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An edition of the Middle English translation of the Antidotarium Nicolai

by

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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.

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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.

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CONTENTS

Abstract........................................................................................................................................2
Preface............................................................................................................................................3
Contents..........................................................................................................................................4
1. Introduction....................................................................................................................................5
   1.1. Antidotarium Nicolai............................................................................................................5
       1.1.1. School of Salerno........................................................................................................6
       1.1.2. Antidotarium Nicolai...................................................................................................8
   1.2. Description of the manuscript............................................................................................10
   1.3. Analysis of grammar...........................................................................................................14
       1.3.1. Noun phrase...............................................................................................................14
       1.3.2. Prepositional phrase....................................................................................................17
       1.3.3. Adverb phrase............................................................................................................18
       1.3.4. Verb phrase...............................................................................................................18
       1.3.5. Dialect........................................................................................................................20
   1.4. Vocabulary..........................................................................................................................26
   1.5. Conclusion..........................................................................................................................31
2. Edition..........................................................................................................................................32
   2.1. Editorial procedures............................................................................................................32
   2.2. Transcription procedures....................................................................................................33
   2.3. Treatises of phisick : folios 1-55 (Antidotarium Nicolai)..................................................36
3. Commentary.................................................................................................................................103
   3.1. Herbal....................................................................................................................................103
   3.2. Conclusion..........................................................................................................................132
4. References....................................................................................................................................134
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 Matthaeus 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 (Prioreschi, 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 an 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 Sunme men yn practisy
 of medycyne studye to hem þat woleþ and
 that I hem scholde teche on certeyne order
 þe maner of despensynge and confectynge
 & þat y hem scholde take a certeyne doc
 tryne with þe wyche þei myȝt kunne confeccie
 a pounde or tweyen or mo of vsuale medy
 cynes & how moche of euerche 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) (Prioreschi 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” (Prioreschi 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 Nicolls ypreiede of summe men yn practisye of medycyne studye to hem that woleth... (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 ouȝt and drye it.'

b. The scribe omitted the f52r and 56rv 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: "1\textsuperscript{10} wants 1 leaf after 2-5\textsuperscript{10} 6\textsuperscript{10} wants 8-10, probably blank, after f. 56 7\textsuperscript{6} (ff. 57-62) 8\textsuperscript{6}+1 leaf after 4 (67) 9-12\textsuperscript{10} 13\textsuperscript{10} 8 cancelled and supplied in parchment (f.119) 14\textsuperscript{8} wants 1 before f. 122+1 leaf after 4 (f.125) 15-16\textsuperscript{10} 17\textsuperscript{8}+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 parahps (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 52r in the s. xvi.
4) A recipe written by a different hand in folio 55r with a different script.
5) Recipes in Latin added by a different scribe in folio 56rv 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 91rv in s. xvi.
8) Recipes for conserves added on the flyleaf, f. 159rv.

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 melure medlure yt ys goode (page 8, front)
- al spyces of & of þe palate & of þe of þe 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. 158v and 159rv. 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.


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 *(pis/this, pat/that)* or plural *(pees/bese)*. Definite and indefinite articles are: *pe/the* (definite) and *a/an* (indefinite). Other determiners include: *eiper/eyper, oper* and *moche*.

- **Numerals**

Numerals are divided into cardinal and ordinal categories.

One: *furste* (ordinal)

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

Three: *thre* (cardinal), *pridde, prydde, pryd* (ordinal)

Four: *ferthe* (ordinal)

- **Nouns**

Many words in the text come from Latin and share an ending in *-um* (*olibanum, cardamomum, opium, origanum, serapinum, galbanum*). However, there are other common endings, such as *-e* (cawse, kynde, rote, feuere, howre) or *-nes* (*oldenes, wettenes, beternes, coldnes /coldenes/coldenessse*, *darkenes, 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 (*lycour, entrels, herbes*) but, in certain words it is formed by adding *-es* (*pinges, maneres, letuaryes, laxatynes*) or *-is* (*pingis, cawsis, licoris, membris*). There are also some irregular plurals such as *-n* plurals and mutation plurals (*children, ey3en, feet, men, wowmen*).

In a few cases the gerund (= verbal noun), which ends in *-ynge*, is used (*be purynge 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, *smaile* farsyne, *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* grettter, 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, þoroȝ, 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 (profytablyche, profytelyche, properlyche, meruyllyche, 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, bryngynge), drink (drynkyþ, drongke, drynke), grind (grynd, grynde, gryndynge, y gronde), come (comeþ, comeþe, comethe, come), grow (groweþ, growe, growynge), or break (brekeþ, brakynge, 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, drokke / 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 “proue”.

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 (suffy3ep, tempereþ, cureþ, clepeþ), 3rd person singular and plural in the present tense ending in –be/the (heleþe, sufferethe, suffy3eþe, 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 (be þe keuerynge, be þ 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 vsed, be resolved, ys seyd).

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 þrowe).

There are also some examples of modal verbs like should (scholde, schul), might (myʒt), 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, be þ, be þe, 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.

Questionnaire

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

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 ((dop, 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 (((panne)) (((pane)))
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-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation/Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>notn((no3t, nou3t)) ((ne + no3t))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>y3en (((ey3en))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think</td>
<td>[pinke]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work (vb.)</td>
<td>worche ((worcheþ))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>þer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres. part. Ending</td>
<td>puttynge. ledyng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>[litil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-es ((-is))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>[my3t]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through</td>
<td>þoro3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>whan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>furste (((first)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>siluer (Syluer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evil</td>
<td>yuel (yueles, euel) (((yuelys, Yuele, yuelle, yueles, eualys)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>day (daye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>dayes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>lete (((let)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>holde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clepe</td>
<td>clepud (((cleped)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear</td>
<td>[heare]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>begynne, by gynne, be gynne, bygynne; bygynneþ, bygynneþ, be gynneþ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. –ly</td>
<td>lyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>-er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>[a boute]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above</td>
<td>a boue (((aboue)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afterwards</td>
<td>aft warde (((aftur warde, afterwoe)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>al (((alle)))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also</td>
<td>also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among</td>
<td>a monge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ouʒt
Say sey (((say)))
Strong stronge ((strong))
Take take
Thus þus
Three þre (((thre)))
Third þridde (((þryd, þrydde)))
What what
Without wt ouʒt
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron</td>
<td><em>Arum maculatum</em> L.</td>
<td>Cuckoo-Pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agarik</td>
<td><em>Polyporus officinalis</em> L.</td>
<td>Agaric, Larch Agaric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almand</td>
<td><em>Prunus amygdalus</em> L. Batsch</td>
<td>Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloes (lignum)</td>
<td><em>Alöe</em> L. ssp.</td>
<td>Aloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloes epatik</td>
<td><em>Alöe</em> L. ssp. <em>succotrina</em> Lam.</td>
<td>Aloes esp. socotrine aloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alysaundre</td>
<td><em>Smyrnium olusatrum</em> L.</td>
<td>Alexanders, Horse-Parsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anacardi</td>
<td><em>Anacardia orientale</em> L.</td>
<td>Anacard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anyse</td>
<td><em>Pimpinella anisum</em> L.</td>
<td>Anise, Aniseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristologia</td>
<td><em>Aristolochia</em> L. ssp.</td>
<td>Aristolochia, Birthwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balsamite</td>
<td><em>Mentha longifolia</em> (L.) Huds.</td>
<td>Horse-Mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayes</td>
<td><em>Laurus nobilis</em> L.</td>
<td>(Bay-)Laurel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayes of lorer</td>
<td><em>Laurus nobilis</em> L.</td>
<td>Laurel-Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawme</td>
<td><em>Melissa officinalis</em> L.</td>
<td>Balm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Berberys / Berberyes / Barberis – *Berberis vulgaris* L.  
Betayne - *Betonica officinalis* L.  
Blac peper - *Piper nigrum* L.  
Blakberyes – *Rubus fruticosus* agg./*caesius* L.  
Blodworte - *Centaurea cyanus* L.  
Brasil - *Caesalpinia* L. ssp.  
Brere - *Rubus* L. ssp.  
Bryonye - *Bryonia dioica* Jacq.  
Calamyte - *Calamintha* L. ssp.  
Camomylle - *Anthemis cotula* L.  
Campana - *Campanula* L. ssp. esp.  
Camphur - *Camphora laurus* L. / *Dryobalanops camphora* L.  
Cane / canell - *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* Blume  
Cardamomum - *Sonchus* L. ssp.  
Cardiacle - *Leonurus cardiaca* L.  
Carwey - *Carum carvi* L.  
Centorie - *Centaurium erythraea* Rfn  
Cerfoyle - *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.  
Chasteyne / chasteyn – *Castanea sativa* Mill.  
Cherye - *Prunus cerasus* L.  
Citrilles - *Citrullus lanatus* (thunb.) Mansf.  
Citrine – *Sempervivum tectorum* L.  
Clote - *Arctium lappa* L.  
Clowys / clowis - *Eugenia caryophyllata* Thunb.  
Cockulle / cockul - *Agrostemma githago* L.  
Colloquintida - *Citrullus colocynthis* Schrader  
Comfery - *Symphytum officinale* L.  
Comyn - *Cuminum cyminum* L.  
Cost maryne – *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L.  
Coste / costi - *Chrysanthemum balsamita* L.  
Cowslope / cowslopus - *Primula veris* L.  
Cucumeris / cucumerys - *Cucumis sativus* L.
Dauk / dauke - Daucus carota L.  
Wild Carrot

Dodore / cuscute - Cuscuta epithymum L.  
‘Common Dodder’

Dragance - Dracunculus vulgaris Schott  
Dragon Arum

Dyble - Anethum graveolens L.  
Dill

Elebre - Veratrums album L.  
White Hellebore

Elysaandre - Smyrnium olusatrum L.  
Alexanders, Horse-Parsley

Enula campana - Inula helenium L.  
Elecampane, Scabwort, Horseheal

Franckyn sense – Boswellia thurifera L.  
Frankincense

Fenel - Foeniculum vulgare Mill.  
Fennel, Fenkel

Fenel (sede) - Foeniculum vulgare Mill.  
Fennel

Fetherfoy - Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Bernh.  
Feverfew

Fygus - Ficus carica L.  
Common Fig

Galingale / galyngale - Cyperus longus L.  
Galingale

Galle / galles / Gallia /galley - Quercus L. ssp.  
Oak Gall, Oak Apple

Genciane / gencyan - Gentiana L. ssp. esp. Lutea L.  
Gentian

Ginger - Zingiber officinale Rosc.  
Ginger

Gladyn - Gladiolus, Iris L. ssp.  
Gladden

Gladyn (rote of) - Iris pseudacorus L.  
Yellow Flag

Squirting Cucumber

Gromyl / gromyly - Lithospermum officinale L.  
Gromwell

Hemlok (iois of) - Conium maculatum L.  
Hemlock

Henbane - Hyoscyamus niger L.  
Henbane

Herty stonge - Phyllitis scolopendrium (L.) Newm.  
Hart’s-Tongue Fern

Horehounde - Marrubium vulgare L.  
White Horehound

Ballota nigra L. ssp foetida Hayek  
Black Horehound

Holy hocke - Althaea officinalis L.  
Marsh Mallow

Hynd hale - Teucrium scorodonia L.  
Wood Sage

Lauryal / laurium /lawriol - Daphne laureola L.  
Spurge Laurel

Lauryole (sede of) - Daphne gnidium L./laureola L.  
Fruit of the Laurel

Letuce - Lactuca virosa L.  
Wild Lettuce

Lorer - Laurus nobilis L.  
Laurel

Lorer (bayes of) - Laurus nobilis L.  
Laurel-Berry

Louache - Levisticum officinale Koch  
Lovage
Lynsede - *Linum usitatissimum* L. Linseed
Mandrake - *Mandragora officinarum* L. Mandrake
Mastic – *Pistacia Lentiscus* Mastic Tree
Maydynhere / maydyn her – *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L. Maidenhair-Fern
Mellilote - *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall. Melilot, Sweet Clover
Melonis / melonys – *Cucumis melo* L. Melon
Merche sede – *Apium graveolens* L. Seed of Wild Celery
Mercurialle - *Mercurialis perennis* L./*annua* L. Dog’s Mercury/’Annual Mercury’
Miry – *Commiphora myrrha* Holmes Myrrh
Mogworte / mugworte - *Artemisia vulgaris* L. Mugwort
Morel / morell - *Solanum nigrum* L. ‘Black Nightshade’, ‘Petty Morel’
Mulbery treo – *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Mulberry
Mylle foyl - *Achillea millefolium* L. Yarrow, Milfoil
Myrtilles / Myrtillum - *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. Bilberry, Blueberry, Whortleberry
Netle - *Urtica* L. ssp. Nettle
Netle (sede of) - *Urtica dioica* L. Nettle (seed)
Notemuges / notemugus - *Myristica fragrans* Houtt. Nutmeg
Osmonde / Osmond – *Osmunda regalis* L. Royal Fern
Original – *Origanum vulgare* L. Marjoram
Oyle of olyue – *Oil of Oliva europaea* L. Olive Oil
Peletre / Peletre of spaigne– *Anacyclus pyrethrum* DC. Pellitory, Pellitory of Spain
Pennyworte – *Umbilicus rupestris* (Salisb.) Dandy Pennywort
Persely - *Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nyman Parsley
Planteyne - *Plantago major* L. Plantain, Waybread
Polipodie - *Polypodium vulgare* L. ‘Polypody’
Pomecitre / Pomesytre – *Citrus limon* L./*aurantium* L. Lemon/Orange
Pomegarnetus (lois of) / pomegarnet (rynde of) - *Punica granatum* L. Pomegranate

