

RAMS LITTLE DODEON IN GUL, MS FERGUSON 7 (FF. 48V-58V): a Semi-Diplomatic Edition¹

JUAN LORENTE SÁNCHEZ
University of Málaga

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Resumen: El presente trabajo ofrece una edición de una versión manuscrita de *Rams Little Dodeon* que se encuentra en GUL, MS Ferguson 7 (ff. 48v-58v), un volumen hasta ahora inédito escrito en inglés del período Moderno Temprano que se conserva en el Departamento de Archivos y Colecciones Especiales de la Universidad de Glasgow. Se han seguido los principios de una transcripción semidiplomática con el fin de ofrecer al lector una reproducción fidedigna del texto original, pues, en la medida de lo posible, el grado de intervención editorial se ha reducido al mínimo. De esta manera, la edición puede concebirse en sí misma como una valiosa fuente primaria para diversas áreas de investigación como la lingüística histórica, los estudios de manuscritos, la crítica textual o la historia de la medicina, entre otras. Finalmente, el trabajo presenta también un glosario junto a la edición en aras de un correcto entendimiento de los conceptos incluidos en esta.

Palabras clave: edición semidiplomática, manuscritos, Inglés Moderno Temprano, *Rams Little Dodeon*, MS Ferguson 7.

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Abstract: The present paper offers an edition of a handwritten version of *Rams Little Dodeon* housed in GUL, MS Ferguson 7 (ff. 48v-58v), an up-to-now unedited Early Modern English volume kept in the Archives and Special Collections Department of the University of Glasgow. The principles of a semi-diplomatic transcription have been followed in order to provide the reader with the most accurate reproduction of the original witness, as the degree of editorial intervention has been kept to a minimum. Thus, the edition may be conceived as an appropriate input for diverse research areas such as historical linguistics, manuscript studies, textual criticism and the history of medicine, among others. Finally, a glossary accompanies the edition for the sake of a good understanding of the concepts included in it.

Keywords: semi-diplomatic edition, manuscripts, Early Modern English, *Rams Little Dodeon*, MS Ferguson 7.

As a concept coming into English from the Latin *manu scriptus*, a manuscript is defined as the sort of text, piece or composition that is manually produced on writing materials such as vellum, parchment or paper, either by a single individual or by a group of people (Beal, 2008: 244; see also Petti, 1977: 4-5). Historically speaking, the importance of these volumes does not only rely on the fact that they may offer academics unequivocal evidence for the analysis of the chronological evolution of a language, but also because they supply «information about the readers and the motivations of scribes that help to decipher the message» contained in them (Criado Peña, 2019: 197). Within this context, scientific manuscripts have become —since approximately the beginning of the 2000s (see Calle Martín, 2001; Moreno Olalla, 2002; Taavitsainen and Pahta, 2004; etc.)— a significant focus of attention in the study of early English, as it could be safely said that they present faithful accounts of its utilisation and distribution in various historical linguistic periods, as well as of the traditional milieu wherein it was employed (see among others Criado Peña, 2019: 197-219; 2021; Marqués Aguado, 2014; 2018; de la Cruz Cabanillas, 2017).

The earliest records of scientific volumes handwritten in English date to the Old English era, «where astrological and computational treatises of the calculation of time, herbals, and medical texts have survived» (Romero Barranco, 2017a: 18), although the bulk of these text-types in the epoch are reproduced in French and —above all— in Latin, a custom that persisted throughout the first half of the Middle English period. Notwithstanding this, by the end of the fourteenth century and the beginning of the fifteenth, scientific and medical documents rendered in English begin to gain ground, moment in which an important figure of traditional (and, of course, earlier) pieces are translated from Latin (Pahta, 2001: 208; Taavitsainen, 2010: 38).

The said tendency, however, finds the start of its climax in 1476, when William Caxton returned to England after having resided on the continent for a significant part of his life and established the first printing press in Westminster. This invention signalled a rapid expansion in the creation of books and of numerous copies of these throughout the nation in the coming years, which was further expedited by the readers' rapidly increasing literacy (Görlach, 1991: 5-6; Nurmi, 2012: 56). According to Görlach (1991: 6), in the *Short Title Catalogue* of books printed between 1476 and 1640, «25,000 titles [were] listed, which [were] certainly more than all the titles produced in the preceding periods of the English language put together». Scientific writing, in a similar fashion to most Early Modern English (EModE) genres, experienced a substantial proliferation in the number of reproduced works to such an extent that text-types like almanacs, issued at times with medical interest and practical advice, were sold in hundreds, thousands and millions of copies (see Capp, 1979 and Curth, 2006, both cited in Taavitsainen *et al.*, 2011). Still, the overall development of printed books of the genre in England is not a process as rapid as it may seem since, in comparison with other European countries, barely a handful of scientific printed books in English are produced in the late Middle Ages and the early decades of the sixteenth century. It is not until the second half of the century when scientific books printed in England begin to extend strongly, yet the demand for English-language printed texts is relatively modest if compared with that for Latin or French (Taavitsainen *et al.*, 2011: 9-10).

The spread of diverse forms of scientific writing, coupled with the flourishing attraction in the new sciences as a result of an expanding level of education in the period, made that members from different ranks of the social stratum read books and treatises on topics of the kind (see Görlach, 1991: 6). Nevertheless, certain text-types were so unaffordable for the less wealthy individuals that their acquisition was confined to the higher classes of society. Fortunately, a new opportunity emerged for these people from the mid-sixteenth century on since, according to Barry (1995: 80), reduced adaptations of elite texts began to be produced, «as weighty tomes were translated, abridged, rewritten according to traditional formats» and simplified to portions of the bigger volumes in documents such as jestbooks and school texts. He further notes that only a few of these publications have persisted over time and that even these sources will not include all of the transitory works, with the exception of titles found in registers kept by the Stationers' Company or, subsequently, in catalogues and ads of good for sale (Barry, 1995: 81; also Nurmi, 2012: 56-57).

One of these surviving documents is *Rams Little Dodeon*, housing an abridged version of the English translation of Rembert Dodoens' *A Nieuwe Herball or Historie of Plants* (1578), which stands as one of the most important descriptive herbals of the Renaissance in view of the influence it exerted on most botanists of

the period (Arber, 1953: 125; Elliot, 2011: 26; also Barlow, 1913: 138)². Published twenty-eight years after the release of Dodoens' piece (i.e. in 1606), this abridgment was written by William Ram and printed in London by the draper Simon Stafford (1596-1626), who is also known to have been the printer of the anonymous *True Chronicle History of King Leir and his three daughters* (1605), among others (see Aldis *et al.*, 1910: 254-255). The biographical data of the author is, to our knowledge, non-existent in encyclopaedias and dictionaries of national biography, whether printed or electronic (see Lee, 1896; *Britannica*; *ODNB*), and the scarce information about him is limited to an address to the 'loving and most natural' reader located at the beginning of the book, wherein he also states the purpose of its production. According to it, his main aim has been «to make the benefit of so good, necessary, and profitable a work, to be brought within the reach and compass as well of you my poor countrymen and women, whose lives, health, ease and welfare is to be regarded with the rest, at a smaller price, than the greater volume is»³.

While it features some of the traditional patterns of the early English medical recipe book, both in terms of content and structure, this text-type has been recently ascribed by Lecky (2018) within the category of books known as 'pocket' or 'small-format herbals' on account of its dimension, extent and, more importantly, the target audience for which it was designed. Contrary to the bigger-size composition wherefrom it derives, regarded as a specimen to be valued and saved, «pocket herbals were everyday objects printed cheaply and scribbled extensively by all sorts of people[,]» including individuals who operated on the periphery of established healthcare, «such as lay healers, midwives and other types of "irregular practitioners"» (Lecky, 2018). Consequently, Ram's work did not reach the degree of popularity and esteem of the source text, as attested by the different number of edited versions between the two collections. Unlike Dodoens' herbal, whose figure of published editions in English amounts up to four—together with other three still-unidentified reprints—(see Barlow, 1913: 141), the 1606 original publication stands as the only known issue of the small-format volume, albeit some copies and diplomatic transcripts of it may be found today in the Wellcome

² Rembert Dodoens (1517, Mechelen, Netherlands - 1585, Leiden, Netherlands) was a Flemish physician and botanist, considered as one of the most conscientious in Europe for his interest in the field and the opportunities he enjoyed for its study. He received his education at the Mechelen Municipal College before moving on to the University of Leuven, where he earned his medical licence in 1535. Dodoens produced works on cosmography and physiology before turning to botany with his first short treatise *De frugum historia* (1552). He eventually worked as the court physician for both Rudolph II and Maximilian II of Rome. In 1582, he was invited to a professorship of medicine at Leiden, where he passed away three years later (*Britannica*; Barlow, 1913: 138; Arber, 1953: 82; Florkin, 1971: 138-139).

³ Note that the spelling used in this address has been normalised to its present-day English (PDE) form for simplicity purposes.

Library (London), the library at the Universidad Complutense (Madrid), as well as in the *Early English Books Online-Text Creation Partnership* collection (University of Michigan), to name but a few⁴.

Even though it did not enjoy the prestige of other medical works of the period, the text has also been preserved in manuscript format in Glasgow University Library (GUL), MS Ferguson 7 (ff. 48v-58v), a still unedited EModE treatise housed in the Archives and Special Collections Department of the University of Glasgow (see Lorente Sánchez, 2022). Whilst reproductions of the primary printed edition have been kept in different university libraries and repositories around the world, the handwritten tradition of the piece is, according to what we know, constrained to the above-mentioned witness, which makes it the only existing manuscript version of the material up to the present day⁵. The existence of such a copy in handwriting responds to the fact that the availability of medical material in print did not mean a complete substitution of the traditional means for the transmission of knowledge, but it acted as a fresh source of data which even stimulated them. Therefore, scientific treatises may be either copied from a manuscript into a printed book or replicated from a printed text into a manuscript (Taavitsainen *et al.*, 2011: 10; see also Love and Marotti, 2003: 55-58). While printing helped make possible the spread of scientific knowledge in a form that would have been unachievable otherwise, certain types of medical documents were yet better adapted to manuscripts on account of their intrinsic nature as a medium of preserving and transferring information (Pahta, 2001: 210; Taavitsainen *et al.*, 2011: 10)⁶. In this vein, Taavitsainen *et al.* (2011: 10-11) present the following hypothetical cases where the manuscript could be preferred over the printed book:

- Firstly, those cases where the compilation of scientific information stems from an array of sources adapted to the interests and capacities of the individual scribe and user.
- Secondly, in an educational or learning environment, students may take handwritten notes on lectures they had heard or based on their reading, which would serve to meet their specific needs.
- Thirdly, medical practitioners may find useful to collect in their own hand memoranda of information about treatments they had provided to their patients.

⁴ See the [Internet Archive](#) and the [WorldCat](#) for further information on the libraries and collections where copies of the volume are housed.

⁵ In order to tentatively ascertain this, the electronic catalogues of the academic institutions above cited have been consulted, together with those from the [University of Pennsylvania Libraries](#), the [British Library \(London\)](#), the [University of Manchester Library](#) and the [Bodleian Libraries \(Oxford\)](#), among others.

