyme helps the sciatica and dullness of sight and it is a great remedy for those that are troubled with the gout as it eases pains in the joints and hips.

Valerian:

Valerian has a warming faculty, it “provokes urine” and it helps the strangury. Valerian takes away pains of the sides and can be used as a counter-poison. It is good for those who are short-winded and for those that are troubled with a cough as it helps to open the passages and to expectorate the phlegm easily. If given to those that are bitten or stung by any “venomous creature” it helps to counteract the effects. It takes away the dimness of the sight and any pin or web that may be. It is great to heal any inward sores or wounds, as also for outward wounds or hurts, and it draws any splinters or thorns out of the flesh.

Violet:

Violet is one of the safest plants in the whole herbal. It is not harmful in any way. It was used to cool any fever of the body either inwardly or outwardly, as well as inflammations of the eyes or headaches. Violet was also useful to purge the blood and for those who were liver sick. *The English Physician* adds more uses such as how it opens and it dissolves swellings.

Walnut:

Walnut was mainly used for women as it leads away the menstrual blood and purged their bodies. It was also useful to purge and to break the stones on the bladder. *The English Physician* adds several uses for the walnut such as the ability to kill the broad worms in the belly or stomach. When the leaves are fresh they help to move the “bowels downwards”, and when they are old they grieve the stomach. It eases headaches and it is helpful for those that have a cough. It helps with “the biting of a mad dog” or the venom or infectious poison of any animal. Walnuts are an excellent gargle for sore mouths and for the heat and inflammations in the throat and stomach. They allegedly stop the falling of the hair and they make it fair. They are good use for those that have weak stomachs, and they cool the heat of green wounds and old ulcers and they heal them. They greatly help with any pains in the ears.

Water-fern:

Water-fern helps to soothe the pain of migraines and it mitigates the fatigue and drowsiness through the body. It strengthens the stomach and it enhances the digestion. By “provoking” exceedingly large amounts of urine, it cleans the bladder of any stones as well as purifying the spleen and liver. If applied to wounds or bruises, it can help them heal faster than normal, according to *The English Physician*.

Water lily:

Water lily was mainly used in the preparation of “concoctions” with the purpose of lowering sharp fevers, healing colds, coughs, headaches and the maintenance of

the mouth (gums and teeth). Water lily also cools all inflammations, both outward and inward.

Wild Marjoram:

Wild marjoram is a great help against headaches, migraines and fatigue. When drunk, it helps expectorate and it eases any cough. Wild marjoram was also a good remedy for cramps and convulsions. It also helped against kidney stones and any pains in the spleen as it “provoked urine”. If you rubbed its leaves on your gums it would ease the toothache. Later, as observed in *The English Physician*, it was also used to strengthen the stomach as there was scarcely a better remedy growing for such that are troubled with a sour humour in their stomach. It could restore lost appetite, clean the body of choler, expel any poison, help the biting of “venomous beasts”, and those who had poisoned themselves by eating hemlock, henbane or opium. The juice relieved deafness as well as pain and noise in the ears.

Wild thyme:

Wild thyme “provokes urine”, breaking any existing stones and eases any inflammations of the liver. It comforts and strengthens the head, stomach, reins and womb and it helps to expel wind. Culpeper also notes down in *The English Physician* that it eases the griping pains of the belly and cramps as well as to mitigate the pains of the head. It is excellent to give for those in either a “frenzied or lethargic state”. It also helps the spitting of blood, coughing and vomiting.

White Poppy:

Although it was first used to help to heal the hoarseness of the throat, *white poppy's* most common and known use was to procure rest and sleep to the sick and weak. It was useful to prevent catarrhs and coughs. It cools all inflammations, as also it helps to cure the disease called St. Anthony's fire. It can ease headaches as well as other parts and it can soothe the pain originated from gout.

Wood Betony:

Wood Betony has many virtues and it was treated as a precious herb, one that should be without doubt in every house. Among other qualities, it helped to soothe

women's bleeding and to speed delivery in childbirth. It was also used to try to break kidney stones and to facilitate a better circulation in the spleen and liver. For those with fatigue or weary from travelling, it healed that feeling of palsy or drowsiness through the body.