Porcelane - *Portulaca oleracea* L. / *sativa* L. Purslane
Prunes – *Prunus domestica* L. Plum
Pulliol monteyne – *Thymus serpyllum* L. Wild Thyme
Pulliol ryal - *Mentha pulegium* L. Pennyroyal
Pyonye - *Paeonia mascula* (L.) Mill. Peony
Radyssche - *Raphanus sativus* L. Wild Radish
Rapes (sede of) – *Brassica rapa* L. Turnip, Navew
Rede roses - *Rosa* L. ssp. Anther or pollen-bearing organ of the rose
Rewe - *Peganum harmala* L. Wild Rue
Rose - *Rosa* L. ssp. Rose
Rose maryne / ros maryne – *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. Rosemary
Rubarbe – *Rheum rhamonticum* L. Rhubarb
Saffron / saffre - *Crocus sativus* L. Saffron, Crocus
Sancdragon / sankdragon - *Daemonorops draco* Blume ex Schult. Dragon’s Blood (resin)
Saueraye / sauyere - *Satureia hortensis* L. Savory
Sauge - *Salvia officinalis* L. Sage
Saundres (whyte) – *Santalum album* L. White Sandalwood
Saundres (rede) – *Pterocarpus santalinus* L. Red Sandalwood
Saxifrage – *Saxifraga* L. ssp. Saxifrage
Scamoney- *Convolvulus scammonia* Scammony
Scariol / scariole – *Lactuca serriola* L. ‘Prickly Lettuce’
Sedewale - *Curcuma cedoaria* Rosc. Zedoary, Turmeric
Serpentarie - *Dracunculus vulgaris* Schott Dragon Arum
Seyn Iones worte / Seynt Iohns worte / Seyn Iohn worte - *Hypericum perforatum* L. St. John’s Wort
Southeunwode - *Artemisia abrotanum* L. Southernwood
Sperage – *Asparagus officinalis* L. Asparagus
Spica celtica – *Valeriana celtica* L. Celtic Spikenard
Spikenarde – *Nardostachys jatamansi* L. Spikenard
Spurge - *Euphorbia lathyris* L. /esula L. (Caper) Spurge
Squilles - *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker Squill, Sea Onion
Squinant – *Andropogon schoenanthes* L. Camel’s Hay, Squinant
Staffisagre – *Delphinium staphisagria* L. Stavesacre
Storax – *Styrax arbor vulgaris* Storax-tree
Sucre - *Saccharum officinarum* L. Sugar Cane
Surmonteyne - *Laserpitium siler* L. Sermountain
Syngrene - *Sempervivum tectorum* L. Houseleek, Sengreen
Tamaryndes - *Tamarindus indica* L.  
Tamarind

Thyme - *Thymus serpyllum* L.  
Thyme

Turbentyn - *Pistacia terebinthus* L.  
Terebinth, Turpentine

Valerian - *Valeriana officinalis* L.  
Valerian

Violet - *Viola* L. ssp.  
Violet

Walnote – *Juglans regia* L.  
Walnut

Warme – *Artemisia absinthium* L.  
Wormwood

Water lyleye – *Nymphaea* L. ssp.  
Water-Lily

Water of roses - *Ranunculus sceleratus* L.  
‘Celery-Leaved Crowfoot’

Whyt peper / white peper – *Eruca sativa* Mill.  
‘White Peper’

Whyte popy - *Papaver somniferum* L.  
White Popy

Wode - *Isatis tinctoria* L.  
Woad

Wode bynde - *Lonicera caprifolium* L./*periclymenum* L. (Perfoliate) Honeysuckle,  
Woodbine

Wylde rewe – *Ruta graveolens* L.  
Rue

Wylde sauge - *Teucrium scorodonia* L.  
Wood Sage

Wyldecoul - *Brassica oleracia* L.  
Wild Cabbage

Yringes - *Eryngium* L. esp. *E. Maritimum* L.  
Sea Holly

Ysope - *Hyssopus officinalis* L.  
Hyssop

Yuy - *Hedera hélix* 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 into 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 ʒ 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 ù and ʋ 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. Abreviations 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 þ (pat) and w (with) and have been expanded, e superscript is often used with thorn to abbreviate “the” (þe) and u superscript is used with thorn to abbreviate “thou” (þu).

The letter p with a loop stands for pro, as in proftyable. The mark ⁹ at the end of the word stands for –us, e.g. calamus. A final flourish in a word is expanded to is, or es: e.g. pingis. 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)
Nicholas y preiede of summe men yn practisy
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 wÝth þe wyche þei myȝt kunne confeccie
da pounde or twyen or mo of vsuale medycynes & how moche of eueryche kynde of
guýmes herbes sedes & spycys a monge
all medycynes þei scholde take & þis þat
y hem scholde gadrye to geder y wyrte &
also to wyche sekenes þees medycynes
had be þreued and y ouercome wÝth heare ·
perorys suche a doctrine I hem be toke
and furste of spycys ¶ Thre þingis _ _ e
required of þilke dyspensacyon furs(te)
yþ þat al þingis beþ euene y weyed a _
welle in spycys guýmes & herbes after
þe wyche of eche þinke by yt sylfe ¶
The secünde ys þat þei ne be noȝt rotede
wyth to moche oldenes of tyme ¶ The
þrydde ys þat herbes rotes & þe/ 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 corup

Fol. 1v

corrupted in a moysty place ¶ In the con
fectynge also þre þingis beþ dyuysed þat
ys to seþ þe purynge of þe honþ or of
the sucre & smale farsynge of þe pondre
and of þe syrump þe decocton to þe con
sumption of þe witter and after þe decocton
boiyynge ¶ In þe purynge of þe honþ
or of þe sucre twye þinges beþ to
actendynge þat ys to seþ þat yt ne þe
not to moche as ht suﬀyʒþþ yt ys noȝt
ellys to seþ bote at þe pondres of þe
spycere þe wel & gadered to geder &
y kept , , ¶ for þre cawsis honþ & Sucre
or son of hem beþ put on medycynes
f(ur)ste ys to keþ þe medycynes for
__y for alle oþer lycours honþ & Sucre
on of hem ys able to kepe medycyns.
The secunde cause ys for yt ys clensynge
The pryde cause ys for with his Wetteness
yt temperep þe beternes of þe ponderys
þe sarsynge of pondre on twey manereys yt
schal be do furste on letuaryes moste
smalleste and on laxatynes & þere medycyns
more gretter ¶ This doctryne ys monyfold
and þef yt be profytablyche y do profyte
lyche yt wol worche & put in þe body

Fol. 2r

of þe pacyent & ellys yt wol worche the
worse also yt ys to wyte and profytable
how moche þei schul resyue of eueryche
kynde to þe medycynes of spyces her
bes sedes gommes and also certain buggig
lyȝt 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 eyȝen þe nosterlys & the
chekeyn & to al greuaunce of al ly(m)es
þe wyche ys made of þe same hunter be
yt þef þe pacyent whan he goþe slepe
with hote weynne ¶ Take a sary þe wyche
þe wyche ys lyche yuy carpobalsanum
henebanesede of eche ij dragmes &
half clowis opium murier ciperi of eche
ij dragmes bawme canal maces sede
wale ginger cost maryne rede corelle
cassia lygnea ewforbe dragant oli
banum storax calamy\e/te spica celtica
mew cardamomum Surmonteyne ,,

Fol. 2v

þeuefeyesede saxifräge dilasede of eche
a dragme lignum aloes rubarbe alipe - -
muscate castor spikenarde galngale
opoponac anacardi mastik brymston –
pionye yrynges roseþ thyme pullyol
ryalle þe rote of gladyn with þe ȝelow
flore aristologia longe genciane the
rende of mandrake camedreos va
leraij 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 Syker foyl
margerye perles þurlede & ampurlede
_ssis de corde cerni .id est_ þe boom of the
hert of on hert of eche xiiiij corne
wyght schanynge of yuery calamus
aromatikus peltere of spaigne of eche
ix corne wyght hony or sucre as moche·
as suffy3eb be yt 3eue on þe maner of
an auellane when þe pacient goþe to –
sleþe with hote weyne

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

Fol. 3r

euel of þe hed of coldnes & to greuance
of þe eyþen & to darkenes of hem & to
the mygrayne ¶ Take opium theobaicum
iij dragmes cassia lignea henebane sed
Of eijer 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 Elysaunderre sede
icipet 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
letere a cori .id est_ þe rote of gladyn with the
ʒelow 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 - -
wytght cassia fustula a dragme and summe
men puter\e/ to a dragme of wyld sage - -
hony \or/ sucre as moche as suffy3eb be yt
3eue with hote weyne in þe wyche sauge
hathe be y sode lune in þe maner
of an auellane be yt 3efe to hem þat
hauëp\e/ þe feuere quarteyne with decocton
of gencyanor wylde rewe by fore
the howre of acces be yt 3ef alsoo
to þe pacyenþ þat bygynneþ to haue
the ston with whan in þe wyche gro
myle of saxifrage haþe be sode lune

ACarystum with ouȝt nombur yt ys
vndurstonde yt ys goode for stry
tenes of þe breste þe wyche comethe
of þe coldenes yt ys goode for hem
þat beþe asmatic & arteriative & to hem
þat cowgheþ & to hem þat hauëþ 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 lynea calamus aromaticus renpon
tici mirre storax calamite oppononat
dellium gumme armonyac olibanum sti
cados spica celtica sowþerenwode
a cori .id est: þe rote of gladyn with þe - -
3elow flore a sary .id est: grounde yuy bracce

Fol. 4r

.id est: brasille yrys .id est: þe rote of gladyn with
the blew flore þe flore of þe holy hocke - -
squyles 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
half blak elebre ginger of eche a scripule
hony or sucré as moche as suffeþþþ be
vsed with weyn y chaufed

AThanasia that is to sey noȝt dedlyche
yt ys goode properlyche for flux of
blode of wommen y 3eue 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
waxie alrede as blode with þe wyche be
þe medycyne distempered & be yt ȝef a
ȝen flux of þe wombe also meruylche
yt assettyþ þe wyche also distempred
on þe same maner y cast on þe nosterlys
yt staunuchþe 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
anyse of eche a dragme & half & iij corne
wyght spykenarde maces castor mirre
lapis sanguinaris sauke dracon rede
corell muynye .id est. þe flesche of a low y
dryed coste maryne hole armonyac þe
rote of comfere 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 suffyʒeþ þe quantite þer of
ys iij dragmes with þe loys a boueseyde
yt ys goode for lyentia dissetia & diarria

Alcalcolo þat ys to sei a goode by
gynynge be yt ȝef to hem þat haueþ\e/
scherpe feuereʒ with sirupe or hote water
or cold water be yt ȝef to hem þat haueþ
þe feuere tercian or double tercian with
ij scripules or iij of Rubarbe & with water
y chaufed y distemperit meruylche yt wor
cheþ ȝef yt be dronke be yt ȝef also to
hym þat haueþ heete of þe þyen of co
lerythe smoke & of a scherpe feuer &
to hem þat bethe lyeuersyke in the lawys

Fol. 5r

be yt ȝef to lois of Scaryol or of fenel
or with the decocton of capill veneris
Take mirabolanis citrine rebulyne þ\e/
rynde of hem & of eyþer vij dragmes mi
rabolanus yndi vij dragmes violet flow
rys þe sed of porcelane of eche half an
ounce mirabolanys bellerici & embelici
of eche a dragme & vij corne wyght
mastic iij dragmes & scripule tamaryn
des iiiij ounces þe/ flore of water lylye ber
berys Rubarbe of eche a dragme and
iiij corne wyght þe pulpe of cassia fus
tula iiiij ounceþ ys y conflted in
ij pounde of water be þer buylede an ounce
of vyolett tylle þe water be sum what a
sette þanne be þer þe water y stryued þanne
after warde be yt put fro þe fuyre & of
the Same water take as moche as nedþ
to mollefy þe tamaryndes & þe cassia
fustula & þane lete stryue hem bothe
þoroʒ a stryuer & put to a pownde & half
of sucre & boyle yt to the consumpccion
of the water þanne put to the pulpe of
cassia fustula & tamaryndes & þanne a
3enwarde boyle yt to þe consumpccion
of þe water & þef þu/ wolte wete whane
yt ys y sode y now put a drope þer of

Fol. 5v

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

Antamaron that ys to sey a 3eyn deþ
yt ys for cephalargia litargia &
to hem þat bethe stomatike Scyatye
potagre & nefretyke & to hem that
trauaylethe on þe matrice & to hem
þat beþ dyscoloerede & to hym þat wyþ
þicke & þynne flewm bethe trauayled
& to hem þat mowe nouʒt defye hermote
þe flewm & þe colore yt purgeþ & wa-
tryssche humores with ventosite , , Take
aloes epatic or cicotine .v· dragmes &
half & vj corne wyght mastic iij scri
pules & vj corne wyght mastic iij scri
pules & vj corne wyght safre a drag
me asary iij scyrpules & .v· corne wyʒt
yeros a dragme aaron dragonce of
eche a dragme & iij corne wyght agra
ryk colloquentida Sal Nitrum ewforbe
caster of eche iij scripules & .v· corne
wyght hony or sucre as moche as
suffysēþ be yt ȝeþe an Eue on the manner of a chasteyne

Antitodum Emagogum .id est- boote or remedie a ȝeyne euel þat ys to sey ledyng a wey menstrewel blode yt ys gode 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 ouȝt & after childe berynge þat at may not gon ouȝt meruaylyche yt purgeþ & to helthe yt bryngethe the ston on þe bladdre yt brekeþ and purgeþ the vryn yt heleþe þe strænc gurye yt heleþ the chansynge of þe lyuer & guawynge of þe splene & to al þe entrelz gret helthe yt ȝeþe & to yuele dyffynge of þe stomake & yt heleþ hem þat move noȝt wiþ holde her mete þe fleume stronglyche yt bryngþe ouȝt & yt heleþ hem þat bethe coleryke yt ys good for hem þat beþ nefretyke & ho so drynyþ yt he schal gete helthe yt þrouokeþ þe emoroydes yt openeþ al þe yuelys of al þe body

Fol. 6v

hyt draweþ ouȝt ded childe & oper materies out of þe wombe þe bladdre yt pur get þe stomake yt confortþ & chan sethe þer nys no strengore bote to wom men þan þis antitodum þe wyche ys proïtabull for hem wher fore yt ys - - gode to be warr to hem þat suffereth þe Emorydes or þe flux of the men strues or dissintia, , Take asary amo my acory þe sed of arache fenel sed of eche a scripure & vj corne wyght anyse ij scripules aristologia longa mogwort cassia fustula of eche ij scripules dauk ij scripule feperfoye ij scrypules & vij corne wyght blac elebrg a scripule - bay leues a scripule & half & iij corne wyght lycorys a dragme lupynes ij
dragmes myrre ij scripules & xiiiij corne wyght alym de plume ij dragmes verthes ij dragmes peletre ij dragmes & xiiiij corne wyght oroby .id est. drag a dragme Elsauandre sede a scripul blac peper ij dragmes & vj corne wyght pyonye a dragme & vij corne wyght the sede of rewe ij dragme squynante a scripul & xiiiij corne wyght merche