⁶ In her analysis of the recipes included in the 'Freke Papers', Leong (2008: 148-149) notes that, apart from serving a practical goal, the compilation of specific medical text-types in manuscript shape is likewise carried out for an array of social purposes (e.g. «consolidating female friendship, as a leisurely pursuit, etc.») (see also Leong and Pennell, 2007: 139).

Despite the dissemination of scientific knowledge in printing made the production of the handwritten text somewhat unnecessary, instances of the three above cases have persisted in manuscripts from EMode to PDE (Taavitsainen *et al.*, 2011: 11). This may be due to the distinctiveness of manuscripts, as opposed to the fixity of the printed text in terms of their semantic content and their linguistic realisation, as well as of their physical characteristics (Pahta, 2001: 210-211)⁷.

The unedited copy of Ram's text in MS Ferguson 7 (hereafter FER7) can be safely regarded as a clear example of the practice by which the scribe takes parts from original EMode medical pieces to satisfy his particular demands. Bearing in mind its so far unexplored nature, the present paper aims at offering an edition of this handwritten adaptation of *Rams Little Dodeon* so as to provide the research community with access to this text since, on the words of Taavitsainen (2013: 17), «[t]he more material is available to scholars, the more reliable results of various linguistic and philological studies will be in the future».

Referenced 'GB 247 MS Ferguson 7', the volume is housed within the collection of books from the personal library of John Ferguson (1838, Alloa, Scotland — 1916, Glasgow, Scotland) (Weston, 2004: 1-3), a chemist and bibliographer who was a Regius Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow from 1874 to 1915. His interest in medicine made him spend much of his academic life collecting books, researching and writing papers and articles about the history of science. His most famous work is *Bibliotheca Chemica*, a catalogue of the alchemical, chemical and pharmaceutical books in the collection of the late James Young⁸. In the course of his lifetime he collected a large personal library of circa 18,000 volumes, almost 11,000 of which were purchased in an auction by the Special Collections Department of the University of Glasgow various years after his decease. The collection comprises 2,574 printed books and around 318 manuscripts of alchemical and medical concern, an important number of this handwritten material holding copies of well-known works by important authors on the field, as it is the case of MS 38, which houses a 17th-century English translation of Albertus Magnus' *De*

⁷ Albeit pieces of a medical content and nature are —very likely— cases in which this situation does not seem to take place, the prevalence of certain text-types of a different genre in handwritten mediums may be also responded in terms of the authors' effort to avoid censorship. For instance, «[p]olitical libels, satires and epigrams that attacked figures in the public eye were often more suited to circulation in manuscript in a practical sense since they tended to be short and pithy [...] and therefore easier and quicker to copy by hand than to commit to the printing press» (O'Callaghan, 2003: 84).

⁸ James Young (1811-1883) was a self-made Scottish entrepreneur who earned a significant fortune establishing the paraffin industry, a fact for which he became popularly known as 'Paraffin Young'. His collection of alchemical literature, which is in the keeping of the University of Strathclyde Library (Glasgow), is usually confused with Ferguson's collection (*The Alchemy Website; University of Glasgow Archives and Special Collections*; Butt, 2004: 1-4).

secretis mulierum (*University of Glasgow Story; The Alchemy Website; Weston, 2004: 1-3*)⁹.

In this respect, FER7 is not an exception insofar as it contains handwritten versions of the English printed editions of the popular medical works *The Secrets of Alexis of Piedmont* and the above-mentioned *A Nieuwe Herball or History of Plants* (see Lorente Sánchez, 2022). The former provides instructions for the preparation of a series of medicines and remedies to cure different maladies, while the latter offers detailed descriptions of a number of medicinal plants, including the types existing within the same species, their names in different languages, their nature, the places where they are found, their virtues, etc. (Lorente Sánchez, 2022: 7). According to the online catalogue of Glasgow University Library¹⁰, FER7 is a 64-folio bound volume that uniquely consists of the manuscript versions of these pieces (labelled as *Secreti* and *Nieuwe Herball* and entailing folios 1r-22v and 23r-64v, respectively). However, a careful examination of the whole witness has shown that several of the passages seem to be erroneously included in the catalogue as part of the printed editions, given that their contents do not belong to them. Among these, the hitherto unedited handwritten copy of William Ram's abridgement of Dodoens' herbal (henceforth *RLD*) is found.

RLD is written in almost 10 folios produced in laid paper, each of them consisting of approximately 30 lines excellently ruled, despite the frames used for the purpose have practically vanished over time as a consequence of the chemical changes carried out in the preparation of the ink (Beal, 2008: 203; Lorente Sánchez, 2023: 29-30). The treatise is composed of an inventory of 143 titles comprising medical advice to cure diverse illnesses, aches and maladies. This means that *RDL* records roughly a quarter of the remedies encompassed within the printed edition inasmuch as this amounts up to 636 titles. As far as the content of the compiled material is concerned, the scribe denotes an outstanding inclination to personalise the original given that the act of copying provides him with the autonomy to adapt the text to his individual taste and interest. As shown in (1), he may select fragments of a text, shorten or amplify it, incorporate personal reflexions, supply it with new punctuation devices or alter its overall structure. Therefore, the scribe becomes an operational editor, whereas the text is not simply duplicated, but runs the risk of becoming an independent new product (Barbierato, 2011: 268-269; de la Cruz Cabanillas, 2020: 31; also Pahta, 2001: 211)¹¹.

⁹ See [University of Glasgow Collections](#).

¹⁰ See [University of Glasgow Collections](#).

¹¹ According to Pahta (2001: 211), however, other modifications may be unconscious because words, phrases or long excerpts are skipped unintentionally, the text is misrepresented if the scribe confuses words or letters akin to each other in his source piece or there are simple spelling mistakes.

(1)

a. for exulceracions or swellinges of womens. breastes.

Wheat bran boyled in the decoction of rue, *and* plastered to. ~ ~ ~
the roote of mallowes rosted in the embers *and* pound *and* emplastred.
Roses pounce and beaten small and emplastred ~ ~ (FER7, f. 50v).

b. For exulcerations or swellings of womens brests or pappes.

Wheate bran decoct with Rue, laid to.
Spelt meale boyled with wine and Salt-peter laid to.
Erbum meale with Honie applyed.
Dried Raisons the kernels pund small with salt laid to.
Roses pund and laid to. (*Rams Little Dodeon*, p. 37).

Apart from the quantity of elided fragments, the copyist is also reluctant to the incorporation of some intra- and extra-medicinal material held in the printed book, namely (i) the address by the author to the reader; (ii) a table of contents located at the beginning of the book; (iii) a brief note explaining that the first page of every leaf includes the practices of Dodoens, while the second covers information gathered by Ram himself about the methods of other authors on similar issues; (iv) a list of dangerous plants for the human being; (v) the corrections of these hazardous herbs; and (vi) a series of different observations, both general and of specific topics¹².

From a palaeographic point of view, *RLD* is written by a single hand from beginning to end reproduced in an early 17th-century cursive compound script, which is made up of a neat *Elizabethan secretary* script mingled with certain traces of the *italic*. According to Petti,

[t]he mixture is probably partly due to the fact that by this time both hands were employed with such frequency by any given writer that the graphs were interchanged almost involuntarily. It seems likely, too, that the interchangeability was the greater because both scripts could be written in much the same size and with the same degree of cursiveness [...]. The earliest *mixed* hands seem to be mainly *secretary* with a few *italic* letters [...] which were much more simply written, and with minuscules *f*, *r*, long and short *s* prominent. Then follow *e*, *h* and *c*, usually as alternatives (1977: 20).

Figure 1 offers the whole inventory of *Elizabethan secretary* letterforms in the treatise, which have been provided with a number below them for the sake of a straightforward identification. Among all of them, the following deserve special

¹² See the *Early English Books Online-Text Creation Partnership* (Phase II) for a reading of the contents comprised in the original print edition.

attention (Tannenbaum, 1930: 36-37; Dawson and Kennedy Skipton, 1966: 13-16; Petti, 1977: 17; Preston and Yeandle, 1999: VII-VIII; also Beal, 2008: 374): the letter <a> opened at its top with a rather leftward curved flourish (3); the letter <d> reproduced in three different ways: with a left-handed ascending stroke which stems from its body (7), with a sort of semi-looped body which makes it similar to the traditional *secretary* <e> (8) and with the spur over the stem converted into a wide curl (9); the open-reversed, the *epsilon*-like and the two-stroke <e> (10, 11 and 12, respectively); the letter <f>, which may be rendered either with a horizontal flourish across its middle part (13) or with a couple of right-handed descending curls from its top (14); the letter <h> written in several forms from a minimal double-looped mark (16) to a decoratively curled body (18)¹³; the twin-stemmed-, the *e*- and the 2-shaped variety of <r> (36, 37 and 38, respectively); the letter <s>, rendered in its large hooked variant both in initial and final position (39) and in its short *sigma*-like form word-finally (40); the letter <u>, written similarly to the present-day version (44) or with an *n*-like structure (45); and the letter <v>, reproduced in its common cursive *secretary* form (46) and with an ascending left-handed curved flourish of varying length (47 and 48) which may be easily confused either with our contemporary or with the *secretary* <r>.

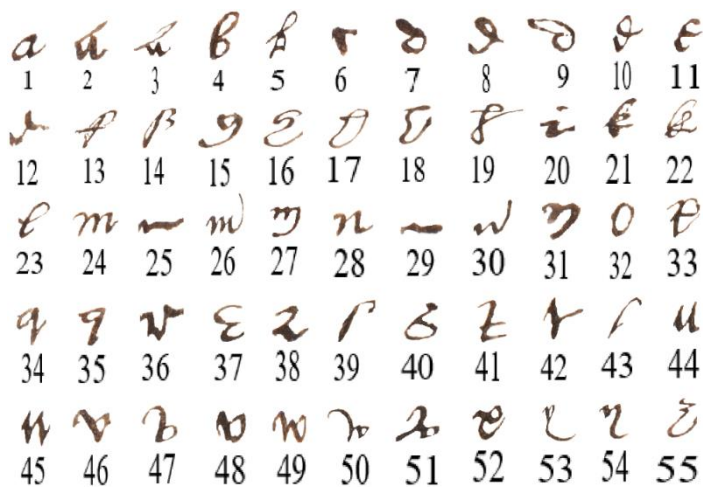


Figure 1. Elizabethan secretary letterforms in RLD

¹³ According to Thompson (1923: 91; quoted in Byrne, 1925: 203), the letter <h> is «the most sinuous letter in the Elizabethan cursive alphabet, and invites a great variety of manipulation without essentially altering its character», as in (14).

On the other hand, in a similar fashion to several EModE handwritten documents (see Dawson and Kennedy Skipton, 1966: 9; Beal, 2008: 214), the *italic* script is restricted in the treatise to an array of the section titles introducing the different passages. Its letterforms, as illustrated in Figure 2 below, display a high level of cursiveness and, with the only exception of the letter <s>, which may be attested in its short, hooked and *sigma*-like shape (16, 17 and 18, respectively), they resemble our modern forms (Romero Barranco, 2017a: 291; Lorente Sánchez, 2023: 38).