While medicine advanced, more uses were discovered for the Wood Betony such as helping bleeding in the nose and mouth, or healing headaches and soothing the gout. When mixed with honey it was very effective against colds or to prevent symptoms of consumption. A decoction made in wine would kill the worms in the belly as well as to cure any aches in the stomach or the back. It also helped against "venomous bites" from serpents and mad dogs if it was applied directly on the wound. Finally, with the juices of the plant, if it was applied to any inward wound, it could make it heal quickly and it could draw forth any splinter or thorn stuck in the flesh.

Wood-sage:

Wood-sage is of great help for those with migraine and convulsions. It can ease the fatigue or weariness in some, and it also provokes urine and sweat, purging and cleaning the liver, kidney and spleen. *The English Physician* states that wood-sage can also digest humours, and it is a "remedy for those who by falls, bruises or blows, as it disperses and void the congealed blood" (Culpeper 1789: 335). It is good for moist ulcers and sores in the legs or other parts as it causes them to heal more speedily and it cures green wounds.

Wormwood:

Wormwood is used to soften the effects of fatigue and weariness, and it was also effective for those suffering of migraines. It strengthens the eyes and protects them from developing cataracts. In *The English Physician* more uses are listed that were not used before, such as how it "provoked urine", it helped with swellings in the belly or even caused an appetite for meat. It was the best herb against the yellow jaundice and it was the best remedy for the biting of rats and mice at the time. Wormwood cured poisoning by eating mushrooms. It was greatly helpful at eradicating all diseases in the throat. It is helpful if a person is stung by wasps,

hornets, or scorpions. If it was mixed with ink, no rats or mice would touch said ink or the paper where it was used.

Yarrow:

Yarrow was mainly used to treat the palsy in any part of the body such as tongue, hands, feet and the like as well as to try to comfort those with convulsions. New uses appeared, as written in *The English Physician* to replace the old ones, which fell out of grace. Yarrow was a fine remedy to cure wounds and inflammations. It is good for green wounds, ulcers and fistulas. It was supposed to stop the shedding of hair. It helped those that were unable to retain anything on their stomachs.

3.2. Conclusion

After comparing the medicinal uses of these plants in both Culpeper's *The English Physician* and the *Antidotarium Nicolai*, we can observe a steady development in the study of these herbs through the centuries. A total of ninety-four plants have been studied in the herbal list given above, and it is possible to identify a number of distinct features of this list.

(1) A comparison of the two authorities shows that, as medicine advanced, more uses were added on top of those that existed earlier. There are seventy-one entries that meet this criteria in this herbal.

(2) Although there are plenty of different uses for each one of these herbs, it is worth mentioning, however, that many plants seem to have addressed the same complaints. To name a few, plants such as Almond, Burdock, Dodder or Spikenard were used for the purpose of purging kidney stones among many others, which may indicate that this ailment was very frequent at the time.

(3) By noting how many of the different entries shared the same objective, we can argue that ailments such as gout, sciatica, ulcers, inflammations of the different parts of the body, etc. were frequent. Remedies for poisonous bites or concoctions were common as well, and plants such as Cuckoopint, Parsley or Saxifrage were

used for that purpose. Also, it is worth mentioning the increasing amount of entries within herbs that discuss the effects that they have on women's bodies, with herbs that helped with the flow of the courses (such as camomille, centaury, or sage), increased the production of milk (such as lettuce or sowthistle) or even helped with expelling the after-birth (such as dog's mercury, hoarhound or mugwort).

(4) Although as noted there have been changes between the two authorities, the uses of many plants remained the same through the centuries. Such is the case of cassia fistula, which helped those afflicted of shortness of breath or asthma; or white poppy, commonly used through the centuries to help conciliate sleep to those who were sick or had trouble to fall sleep. The number of entries where the herbs have maintained the same purposes is nineteen.

(5) Finally there is a group of herbs or plants that at first were used for one purpose but later were repurposed to help cure other ailments. There are three such cases in the above list: aloe, radish, and yarrow. Aloe, which first was used as an effective way of fighting against colds, phlegm or migraines, but later once turned into powder was used to heal any fresh wounds. Radish was used in a concoction to help against headaches or fatigue, but later on its use shifted towards curing scurvy and helping those afflicted with sciatica. Lastly, the yarrow flower was used to treat the palsy of the body, but later served as a remedy to soothe inflammations or ulcers.

It is clear therefore that medicinal plant-lore was not simply a matter of inheritance, but an element of experimentation seems likely to be involved. Further research into plant-names, their classification and their deployment in various contexts, seems likely to contribute significantly to the history of pharmacology as well as to the wider history of English vocabulary.

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