Fol. 7r

seede saneyne of eyber a dragme & xiiiij corne wyght clowys ij scripules the rote of caperis comyn of eyber a dragme hony or sucre as moche as suffy3ep be yt 3ef on ʒ\e/ quantite of a gret walnote after a bathe with hoote water of þe pacie\n/t he with ouȝt feuere þan schal 3ef 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 y3ede & for swellynge of þe y3en & watryssche yt ys goode also for hym þat haueþ the palsey & þe quakyng & faldynge yuel ¶ Take turbentyne opoponac galbanum a safetida serapinum castor antimonyum brymston bdellium aspal tum gumme armonyak storax lyquide the flesche of a leon y dryed diagredium ew forbium agaryk colloquentida blac elebre pollipodium peletre squynant peucedianum asary ciperi pionye betayne camebreos – pulliol monteyn amomy louache sede rewe sede sank dracon of eche a dragme 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 suffy3ep ʒef iij dragmes þer of with weyn in þe wyche sauge or cowslope hæpe by sode yenne yt may be þeue & Eue with þe same weyn in the maner of chasteyne
BEnedicta yt ys clepud for of alle
men þat ys reseyued yt ys I bles
sed ʒef yt be ʒef to hym þat haueþ en
fyrmyte a ʒeyn þe goute artetykepo
dagre ʒef yt be of coldenes yt purget
þe reynes & þe bledder ¶Take turbit
sucr of eche ·ξ· dragmes diagredium
hermodactules roses of eche vj dragmes
clowys spikenarde saffre ginger saxifrage
blak peper amomi persely sede reet merche sed
sal gemme galynegale maces carweyfe
nel sede speragi brusci gromoly of eche
a dragme hony or sucru as moche as suff
fyʒeþ be yt ʒef 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 iij ounces canel sucru
ginger of ayþer ij ounces clowys spy

Fol. 8r

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

Confecto alipe muscate alipa þat ys
to sey meluré medlure yt ys goode
for chyldryn þat bethe asmatyke & that
haueþ straytnes of þe breste & to hem þat
mowe nouʒt with holde milke þer of ys
made beste sen syng þe wyche kynges
& emperores in her schapelis & yt gothe on
moste precyonus medycynes of lettuaryes
Take lapdanum y pured e iiiij ounces fyn
storax calamyte an ounce & half storax
Rubie an ounce lynum aloes iij dragmes
ambræ a dragme camphur a scripulle-
muske half a scripule water of roseʒ as
moche as sufffyʒeþ confecte hit þus on
the hote somer dayes take storax cacsto
raxes calamyte storax Rubie & lapdanum
on a vesselle on þe souȝne y courede with a
spinal clothe þat yt toychae nouʒt þe pondre
and þat þe souȝne may þurlye þoroʒ the
cloþe and whan þey beþ a lytylle y mol
lefyed to þe souȝne put hem on a morter
sum what y chaufed & grynde hem so longeto geder tyle 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 roseʒ and of þis water euer more weete a mable ston euermore stranglyche rellynge with a smore borde on þe stone euer puttynge to þe water for clefynge to þe stone by sydes a ste softe fuyre or ellys on þe hote sounne tylle yt haue dronke vp al þat water in þe wyche muske hay be resolved þanne euer more spryngynge 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

COnfeccion galleye muscate þis confeccion goþ in to preçious 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 dryed grynd hem smalle & be þei medlede

Fol. 9r

with iiij ounces of olim 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

COnfecto nere þus yt ys y made ¶ Take ambre orientel or occidentel an ounce lignum aloes iiij dragmes muske half a scrypul camphie ·v· corne wyght þus yt ys confected take a þife a strayuore of sum cloþe or canefas þat þer be non hool þorɔ for þickenes & þer put to ambre lyquefye &
whan yt ys lyquifyed be yt put fro the
yfure þan put to lynum aloes smale y
pondred & y sarsed & þanne muske & at þ\e/
laste camphur everyche smale y pondred
by hym sylue and þanne with þine hondryc -
dylygentlyc y malaxede be yt y -
drawe & troiscus þer of y made yt ys goode
to ache of þe matrice 3ef þe womman res
seyne smoke þer of by þe neþerer pertyes yt
chaufeþ & conforteþ þe matrice and yt
makeþ þe matrice al redy to conseuye

Fol. 9v

and yt ys þe precyouseste Sence ther ys

Dlamargariton yt ys of tewye kyndes
of margerye perles wyche gope þer
ynne yt ys goode for hem þat haueþ þ\e/
cardiacle & to hem þat haueþ sorowe & to
hem þat haueþ febulnes of þe hert and
of þe stomake & moste what to hem þ\t/
beþ wastede & tysyke ¶ Take canelle
clowys spykenarde galungale lycoris
lignum aloes troiscus of diarodon & - -
drawe of eche a dragme & half notemus
maces alypte muscate sedewale
rubarbe storax calamyte of eche an
dragme margerie perles þurled & vn
þurled ginger ossis decorde corny scha
vynge yferg blancebisance of eche half
a dragme muske ambre cardamomum
louache sede se in basiliconis v osmini
de sede of eche a dragme ij corne - -
wytght hony or sucre as moche as suf
fy3eb be yt 3ef on Somer with water of ro
ses & on wynter with weyne erlyche and
at mydouernone

Dlacomegon þat ys to sei bryngynge
a man fram dep to lyue yt ys
for hym

Fol. 10r

ffor hym that bethe asmatyke feblenes
þe tysyke & al febulnes of þe stomake -
feble lendeue yt amendyþ yt prouokeþ
lecherye & yt fulfyllþ al þinge the
wyche diarodon lulij makeþ mensyon
Take antifolij .id est. þe grete clowys wych
ys founde a monge oper clowys ginger of
eche vj dragmes & a half þe flesche
of datus tamaryndes galynge spykenard
sedewale costi pletre rede corel dra
gant remponticy spyca celtica ana
cardi date stones anyse dylle sede car
pobalsamy þe bayes of lumpéri a dragme
& iij scripules & ix corne wyght whyte
peper blak peper longe peper of eche ij - -
dragmes iij scripules & viij corne - -
wyght lymaylle of golde & of siluer
of ellys golde foyle & siluer foyle ossis
decorde cerin of eche ij scripules and
viij corne wyght ambre a scripule hony
or sucres as moche as suffyzep 3ef þer
of iij 3 erlyche & an Eue with weyne

Dlamoron yt haþe his name for yt ys
made of beryes yt ys goode for al
cawses of þe roof of þe mowþe & of þe/e/
þrote yt rereþ vp þe 3ookselle of the
þrote whan yt ys a falle & dryþ þu
morys ¶ Take beryes of þe mulbery

Fol. 10v
treo half a pounde blakberyes of þe rede
brere a pounde hony as moche as suffizþ
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 tylle yt begunne
to be þicke on þe maner of a þicke
syrue & put yt vp on a clene vesselle
and whan yt ys nede gargsryse yt on
þe mouþe towarde þe place þer þe/e/ sore ys

Dlanthos yt ys clepud for yt ys make
of þe flores of þe rose maryne yt
ys goode for hem þat beþe sory slandre
þe cardyacle þe tisyke & yt confortþ
hem þat beþe keuerynge ouȝt of þeare –
sykenes ¶ Take Ros maryne iiij –
ounces roses violet licorys of eche vj
dragmes clowys spikenarde galningale
notemuges canel ginger Sedewale maces
lignum aloes cardamomum dylle sede of
eche iiiij scripules hony or sucre as moch
as suffiereb be yt 3efe erlyche & at myde
moron with cold lycore to hem þat bethe
feuerys & to hem þat bęp nost feuerys with weyn

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

Fol. 11r

of vp mannus pytyle be yt 3efe pro
perlyche to hym þat suffereþ ache of
þe reynes yt provokeþ lecherye mer
uyolyche & Swyfynge y loste be any
taryenge cause yt restoreþ with ouȝt
any taryenge ¶ Take þe ballokes of
Saturation al grene past euepes yrynge
nucis Indice rotes of Skyrwytes pynes
ymoundede of ech e ij 3 & half þus yt
Schal be confected euerchy schul be
made clene by hym sylue & smale I gio
grounde & þanne take as moche hony
or sucre þer to as nedep & lete yt boyle
and at þe ende of þe boylynge put
in þe ponderys a boue seyd 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 3ef þer of a sponful with swete weyn

Dlaprunys 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 & òfer on þe bygynnynge
of þe sekenes ¶ Take new plumes
of damacenys a goode quantyte &

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 þe/e fyre
& hale ouȝt þe water & strayne hem
þoroȝ a cloþe & þanne take an ounce and
half & lete boyle on þe same water of þe/e/
seopinge of damacenys þanne drawe
ouȝt þe vyolet & put a quantyte of
þe water þer of on ij h of sucre & a pounde
of the pulp of the damacenys & let
boyle to geder tyle yt bygynne to be
picke pane put to an ounce of cassia
fustula & a dragme of tamaryndes
y dissolved & I strayned by fore with the
for seyde water of the boelynge of e/plu
mes euer more with a spature or a skylce
wel sturynge after warde pe pondre
of pis spycye be ouer spurgede , . Take
sauderys whyte & rede spodium rubarbe
canol of eche iij dragmes violet roses
scariole sede berberyes loys de lycorys
dragant of eche ij dragmes Semer me
lonis cucurbite citrilles cucumeris y -
mounded of eche a dragme 3e/3e
dowre of the daye with ouzt dyagredium
& 3e 3e wolle make yt laxatif in euerych
pounde per of put viij scrypules

Fol. 12r

of diagredium & 3e per of on pe maner
of a chasteyne with hote water erlyche

Dlaprssium yt haþe his name of an - -
erbe I clepud horounde þe ys put
þer lune more þanne of any oþer spycye yt
ys goode moste what for coldnes of
þe breste & stopynge þer of & al coldnes
of þe brayne & vnkynde hete of þe yþen
al spycies of & of þe palete & of þe/rof
of þe mowþe & a 3eyn al spyces of þe
breste wyche compe of coldnes & yt
helep wondurlyche þe goeynge douþ
of þe roof of þe mowthe whan yt ys
falle ¶ Take grene horehounde v · · -
dragmes & half drasant pynes y
mounded almandes y pared þe flesche
of datys fat fygus 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 –
origanum peucedanum squinante cardamo
cardamomum blac peper carwey louache
sed trementyle of eche a dragme & half
& ij corne wyght carparys gencyane
of eyþe ij dragmes bawme diptanum
pulliol ryal peletre saurye Semer ba
silyconis.id est.ofmound pyone longe peper
amony whylde persely sede of eche a
dragme & ij corne wyght & þe priddle
perþe of a corne wyght silobalsamy danci
dragme & half a dragme muske ambre
ossis decorde cerni hony or sucrg as
moch as suffyþeþ be yt ʒef with hote
weyn in þe wyche ysope hay be I sode
ynne & dragant

Dlaolibanum yt ys seyde for why olibanum
goþe þer ynne þe terys of þe ʒen strong
lyche yt straunþ þe achen of þe mygrane
& of þe ʒelydys yt helþ ¶ 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 sworth whyte
peper of peper of eche a dragme hony –

or sucrg as moche as suffyþeþ be yt ʒefe
with weyn y chaufed in þe wyche olibanum
and sauge hafe by sode ynne þe squinacie
yt cureþ with decocton of tysane

Dlarodon abbatis yt ys y seyde diaron
of roses abbatis for a abbot compowned
yt be yt ʒeue properlyche to hem þat beþ lyuer
sede on þe lawnes tysseyk & etike & on
þi cardiacle þe wyche suffrep of hete &
to hym þat beþ couerynge of longe lastynge
sykenes ¶ Take saunders whyte & rede
of eche ij dragmes & half asary spikenard
mastik cardamomum saffre lignum aloes
clawys galyngale galia muscata anyse
fenel sede canel loys de licoris rubarbe
sem basiliconis barberis scariole sede por
celane sem melonis cucurbite citrilles
cucumeris y mounded of eche a scripule ossis decorde cerni margerie perles of eche half a dragme sucre roses Candy of eche an ounce & iiij dragmes camphur a scripul vij corne wyght muske iiij corne wyght & half yt be 3efe wyþ syrupe of roses or with water of roses erlyche and at midomoron

Fol. 13v

Dlapenidion yt ys I seyde of penides the wyche goþ þer lune more þaþne of any oþer spycye yt ys goode for alle yuel of þe loungene & to hoosnesse of þe voys .id est: come of dryenesse & tysyke

Take penides xv dragmes & half pynes y clensed almaundes I pared whyte popy sede of eche iiiij drag dragmes & a scripul canel clowys loys de lycoris dragant gumme ara byk amydoynse semen melonis citril les cucurbite & cucumeris y mounded of eche a dragme & half camphur· þe þridde þer of a dragme sucre or syrupe of violet as moche as nedeþ

Dlaciminu 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 3eyn colde nesse of þe stomake & a 3eyn wynde and ventosite of þe entrelþ ys goode for hym þat be feuerns & to hym – þat haueþ þe quarteyn , , Take comyn a day by fore y leyde on fuse & I dry ed viij dragmes & a scripule canel

Fol. 14r

clowys of eche ij dragmes & half ginger blak peper of eche ij dragmes & .v· corne wyght galingeale saurerie 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 suffiþeþ be yt 3eue aftur mete
Dlacastoren yt ys seyd of castor the wyche gope ßer Inne yt ys goode
for ße faldynge yuel in ße swonynge & for ßi mygryme yt a mendeþ the
palsey of al membris yt dissolueþ ße enpostum of ße splene & of ße lyuere &
al sekenes ßat groweþ of s. coldnes
Take castor myrabolanis of eche iij
dragmes a corne wyght & half lasse
mirre ewforbe of eche a dragme & xiiiij corne wyght aloes a scripule &
half a corne wyght lasse maces anti
monium peletre lycoris dragant calamus
aromaticus sal niter galbanium squinant
opoanonac spykenarde sarapinum note
muges cassie lignea longe peper white
peper & blak peper sylbalsamy corpoba