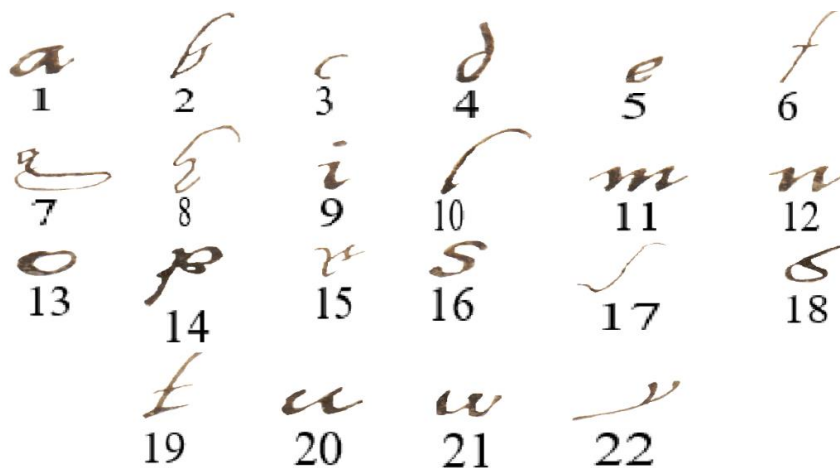


Figure 2. *Italic* letterforms in *RLD*

The present edition forms part of the so-called *Málaga Corpus of Early Modern English Scientific Prose* (Calle Martín *et al.*, 2016), a major research project developed at the University of Málaga in collaboration with other national and international universities, that is, Murcia, Oviedo, Oslo, Glasgow and Adam Mickiewicz. The project pursues a twofold objective: 1) the semi-diplomatic transcription and the electronic edition of hitherto unedited EModE scientific manuscripts from the period 1500-1700, displaying both the digitised images along with the corresponding transcription; and 2) the compilation of a plain-text, a normalised and a POS-tagged corpus of EModE *Fachprosa* from this material¹⁴.

The principles of a semi-diplomatic transcription have been followed and, as such, a minimum degree of editorial intervention is kept in order to provide an accurate reproduction of the original text. According to Petti (1977), a semi-diplomatic

¹⁴ See [The Málaga Corpus of Early Modern English Scientific Prose](#).

transcription displays nearly all the characteristic features of the diplomatic transcript, albeit in a more continuous practice¹⁵.

It gives scope for editorial interpretation while clearly indicating where this has been carried out. The system is suitable for general working purposes, can easily be used on the typewriter but for a few easily inked-in signs, and is hardly more difficult to print than a simple modernized text (Petti, 1977: 34).

From a methodological point of view, the edition has been prepared with *Classical Text Editor* (CTE for short, Hagel, 1997). CTE is, on the surface, a graphical word-processor tool with specialised function on text constitution, text-referenced apparatus, maintenance of sigla for groups of sources and for work with parallel texts¹⁶. Inside it, the texts can be formatted and equipped with any number of apparatuses containing diverse information (Hagel, 1997; 2007: 80). In the particular case at hand, an apparatus is given at the foot of the pages, including the scribal errors and editorial emendations (see editorial principle 6), as well as the information appearing in the internal and external margins (*int. marg.* and *ext. marg.*, respectively).

The present edition, therefore, is primarily conceived as a resourceful material for academic research in historical linguistics and other related fields of study such as textual criticism, codicology, palaeography and the history of medicine, among others (see Calle Martín, 2012: 245; Calle Martín and Miranda García, 2012: 67; Romero Barranco, 2012: 278). The editorial principles, partially adapted from Petti (1977: 34-35; also Clemens and Graham, 2007: 75-81; Calle Martín, 2015: 38; Criado Peña, 2018: 37-38), are summarised as follows:

1. Foliation has been faithfully reproduced.
2. The spelling and capitalisation of the original have been retained. As a result, the unpredictable use of the letters <v>/<u>, <y>/<i> and <i>/<j> has been kept as in the manuscript (e.g. ‘vpon’ for ‘upon’, ‘fyre’ for ‘fire’, ‘Iohn’ for ‘John’, etc.) and the letter *thorn* has been rendered as <þ> without modifying it to <y> or <th> (Figure 3). On the other hand, the different spellings of some letters, such as <s>, <e> or <r>, have been normalised (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

¹⁵ The diplomatic transcript is a sort of non-critical method of transcription which «concentrates primarily on the textual content of the original, reproducing the exact spelling, punctuation and capitalisation (usually) of the diploma (the document), but transcribing the texts into a different type-face with different lineation [...] and different type-sizes» (Greetham, 1994: 350; also Petti, 1977: 34).

¹⁶ Apart from manual input, Hagel (2007: 80) states that the software «accepts files and Clipboard/Drag&Drop data as (Unicode) text and Rich Text Format».

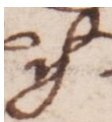


Figure 3. 'pat' (f. 52v)

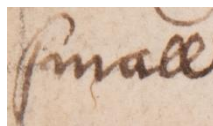


Figure 4. 'small' (f. 51v)

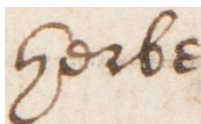


Figure 5. 'herbe' (f. 55r)

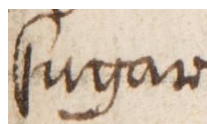


Figure 6. 'sugar' (f. 49r)

3. Word division and punctuation have been kept as in the original witness.
4. Numerals, either Roman or Arabic, have been given in their manuscript form.
5. Abbreviations by means of contractions, curtailments and brevigraphs have been expanded with the supplied letter(s) italicised. Superior letters, in turn, have also been lowered to the line (e.g. 'w^c', 'p^e' and 'p^t' become '*which*', '*pe*' and '*pat*', respectively). However, otiose flourishes and redundant brevigraphs, as those illustrated in Figures 7, 8 and 9, have been disregarded¹⁷.

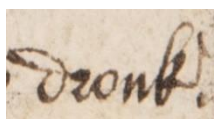


Figure 7. 'dronk.' (f. 49r)

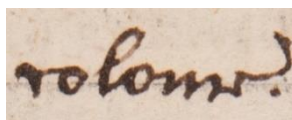


Figure 8. 'colour.' (f. 51v)

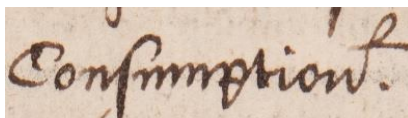


Figure 9. 'Consumption.' (f. 51v)

6. Scribal errors and editorial corrections have been included in the apparatus criticus. The former includes cancellation (*cancel.*), whilst the latter comprises emendations (*emend.*).

¹⁷ While they may be used to indicate an omitted word-final <e>, these strokes have been overlooked in the present edition insofar as they could be simply provided for decorative purposes or occur from force of scribal custom in EModE handwriting (see Petti, 1977: 23-24).

7. Insertions have been incorporated into the body of the text and enclosed with the appropriate use of the slashes. For those above the line, the slashes have been represented as / \ (e.g. ‘If men eat the full rote of orchis he shall beget sons. yf wemen eat the /withered rotes þe contrary\’, f. 51r, line 161); and for those below the line, they have been rendered as \ / (e.g. ‘swete marieram boyled in white wine and dronken. \nutmigs/’, f. 56r, line 447).

A glossary has also been developed alongside the edition in view of the fact that the specialised terminology of the treatise is copious and, on certain occasions, it may be difficult for the reader to unequivocally identify —among others— the healing plants, the medical ingredients and the infirmities and maladies specified in it. To this purpose, a similar methodological rationale to other contributions of the kind (see for instance Calle Martín and Castaño Gil, 2013; Romero Barranco, 2015; 2017b) has been followed «to offer an *ad hoc* tool for a successful reading of the text» (Calle Martín and Miranda García, 2012: 193). Nevertheless, whilst these scholarly works have made use of the so-called *Text Search Engine* tool (Miranda García and Garrido Garrido, 2013) to accomplish their goals, the glossary offered in this article has been compiled by hand insomuch that the said tool is currently inoperative.

To carry out such a task, the semi-diplomatic transcription of *RLD* has been uploaded to the *AntConc* corpus analysis toolkit (Anthony, 2019), which permits the incorporation of an unlimited number of words that can be utilised in distinct classes of linguistic investigations. Once the text is uploaded, the software’s wordlist allows us to generate a list of all the tokens occurring in the transcription along with their frequency of appearance. This list has been first exported to an *xlsx* file, where only scientific, medical and botanical terms have been eventually considered, and then manually included in the paper, just after the edition. Regarding the information contained in the glossary, every entry shows the headword in its present-day realisation, followed by its meaning and its complete set of orthographic variants accompanied by their corresponding number of occurrences. Finally, the meaning of each of the entries are taken from the definitions provided by the *Oxford English Dictionary* (*OED*, 2nd Edition) and the electronic *Merriam-Webster’s Dictionary*¹⁸.

¹⁸ Other recommended references in this context are Hunt (1989: 1-334) and Moreno Olalla (2002: 521-586; 2018: 467-496), as well as the online versions of the *Collins Dictionary* and the *Middle English Dictionary* (*MED*).

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Rams Little Dodeon in GUL, MS Ferguson 7 (ff. 48v-58v)*

For the Ague.

f. 48v

5 Sothernwod soaked in oyle, and to rub the bodye therwith for þe shiuening colde. If before the comminge of the fittes of the ague, the bodye be anoynted with the iuyce of tansey mingled with oyle of roses, it will cause it to be gone. the decoction of bugle dronke. Syrupe or decoction of vyolletes. Conserue of double gyllofers made with sugar, for the hott feuers. The decoction of the small red or white daysie with their leaues, dronken.

For *Saint* Anthonyes Fyre or wild fyre.

10 The grene leaues with the floures of feuerfewe stampd and layd vnto þe place the grene leaues of folefoote pound with honye, and layd to . . . Parietorie stamped and laid to. knottgrasse þe grene leaues stampd and laid to. great Sengrene brusled alone, or mingled with parched barley meale, is good to be laid to it. vervayn leaues pounce with vineger and laid to ~~~ lyllie rotes rosted in the embers and well pound with oyle of roses.

f. 49r

To restore and cause good appetite.

15 The roote of pellitorye of Spayn or *masterwort* dronken in wyne ~ lupyne soaked long in water tyll they be sweete, and so eaten. Sorell de boys eaten. garden lettuce eaten in sallade, or otherwise. Skyrrett rootes boyled, and eaten. parselye eaten with meates. . Cheruell eaten with meates. mustard. pepper. onyons. the rote of Saxifrage dried, and the powder therof eaten with sugar.

For the falling down of the Arsegutt.

20 wall floures (also winter gyllofloures) with oyle and wax brought into a plaister doe heale the chaps and riftes of the fundament, and falling down of þe Arsgut.

To kepe bees together.

Rub the bee hyue with balm herbe and it will cause them not to goe from thence.

To purge the bealie verye gentlie

25 The iuyce of hopps openeth the bealye, and driueth forth yellow collick humours, and purgeth the blood from all filthynes. ~~~ The decoction of colewortes or cabage cole eþer taken alone or with sugar doth lose gentlie, and prouoketh womens. naturall sicknes The leaues of all kindes of sorrell sodden and eaten, or þe broth dronk. Onyons eaten in meate. Sowre apples boyled, and eaten cold, before meates.

To stop the fluxe of the bealye.

30 The rote of Cinkefoyle boyled in water, vntill the third parte be consumed, and so dronken. The decoction of the leaues of plantayn, dronken. the leaues of knottgrasse boyled in wyne or water and dronke. the decoction of horsetayle in wyne or water dronken. the rootes of Serapias or flye orchis

* Glasgow University Library, Archives and Special Collections Department, as the owner of the manuscript. 11 rotes] *cancel*. rotes 32 decoction] *emend*. Doction

boyled in wyne *and* dronken. anyse seed. . peonye roote sod in red wyne *and* dronke. galangall seed dronken . . the decoction of the leaues of hartestongue. dronke. capillus venenis.

35 for the wyndynes *and* blastinges of the bealye.

f. 49v

Wormwod taken with anyse seedes. the rote of pellitory of spayn dronk in wine pepper vsed in meates. ~ ~ ~ ~

for the grieping paynes in the bealye.

40 The water wherin lynseed hath bene boyled, taken as a glister the decoction of the leaues or rote of vervayn dronken continuallye for þe space of v. dayes. Swete maioram boyled in white wyne *and* dronke. garden mynte boyled in water *and* dronken by the space of iij^o dayes. The leaues of costemarye alone, or with parsnip seed boyled in wyne *and* dronken. Rue boyled with /Dyll\ *and* dronken.

for the payne or stoppings of the bladder.

45 The iuyce of the great burre dronken with honye. the iuyce of tansey dronken with wyne. The rote of filipendula boyled in wyne *and* dronke. The decoction of Todeflax dronken. the rotes of plantayn by himself or with his seed boyled in swete wyne *and* dronken. the decoction of horsetayle or shauegrasse dronk.

To stopp all yssues of bloode.

50 The decoction of plantayn leaues dronken. the iuyce of knott grasse dronk. the decoction of the great Sengrene dronke. the Decoction of pypminell or burnett dronken. purcelane. eaten. leeke seed dronke. the yelow growing in þe midle of the red rose.

To stop the blood of grene woundes.

55 herbe Robart brusced *and* laid to the wounde. the decoction of cinkfoyle rote milfoyle brusced and layd vpon the woundes ~ ~ ~

Agaynst the Bloudye flixe

60 The rote of bistorte boyled in water or wyne *and* dronken the decoction of pervinckle sod in wyne *and* dronken. the seed of Agrimonye dronke in wyne. the iuyce of the leaues of yelow lysimachus taken inwardlye. the decoction of Shepardes purse the iuyce of knottgrasse dronke. the decoction of plantayn leaues *dronken*. the rote of white mulleyn boyled in red wyne *and* dronken. the decoction of pimpynell dronke. the decoction of milfoyle dronke. the leaues of coste marye alone or boyled with parsnep seed in wyne. sage boyled with wormwodd in water *and* dronke ~ ~ ~ ~

f. 50r

Against spittinge of bloode or corrupt matter.

The decoction of *pervinck* sod in wyne *and* dronke. the decoction of shepard purse dronke. The
 65 roote of tormentyll made into powder and dronke in wyne, yf he haue no feuere, yf he haue a feuere,
 then with water wherin yron or stele hath bene ofte quenched. . . blacke mulleyn with the yellow
 floures boyled in water or wyne *and* dronken.

To stop the pissing of bloude.

Agrimonye boyled in water *and* dronke. shepardes purse dronke.

70 for obstructions of the bodye.

germander with his floures boyled in water and dronken.

To comferte the braynes.

Basill eaten. Rose marye, but speciallie the conseruie made of the floures therof with sugar, to be
 receyued daylie fastinge. the floures of lavender eaten alone, or with Cynamome, nutmiges *and*
 75 cloues, are excellent *and* cure the beating of the hart also.

To warm *and* drye the braynes

The conserue made of the leaues of cost marie *and* sugar. The rote of bastard pellitorye taken with
 honye. Rye meale put into a little bag, *and* layd vpon the head.

Iasmyne ~ ~ ~

80 To purge slymie fleam from the brayn.

the powder of white hellebor put or snifte into the nose ~ ~ ~

To clense the breste.

Scabius boyled by it self or with his rote in wyne or water *and* dronk. A decoction made of the rote
 of herb benett in wyne *and* dronken. the rotes of comfrey boyled *and* dronken. The rotes of Iris
 85 mixed with sugar or honie *and* often licked on. tyme boyled in water *and* honye. penyeryall taken
 with honye. white horehound boyled in water *and* dronk Anys seed dried by the fyre *and* taken with
 honye. the rote of elena campana taken with honye in an Electuarie. the powder of *Carduus*.
benedictus. in wine.

f. 50v

for Stoppings of the breast

90 The black mulleyn with the yellow floures, boyled in water or wine *and* dronken. The decoctione of
 hisope with figges, rue, *and* honye boyled together in water *and* dronken. the decoction of Stechados
 with his floures dronk. a little quantitie of *Commyn* seed dronk. mustard to be eaten. . .

for exulceracions or swellinges of womens. breastes.

Wheat bran boyled in the decoction of rue, *and* plastered to. ~ ~ ~ the roote of mallowes roasted in the
 95 embers *and* pound *and* emplastred. Roses pounce and beaten small and emplastred ~ ~

To drye womens brestes.

The leaues of Asarabacca stamped and layd vpon them.

For Impostumes of the breast.

100 The perfume of the dryed leaues of folefote receyued. in at þe mouthe. Scabious boyled in water or wyne *and* dronken. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

for vnnaturall swelling of womens. brestes.

Chestnuttes made into powder, *and* laid to as an implaster with barley meale and vyneger. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
~ ~ ~ ~ ~

For hardnes of womens. brestes.

105 Chame pitys or grounde pyne, grene pound, *and* layd vnto. mynte mingled with parched barley meale *and* applied vnto. .

¹ For the shortnes of breath. ² And paynfull breathing.

110 The perfume of the drye leaues of foolefote laid vpon quick coles, and receyued in at þe mouth. germander boyled in wyne *and* dronken. the floures of stock gilofloures boyled in water *and* dronke. the rote of Iris receyued. the decoction of hysope with figges rue *and* honye boyled togidþer in water *and* dronken. Tyme boyled in water *and* honye *and* dronke. Calamynt so vsed. Rue boyled with dyll *and* dronke.² Bay bearies pouzd very small *and* mingled with hony *and* oft licked.

To make a swete breath. the vse of nutmiggex. and masticke.

To amend the stinkinge breath.

115 Orenge or lymons pylls, condited or p̄serued with honye or sugar *and* eaten, is excellent. *and* also warmeth the stomack *and* helpeth digestyon.

f. 51r

Against scaldinge or burninge with fyre.

120 The rote of buglosse pounce, *and* mingled with oyle *and* wax *and* laid to. The leaues of the great burre pound with the white of eggex. The leaues of Saint Johns worte pound *and* laid to. the leaues of pyrola. The rote of white lillies rosted in the embers, with oyle of roses pound. Yvie leaues boyled in wyne *and* stampd *and* laid to. the downe of cattes taylor herb mingled with swynes grease well washed . .

For them that are bursten or brusshed inwardly.

125 The hart or midle of the rote of osmunde or water ferne, dronken the decoction of garden made dronke, or the powder therof

For all Burstinges.

The decoction of mouse eare þe leaues *and* rote, dronken, doth cure *and* heale all inward *and* outward woundes, ruptures or burstinges. . horse tayle sodd in water or wyne *and* dronk. the rotes of comfrey pound *and* layd vpon. the rote of great Centorye in quantitye of ij^o drams, taken in wyne.
 130 The wyne wherin croswort hath bene sodd geuen to drinke, *and* the boyled herb laid vpon the place.

To heale Cankers.