Fol. 14v
corpobalsanum colloquintida reupontici --
storax calamyte ginger canel of eche a
dragme & iij corne wyght staffisagre
danc fenel sede persely sede storax rubia
sankdragon olibanum cardamomum
agarik mastik sal armonyac sedewale
anyse of eche iij dragmes & ix corne
wyght sauarye ysope merche sede sur
monteyne bayes of lorel cost wylde
persely sede camodreos pullial ryal --
origanum balsamite osmond sede ße lois
of wylddecoul y dryed asary sauge --
roses bdellium of eche xiiij dragmes
carparis a xj corne wyght peucedanum
warmode of eche vij corne wyght a
nacardi saueyne gencyane ße rynde
of mandrake of eche a xj corne wyght
yreos iij corne wyght hony or sucre as
moche as suffiyþþ be yt zef on ße quan
tite of an auellane for euelsys of ß\e/ hed
with ße seoþinge of hynd hale to hym ßat
ßep lyuer seke with ße seoþinge of war
mode or herty stonge for hym ßat ßep
splenetyke with ße seoþinge of caparis
or calamyte to hym ßat ßep nefrytike
or on ße ston with ße seoþinge of gromyl

Fol. 15r
allysaudre or saxifrage be yt 3eue won
derlyche & let þe pacient haste tille hi non

Dlacastum yt ys goode properlyche for
hym þat beþe splenetyke & on the
dropsie & lencoflewe & þe wyche ys
with ouȝt trauayle of heete ¶ Take –
anyse asari of eyþe ij dragmes & ij
scripules squinant blak peper mirre
of eche ij dragmes & half rubarbe
safrè 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 3eue with
decocton of carparis or herty stonge
an Eue & at morowe

Dlayris of þe rote of yryst ys yt ys
clepud yt ys goode to hem þat
beþ haske or hoose & on þe coughe þe/e/
vois y loste yt restoreþ 3ef yt be colde
nes ¶ Take yris an ounce pulliol ryal
ysope lykerys of eche vj dragmes -
dragant almandes y pared pynes –
canel peper ginger of eche iiiij dragmes

Fol. 15v

ffyge_ þe fleshe of datis reysons of co
rens of eche iiiij dragmes & half storax
rubes ij dragmes & half hony or sucre
as moche as nedeþ be yt3ef with weyn hote

Dlacalamentum yt ys goode of calamen
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 coughe of colde cause
& to hym þat haueþ þe quarteyne 3ef 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
ij 3 hony or sucre as moche as suffiþeþ
be yt 3eue after mete or after soper

Dlacomedion hit hæpe his name of
blac papie wyche goþe þer lune
yt ys ʒef 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 hap\e/

Fol. 16r

by sode ynne or þ with water of roses &
to hym þat haueþ lyentia with weyne
I sode ¶ Take xiiij hedes of blake
papie nouȝt 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 letue florc of holy hocke of eche
ij scripules porcelane sede half a
dragme þys yt ys confectyd be þe
hedes of þe papie I put on so moche
reyn water þat þei be couered & let þe hym
be so iiij days & on þe same water let e
hem boyle to þe þridde pertre & þanne
be þei strayed & on þe water þer of
be þer put a pounde & half of mel
miritillum & in suche hony be þei mede
led & þanne in þe ende of þe decocton
be þe ponderys a boue seyd ¶ The
confecton of mel miritillum ys suche
Take ij pounde of hony despumed
& put þer lune a pounde of þ\e/ loys of
hoortis .id est· billeberie & be yt I strayned
and I boyled to þ\e/ consumpcon of þe lois

Fol. 16v

Dlasene yt hathe his name for
þer goþe more þer of þer lune 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 galangale lignum aloes ma
ces longe peper ginger sedewale spyke
narde notemuges of eche iij dragmes
auellanys .id est· parched a pounde selk y
brende ij scripules lapis lazulia drag
me sucre v dragmes be yt ʒefe with water
in þe wyche sene hap\e/ I ley enfuse al nyȝt
Diapapauer Take lois de licoris dragant gumme arabik of eche x· drames whyte papie sende penides of eyþer xx dragmes swete almande y pared x dragmes amydone þe sede of quynces porcelane of eche v· drag mes þe sedes of melonyş cucurbites citrilles cucumerys y moundede letuce sede þe sede of hockys of eche ij - - dragmes tempered with syrup of violet

Fol. 17r

Dladragagantum calidum yt ys goode to hym þat haueþ þe coug3he of colde flewm & to hym þat mowe not reche ne þrove ou5t þe glat & to hym þat beþe asmatik lyuer syke & to hym þat pyeþ with Iune & to hym þat may not welle fesche her brethe & to alle streytenes of þe breste the stomake yt conforteb þe digestyon yt procureb , , Take dragant þre dayes enfuse in water a pounde ysope iiij drag mes almand pynes lyused of eche iiij dragmes fencrek canel of eche ij drag mes licoris & lois de lycoris of eche half a dragme hony sucre as moche as nedeþ be yt 3ef on þe maner of a walnot with hote lycore to hem þat bethe feuerons & with weyn to hym þat bethe no3t feuerus

Dladragantum frigidum yt ys goode a 3eyn al yuel of þe longgyn the wyche comeþ of þe hete mostwhat to hym þat beþ tyryk & etik & pleuretik and to al coug3h3 þe/ wyche of heete & to al harn e/sse of þe tonge & of þrote and yt schal be 3ef to þe pacient

Fol. 17v

lete yt be holde so longe on þe mowthe tylle yt be dyssolued sum what , , Take whyte dragent ij ounces whyte gumme arabyk an ounce & ij scrypules amydon half a drame lycoris iiij dragmes þe penides iiij ounces þe sedes of melo ,
mys citrilles cucurbites & cucumerys
y mounded of eche ij dragmes cam
phur half a scripul sucres or hony as or
hony as moche as nedep

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 delaying
ions men good oder & safore & wondurlyche
yt comforteþ ¶ Take quynces & kut hem
on iiij pertyes & gader ouþt þe curnelles
& barboyle hem on water & streyne hem
þoro3 a canfas on þe wyche struyunglout
id est: pulpe , , Take iiij pounde sucres or hony
a pounde & half & let þanhe lete hem

Fol. 18r

boyle wel ouer þe fuyrge euer more wel
steyuynge sturynge with a spaper or a
sklyce tylle yt be gynne to be þicke
and whan yt ys as þicke as bredlym
put fro þe fuyre & put ykke þe pondre
of þis spycys aftur nempned with a spature euer morre sturynge & spuergynge
vp on ¶ Take canal a ounce & half ginger
an ounce peper licoris galyngale of - -
eche half a ounce clowys notemuges of
eury iij drames spykenarde lignum aloes
maces cardamomum of eche ij dragmes
Sedewale an ounce & þan put yt vp yn a vessol

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 eteþ coles dawes
of walles & schulles of eyryn & ober trofe
lys & to to moche coldnes of þ\e/ brain y
3ef with hoteweyne on þ\e/ quantite of auel
lane yt ys good for þe rodeuesso & ache
of þe eres I disposed distempered on the
same maner & an oyngtede & to douȝte
fulle berynge of chyld of a womman 3ef
Fol. 18v

hyt be dispered distempered with loys of - -
mogworte of or of sauayne a noy guted
to eyber sede fram þe uanele downwarde
to an olde & moystye cowgȝhe y distempered with loys of tysane or amydoyne &
to alle chappes of þe lyppes ȝef þei be
an oygntede þer with yt ys goode also
a ȝeyn bytynghe of venemous bestys - -
adderes taddes apes wowde houndys
& ober yt ys goode also a ȝeyn bytynghe of venemous for hem þat bethe a poysude
or envynemed with bytynghe of venemus
bestus þere yt be iiiȝ þere ȝef yt be drókke
with wynne or be boyled with wyn or with
the loys of myntes distempered & vp on þ\'e/
wounde an oygntede , , Take alipta
myrrre sucre leues of rew merche sede –
camedreos fengrek of eche a dragme
& half & vij corne wyght schanyenge of
ysere rewede sede wylye 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 sowprunwode persely sede
blacke peper date stonyd of eche ij scri
pules & corne wyght galyngale ginger

Fol. 19r

saffre dort anacardy leet þe reynde of
mandrake acory thyme ysople flore o
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 dragnet corelle whyte &
rede storax castor opponac bdellium aspal
aspaltum galbanum turbentynye triacle mas
tyke adriannum þe multe of a coste þ\'e/ wombe
of a coote reupontici astrologia longa
asari hermodactyles mei þis peletr y
roos peuce danum genciane epithime
mogworte violet tera __ sigillata bole
armonak þe leues of pomesyre law
ryol myntes fanelene degras carpobal
samy aneyse amony whyte papie sed
of monde þe sem of rewe on gardens
bayes of lorel sandragon loodeston
lapys agapis ossis de corde cerni
petelum olijum mucellum of eche a scripule
& þ\e/ iij perte camphur ambre iuer geri
perelys þurbed vupursed blartebisacur

Fol. 19v

flo\e of ellerye storax calamyte Serapinum
sou\re vf antimonium gumme armonat a
casie bethomce water lyl yeypoquestidos
þe leues of holy hocke þe flore of elean
dre \e:forbe\ valerian here honunde - -
brymston warmode elysaundre ewforbe
tominkerse sede cardamomum dille sede
kokkel louache þe sede of sytrilles longe
peper blac peper uermelon þe yslois of
wyldoul y dryed aqer vitis \\e/ water of a
vyne ys but & þane a viole of gles:
I hanged vnder nethe & lete dropyeþ on
of eche a scripule & iij corne wyght
litarge amidoyne opium theobaycum ca
lamus aromaticus henbane sede of eche
vij corne wyght hony as moche as suf
fy\e be yt 3eue an Eue with hote lycour
om þe maner of an auellane

Electuariaium 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 &
v corne

Fol. 20r

v. corne wyght camecreos ginger canel
galyngale fenel sede of eche a scripule
& v corne wyght calamyns cassia lig
nea peletre whyte peper longe peper squi
nant ciperi danc yroes amony maces a
sari of eche a scripule spykenarde saffre
gułme arabyk dragant dylle sede calamus aromaticus quibybe clowys carpobal samy louache sede elysaundre sede lunperi 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 gromly saxifrage melonis citrilles curcubites & cucumeriyys persele sede ben album ben ru bium storax calamyte cardamomum of eche, .v· corne wyght penides a ounce & iij scri pules & half heny or sucre as moche as suffyʒeþe

Electuarium pliris þat ys to sey a medy cyne fulyffled 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 murcylles ·id· est· hoortene the rynde of pomecitre of eche iij scripules & storue with ben album ben ruben co relle whyte & rede se _ brent of eche iij scripules iij corne wyght & half musk viij corne wyght & half camphur .v· corne wyght hony or sucre as moche 1010
as suffijþe be yt ʒeþe erlyche & an Eue with syrup of roses to hym that bethe feuereons & to hym þat beþe not feuereus with wyn

Electuarium desucto rosarum yt haþ\e/ his name of þe same lois of roses yt haþe be preued a ʒeyn þe hoote goute & þe red colre yt purget & hem þat beþ keuerynge fram sekenesseg þat ys to sey co tidian & þe tercian yt purget with ouzte greuance & þe remanaunt of yuelle 1020
humeros wyche be leneþ stronlyce yt
dryueþ ouȝt ¶ Take sucre lois 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 tuarye on bullynge ouer þe fuyre be yt ȝeue with hote water of þe maner of a chasteyne on þe hie morowtyde

Electuarium philliticum of þe sede sillianyt ys cleped yt ys preued a ȝen þe red colr yt ys goode for tercian and a ȝen þe scherpe feuers to hym þat þep lyuer syke & on þe lawunes þus ytys confection sillian smale I grounde iij dragmes put lune seþe hote watur iij dayes afterwarde be yt streyned on þe maner of mustilage be þer put iij ounces of scamoney sucre iij pounde & so lete hemen lye to geder iij dayes afterwarde be yt y sod & fram þe fuyre & þut þe pondre of þes spyces & put þer on ¶ Take saun derys whyte & rede spodium lois 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 ȝeue an eue & ellys after þe furste slepe yn wynter a boute mydnyght euery tyme with hote water in þ\e/ maner of a chasteyne

Fol. 21v

Emplastrum apostolicum þat ys to seye a harde confection yt ys good to make smale þe emposton þer a wounde hape y be & for þe ache þer of on what pertye of þe body so þat yt be yt draweþ ouȝt also a takle istikedy on a membre ¶ Take ly targe vij ounces newe ȝelow 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 galbanum bdellium mirre ws vstuȝ crocus ferri lunayll of cropore diptaun aristo logia rotunda verd gres opoponak of
eche iij dragmes þat ys confectioned 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
& þoro3 a strayuore be þei strayned & a
3enwarde boyle þei be to the consumpcon
of þe weyn & þe letarge in tos malle
est pondre & bryght be yt I boyled on
öyle suffiȝentlyche on a panne or on
a cawdron be þei distempered & vp on

Fol. 22r

the fuyre be yt put & lete yt boyle so
longe euer more with a sklyce euer more
sturynge 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 lytille &lytille
be þe gummes & put ynne & þe verd
gres & þe oper euer more sturynge with
þe spatertille yt be gynne to wax rede
& þane þe diptan & aristologia rotun
da & þanne caste yt on water & worche yt vp

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

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 iij drag
mes þus yt ys conffectid Sapinum armo

1070
1080
1090
1100
nyac opoponac & galbanum somewhat I brused be þei put on weyn & be þei a ray
ed as yt ys sayde in a postolon & be þei boyled tylle þe mydel of þe wastyng
of þe weyn on a basyn or on a panne
ouer þe fuyre & þanne after warde whan yt by gynneb
to boyle ouer þe fuyre put in þe pyche
wel I clensed with a spater euer more sturynge
tylle 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 ouȝt fro þe water with
þyne hondes tylle al þe water be gon
ouȝt þan put yn whyle yt ys hoote
pondre of aloes & lete þinne hondes
be an oyngte with oyle de bay þanne
lete yt lycke vp þi saffre with malaxyng