water betonye poude with salte *and* laid to. plantayne brusced. the leaues of nettles pound with salt. the meales of fitches barley *and* honye mingled *and* laid to. the seed of Erysimon mingled with hony *and* water *and* laid to. ¶ For pestilent sores or botches. ~ ~ ~ Dyvelles bitt fresh *and* grene
 135 gathered, with his rote *and* floures pound *and* layd. vyolettes stamped with barley meale *and* laid to.
 ~~~~~

.To engender male children.

If men eat the full rote of orchis he shall begett sons. yf wemen. eat the /withered rotes þe contrary\

¶ For children that haue the crampe, or a member drawn awry.

140 The seed of our Ladies thistell geuen in meates or dringes. ~

f. 51v

For the Colerick humoures.

The vse of wormwodde. The decoction of fumiter dronke. . The coddess *and* leaues of Sena taken in the quantity of a dram, *and* to put to it to correct his evilnes, cloues or cynamome, anise sedes ginger.

145 To take away Evill colour.

the domesticall or tame ciches. the meale of orobus with honye.

For such as fall into a Consumption.

The full *and* sappye rotes of hares balloxe or goates orchis, eaten or boyled in goates milke *and* dronken. Bay berries pownd verye small *and* mingled with honye or som syrupe, *and* often licked.

150 For the Coughe.

germander with his floures boyled in water *and* dronken. plantayn leaues eaten. syrupe of violettes. the floures of stocke gilofloures boyled in water *and* dronken. Rue boyled with dyll *and* dronke. The decoction of betonye dronke. the rote of Elena campana taken with honye in electuarye. the fruyte of honye suckle dronke in wyne.

155 For the Cornes on the toes *and* feete.



white lylie rote<sup>s</sup> boyled in vineger *and* laid to as a plaister for.3. dayes. without remouing. The ashes of the barke of willow mingled with vyneger, *and* laid to. it taketh away þe hardnes of þe hande<sup>s</sup> gotten by labour.

For the Crampe, or drawing of synewes.

160 penyeroi<sup>all</sup> mingled with honye *and* vineger, cureth the crampe. the iuyce of clinopodium sodden with the herb in wyne *and* dronke. The rote of saxifrage made in powder with the seed dronken ~ a dram of the powder of betonye leaues dronken with honied water. the rote of Asarabacca boyled in wyne *and* dronke. the rote<sup>s</sup> of dragons eþer boyled or rosted, *and* mingled with hony *and* licked on. the rote of marshmallow boyled in wyne *and* dronk. .

165 Against the deafenes.

ground yvie brus<sup>s</sup>ed *and* put into the eares. *Carduus benedictus*. taken in meat or dronken., The iuyce of colewortes *and* vineger warmed *and* put into the eares. mustard seed pownd with figges *and* laid to þe eares as a playster ~ the iuyce of bay beryes dropt into them.

f. 52r

To make good digestion of meate.

170 Caruway seed eaten. the powder of saxifrage rote taken with sugar. the powder of betonye taken with clarified honye. the seed of lovage.

Against the Bytinges of mad dogs.

the leaues of the great bur pumnd with salt *and* laid to. the leaues of plantayn brus<sup>s</sup>ed *and* laid to. nettle leaues pound with salte. garden mynte punde with salt *and* laid to.

175 To kepe a man from dreaming *and* starting

Anyse seed bound in a little bag or handkercher *and* kept at þe nose to smell to. purcelane to be eaten. ~~~~~

To kepe one from dronkennes that day.

180 wormwod taken in the morning fasting. saffron dronk in sod wyne. Fiue or vj byter almons taken fastinge.

To helpe the Dropsie.

wormwod pownd with figges, salt peter *and* Iuray meale *and* laid to. germaunder with his floure<sup>s</sup> boyled in water *and* dronken.

for them that are heaue<sup>e</sup> *and* dull.

185 The leaues of sena taken a dram in powder. Chervell boyled in wyne *and* dronke.

☉ For singinge or humminge of the eares.

ground yvie brusseed *and* putt into the eares. the iuyce of hopes dropt in. the iuyce of white beetes dropped into þe eares. the iuyce of colewortes mingled *with* vineger *and* put warm into them. Senvyce pound *with* figges *and* plastered. the iuyce of onyons dropped into them. the iuyce of bayberies, or  
 190 the decoction of them in wyne put in. ~~~~~

Inflamations or rednes of the eyes. ~~~~~

f. 52v

Sothernwod pownd with a rosted quynce *and* laid to plasterwise. . The great chickeweed pownd *and* laid to the eyes. pypmernel brusseed *and* layde to. The small pylosella eaten or taken in meates. . . plantayn iuyce dropped in. great senegrene brusseed *and* layd vnto them.

195 Dymnes of the eyes.

wormwod mingled *with* honye *and* laid to. The iuyce of wall gyllofer, dropped into the eyes. Basill pownd or stamped *with* wyne, appeaseth the payn: *and* the iuyce doth mundifie *and* put away all obscuritie *and* dymnes, *and* drieth up flowing of humoures þat fall into the eyes. . . The seed of horminum mingled *with* honye, doth clarifie the same

200 For bloodshott *and* blackspott eyes.

wormwodd mingled *with* honye *and* laid to. The iuyce of Selandyne mingled *with* honye, *and* boyled in a vessell of copper or brasse, *and* put into the iuyce of wall gylloflowr. The iuyce of the roote of dragons put in.

For paynfull, bleared eyes.

205 Tyme eaten in the morning fasting, *and* in the evening before supper, *and* so often vsed in meates. The iuyce drawn furth of þe leaues *and* grene stalkes of henbane, *and* afterward dried in the sonne, *and* mingled *with* collyries. the downe of grondswell laid to *with* a little saffron *and* water.

To dryue away the hawe or pearle.

210 The iuyce of the leaues of germander mingled *with* oyle, *and* straked vpon them. The iuyce of the swete trefoyle. the iuyce of mellilott dropte into them. the iuyce of onyons dropt in.

To preserue eyes from flowing down of humoures.

Saffron mingled *with* womens milke *and* laid to. basill iuyce put into them. The iuyce of nightshade mingled *with* the white of an egge *and* laid vpon the forehead, against inflamations, reumes, rednes *etc.* the amyllum or starch made of wheat, layd vpon the eyes ~~~

215 For Payn of the Eyes.

f. 53r

The wyne wherin dried roses haue bene boyled, eþer put in or anointed. The iuyce of the leaues of heath dropped into the eyes. ~~~

To sharpen *and* quicken the sighte. *etc.*

220 The iuyce of fumiter dropt into the eyes. the same mingled with gumme *and* laid to þe eye liddes will cause þat the hayre þat hath bene once plucked of shall not grow againe. Celandine as afore in bloodshotten eyes. Eyebright pound *and* laid vpon þe eyes, or the iuyce therof with wyne dropt into the eyes. So doth a powder made of 3 partes of eyebright dried, *and* one parte of macis, yf a sponefull of it be taken euery morning by it self or with sugar or with wyne, and this doth comferte þe memory greatly. The water wherin lynseed hath bene boyled dropt in.

225 For Enchantmentes or witchinge  
Apuleus sayth, that Mercurye gauē mulleyn to vlisses, when he came neare to the enchauntres Circe, that he should not be bewitched. the herbe called Alisson hanged at the the gate or in the house or dere.

For Rednes of the face.  
230 Washe the face with the iuyce of water betonye. The decoction of the leaues *and* rote of tormentyll or the iuyce of the herb dronken ~~

For such a fall into a sowne.  
Basyll brused with vineger, *and* holden to his nose, causeth to reuerte.

235 Cornes on the feete *and* handes.  
Lyllie rootes boyled in vineger, *and* laid on them for thre dayes continuing.

To Driue away fleas.  
anoynt the place with oyle of wormwod. The perfume of lysimachus the perfume of Nigella burnt.

To take away all outgrowinges in the fundament.  
240 Laserpisiūm boyled in vineger with the pill of a pomegranet. ~~~~ the herbe Aloe boyled with wyne *and* honye ~~~~~

To provooke the naturall floures of women. f. 53v  
The seed of Sothernwod a little boyled in wyne *and* dronke. the leaues *and* floures of Coniza boyled in wyne *and* dronke. Saint Iohn wort with his floures *and* seed boyled in wyne. wall floures dried *and* boyled. Maryegold floures by themselues or with the plant boyled in wyne. the decoction of þe floures herb *and* rote of camomill dronk. the rotes of Iris eþer dronke or vsed a pessaries. Lillie rote roasted *and* well mingled with the oyle of roses *and* laid to the matrix. Tyme boyled in water *and* hony *and* dronke. penyroyall boyled in wyne. Swete margeram boyled in white wine. calamynt. Clarey. white horehounde. garden rue. lavender. seed of nigella. saxifrage rote. pouder of betonye. the pouder of the rote of ligusticum. the rote of asarabacca in honied water pouder of great Centorye

250 rote. Decoction of elecampane dronke. peonye rote dried *and þe* quantity of a beane dronke *with* hydromell. galingale rote*s* boyled. black hellebor vsed as a pessarye.

To open the stoppings of the gall.

Doder boyled in water or wyne *and* dronk, openeth all inward stopinges

for the hevynes of the harte.

255 garden buglosse, *and* chiefly the floures made in conserue. pypemell leaues stieped in wyne *and* dronke. ~~~

To comfort the hart.

the conserue of double gillofers *with* sugar. basyll in wyne. sage boyled in wyne. bawme dronken in wyne ~

260 Against trembling *and* shaking of þe harte.

Conserue of Maryegold floures taken in þe morning fastinge. The floures of lavender alone, or *with* cynamond nutmiges *and* cloues. The grene leaues of Endyue *and* succory brusced *and* laid outwardly to. The iuyce of roses. The leaues of the bramble or blackbery bushe stamped *and* applied to the region or place of þe stomach. the vse of mace is very good ~~~

265 for the Scuruie ytch in the handes.

the small chicke weed boyled in water *and* salte *and* bathed *therwith*

f. 54r

To kepe hayre from fallinge

Aloes mingled *with* wyne *and* the place often rubbed *therwith*. Cresses *and* hony laid to. garleck burned to ashes *and* mingled *with* honye.

270 To restore heare fallen from the heade.

Capillus veneris pound grene *and* laid to þe place. The ashes of Sothernwod mingled *with* old oyle olyue, *and* the head anoynted twice a day *therwith* in the Sunne or at the fyre. Radish roote stamped small *with* honye *and* laid to.

For the heade ache.

275 The iuyce of Senegrene mingled *with* parched barley meale *and* oyle of roses *and* laid to. Vervain mingled *with* oyle of roses *and* vineger, or boyled in oyle *and* laid to plasterwise. vyolettes pound *and* laid to the head alone, or mingled *with* oyle. The conserue of þe floures of white water lillye. The rote*s* of yris mingled *with* oyle of roses *and* anoynted. Renninge tyme mingled *with* vineger *and* oyle of roses. sage boyled in wine *and* dronke. leaues of rue pound *with* oyle of roses. the decoction of stechados *with* his floures dronke. The perfume of anyse seed taken vp into the nose. The powder of betanye or þe herb, taken *with* hydromell or meade the leaues of asarabacca stamped *and* laid

280

to. The rote of pyrethre or pellitorie, pyrethrum, taken with honye. A dram of the leaues of sene dronke in the broth of a chicken, with cynamon, anyse seed ginger raysons *etc.* a garland of mayden hear worn vpon the head.

285 For the naughtie scurf of the head.

The rote of water lillie mingled with tar. lillie rottes punnd with honye. the lye wherin mayden hayr hath bene boyled to wash the place. the ashes of poole rede mingled with vineger.

To purge naughtie humoures of the heade.

290 The iuyce of pypmell snifte into þe nose. the Iuyce of colewortes put into the nose. The parfume of vernix. . . . .

for kybed heeles

f. 54v

Let the heeles be sooked in the broth of beetes. Oyle of roses put into a turnep made holow for þe purpose and rosted vnder þe embers ~

To stoppe the laske.

295 The decoction of pervinckle sod in wyne and dronke. the seed of agrimony dronk in wyne. *Saint Iohns.* wort with his floures and seed boyled and dronken. The decoction of Shepard purse dronken. the decoction of strawberye plante dronke. wild tansey boyled in water or wyne. the decoction of horse tayle. The rote of white mulleyn boyled in red wyne and dronke. decoction of Milfoyle dronke. the rote or seed of the white water lyllie boyled in wyne and dronke. garden Rue leaues boyled in  
300 water and dronken. . .

To make them Leane that are grasse  
three or iiij ashe leaues geuen to drinke daylie in wyne.

for renninge sores in the legges.

pondeweed or water spike with honye and vineger laid vnto it.

305 The Lithargie or sleping and forgettfull sicknes. . . .

The iuyce of Rue with vineger geuen to smell vnto. Euphorbium mingled with oyle and straked vpon the temples. an Emplaster made with musterd seed and figges and layd to the heade. ~

To kyll lyce and nyttes

310 The head washed with the broth of beetes. The lesse water cresse boyled in lye and the place washed. the decoction of garlickes organ in wyne dronken. .

For stopping of the lyuer

The rote of celandyne boyled with anyse seed in wyne and dronke. pypmell boyled in wyne and dronk decoction of agrimony dronk. the decoction of the leaues and rote of tormentyll. the rote of

playntain by himself or *with* his seed boyled in swete wine. decoction of bugle. decoction of the rote of Avens. saracyns consound boyled in water *and* dronk decoction of sage in water. White horehound boyled in water *and* dronken. the herb seed *and* rote of fenell. Anyse seed. betanye. centorye boyled in water or wine.

To strengthen and comferte memorye.

f. 55r

A powder made of thre *partes* of eyebright dried *and* one *parte* of maces, and a sponefull of it to be taken euery morning by it self or *with* sugar or wine. The water of the flour<sup>e</sup>s of lyllie Convall distilled *with* good strong wine and dronken in the quantitie of a sponefull. Rose marye, and chieflie the conseruee made of the flour<sup>e</sup>s *with* sugar, receyued daylie fastinge ~ The blessed thistle taken in meate or drinke. The leaues *and* flour<sup>e</sup>s of stechados geuen often to smell vpon.

To cause a man to be glad *and* merye.

325 the sauour or sent of mynte. leaues or flour<sup>e</sup>s of borage in wyne *and* dronken.

To cause plentye of milke in womens. breastes.

The grene leaues of fenell eaten, or the seed therof dronk *with* ptyisan. The decoction of þe tops of dyll *with* þe seed boyled in water *and* dronke. anyse seed plentifulle eaten. The Iuyce of Sowthistle dronken.

330 For Clustered mylk in womens. breastes.

The lentyll boyled in salt and laid to plaisterwyse

To kepe cloth from mothes.

wormwod laid in þe presse *with* the clothes. Oke of Ierusalem dried and laid in the wardrobes. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

335 Against vlcers of the mouthe.

The rote of houndes tounge sodd in water or wyne *and* the mouth washed therwith The decoction of herbe Robert. the decoction of the rote of cinkefoile sod tyll the third *parte* be consumed *and* the mouth washed therwith. The decoction of strawberye plant. The roote of dwarfe orchis boyled in wine *with* a little honye. the decoction of wilde tansey. Decoction of the rote or leaues of plantayn.

340 Decoction of Iacea nigra gargled. Decoction of the leaues of *vervayne*.

To amend the Stinking of the mouth.

f. 55v

The decoction of herb Roberte. The decoction of strawbery plante holden in the mouth. decoction of Sarracyns consounde holde in. the decoction of sorell du boys. holden in þe mouth. hauer grasse boyled in wine *with* dried roses, *and* the mouth washed throughlie þerwith.

345 To drye up seed of generation. *and* expell venus.  
 The rote *and* seed of the white water lillie, the decoction dronken, or the powder of them eaten in meates. Rue eaten in meat or otherwise. The fruite of honye suckle dronk in wyne. Lettuce seed vsed to be eaten a long tyme. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

For agnayles.

350 white bryonie rote punde *and* mingled *with* wine *and* laid therunto.

for corrupt euill nayles.

The small Selandine pownd and laide therunto. lynseed, mingled *with* cressees *and* hony *and* laid to. the leaues of white horehounde tempered *with* honye. ~ ~ ~

To cause neesinge.

355 The seed of great basill geuen to be smelled vpon.

To cause the nose to bleed.

nettle leaues pound *and* put into the nose. oyle of Iasmyne put

To staunche nose bleding.

360 pervincke brusced *and* put into the nose: lysimachon brusced *and* put. knottgrasse brusced *and* put. the iuyce of horse tayle put into þe nose. nettles brusced *and* laid to þe nose *and* forehead.

To open the conductes of the nose.

The iuyce of pypemell snyfte into the nostrilles draweth down from the head phlegmatike *and* naughtie humours *and* openeth the conduites of the nose. helpeth tothach put in þe contrarye thrill.

To swage all payne. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

365 The leaues of white henbane alone pounde *with* parched barley meale, or mingled *with* other oyntmentes, emplasters *and* medicynes. . . .

Agaynst the palsie

The distilled water of lauender floures healeth members of the palsie, yf they be washed therwith. the rote of capers geuen in drinke.

f. 56r

370 To stay vomiting.

The roote of bistorte made into powder *and* dronken *with* red wyne. penyeroiyall taken *with* water *and* vineger. fenell or the seed dronken *with* water: betanye taken *with* clarified honye in the evening after supper. lupynes long stieped /in water\ tyll they waxe swete *and* haue lost theyr bitter *and* eaten. whortes (bylberies) eaten. the nutmigg eaten. dates eaten.

- 375 for *them* that haue the ptysick or be in a consumption.  
The decoction of betonye dronken. *and* it doth scour fleam from *þe* breast.
- To cause to pysse well.
- The seed *and* roote of saxifrage dronken *with* wyne, or *þe* decoction in wine.
- Against the hott pysse.
- 380 Cetterach or the right Scolopendria, the leaues taken *with* vineger.
- for *them* *þat* cannot pysse but by droppes.
- The decoction of osyris or tode flax dronke. tansy iuce dronken. the rote of saffron dronke in wine. swete marieram boyled in white wine *and* dronken. \nutmigs/
- To *preserue* from plague or infection of *þe* pestilence.
- 385 The rote of angelica taken fasting in the morning, or kept in *þe* mouth. The iuyce *and* meate of oranges. Iuniper or *þe* /bearie\ burned. .
- Agaynst the plurisie.
- The Syrupe of violett<sup>s</sup>. Origan geuen to be licked vpon *with* honye.
- For the small pockes
- 390 The decoction of veronica dronken. Saffron mingled *with* women. milke *and* laid to *þe* eyes *preserueth* *them*. figges geuen to eate, will cause the pockes or meselles to come foorth *without* ieopardye.
- Rage or madnes caused by *þe* biting of a mad dog.
- The herbe Alysson taken *with* other meates cureth *þe* rage.
- 395 To kyll Rattes or myce. The rote of helleborus *albus*, pound *with* meale *and* honye. likewise boyled *with* milke doth swell *and* burst euery thing that catch therof.  
~
- Against Ravinge or frensie.
- 400 wild or renning tyme, pellamoun<sup>tayn</sup> mingled *with* vinegar *and* oyle of roses, *and* applied to the forehead *and* temples. *and* swageth headach
- For Rawe *and* bare places.
- grene fenugreke pounde *with* a little vineger *and* anynted therwith.
- For payn of the Reynes.

f. 56v



405 The rote of white saxifrage *with* the graynes or bearyes therof boyled in wyne *and* dronke. the rote of earth chesnut eaten. lycorice eaten. Cassia fistula mingled *with* decoction of lyqueris *dronken*.

To refreshe a man.

with the grene leaues of barbery bush they make a sawce to eat *with* meates, as they doe *with* sorrell, *which* doth refresh and *prouoke* appetite, *and* is good for hott people, *and* these *þat* are troubled *with* ague.

410 Against runninge *and* spreading scabs *and* sores.  
parietary stamped *and* laid thervpon. the rote of galingale made into pouder *and* strowed therin or laid to *with* wine. The rote of white bryonie pound *with* salt *and* laid vnto. Stone liuerwort pound *with* honye *and* laid to. *and* the wild fire. the meale of Iuray laid on *with* salte *and* radish rootes. the rawe leaues of beetes pund *and* laid to. . .

415 Agaynst Scabbes *and* scurvynes.

The decoction of veronica *dronken*. Scabious pound *and* laid to, or mixt *with* oyntmentes. wash the place in *þe* decoction of Englishe marierome. Rue mingled *with* honye *and* alome. decoction of hops *dronken*.

Against Sciatica.

420 The seed of clott burre made in pouder, *and* taken *with* the best wine that may be gott, by the space of xl. daies. the seed of *Saint* Iohn wort *dronke* by the space of xl daies tog*þer*. the rote of Synkfoyle boyled in water till *þe* third part be consumed, *and* *dronke*. Tyme made in pouder *and* *iiij*° drams taken *with* honied vineger called oximell *and* a little salt. *and* is good for them *þat* are fearfull, melancholike, *and* troubled in spirite or mynde. The same pownd *with* barley meale *and* wyne  
425 applied therto helpeth the said sciatica. penyeroiyall pownd *and* laid to *and* rubbed vpon the parte greued tyll it wax red. Rue boyled *with* Dyll *and* *dronken*. Elecampane leaues boyled in wyne *and* laid to the place. musterdseed *and* figges laid to plasterwise. Cressee seed pound *and* laid to *with* honye *and* vinegar. *and* is good for headach. f. 57r

To gett a hard skyn *from* the handes or feete

430 The ashes of the barke willow mingled *with* vineger *and* laid to. *and* also the cornes in a mans toes or fingars layd to. .

To provoke a quiett sleepe

Vyolettes pound *and* laid to the head alone, or *with* oyle. The conserue of the floures of nenuphar. Anise seed bound in a little bag *and* kept at the nose to smell to. *and* kepeth *from* dreaming *and* starting. If one wash his feet in the decoction of henbane, it is good. lettys eaten raw  
435

for them that are verie sleepeie.

Euphorbium mingled *with* oyle *and* straked or laid vpon þe temples.

for Dulnes or heavynes of spiritt.

violet pownd *and* laid to the head. Chervell boyled in wyne *and* dronke.

440 for payne in the stomacke.

wormwod is good to purge cholerick humoures hott, *which* trouble the stomach. penyriall taken with water *and* vineger. organ dronke with water. garden mynte to be taken in meate or drinke is excellent good. The decoction of the rote of setwall dronken. mellilott raw *and* pound, or sodde with wyne *and* laid therto. the iuyce of sowethistle dronken.

445 Against all hardnes *and* swellinge.

The leaues stalke seed rote *and* iuyce of brownworte pound *with* vineger *and* laid thervpon ij<sup>o</sup> or iij<sup>o</sup> tymes a day. Lyneseed boyled in water, *and* laid to in maner of a pulvis appeaseth all payn, *and* cold swellinges. Acornes pound verye small *and* laid to.

Agaynst all hott swellinges

450 Basill laid to with barley meale, oyle of roses *and* vineger. the grene leaues of elder pound *and* laid to. Colewortes laid to alone or *with* parched barley. meale.

To dissolue *and* breake all cold *and* hard swellinges.

Saffron mingled *with* other thinges. a plaster of maiorame gentle *with* oyle *and* waxe. mynt mingled *with* parched barley meale. the seed of hormynum or clarey double, or oculus *Christi*, *with* water  
455 stamped *and* tempered together. The leauen made of wheaten meale *and* laid to with salte. and the leaven of Rye meale is more Effectuell. Barley meale boyled with figges in honied water.

For hardnes *and* shrinking of synewes.

The rote of hempe boyled in water *and* laid to. the oyle of camomyll oyle made of lillie floures. penyriall taken *with* honye *and* aloes inwardlie. the rote of Asarabaccha boyled in wyne *and* dronke.  
460 wheat meale mingled *with* the iuyce of henbane *and* laid to them.

for payn *and* woundes of synewes.

The leaues *and* ryndes of wythie or willow boyled in wyne, *and* founded therwith. groundswell mingled with fyne powder of frankynsence *and* laid to.

To appease the payn of the syde.

465 The leaues of black mulleyn boyled *with* Rue *and* plastered powder of tyme iij<sup>o</sup> drams taken with honied vineger *and* a little salte. the decoction of sage boyled in water *and* dronke. Rue boyled *with* dyll *and* dronke. the decoction of the rotes of Setwall dronken.

To make fast lowse teeth.

The decoction of bistorte leaues. decoction of wild tansy the decoction of the leaues of vpriht  
470 *verveyn*. purslane eaten rawe.

for Toth ache.

The rote of Celandine chewed. *pervinck* chewed. the iuyce of *pympermell* put into þe nose on the  