Fol. 23r

þinne hondes and oyngte with the
same oyle & make rollerys

Emplastrum oxiracroceum yt hæþ 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
dartye of þe body þat yt euer be yt
mollyfyed a ȝeyn & dissolueþ where
olde curgeamis of salerne vsed non
wax of eche ȝ ounces turbentynye –
galanum armoyac mirre olibanum
mastic of eche an ounce & dragmes
saffron an ounce in þis maner yt ys made
þe galbanum & þe armoyac sumwhat y
to brusede be þei put in vinegre alle
nygt on þe morow put yt ouer þe fuyre
tylle yt be lyquifiyed & þanne streyne
yt Þoryȝ a stryure þ est soue put yt
ouer þe fuyre a ȝeyn þat þe vynegre be
sum what I wasted þan put yt ynne
þe pyche & whan þe pyche ys lique
fied put in þe wax & whan þe wax
ys y molte put ynne colophonye & 
þane þe turbentyne & þan mastic 
olibanum & myrre with a spater euer more 

Fol. 23v 

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

Emplastrum to wyldnes of schabbe Take 
solffre vif a pounde pyche iij pounde 
wax iij ounces oyle as moche as nedeþ 
& confecte yt to geder & vse yt in þe sunne 
or in þe baþe with a oyngeynge - - 

Electuarium laxatium frigidum cophonis 
Take sillium ij pounde sucrc or hony & 
halfe iij pounde & halfe scamoney iij dragmes 
gumme arbiik porcelane maces ly 
coris rubarbe dragant saundris white 
& rede spodium schanynge of yfre scariol 
sede roses of eche an ounce confecte 
yt þus þe sillium day & nyght tempere 
yt with reyne water þan streyne yt stronge 
lyche þorôg a canefas þan boyle yt so longe 
with þe stryuenge þer of put þre ounces of diagredium þan boyle yt so longe 
tylle þe substans rerye hym selue vp 
on þe vesselle put yt þanne in þe morter 

Fol. 24r 

sondenlyche menynge medlynge to 
þe pondres of þe spicye a boue seyde 
þan put to pondre of sillium y dried. 
ouer þe fuyre a pound an half 

Electuarium dulce þe wyche ys good 
for þe goute archetik podagre palsie 
sietica collica passio & for þe ston Take 
sene ginger longe peper & blac canal clo 
clowys peletre of eche v dragmes 
sal gemme fenel sede carpobalsamy 
persely sede spica celtica of eche a drag 
me saxifrage silobalsomy gromyl - -
elysaundre sede bruske speragi cardamo
nium maces galigale hermodactules
of eche ij dragmes ginger a dragme
& half diagredium iiij ounces rubarbe
pollipodie of eyper iiij ounces sucre or hony
as moche as nedethe

Electuarium frigidum Cophonis yt purgt/ pe rede colore yt helpe petere/ tercian the
symple & pe double yt vndope consti
pacion of coler be yt 3e me to hym pat
be scherpe feuergons to purge pe matie
& to remoue pat constipation , , Takee
saunderys whyte & rede White papie

Fol. 24v

sede ameos funitre dragant sene ly
corys gumme arabik porcelane sed
rubarbe spodium amodeyne schanynge
of yfre fenel sede of eche an ounc
myrabolanus emblicus ij ounces3
berberys an ounc & half hus be yt
confectede take mydyn her seterac
Nenufar violet & damecenys & boyle
hem on water & banne after warde striue
yt & on pilke struyynge be per temper ed
ij pounde of silium al daye & nyght
smale y pondred & dragant smale
y pondred iiij dragmes with oyle of
roses wel y froted þan put to sucre
iiij pounde & when þat ys do put hym
ouer þe fuyre eu er more wel sturynge
with a sklyce tille no þinge þer of a byde
on þe banne but þat yt clienþe on þe -
sklyce & þanne put on a morter of brag
al & with a pesty of yryn be yt wel y
grounde & at þe laste be þe powdres
a boue sayde y put to & 3ef þ\u/wolte
porje melyncoyle put a wey þe/ my
rabolanys & more quantite of Sene
& 3ef þ\u/wolte make yt a þen wynter
put a wey þe spodium & leþe to canel
& squinant of eyper an ounc & half

Fol. 25r

be yt 3ef with hote lycore on þe maner
of chasteyn
Electuariu

m

ad resturacon nem humidi
tatis pat ys to seye a letuarye
to restorynge of humydite yt ys
beste to hym pat beþ tisik & consumed
Take licoris roses sucrag of eche half
a pounde dragant gumme arabik of
eche ij ounces saundres whyte
& rede of eche an ounce and halfe
whit papie sede iiij ounces amy
goyne lois de licorg scariole sed le
tuce spodium of eche an ounce clowis
half an ounce canel ij ounces storax
half an ounce saffreg 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
or cocton nenufar of eche ij ounces
confecte yt with syrup of vyolet

Electuariu Satholicon yt ys to
vndurstondinge a proftyable letu
arye for yt may be þef almoste on

Fol. 25v

al sekenes in þe wyche natural solucon
þef þe wombe ys to makynge be yt
þeue to hym þat beþe costyf to conserua
con of helpe for yt may be þef indisse
rentlyche be fore mete & eke after me
te with ouxt any change of dyete yt pur
get colore and flewm & clenseþ blode
& excludeþ ventosite & doþe a wey
streytene 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
polipodie a pounde & seþe yt longe
tyme on water & þan streyne yt & on þe
halfendele of þe water of þe struyynge
make a syrrop of þe vyolet & of þe sucrag
& on þat oþer half pertye distemprie the
cassia fustula & þe tamaryndes & so
confecte yt on þe maner of a lectuarye
the quantite of þe ʒefynge þer of ys
an an ounce & halfe

Filantropos yt ys to vndurstondyng
mannys frende yt ys goode propur

Fol. 26r

lyche to hem þat haueþe þe ston on
þe reynes & on þe bledre meruyllons
lyche yt brakeþ & y broke stronglyche
yt dryueþ ouʒt & yt ys goode for ache
of þe splene & of þe lyuer ¶ Take maces
squynant cipery asary euforbe thime
persely sede elysaundra sede anete gro
moly lapis lyncis of eche a de dragme
& half canel . calamus aromaticus pol
lipodie filopendula blac peper louache ,
sede note sede þe sede of citrilles saxi
frag e water hockes gumme edere id est gumme
of yuy of eche ij dragmes galyngale
ginger spykenarde sedewale betayyne
valaryan new cardamomum speragy
merche sede fenel sede skyrywhit sede
musterd sede þe sede of vocthes white
& rede of eche half a dragme clowys
cassia linea costi peritre spica celti
caccy rabolonys olibanum whyt peper
carpo balsamy comy carwey bayes
surmonteyne of eche a scrypule –
oleum pulegniun nardum sambucum
muscelyun of eche xv corne wyght
hony or sucre as moche as suffizoþe
be yt ʒef with hote weyn

Fol. 26v

Filonium maius þat ys to sey a new
prinde yt ys goode for the cowgþhe
I ʒef þe with hote whyte weyn or with
meth e with þe los of planteyne the
spetyng of indignacion of þe stomak
& vomyte þe ache of þe lyuer with worte
of meþ to hem þat beþ flemetyke
with oximel ¶ Take whyte peper hen
bane sede of eyper . 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 
canal a dragme & half ewforbe costi 
of eyþer a dragore hony or sucre moche 
as nedethe

Gariofilatum magnum of clowys yt hap\e/
his name for clowis gôpe þer ynne 
fresche clowys y holde in þe mowþe 
streyneþ 30oksynge & 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 stoppynge of þe pores

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 
schanynge of yfery of eche a dragme 
& half & iiij corne wyght & half hony 
or sucrg as moche as nedethe yt þe 3eue 
on þe quantite of auellane with water 
of roses

ITna greca Igia þat ys to sey a sa 
uoore greca of þe peple of grekes 
furste 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 wynegre 
yt wyteþ a wey þe hore wemmys fram 
þe þyen Take henbane sed iiij dragmes 
& ii scripules costi a dragme & xv corne 
wgyht myrre opoponak origanum of 
eche a scripule & v corne wyght storax 
calamyte agarik galbanum genciane

Fol. 27v
wylde rewe sede sticados horehonde 1360
towum kersede of eche ij scripules & half
bawme spykenarde saffre squyant oli
banum gumme armonyac turbentynne
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 suffý3eþ

Idrocopion olympiacum þat ys to sey
ouerturnyng of watenes ydrocopion 1370
þat ys to sey drynke byferynge be yt 3ef
properlyche to hym þat haueþ þe feuer
cotidian & þe quartyn & notra tercian
Take canel iiij dragmes & a scripul &
vij 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
& ijscripules & viij corne wyght hony
or sucre as moche as nedep be yt 3eue
by fore þe hour e of acces with hote licore

Instum yt hæpe 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 costy spykenarde cassia
fustula arystologia longa rotunda enula
campana puliol rial ysope mogworte
fyne leued gras whyte peper orooby per
sely sede louache sede elysaudre sede
netle sede gromylle saxifrage nimperi
speragi fenel sede aneyse bayes of lo
er of eche ij dragmes & half hony or
sucre as moche as suffý3eþ be yt 3eue
with weyn in þe wyche gromylle or
Saxifrage hæþe be y sode ynne

Katarticum imperiale þat ys to sey a
laxatif for emperores & òper delycate
men yt bryngþe ouȝt with ouȝt ony hur
tyngþe & uamlyche to hem þat beþe
fatte of corsy þe wyche beþe euer more
costysie & to hem þat haueþ ventosite
of þe stomake & of þe/ entrels Torake
myrre hermodactules sucre of eche iiiij
dragmes & half canel spikenarde saxi
frage polypodye of eche ij dragmes
mirebolanis cytrine clowys ginger
spica celtica blac peper longe peper
cardamomum of eche a dragme and

Fol. 28v

half hony or sucre as moche as suffiþeþe
be yt þeue with hote weyne or with hote
water erlyche an eue

Littontripon þurlyng þe ston yt ys
vndurstonde properlyche yt brekeþ
þe stone & putþe hym ouþt 3ef yt be on
þe reynes or on þe bleddre þe þat vseþ
þis medyczne ne schulleþ not haue no
spye of þe stone ¶ Take spikenarde
ginger silobalsamum þe rote of gladyn
with 3elow flore canel peucedanum
mew wyte peper blac peper & longe peper
saxifrage of eche iij dragmes and
half bawme clowys costi rupontici
lycoris ciperi dragant elysaundre sede
persely sede camedreos merche sede ameos
sperrage sede osmounde sede netle sede of
eche a dragme & xv corne wyght ma
ces saffre squynat cassia lignea bdellum
mastic yreos amony louache sedee
1420
gromyl sede euforbe lapsis lyncis olim
nardimum surmonteyne wylde persely
sede cardamomum aneti oleum muscelum
of eche a scripule iiiij corne wyght - -
lasse hony or sucre as moche as nedþeþ be
yt 3ef & 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 3ef yt be cold
nes & to hem þat beþe to Swolle & þat water
ethe with her eyþen & yt ys goode for euel
of þe þeeren & yt ys goode for þe toþe ache
& of þe roffle of þe mowþe & for al yuelis
of þe mowþe & of þe schekun 3ef yt be put

1440
vp on þe akyunge place & also ʒef yt be
put on þe maner of a plaste on þe temples
where of þe reunnyge doun comþ with þe
decoccion of balanstia principalyche
be yt þeye a þeyn venym ʒef yt be dis
tempered & with þe lois of myntes y drunke
or I put vp on to hym þat hæþ þe quar
teyne be fore þe hour of acces wonder
lyche yt pro)yteþ ¶ Take storax calamy
te iþ dragmes & iþ scripules clowys
spykenarde siolbalsamy louache sede
dragant mastic galbanum opoponac
gumme edere aspaltum castor bdellium
tera sigillata mellilote lapdanum bawme
armonyac opium soufre wyf licoris
roses cameuereos Seynt lonesworte
southernwode pyonne 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 þeyeueye sede ameos
louache sed rewe sede wyld persely sede
whyte papie sede mergche sede dauke þe
sede of rapes con peper osmonde sede of
eche a dragme carparis hertishorne
of eyþer iþ dragmes bawme canel saffre
şynant costi ginger maces turbentyne
myrre olibanum cassia lignea agarik spi
cæ celtica rupontici yreos dicamitre
prassin .id est:. horehonde coloquantida stica
dos mugworte erchenotes reme sene
water lylie mederatelle whyte peper osmonde
cardamomum fenelueuede gras of eche
a dragme bayes of lorer a dragme &
corne wyght olde wey an ounce hony
as moche as nedep be yt ʒef to hym þat
hæþ\e/ yuelis on þe hed with weyn on þe
wyche sauge hæþ by sode ynne an –
eue on þe maner of an auellane

Musa Onea yt hæþ his name of þe
autore þe wyche compowned yt ys
god for hem þat haueþ þe feuer tercyan & þe feuer quarteyne by þe hore of acces with hote weyn with lois of ground dyswelye yt provoket vryn þef yt be hote dystempered & þer with þe poumsenȝ & þe temples distemperyd in secherpe feuere & gygutede & þef yt make þe paciënt nōȝt swete yt sygnefyþ hym to a scape & þef yt makeþ þe paciënt nōȝt swete yt signfyþ dép
Take whyte peper xvij corne wyght o libanum gencyane mirre henbane sede of eche vij corne wyght opium a drag me saffre white papie sede of eche iiiij ounce3 vij corne wyght lasse euforse aristologia longa of eche a dragme & ij scripules mandrake a dragme & a scripule hony or sucre as moche as suf fyȝep be yt þef as yt ys for seyde a boue

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

eyþer ij dragmes comyn fenel sede anyse ameos carwey of eche a dragme & half þes y leyde yfnuse in vynegre day & nyȝt & y dryd be þe poundred þan put to 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 þeue with reyn water erlych ad mydde ouernoon & an Eue

MEl Rosacen þe wyche grekeþ clepuþ rodonel þat ys to sey mel roset þus yt ys made in .x. pounde of hony dispumed & y clensed put þer a pounde of þe –
Iois of fresche roses & put hym in a caw
dron or in a pane ouer pe fyre to boylynge
& whan yt bygynneþ to boyle put yt a
doun fro pe fuyre þan take iij pounde of
þe leues of new fresche roses þe whyte
poynht of hem y kutte a weye & þe same
iij i of þe leues schrede hym smale to
goobette or ellys kut hem with scherys
or ellis acke hem smale & put hem on þe/hony for seyde & þan lete hem boyle to
þe conmpcyon of þe loys þan put hem
vp in a vesselle of erthe & þe lenger

Fol. 31r
þe beter yt wol be þe hely for seyde & þan lete hem boyle to
þe conmpcyon of þe loys þan put hem

NEfrocatarrum þat ys to sey purgacion
of þe reynes yt ys goode to hym
þat haueþ dificulte of makynge of
vryn þat be þe helþe on þe quantyte
of an auellane with þe decoction of
gromyle þe stone of þe reynes and
of þe bleddeg stronlyche yt puttyþ ouþt
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 nekke with þe decocion
of coste ¶ Take lapis lyncis iij drag
mes & xv. corne wyght saffre orientale
a scripule & xvii corne wyght ginger
ewforbe minre olibanum þe bladder of a

Fol. 31v
borre þe stone wyche ys y founde on þe
lyuer or on þe bleddeg of a swyn comyn
henbane sede elysaunder sede cytrilles
of eche a dragme & vj corne wyght
spykenarde sqyunant costi peletre
cassia lignea rupontici silium enula
campana ellurie pulliol monteyne
rose maryne gencyane saxifrage
gumme edere cipresse smale pernys
bayes of lorer whyte peper rewe sede
minperi of eche a dragme & half gal
banum storax calamyte kedes blore y
dried town kerse sede þe rote of gla
dyn with þe zelow flore asary valeryane
rewre 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 3eue with hote weyne þ\e/ quantite of
iiij dragmes

Oleum rosarum þat ys to sey oyle of
roses þus yt ys made oyle of O
lyue In .v. pounde or iiij pounde of com
mune oyle of olyue wel y clensed put
a pounde & 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
& lette yt boyle tylle þe þid pridde
perte be I wasted þan be yt y strey
ned wel þorò3 a clothe on þe same
maner ys olium sambucinum id est oyle of
elerne & oyle of vyolet & of oþer flores
& oleum mirtium alle þis beþ goode
for scherpe & ouer scherpe feuerys
and oyned 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
I made , , Take oyle iij pounde þe loys
of þe appelys of mandrake iij ounces
þe iois of whyte henbane iij ounces þe
jois of þe hedes of þe rede papie
growynge on gardens iij ounces ten
dre violet þe iois of hemlok of eche
ij ounces opium storax calamyte of eche
half a dragme be yt confectioned þus the
for seyden loyse be þei put on oyle
& lete hem stonde x dayes to þe suyme &
be þei wel I medled þe/ xj day be yt y

Fol. 32v

sode to þe consumpon of þe loys 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 feuerges an oynget vp on þe
temples & þe for heed & soles of þe fete
plepe yt brynge þyne & yt refrayn
neþ þe ache of þe heede

Oleum frigidissum verge þus yt ys
made ¶ Take comynne oyle welle
I clensed iiiij pounde þe crop of þe rede
brere þe leues of violet stouore þe
nyworte syngrene morell leues of pa
pye leuys clote leues of eche iiiij oun
ces be þei al y grounde & I put on þe ,
for seyde oyle iiij dayes þe therday
be þei put vp on þe fuyre & lete hem
boyle tylle þei be þicker þan strayne
yt þoroʒ a cloþe & þan be yt put ouer
þe fuyre a ʒeyn & lete yt boyle to þe
consumpon of þe lois þan put yt fram
þe fuyre & lete yt take his residence
& þat þat swymeþe aboue clerest
be yt y greded & y kepte yt ys goot
for scherpe & for ouer scherpe þe for
heed & þe temples an oynget yt ys

Fol. 33v

goode by þe rykke fram þe schyn doun
warde on a noynget & vp on þe/wombe
& þe pawmes of þe hondes & soles of þe/feet
on þe same maner a ʒey dystemperaunce
of hete yt helpeþ

Opopira yt ys seyde of jois of fuyre
opos on greke ys yois on latyn
þir þat ys to sey fuyre on englyche - -
where þoroʒ opopira þat ys yois yfuy
rede or elles y lette a fuyre y ʒeue with
decocton of castor yt helþ þe palsy
of þe tunge & of þe yȝen þe mowþe & of þe þrote þe haþe & of þe feete yt ys goode also for hym þat quakeþ y drouþke & eue on þe quantite of an auellane with weyn in þe wyche sauge haþe by sode ynne ¶ Take piun the abaycum iij dragmes & a scripule & iij corne wyght canel cowþys spyke narde galyngale saffre sedwale ginger silobalsamy rupontici pelletre corel whyte & red dragnet myrre castor oþono ponac whyte peper & blac peper of eche iij dragmes & vj corne wyght schanyngþ of yfer wylde sauge cowslopus of eche iij dragmes & xiiij corne wyght bawme

Fol. 33v

muske carpobalsamy squynant cassia fus tula storax calamyte mastic storax ru bee galbanum seropinum asa fetida mel lylote 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 houþde 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 bays of lorer surmonteyne of eche a scripule & xviiij corne wyght hony or sucre as moche as suffiþeþ be yt þeue as yt ys a boue seyd
doxt yts seyd of sorreras of po megarnettus þe wyche ys I put þer ynne yts Þeue a þeyne þe feuer y cle pud synochus & canson & to al scherpe & ouer scherpe feueres y drouþke with cold lycor erlyche at mydou non & anue an eue on þe quantite of a chasteyne yt ys goode also for pruthynge of þe

Fol. 34r

lyuer & etyke Take prunes of dancacene3
dryed ij pounde & be þei sode & .v. pounde of water to þe halfe nde þan be þei drawe ouxt fram þe water & y stryued þat al þe/ pul pe þer of gon ouxt on þe water on þe wyche þe prunes haue þy 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 tylle yt be þicke þan be þer put to iiij ounces of tamaryndes & ij ounce3 of cassia festula furste y mounded & y dissolved with water of roses & y strayned & þe pulpe þer of y put on þe syrupe & whan yt by gyneþ to þicke be þer put þer on viij ounce3 of þe isis of eyþer pomegarnetus euer more sturynge hym welle with a sklyce or with a spature tylle yt come to profyt decoccion & þan put yyne pondre of þes spycyes Takee spodium saundres whyte & rede of ech iij dragmes porcelane sede vj drag mes vj dragmes roses dragant of eyþer ij dragmes & 3ef þe wolte make yt laxa tylf in eueryche pounde þer of put yn vij dragmes of scamoney whan yt ys y put fram þe fuyre & of diaprunys 3ef

Fol. 34v

þe wolte make yt laxatylf do yt on þe same maner be yt 3eue on eueryche houre of þe daye with hote water

Oxiðacræ yt haþe his name of þe/ sowe ioys of pomegarnetus & of sucre þus yt ys y made ¶ Take sucre ij pounde þe ioys of sowe pomegarnetus ix ounces with wynegre iij ounce3 be þei put ouer þe/ 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 haue þe feuer cotidian þe tercian þe quarteyn syrepe & ouer scherpe þe colore goynge in þe stomak yt purget be yt 3eue erlyche with hote water

Oximel þus yt ys y made ¶ Take hony dispumed a pounde strongevnegre a pound & half in þe wyche wynegre be
per boyled þe rotes of fenel iij ounces ra
dyssche half an ounce be þei stryued
to þe priddie pertye & to þe straynynge
þer of lle þer put hony & aȝeyn lete yt
boyle with softe fyure euer more welle
sturynge with a sklyce tyle þe venegre
be wasted yt ys goode for hym þat haueþ

þe cotydian & þ/e/ quarteyn notha hit
deperþþ flem and purget be yt ȝeue
erlyche with lycore hote

POcio sancti pauly pocio þat ys to sey a
drenche Sancti pauly for seynt poule
yt compowned yt ys y clepud of þe wo
mens pocio maior yt ys goode for
hym þat haueþ þe faldynge yuel with wyn
in þe wyche pyonyes haueþ be y sode
ynne y medeled with esdra be yt ȝeue
on þe wynter tyme & on þe bygynnynge
of somer yt heleþ þe quarteyne y ȝeue
with wyn in þe wyche gencian haþe
be y sode ynne by þore þe houre of acces
yt ys good also for hym þat haueþ þe pal
sye with wynin þe wyche sauge haþe be
y sode ynne & castor ¶ Take sal intrum
iiij dragmes & a scripule castor anomy
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 dryed a

sary wylde sauge caland aromaticus
ditamidre Sem basiliconis branca vrsi
na balsamyte origanum pullioli ryal y sope
camedreos saueraye peper whyte longe
& blac rewe sede of eche a scripule & xviiij
corne wyght cardamomum thime of eche
a scripule & corne wyght bawme spyke
narde saffre squinant cassia lignea mirre
Opoponac soufrè mandrake genciant
brassit euorbe amomy þe blode of a
difedoppe of eche a scruple 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
scruple iij corne wyght lasse cowslopus
vij dragmes & viij corne wyght hony
or sucrg as moche as nedep be yt þeue
on þe maner of a chasteyne

Paulum antitodu paulum .id est. merche
antitodu .id est. y þeue a þeye be yt
þeue properlyche to new & olde cowghe
þe wyche comeþ fro þe hed of discours
of þe rewme & a þeyen yuelys of þe/ breste

Fol. 36r

of coldnes an eue with hote weyn & 3ef
þe pacyent may not vse yt whan yt ys
distempered make þere of pillules y made
with opium & with ouxt opium yt ys y made
also & 3ef þu wolte make a purgcion
þeue iij dragmes with iij scruples of
scamoney þe hed meruayllonslyche
yt purget in þe stomak of flewm
& melencye ¶ Take aloes xij drag
mes & xv corne wyght costi saffræ
anacardi agarike coral mirr ar
monyac turbentine galbanum sera
pinum opononac storax rubea storax
calamite yreos of eche iij drag
mes & an halft opium olibanum mas
tic bdellium of eche iij dragmes &
xv corne wyght bawme maces
of eche a dragme & half mellico
ij dragmes þus yt ys confected þe/e/
galbanum armonyac opononac sera
pinum be þei sumwhat y brused & with
wey þow 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 tyle þe hony by gynne to
consume þan storax calamite& storax

1790
1800
1810
1820
{

rubea & bdellium with an hote pestelle wel
y grounde be þei put ouer þp/e/ fuyre euermore
welle sturynge with a sklyce or with a spatær
tylle þei lequefye after warde be þer put
þer turbentyne & ʒef þp/u/ wolt y wete þef yt
ys y sode y now put sumwhat vp on a mar
bulston & ʒef yt be cru ded on þe maner
of hony þan set yt doun on þe grounde þan
put to þe myrre & þe olibanum mastic
& alle þe/ oper spyces a boue seyde and
al be þei malaxed on a marbleston with
pondre of aloeþ & saffre oryentelle &
be yt vsed an Eue with hote weyn

Pili chriansm pan .id est. al chriansm .id est. with þp/e/ cris
me an oigtede yt helpþ hym þat
bþþ hote fæerons also yt pruokeþ men
strues with ouxt drechnyng with methe - -
Take opiuim theobaycum .v. dragmes
Saffre ij dragmes & a scripule & half sur
monteyne ij dragmes calamus aromat
ics ij dragmes castor carpobalsamy
persely sed cardamomum of eche a dragme
& a scripule cassie ligneer serapinum hen
bane sede whyte peper lynsedede wylde
rewede 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 suffiʒeþ be yt ʒeue on þe
quantite of an auellane with hote weyn

Pigra galiem pigra .id est. butre galiem
for galyen yt compowned yt ys
good for al ache of þe hed of coldenes
of þe stomake yt strayŋþ vomyte yt
helþþ moche to coldnes of þe matrice
yt helþþ conseuyngþ be yt ʒeue on a
bathe goynge to slepe with hote weyn
Take fyn aloeþ xij dragmes & half
canel spykenard costi saffre squinatæ car
pobalsamy cassia fustula mastic asari
roses anyse wermode of eche a dragme
hony as moche as suffiʒeþ

1830
1840
1850
1860
1870

80
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 ȝeyn al
feblenes of þe stomak & of þe bod & alle
yuelys of þe loungene yt amenȝdethe
Take spikenarde maces longe þeper
storax rubea alipte muscate clowys 1880

Fol. 37v

silobalsamy vyolet roses anacardi þe
rote of gladyn coreli costi louache sede
notemuges schanynge of yuery mar
gerye perles þrulled & vþþruled antifo
li rubarbe amomi ossis decoar cere
d whyte þeper datestony spodium saunde
eris whyte & rede maces licorys canel
confecton gaille muscata anyse draignant
blacebyȝancie cardamomum sem basi
liconis lymaylle of golde & of siluer
of eche iþ scripules musk ambre camphur
of eche iþ scripules candi succe
ryber iþ dagmes sirup of roses as moche
as suyfyeþ þe cardiacle & feblenes
of þe stomak be yt þe erlyche at
mydouernon & at eue to hym þat hæþe/
þe cardiacle & feblenes of þe stomak
with weyn & for þe loungene with water of barlyche

Pillule Sine quibus eþe nolo pillule þei
þe seyde of her roundnes sinequibus
ese nolo with ouȝt þe wyche y þe wole not
be for her grate vertu þei þe goode
properlyche for al glansynges of the
ȝen & darkenes of hym þat purget
þe herd meuaylluslyche fram flewme
colorg & melencolye þei claryfye

Fol. 38r

þe syght þei helep þe ache of þe þeeris
þe þei vsed æn eue xiþ or xiij with þe eye
confected ¶ Tak þyne aloes & Swote
xiij dragmes æl þe mirabolonis rubarbe
mastic warmode violet sene agarik do
der þe wyche groweþ a monge flex of