contrary side. wild tansy. the iuyce of the leaues or rote of plantayn. the decoction of the rote of  
475 white mulleyn. decoction of vpriht *verveyn*. hysopp sod in *vyneger and* holden in þe mouth.  
saxifrage rote chewed. ~ ~ ~

To draw furth thornes.

*pympermell* brused *and* laid vpon the place. the rote of Iris mingled *with* honye. the seed of  
horminum or doble clarye *with* water stamped *and* tempered together. Darnell *with* pygeons dounge,  
oyle, *and* lynseed boyled *and* laid to plasterwise. it dissolueth wens *and* hard tumours and rypeth  
480 *and* openeth tumoures *and* apostems ~ ~ ~ ~

f. 58r

To driue away all ventosities *and* windynes.

basill dronke *with* vineger. The powder of the rote of saxifrage taken *with* sugar. the powder of the  
rote of *ligusticum* taken ~ ~

To clense *and* mundifie ould rotten vlcers.

485 The iuyce of the leaues of saxifrage put into *them*. the powder of black hellebor put into *them* by the  
space of three dayes. the leaues of wodbinde put into *them*. the fresh iuyce of bromerape put into.

For newe vlcers.

The leaues of brownwort stamp *and* laid to. white bryonie punde.

To cause vomytt.

490 The iuyce of stoncrop taken *with* vineger. a scruple of the seed of romayn nettle dronk *with* meede.  
the rote of ryall satyrion brused or stamped, *and* geuen to drink in wyne. wild tyme boyled in wyne  
*and* dronken. the rote of betonye dried *and* taken *with* honied water.

To cleare the voyce.

Garlicke eaten raw or boyled. *and* cureth the old cough *and* dropsie.

495 For difficultie of stopping of vryne.

The seed of Sothernwod *þer* grene or made in powder, or boyled in water or wyne *and* dronke. The  
leaues of chamepitis dronk in wyne the decoction or broth of parietorie. . for painfull making of

water. The seed of *Daucus* dronken. The cheries or fruite of alkakengi eaten. the leaues *and* rote of smirnon

500 To cause women. to haue easie deliuerance of children.

f. 58v

The sap of the rote of *peucedanum* taken by it self or *with* bitter almondes *and* rue. the rote of alexandria laurell boyled in wine *and* dronke. . in wyne.

To destroy wormes.

505 The barke of the oke tree made into pouder *and* geuen to children to drink. the gumme of Iuniper geuen called *venmix*. Agarik geuen.

To kepe woundes *from* inflamatione.

The grene leaues of burnett brused *and* laid vpon *them*. Milfoile brused *and* laid to. monophillon *with* his rote laid to. liuerwort laid to:

To take away the payne *and* heate of all woundes inflamed.

510 Ladies mantle brused *and* applied therto. ~~~~

To heale *and* close woundes.

515 The rote of great buglosse pound *and* mingled *with* oyle *and* waxe. and is good against scalding *and* burning *with* fyre. mingled *with* wheat meale cureth the wildfyre. *and* *with* vineger fretting sores *and* hott itchinges. . the rote of howndes tongue. *and* þe wildfyre pound *with* barley meale the decoction of veronica dronken.

To destroy wormes.

The seed of tansey taken is singlar. the pouder of butter burre dronk in wyne. the seed of brownwort dronken. hysop taken in *with* syrupe acetosus (that is of vineger) or eaten *with* figs. Coriander seed rosted or parched *and* dronken *with* wyne.

520 To kylle the rounde wormes.

the iuyce of myntes dronk *with* vineger. the rote of female ferne or brake taken *with* meed or honied water. the oile of turnep or rape seed taken rawe.

To kylle long *and* flat wormes.

525 the rote of wild buglosse dronken *with* hysop *and* cressees. Calamint /nepp\ eaten raw or sod *with* meates; or dronk *with* salt *and* honye, or þe iuyce dronke is excellent.

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502 dronke<sup>2</sup>] *cancel*. the barke of the fruyte of honyesuckle dronk

## THE GLOSSARY

### A

Acorn: The fruit or seed of the oak-tree; an oval nut growing in a shallow woody cup or cupule.

*Acornes* (1x)

Agaric: A name given to various corky species of *Polyporus*, a genus of fungi growing upon trees; of which *Polyporus officinalis*, chiefly found on the Larch, the 'Female Agarick' of old writers, was renowned as a cathartic, and with *Polyporus fomentarius*, and *Polyporus igniarius*, 'Male Agarick' used as a styptic, as tinder, and in dyeing.

*Agarick* (1x)

Aggnail: Any painful swelling, ulcer, or sore, under, about, around the toe- or finger-nail.

*agnayles* (1x)

Agrimony: A genus of plants (family *Rosaceae*), of which one species (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*), to which the English name is usually attached, is common in Britain.

*agrimony* (2x); *Agrimonye* (2x)

Ague: An acute or violent fever.

*ague* (2x); *Ague* (1x)

Alexandrian laurel: A leafless shrub (*Danaë racemosa*) of the Levant.

*alexandria laurell* (1x)

Alkekengi: A plant (*Physalis Alkekengi Linnaean*) family *Solanaceae*, also called Winter-Cherry from its ornamental scarlet fruit.

*alkakengi* (1x)

Almond: The kernel of a drupe or stone-fruit, the produce of the almond tree, of which there are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter.

*almondes* (1x); *almons* (1x)

Aloe: A genus of plants (family *Liliaceae*) containing several species, succulent herbs, shrubs, or trees, with erect spikes of flowers, and bitter juice.

*Aloe* (1x); *aloes* (1x); *Aloes* (1x)

Alum: A whitish transparent mineral salt, crystallizing in octahedrons, very astringent, used in dyeing, tawing skins, and medicine, also for sizing paper, and making materials fire-proof; chemically a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium (AlK(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> + 12H<sub>2</sub>O water of crystallization).

*alome* (1x)

Alyssum: A genus of Cruciferous plants, a yellow-flowered species of which (*Alyssum saxatile*) popularly known as Gold-dust, is a favourite spring flower in English gardens. The early herbalists used the name very vaguely.

*Alisson* (1x); *Alysson* (1x)

Amylum: Starch.

*amylum* (1x)

Angelica: An aromatic umbelliferous plant (*Angelica archangelica*, or *Archangelica officinalis*) indigenous to Europe, and cultivated (since 1568) in England, for culinary or medicinal purposes, and for preparing a confection, 'Candied Angelica.'

*angelica* (1x)

Aniseed: The seed of the anise, used as a carminative, and in the preparation of Oil of Anise, Spirit of Anise, Anise water, and Anisette.

*anise sedes* (1x); *Anise seed* (1x); *Anys seed* (1x); *anyse seed* (5x); *Anyse seed* (2x); *anyse seedes* (1x)

Aposteme: A gathering of purulent matter in any part of the body; a large deep-seated abscess.

*apostems* (1x)

Apuleius: A Roman philosopher and rhetorician.

*Apuleus* (1x)

Arse-gut: The rectum.

*Arsegutt* (1x); *Argut* (1x)

Asarabacca: The plant *Asarum Europaeum*, sometimes called Hazelwort, used formerly as a purgative and emetic, and still as an ingredient of cephalic snuff.

*asarabacca* (2x); *Asarabacca* (2x); *Asarabaccha* (1x)

Ash: A well-known forest tree, indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa, and noted in Teutonic literature from the earliest times; having silver-grey bark, graceful pinnate foliage, a peculiar winged seed or samara called the 'ash-key,' and very tough close-grained wood valuable for implements. Also, the wood or timber of this tree.

*ashe* (1x); *ashes* (5x)

Avens: Popular name of two species of the genus *Geum* (family *Rosaceae*), the Wood Avens or Herb Bennet (*Geum urbanum*), formerly used medicinally and to give a clove-like flavour to ale, and Water Avens (*Geum rivale*).

*Avens* (1x)

## B

Balm: An aromatic substance, consisting of resin mixed with volatile oils, exuding naturally from various trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, and much prized for its fragrance and medicinal properties.

*balm* (1x); *bawme* (1x)

**Barberry:** A shrub (*Berberis vulgaris*) found native in Europe and North America, with spiny shoots, and pendulous racemes of small yellow flowers, succeeded by oblong, red, sharply acid berries; the bark yields a bright yellow dye. Also the genus *Berberis*, of which several American species are cultivated as ornamental shrubs in Europe.

*barberye* (1x)

**Bark:** The rind or outer sheath of the trunk and branches of trees, formed of tissue parallel with the wood.

*barke* (3x)

**Barley:** A hardy awned cereal (genus *Hordeum*), cultivated in all parts of the world; used partly as food, and largely (in Britain and the United States, mainly) in the preparation of malt liquors and spirits.

*barley* (12x); *Barley* (1x)

**Basil:** Popular name of a genus (*Ocimum*, family *Labiata*) of aromatic, shrubby plants, with flowers arranged in whorled racemes, widely dispersed in tropical and sub-tropical countries. The best-known species are the culinary herbs, Common or Sweet Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) and Bush or Lesser Basil (*Ocimum minimum*), the leaves of which are used for seasoning soups and made dishes.

*basill* (3x); *Basill* (3x); *basyll* (1x); *Basyll* (1x)

**Bastard pellitory:** Sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, a plant resembling the composite plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* in some way.

*bastard pellitorye* (1x)

**Bayberry:** The fruit of the bay-tree.

*Bay bearies* (1x); *Bay berries* (1x); *bay beryes* (1x); *bayberies* (1x)

**Bean:** Any of various seeds or fruits that resemble beans or bean pods.

*beane* (1x)

**Beehive:** A receptacle used as a home for bees; usually made of thick straw work in the shape of a dome.

*bee hyue* (1x)

**Beet:** A plant or genus of plants (family *Chenopodiaceae*), having, in cultivation, a succulent root much used for food, and also for yielding sugar. There are two species, the Common or Red Beet (*Beta vulgaris*), found wild on the British coasts, and cultivated in several varieties, both as an esculent, and as an ornamental foliage plant, and the White Beet (*Beta cicla*), chiefly used in the production of sugar. Formerly almost always spoken of in plural 'beets', like beans, pease, greens, etc.

*beetes* (4x)

**Belly:** That part of the human body which lies between the breast and the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen.

*bealie* (1x); *bealye* (4x)

**Berry:** A many-seeded inferior pulpy fruit, the seeds of which are, when mature, scattered through the pulp; called also bacca.

*bearie* (1x); *bearyes* (1x)

**Betony:** A plant (*Stachys Betonica*) of the Labiate order, having spiked purple flowers and ovate crenate leaves. In former days medicinal and magical virtues were attributed to it.

*betanye* (3x); *betonye* (8x)

**Bilberry:** The fruit of a dwarf hardy shrub (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), abundant on heaths, on stony moors, and in mountain woods, in Great Britain and Northern Europe; the berry is of a deep blue black, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The name is applied also to the plant.

*bylberies* (1x)

**Bistort:** A species of *Polygonum* (*Polygonum bistorta*), named from the twisted form of its large root, bearing a cylindrical spike of small flesh-coloured flowers; also called Snakeweed.

*bistorte* (3x)

**Biting:** The wound made by a bite; the part bitten.

*biting* (1x); *bytinges* (1x)

**Blackberry-bush:** Bramble.

*blackbery bushe* (1x)

**Bladder:** The musculo-membranous bag which serves as the receptacle of the urinary fluid secreted by the kidneys.

*bladder* (1x)

**Blasting:** The production of blasts of wind or breath.

*blastinges* (1x)

**Blessed thistle:** A type of *Carduus*, specifically the one known as *Centaurea benedicta* (*Cnicus benedictus*), with yellow flowers and weak prickles on the leaves, formerly in repute as an antidote.

*blessed thistle* (1x)

**Borage:** A genus of plants, giving its name to a family (*Boraginaceae*). specifically the common British species (*Borago officinalis*), which has bright blue flowers, and stem and leaves covered with prickly hairs; it was formerly much esteemed as a cordial, and is still largely used in making cool tankard, claret cup, etc.

*borage* (1x)

**Botch:** A hump; a swelling; a tumour, wen, or goitre.

*botches* (1x)

**Brain:** The convoluted mass of nervous substance contained in the skull of man and other vertebrates.

*brayn* (1x); *braynes* (2x)