1890

1900

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 ry3th 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 y3en & þe hurrynge of þe 3erys þe ventosite of þe stomake & of þe bowellis þei putteþ ouȝt & with ouch greauncü þei purget Take fyn aloes spatyke diagredium & half of eyþer v. dragmes roses mercysed e of eche ij dragmes & half anyse mastic fenel of eche a dragme & half saffre col loquintyda of eche a dragme be þei scha þe on þ‘e/ maner of with water of dragant

Pillule diacastorie yt ys seyde of Fol. 38v

Castor þe wyche goþe þer ynne yt helpeþ þe palsyse meruaylonslyche 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 ouȝt þe y3en þe claryfyþ loosee þeþ þe fastynes þe strangurie þeþ he lethe & al colde flewm ↑ Take castor saffre opium ginger peletre ewforbe þe lois of spurge þe lois of wildcoul y dryed blac peper cockul staffisagre epithime whyte elebre spikenarde of eche an – ounce confecte yt with lois of bletus on the maner of blac peper

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 y3en ↑ 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
of a cherye & vse þer of xj or xiiij with
hote weyn or with & eye erliche or & eue

Fol. 39r

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

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

Pillule arsthite furste þei purget
fflewm þe secounde melencolie
And al þick humores Take turbit

Fol. 39v

pollipodie agarik hermodactules of
eche x dragmes esule sene lapis laʒu
ly lapis armen saxifrage roses mira
bolanis kebul of eche ij dragmes
clowys spikenerade 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 lois of elebre ellebre

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
vj dragmes comy iij dragmes hony
as moche as suffiþeþ be yt ȝeue erlych
or an eue with weyn

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

Fol. 40r

vnkyndlyche swetynges ¶ Take ro
ses lycorys sucre of eche an ounce
& iij dragmes canel ij dragmes & ij
scripules & iij 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 nedyþ be yt ȝeue
erlyche & at mydouer non with cold lycore

Rubea trociscata yt ys clepudde
rucea for yt ys rede of colore tro
ciscata for trociscus gob þer ynne yt
ys goode for hym þat haueþ þe terciane
þe cotidian y ȝeue by fore þe hourë
of acces with water of roses on þe quan
tite of an auellane þe nostreles &
þe poues þer with a oyngted yt ȝeue he
lethe to hym þat bethe rewmatieke
of þe sowre flewm y ȝeue with tysane
Take lycoris canell whyte papie sede
of eche iij dragmes & a scripule & .xv.
corne wyght saffre roses henbane
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 3euep
reste to hym þat takeþ þer of be yt
3eue to hym þat beþe hote feuerons to
hym þat haueþ þe cotyedian þe tercian the
quarteyn scherpe & ouer scherpe ¶ Take
violet iiij dragmes opium henbane sede
blac papie sede mandrake scariolle le
tuce porcelain siliuþum notemuges ca
tell sucre of ech e a dragme & half alle
þe saundres spodium of eche iiij dragmes
& v corne wyght

ROdozattar .id est· zinter rosacea .id est· sucre
roset yt ys goode for ach e of þe
stomake & feblenes y made of heete
of þe stomake meruyallonslyche yt com
forteþ yt ys goode also for hym þat haueþ
þe cardiale & 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 pounde & gynnde
hem smale on a morter of bras with a
pestell of þre þan put to iiij pounde
of sucre & efte sone gynnde hym welle

Fol. 41r

a 3en tyllle be as smale as yt may
be & þan put yt vp on a glas be yt
3eue erlyche an eue & at mydouernon
with rose water or with sum oper colde water

SOrira magna 3ef yt be dronke
with weyn yt takeþ a wey þe oldee
ache of þe hede þe wode feuerlye yt
helpeþ & eke þe fald faldynge yneo
yt helpeþ þe ache of þe eren of þ\e/
yzen & of þe teþe yt vndoþe þ\e/ melke
of wommen y þrove ynne by þegiris
yt elþ helpeþ hym þat beþe hoose &
asmatyke yt takeþ a wey þe cougþe
olde & newe yt helpeþ þe stomake bra
kyng þaueylynge with 3oksynge and
ache hym þat bethe lyuere syke & on þe law
nenes of plente of flewm yt helpeþ & yt
reuokeþ hym þo þe fierste colorte þe spetynge
of blode with oximelle or with þe seþinge
of planteyne yt helpuþ þe flux of þ\e/
wombe & þe strangurye yt schefteþ
þe ache of þe armes & of þe þeyes
yt heleþ & to hym þat for grete ache
mow not slepe meruaylonslyche hit
brynþe in slepe yt esþe hym þat haueþ
had longe sykenes & for addre Take

Fol. 41v

Take fyn storax iij dragmes & half
opium iij dragmes & a scriþule costy
mure merche sede persely sede elysaudre
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 scriþule & half trocisti troci mag-
natis asari of eche a dragme white
peper iij scriþules & half trocisti ydio
cri half a dragme longe amomy –
peper of eyþer half a dragme

Stomaticon frigidum yt ys goode
a þeynt al ache of þe stokame y com
of hete yt by gynte þurste yt ys –
goode for hym þat haueþ scherpe & ouer
scherpe feueres ¶ Take saunderys
whyte & rede of eche a dragme and
half spodium berberys porcelane –
sede scaryole sede melonis joys
delcoris roses violet nenufar of
eche a dragme sucre & water of roses
of eyþer a pounde & þef þu wolte make
yt a laxyatf put to a dragme of

Fol. 42r

scamoney

Stomaticon calidum comforatum þe
stokame yt confortetþ 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 & þef þu wolte
make yt a laxyatf do as yt ys a boue
sayde

STephanua yt ys goode for hym
þat diffyeþ not her mete & yt
ys goode for ache of þe syde to hym
þat soffrep 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 nedyp be yt 3ef erlyche
and at eue with hote lycore

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 & alseope
yt hoote water caste vp on þe roses a
bone sayde & after warde couere þe vessel
þat þe smoke ne go no þ3t ouȝt & whan

Fol. 42v

the water is colde presse ouȝt þ\e/ roses &
caste hem ouȝt & þan take þe same water
& lete yt boyle & caste yt vp on new
fressche roses tylle þe water be made
rede þan take of þis water & of sucre
of eyþer lyche moche & let hym boyle
& yt be gynneþ to boyle caste vp on
glyre of eyrum welle y swynged tille
yt vomeþ & lete yt be vp on the
syruppe tille yt wapil blac þan
take yt a wey & put vp on ober fressch
glyer & so euer more contymynge tylle
þe syrup be clere & þicke þat yt by
gynne to remþ on þe maner of rred
yt ys good for hete of þe feueres & drye
nesse yt refraynþ þurste yt confortþ
& makeþ costyf on þe same maner ys
syrup of vyolet y made yt makeþe
moystye yt keleþ drye fueyres folk yt is
goode for hym þat haueþ þe tysiye yt ma
ekþ þe pacient nessche wombe syrup
of Nenufar þe wyche ys made on þ\e/
same maner yt ys goode for moste
hete in scherpe & ouer scherpe feuere

Sal sacerdote þe wyche prestis υ
vsed in þe tyme of heleþ þ\e/ prophete
ffor ache of þe hed of þe of þe y3en and of þe teþe þe flewm of þe stomake & of þe hed þe cowg3he & 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 peletr comyn ame os peper surmonteyne sauerye ysope origa num pulliole of eche a dragme & pondre hem smeale euerychone & with al mete vse yt

SSirupus acetosus yt ys goodel for hym þat beþ scherpe feugrons of of blode & to hym þat travayleþ gre uonslyche of colore of þe lyuer & of þe splene ¶ Take þe rynde of þe rote of fenel & merche & persely & scharyole of eche xx dragmes rede roses x drag mes & grynde hym þat bethe to gyndyne & put hym alle in v· dragmes of stronge vyneger with iiij dragmes of watur & boyle hem with softe fuyre & þan presse yt ou3t & put to as moche sucre with as moche lois of pomegarnetus & boyl yt tylle yt be y now3 & Þef þe pacient a dragme þer of with colde water yt doþe a wey þe rede colore fram þe lyuer 2180

Fol. 43v

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

Slrupus 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/ maneg of a syrupe þan despume yt & clense yt & put to iij corne wyght or iiij of camphur y grounde & yt haþe vertu as þat oþer haþe a boue sayde & Þef þer of to hym þat is coleryk with hote water 2200

Tiricata 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
faldynge yuel þe swonyng yuel &
for þe migrayne yt is goode for
hoossenes of þe voys & strayttenes
of þe breste ȝef yt be of lepre & ellig
nouȝt to hym þat bethe artitik emo
toyke & on þ\e/ dropesye & to hym þat haþ\e/
woundes on her entrëls to hym that
beþe neffretike & on þe stomek yt
bryngeþ out dede þinge of þ\e/ wombe
& al olde yuelys yt a mendeþ a ȝen

Fol. 44r

al venym yt releeþþe brayne þe
stomake þe hert & þe lyuer yt com
forteþ þe body yncorrupted yt
keþeþ Take trocesti squille ij dragmes
& ij scrupules longe peper trocesti tiri
trocesti diacoralli of ȝeper a dragme
and a scripule silobalsamy ij scripules
and vij corne wyght opium theobaycum
agarike roses yris þe sede of ramseauȝe
cannel bawme of eche a dragme & xviiij
corne wyght rubarbe spikenarde saffre
squinant gingr cassin lignea storax ca
lamynȝe mirre turbentyn olibanum ditandre
calamyntes stycados spodium þe rote
þe rote of fyne leued gras persely sede
whyte peper of eche a scripule & vij corne
wyght maces guynme 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
munmyya castor opoponaç aspaltum
galbanum centorie aristologia longa
dauke of eche a scripule þilke þat beþ
to pondringe lete hem be pondred

Fol. 44v

þe guynmes lete hem be lyquefried on
weyn & with pondre & with honye y newe
medeled hem to geder bot for dyuerse yue
lys þer beþ dyuerse vses of yt be yt ȝeue
on þe quantyte of an euellane with hote licore to hym þat haueþ þe faldynge yuel & for þe mygreyne for hoossenes & streynes of þe breste with hony & dragnet so þat yt be y holde on þe mowþ

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 oxhacr 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 gromymyl

TRifera saracenica yt ys y clepud for yt zuldeþ e/ a man zonglyche & also for of sarsynge yt was furste y foun de properlye yt ys þeue to hym þat beþ lyuer syke of fumosite of rede colore be yt þeue a þeyn hete of symple or double tercian yt restoreþ syght of hete y loste ¶ Take iiij ounces of

Fol. 45r

sucre mirabolanis citrine cassia fus tula tamaryndes of eiper an ounce & half mirabolanis kebuli manne of vij dragmes ij scripules & vij cor ne wyght mirabolanis rudi newe fresche violet þet 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 mirabolanis belrike & em bellike of eche half a dragme & a corne wyght þus yt is confected in ij pounde of water be þer put iiij drag mes of fresche violet or of drye & lete hem boyle tylle þe water bi con to purpre colore and at þe violet be al for sode after warde wrynge yt wel & strayne yt & of þe straynyngge be þer take a partye & þe cassia fustu la & þe tamaryndes þer with resolved & y strayned as moche pulp as may be drawe ouþt þer of & þer on put a
pounde & half an ounce of sugar & be
yt y put vp on þe fyre & boylleþ
þei tyle þt be þick þan put yn þ\e/
cassia fistula & þe tamaryndes &

Fol. 45v

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

TRifera magna yt ys I cleped for yt
ȝefþ a grete frute to wommen propor
lyche yt ys ȝeu for ȝach of þe stomak
of men & wommen with water in þe wyche
fenel sede anise & mastic be yt ȝef also
a ȝeyn yuel of þe matrice of coldnes
& ȝef yt be destempered & I dronke with
weyn of þe seþpinge of mogworte yt pro
uokeþ also menstrues ȝef yt be with mog
worte wel I grounde & with olium miscellium
y medeled & in þe comite y put ynne
ȝef þer of þer he made a pessarie of cocton
ȝef yt be ȝef a womman not conceuyunge
with weyn in þe wyche mandrake or
maiorfille hap\e/ be y sode ynne & to
children þat mow not slepe & garreþ
to moche & yt be destempered on wom
man myw & I ȝeu on þ\e/ quantite of
a cherie ¶ 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
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 sucr as moche as suffizeþ

TRynfylon yt ys gode for hym þat
____he haueþ þe quarteyn & þe cotidian
in wynter & on þe by gynnyngge of somer after
mete & an eue y ȝef weyn with weyn
Take whyte peper þe wyche ys I founde
a monge alf an ounce blac peper ij
dragmes longe peper half a dragme comyn
y perch all half a dragme ginger peletre

2300

2310

2320

91
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

TRiasandaly yt ys y clepud of iij
kyndnes of samiderys þe wych
bëpe resseymed þer on propurlyche yt is
þeue a 3eyn of þe stomake & hete of
þe lyuer & for þe tysi & þe lawunes
Take sawndris whyte rede & citrîne
sucre of eche ij drames roses an

Fol. 46v

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

Theodorycon yperiston theodoricon of
god y 3efe yperyston wel y preued
be yt þeue a 3eyn ache of þe hed my
gryme a 3eyn swonynge of þe hed
& a 3eyn flux of þe flewm þewyche
on þe schekune & on þe þrote goþ doun
where þoro3 a man ys made oþer whyle
with ouȝt voys yt ys goode also for hym
þat beþ splenetyke with ouȝt feuer yt
makeþ goode colorre yt prouokþ menstrues
to hote weyne ¶ Take aloes epatik
ijj dragmes & iij corne wyght canelle
camedreos acory saffre of eche ij drag
mes ginger cassia fustula reuopontici of
eche ij dragmes & xvj corne wyght
agaryk a dragme & half spykenarde

Fol. 47r
cost mastic asari þe rote of comfery squilles armoniac bdellium blac elebre Seyn lohn 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 gencyan amomy of eche iij dragmes diagredium blac peper of eyber a dragme hony or sucre as moche as suffigeþ be yt þeue erlyche or an eue with hote wayne

Theodoricon anacardium yt reperay leþ muyen de yt a setteþ þe swonynge of þe hed yt a letteþ & most what on þe after syde yt takeþ a wey þe flewm & purgeþ yt dopþ goode to alle causes of þe matrice ¶ Take aloes epatic ij dragmes & an half yreos cassie ligne of eche vij dragmes xvj corne wyght lasse ginger anacardi carpobalsamy of eche iiiij dragmes & half maces spyke narde mirabolanis mastic of eche a dragme iiiij corne wyght & half þus yt is confected ¶ Take þe rynde of þe/ rote of fenelle welle y wassche apounde grynþe hym & Boyle hem & put in þe pounde

Fol. 47v

of þe vyneger vij dayes & after warde grynþe hem & Boyle hem on þe same vineger to þe pridde pertye & þan striue yt & put to iij 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 of roses yt haþe his name þes treciscus goþ in dia margaryton ¶ Take newe fresche roses iiiij dragmes spodium iij dragmes reþe a rode saunderis a dragme & half & vij corne wyght saffe iij dragmes & vij corne wyght camphur xij cornee wyght confecte yt þus put þe fressche new roses on a morter with ouȝt 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 - - -

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

Fol. 48r

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

TRociscy ydiocy þe wyche goþ into ru bea & in to socira ¶ Take amony a drag me canel maces saffrære mirre cassi fustula of eche half a dragme spykenarde a scri pule bawme costi squinant calamus aro maticus silobsalsamy 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 suffiʒeþ al þes grynde hem with weyn and make þer of trociscus

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

TRocissi squillitici þus þei beþ y made þe hole Squilles in a gobet of dowbake hem an on eue þan drawe yt ouȝt 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

Fol. 48v

and drye hem on þe schadow

TRocissi detiro þe wyche gooþe inciri cata magna þus þei beþ y made 3onge tires of þe lengeþ of an hanbrede the
wyche haueþ blac yen a tunge menable
& hornes on þe maner of a corne of whete
þe hed & þe tayle iiij vnches kuc a wey þe/e/
ymydylle þe wyche by leueþ stripe a wey
þe askyn & huylld yt & caste a wey the
guttye & wassche yt welle in fayre clene
swete water & so sethe yt tille þe/e/ þornes
be deperted fro þe flesche after warde caste
þe þornes & be þe flesche y gronde on
a morter with as moche of crommes of wyche
whyte brede y bake be yt distempered &
make þer of trociscus eche weyynge a
dragme & half & drye hem on þe schadow

Trocissi diacoraly Take þe rede colore
corall mirre amomy whyte papie
Sede of eche iiij dragmes squinanþ saffre
of eyþer ij dragmes calamus aromaticus
silbalsamy cassie ligne mastic pul
lioll monteyne maces valary an asari
culnerisfote of eche ij dragmes of al
þes make pondre & temper yt with weyne

Fol. 49r

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

Unguentum aureum yt ys good a þeyn
gowtys moste what a þeyn þe stone
on þe reynes & a þeyn þe dropesi Take
þe rote of valeryan þe rote of þe sehok
of eyþer a pounde aristologia rotunda ysope
enula campana pulliol ryal mogworte
fenel sede gras rew bay leues gladyn
rende ros maryne wode bynde saxifrage
ciperi camedros sperage þe rote of bruske
fenel anysy merche of eche a pounde merche
sede yreos gromylle persely surmonteyn
louache amomy whylde persely cardo
monium dylsede bayes of lorer minperi
lapis lincis of eche half a pounde metle
sede senefey sede of eche iiij ounces fat
nessse of a bere fatnes of a foxe Oliu
laurium Olium petrolen of eche iiij ounces
sqinant costi peletre franckyn sense mas
tic myrre of eche twey ounces oyle &
water as moche as suffisþþ be þe erbes y
gadred on þe mouþe of lumij & whan þei
beþ\e/ y gadered grynde hem & put hem
on oyle & leue hem þer xx dayes afterworde
also be þer put to of oylle as moche as

Fol. 49v

nedep afterwarde lete boyle hem echeñe
tylle þe herbis by gynne to laskye &
þat þei be soode y nowe & þan late streyne
hem þoroʒ a clothe & on þ\e/ streynynge þer
of put xij h 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 litil
what þan lete hem boyle þan caste vpon
olieum 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 aʒen 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 destemperyþ
pomples yt a noyngted to þe sunne
Takeþ a wey blackenes pastules of
saufleme on þi visage or on þ\e/ yes
y growe meruayllelonslyche yt takeþ
a wey ʒef yt be a noynted moche yt
a mendeþ to þe rednes of þe aʒen
& to þe ychemyne 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
mes whyte marble iij dragmes gerse
serpentarie .id est. an oygnement lyche
sope an ounce çese vj ouncesʒ 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 pounde & half
of new barowes gres schepis talow
a pounde gotys talow a ounce & half
capons gres an ounce Confecte yt
Thus take the talow & the grece & put them a lytyl cawdron or on a panne or on a rounde basyn & let honge yt in a vesselle ful of water that wyche hethe of the water the grece & the talow mowe lyquefy & whan the be the moleyn lete streyne hem thorogh a smal clothe on an Ouer vesselle & a non ryght be al the pondre y put to ouzt take the cam phur & the boras than take a pome cytre & make hym holow or ij & put on hem al thes oynement & conche the e/apples vp on soft fuyre tylle yt be gynne to boyle & than a ȝeyn warde

Fol. 50v

be thei put on a cawdron with a sklyce euere more sturynge than be pondre of cam phur & of boras y put to & than whan yt ys y picked be yt y putte a wey fro the fuyre & ___

Unguentum populyon yt ys y seide for yt ys y made of buryonus of popelorye yt ys goode for hethe of the scurpfe feuere & to hem that mow not slepe the temple the pouses the soleys of the fete & the pawmes of the e/handes with oyle of roses or oyle of violet y medeled & vp on the lyuer an a oigned yt by nemebe heete yt a oyngeted vp on the uawle yt dothe the e/paciente to swete ¶ Take borionus of pope lorie & half a pounde blac papie leues of mandrake the crop of the rede bre breyre the leues of henebane petimor elle stonore letuce penyworte syn grene dyne violet endyne scary ole of each iij ounces fresche baronus grece Confecte yt thus the borionus of pepolorie be thei wel l grounde & a ȝeyn worde with fresche barowus grece be thei medeled & y poun

Fol. 51r

pounded & y leyde on fus the e/brddaye & after warde ȝeyt may be the 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
tyll þe wyne be consumed & þan
presse yt wel þoroʒ a clothe & kepe
yt welle to þyne vse

UNguentum a gryppa yt ys goode
for hem þat bethe on þe dropsyeye
an to alle swellynges on what syde
of þe body þat yt euer be & to idigna
cyon of ðerny & ʒef yt be a noynget
tp on þe wombet ¶ Take brynēye
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 iij ounces al þes rotes
wassche hem þryes or fowre sydes
& þan lete grynde hem welle on a
morter þan lete hem lye on fus iij
dayes or iiij with iij ½ of oyle of olyue

Fol. 51v

þan lete boyle hem longe tylle al þ\e/ vertu
be consumed ouȝt þan presse yt ouȝt þoroʒ
a canefas & what yt ys y streynede
al be yt y put a ʒeyn on þe fuyre &
whan yt by gynneþ to boyle put þer
to xv ounces of þ\e/ whytewse 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

UNguentum marce\a/ton yt ys I cleped
of þe leche þewyche compownede
yt ys goode for ache of þe hed & for cold
nes of þe stomak of þe splene & of þe
lyuer an oyngeted a ʒeyn þe summe or a
ʒeyn þe fuyre yt helþþp hem þat bethe
on þe palsy on þe goute artityke sci
atyke nefrétique & on þe podagre
swellynge yt a setyr al ache Take
whyte wax iij pounde oylle half a pounde
rose maryne an ounce rewe
A good medicine for a apposteme in the legs thigges or any part of a mans bodie

Take the whites of egs, malemʒie & a quantity of chminey 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.

UNGuentum laxatum yt ys y clepud so for yt makeþ þ\e/ wombe nessche ʒef þ\u/ wolte an oynge þe pacyent mote absteyne vj howrys afterwarde yt ys goode for hem þat þe þe costyf & on þe ston vp on þe wombe & þe mydryf an oyned
Take þe yois of gourdes squilles
eorthnotes wylde spurge elile þe my delle rynde of ellerne þe melke of – titumale camomylle of eche ij ounces þe lois of mercurialle lauryal cacepus polipodie maydynamere of eche ij ounces þe sade of cacepus chastineʒ ewforbe of eche a ounce diagredium an ounce & half Take þe loys & þe erbys y – grounde & medel hem with iiij li of oyle & , lete hem lye on fus viij dayes þe viij day Boyle hem ouer þe fuyre tylle þe quantite of þe loys be cosumed þan put to whyt wax & boles galle of eyber a pounde with þe sklyce wel sturynge tylle 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

& on þe drawynge yt clenseþ & þan yt heþeþ Take a pounde & half wax half an ounce colophonye iiij ounces clene pyche verapium of eyber iiij ounces mastic galbanum terbentyne of eche an ounce þus yt ys confected Oyle in croke ouer þe fuyre be yt y putte
ząt yt boyle þan put to wax tylle
yt be molte þan colophonye & pyche
þan Cerayyne & terbentyne & at þe last
mastic & olibanum so þat alle be pondred
by fore ouȝt take þe pyche y newe
and y keled & y put vp

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

UNguentum x valet Serpigion
Take aloeys lytarge arsenike

Fol. 53v

UNguentum qd valet Serpigion &
Elefanciosis , Take aloeys lytarge
arsenik qucsiluer argule mastic oliba
num comyn soufre vif pyche olde gres
þilke þat beþe to pondrynge grynde
hem & tempre with vynegre & with þe
lois of funitre afterwarde oynȝe the
pacyent by þe fuyre or ellis by þ
e/ sunne

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 ȝef
to hem þat haueþ þe faldeynge yuel with
hote salt & oþer lycore yt curen þem þat
þeþ stomatyk & to hem þat byteþe her
tonge & to hem þat beþ þe mygryn
of þe hed as þouȝhe þei had a deuel
with hem euerche mouþe Take coloquin
tida pollopodie þe sede of lauryole
of eche a dragme & half & iij corne
wyght warmode myrre of eche iij
dragmes & xij corne wyght centorie
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 suffyʒep
be yt ʒeue erlyche & auene with hote licore
on þe quantite of chasteyne

VEra rustun yt ys goode for hem þat
þe þep schabbet of sauflewem & to hem
þat þeþe on þe lepre þe wyche ys clepud
elefancia yt ys goode for eyper morpheo
y vsed with hote water & ʒefþu/ wolte make
a purgacion put to iij scripules of scamon
Take aloes a pounde elebre whyte & blac
of eche a ounce & half diagredium
colloquintida of eche iij dragmes sal
ingrum ewförbe pollipodie sal armonyde
of eche ij dragmes & xv corne wyght
peper camedreos saffre agaryk mastic
epithime of eche an ounce & half cassia
fustula silobalsamy opoponac cockul
of eche ij dragmes & half ___ hony
or sucre as moche as suffyʒep ____ be yt
ʒeue as yt ys seyd a boue

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

Fol. 54v

yuelis of þe hed of þe ʒerene & of þ\e/ ʒeyn
þe distemperance of þe stomake yt purget
þe causes of þe lyuer yt a mendeþ the
hardenes of þe splene yt make nessche
& reccheþ & yt doþe goode to þe bleddre
& a mendeþ þe distemperance of þe/ matrice
Take canel spykenarde Þene 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 suffyʒep
þe quantite of þ\e/ vse þer of ʒef xv or xvj with
diragredium  

Vera pigra constantun yt ys goode  
ffor syght to rekuerynge or to with hol  
dynge Take miabolanis citrinorum kebulorum  
& yndorum cassia linea epithime sene a  
garik cuscute .id est- doegr squinant rubarbe  
of eche ___ iij dragmes cassia fustula spi  
kenarde ___ anyse mastic lignum aloes sal  
gemme salintrum of eche a dragme hony  
as moche as suffi3eþ be yt 3efe with  
hote weyne  

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  
semeþ to broke yt ys good also for hem  
þat beþe on þe palsye y3eue with hote  
licore or with weyne ¶ Tak agaryk collo  
quintida turbit epithime dodrg of eche  
ij dragmes & v corne wyght warmode  
rupontici maces lapsi lau3i of eche a  
dragme diagredium a dragme hony as  
moche as suffi3eþ 3ef þ\u/ wolte make  
pyllules temper hem with lois of war  
mode & 3eue 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  
in the morninge when he ryseth and likewise alnighte  
when he goethe to bedd and drinke it and that .  
will in shorte tyme ease hyme of his payne and .  
breake the stone . ffor the foothe athe Eake the .  
water that is made by the appoticarye, wuho is  
citulled persely wather and putt of it. in to the so  
thoothe that aloth and it will presontlye helpe it  

Fol. 55v  

Zln3eber conditum þus yt ys y made  
Take yringes þe wyche haue leues  
y lyche holue þe wyche sarsens clepup  
secaculle & be þi wel y kut with a knyffe  
on brokelectes afterwarde be yt sode  

2750  

2760  

2770  

2780
tylle þei mowe be astrayned with þyne hondes afterwarde be yt y drawe ouȝt fram þe water & fram þe stalkes wyche beþe þer ynne & with a knyffe be þei kutte & on a morter be þei y pouſned & with þi hondis I strayned with þi handes I streyned of þe pulp þer of þ Take iij pounde & putte yn x pounde of wyche fayre hony dispu med & boyle hym to geder tille þe hony wax rede & þan put to a ë of ginger smale y myncede & þan a say yt on a marbul ston or on a plate of yrn & whan yt cle nẽ to þi fynger take yt a way fro the fuyre & put to þe pondre of þes spyces Take galingale iij ounces clowys ca nelle notemuges cardamomum of eche an ounce & half pynes y mounted iij ounces & with al þese be yt made on þ\e/ ma of a letuarye þe stomake yt conforteth yt helpeþ digestif vertu yt conforteth yuelis of þe breste of coldenesse.

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 choler 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 that 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 choler 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 stingings 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* have many 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”.

119
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 epidemic 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:
Saxifraga 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 “provides 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 “provides 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 where 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 on if 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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