**Brake:** Fern.

*brake* (1x)

**Bramble:** Any of a genus (*Rubus*) of usually prickly shrubs of the rose family including the raspberries and blackberries.

*bramble* (1x)

**Bran:** The husk of wheat, barley, oats, or other grain, separated from the flour after grinding.

*bran* (1x)

**Brass:** Historically, the general name for all alloys of copper with tin or zinc (and occasionally other base metals).

*brasse* (1x)

**Breast:** Either of the pair of mammary glands extending from the front of the chest in pubescent and adult human females and some other mammals.

*breast* (3x); *breastes* (4x); *breste* (1x); *brestes* (2x)

**Breath:** The air received into and expelled from the lungs in the act of respiration.

*breath* (3x)

**Broomrape:** A large genus of parasitic herbs (*Orobanchae*), which attach themselves to the roots of broom, furze, clover, and other leguminous plants, having a brownish-yellow leafless fleshy stem furnished with pointed scales or bracts.

*bromerape* (1x)

**Broth:** The liquid in which anything has been boiled, and which is impregnated with its juice; a decoction; especially that in which meat is boiled or macerated.

*broth* (5x)

**Brownwort:** A name of the Water-Betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*), and perhaps other species of *Scrophularia*.

*brownwort* (2x); *brownworte* (1x)

**Bryony:** The English name of the plant-genus *Bryonia* (family *Cucurbitaceae*); and specifically the common wild species (*Bryonia dioica*), sometimes called red, or white Bryony.

*bryonie* (3x)

**Bugle:** The English name of the plants belonging to the genus *Ajuga*, especially the common species *Ajuga reptans*.

*bugle* (2x)

**Bugloss:** A name applied to several boraginaceous plants, particularly the small, corn, or field bugloss (*Lycopsis* or *Anchusa arvensis*); viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), and other species of *Echium*; also by some old herbalists to *Helminthia echioides*, prickly ox-tongue.

*buglosse* (4x)

**Burnet:** The popular name of plants belonging to the genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium* (family *Rosaceae*), of which the Great or Common Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) is common in meadows, and the Lesser or Salad Burnet (*Poterium Sanguisorba*) on the Chalk. The old herbalists confounded with these the Burnet Saxifrage *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, an umbelliferous plant resembling the Burnets in foliage.

*burnett* (2x)

**Burning:** The action of consuming or injuring by fire.

*burning* (1x); *burninge* (1x)

**Burr:** Any plant which produces burs, especially *Arctium lappa* (the Burdock), and the genus *Xanthium*.

*bur* (1x); *burre* (2x)

**Bursting:** The process or action of breaking suddenly and violently, as under tension, specifically a rupture; hernia.

*burstinges* (1x); *Burstinges* (1x)

**Bush:** A shrub, particularly one with close branches arising from or near the ground; a small clump of shrubs apparently forming one plant.

*busbe* (1x)

**Butterbur:** A plant, *Petasites vulgaris*, with large soft leaves, growing in wet land; sometimes made the English name of the genus.

*butter burre* (1x)

## C

**Cabbage:** Colewort. A well-known culinary vegetable: a plane-leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea*, the unexpanded leaves of which form a compact globular heart or head.

*cabage* (1x)

**Calamint:** A genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha* (family *Labiata*), including the Common Calamint (*Calamintha officinalis*), formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues, Lesser Calamint (*Calamintha Nepeta*), Wood Calamint (*Calamintha sylvatica*), and several other species.

*Calamint* (1x); *calamynt* (1x); *Calamynt* (1x)

**Camomile:** The name of a Composite plant, *Anthemis nobilis*, an aromatic creeping herb, found on dry sandy commons in England, with downy leaves, and flowers white in the ray and yellow in the disk, but in cultivation often all white like a double daisy. The flowers are employed in medicine for their bitter and tonic properties.

*camomill* (1x); *camomyll* (1x)

**Canker:** An eating, spreading sore or ulcer; a gangrene.

*Cankers* (1x)

Caper: A shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) in habit of growth like the common bramble, abundant on walls and rocky places in the South of Europe.

*capers* (1x)

Capillus veneris: A genus of ferns rare native of Britain, having more or less wedge-shape pinnules on slender black shining stems, and marginal sori, covered by distinct indusia. It is commonly called True Maiden-hair.

*capillus veneris* (1x); *Capillus veneris* (1x)

Caraway: An umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carui*): its small fruits, commonly called 'caraway-seeds', are aromatic and carminative; they are used in cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and yield a volatile oil.

*Caraway* (1x)

Carduus Benedictus: The Latin name for the Blessed Thistle.

*Carduus benedictus* (2x)

Cassia fistula: A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs (family *Leguminosæ*) distributed in numerous species over the warmer regions of the earth. The leaflets of several species constitute what are known in medicine as Senna leaves. The name cassia fistula was given already in the Middle Ages, to one species, the Pudding Pipe tree, a native of India, but cultivated in Northern Africa, the West Indies, etc., which produces the cassia pods containing a pulp used as a laxative. Thence botanists have extended the name to the genus.

*Cassia fistula* (1x)

Cat's tail: A name given to several plants from the resemblance of parts to the tail of a cat: the Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*), the Reed-Mace (*Typha latifolia*), the Horse-tail (*Equisetum*), Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), Monk's-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*), Horse-tail Rush (*Eriophorum vaginatum*).

*cattes tayle* (1x)

Celandine: The name of two distinct plants, bearing yellow flowers; by the old herbalists regarded as species of the same plant, and identified with the 'greater and lesser chelidonia' of ancient writers. Common or Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* (family *Papaveraceæ*). Its thick yellow juice was formerly supposed to be a powerful remedy for weak sight. Small or Lesser Celandine, the Pilewort or Figwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

*Celandine* (2x); *celandyne* (1x); *Selandine* (1x); *Selandyne* (1x)

Centaury: A plant, of which the medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur; two species were distinguished, *Centaurion majus*, and *Centaurion minus* (also lepton). The herbalists identified these with two Gentianaceous plants, More or Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*), and Common or Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*).

*centorye* (1x); *Centorye* (2x)

Ceterach: A genus of ferns, having the back of the fronds thickly covered with scales among which the sori are hidden.

*Cetterach* (1x)

**Chamaephyte:** A perennial plant that bears its perennating buds just above the surface of the soil.

*Chame pitys* (1x); *chamepitis* (1x)

**Chap:** A painful fissure or crack in the skin, descending to the flesh: chiefly caused by exposure of hands, lips, etc., to frost or cold wind.

*chaps* (1x)

**Chervil:** A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*, formerly *Charophyllum sativum*, family *Umbelliferae*) the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

*Cheruell* (1x); *Chervell* (2x)

**Chestnut:** The large edible seed or 'nut' of the chestnut-tree, two or more of which are enclosed in a prickly pericarp or 'burr'.

*chesnut* (1x); *Chestnuttes* (1x)

**Chich:** The older name of the chick-pea, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes also applied to the Lentil, *Ervum Lens*.

*ciches* (1x)

**Chickweed:** A name now usually applied to a small weedy plant, *Stellaria media* (family *Caryophyllaceae*), but formerly to many other plants more or less allied, as *Stellaria aquatica*, and species of *Arenaria*; and even to others having only a similar habit of growth, as the annual weedy species of *Veronica*.

*chicke weed* (1x); *chickenweed* (1x)

**Children:** The plural of child.

*children* (4x)

**Cinnamon:** The inner bark of an East Indian tree, dried in the sun, in rolls or 'quills', and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish-brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative.

*cynamome* (1x); *Cynamome* (1x); *cynamon* (1x); *cynamond* (1x)

**Cinquefoil:** The plant *Potentilla reptans* (family *Rosaceae*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

*cinkefoile* (1x); *Cinkefoyle* (1x); *cinkefoyle* (1x); *Synkefoyle* (1x)

**Circe:** In Greek and Latin mythology the name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of Aea, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively.

*Circe* (1x)

**Clary:** A labiate plant, *Salvia Sclarea*, a native of the south of Europe, Syria, etc., cultivated in English gardens as a pot-herb. Also, with qualifications, the name of other species of *Salvia*, as Horminum Clary (*Salvia Horminum*), Meadow Clary (*Salvia pratensis*), Vervain or Wild Clary (*Salvia Verbenaca*).

*clarey* (1x); *Clarey* (1x); *clarye* (1x)

Clinopodium: Taxonomic synonym of savory, any plant of the genus *Satureia*; especially the annual herb *Satureia hortensis* (garden, summer savory), or the perennial *Satureia montana* (mountain or winter savory), natives of the south of Europe, cultivated for use as flavouring ingredients in cooking.

*clinopodium* (1x)

Clot-bur: The Burdock or 'great clote', *Arctium Lappa*.

*clott burre* (1x)

Cloth: A piece of pliable woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping or winding round, spreading or folding over, drying, wiping, or other purpose; a swaddling or winding cloth, wrap, covering, veil, curtain, handkerchief, towel, etc.

*cloth* (1x); *clothes* (1x)

Clove: One of the small bulbs which make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot, etc.

*cloues* (3x)

Cod: The pod, husk or seed-vessel of a plant.

*coddes* (1x)

Cole: Any of various crop plants (such as broccoli, kale, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, and kohlrabi) derived from the wild cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).

*cole* (1x); *coles* (1x)

Colewort: Originally, a general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica* (of which the varieties were formerly less distinct than now).

*colewortes* (4x); *Colewortes* (1x)

Collyrium: A topical remedy for disorders of the eyes; an eye-salve or eye-wash.

*collyries* (1x)

Comfrey: The English name of *Symphytum officinale* (family *Boraginaceæ*), a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary.

*comfrey* (2x)

Conduit: A natural or artificial channel through which something (such as a fluid) is conveyed.

*conductes* (1x); *conduites* (1x)

Conserve: A medicinal or confectionary preparation of some part of a plant (as the flowers, leaves, roots, fruit) preserved with sugar.

*conserue* (5x); *Conserue* (2x); *conseruie* (1x)

Consumption: The action or fact of consuming or destroying; destruction.

*consumption* (1x); *Consumption* (1x)

Convall lily: Lily of the valley, a beautiful spring flower, *Convallaria majalis*, having two largish leaves and racemes of white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

*lyllie Convall* (1x)

**Conyza:** A genus of strong-smelling herbaceous or shrubby plants of the Composite order. The Flea-banes, to which the name was originally applied, are now placed in the genus *Inula*.

*Coniza* (1x)

**Copper:** One of the well-known metals, distinguished by its peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native as well as in many ores.

*copper* (1x)

**Coriander:** An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, family *Umbellifera*, with compound leaves and globose fruit; a native of Southern Europe, the Levant, etc., naturalized in some parts of England. The fruit is carminative and aromatic, and used for flavouring purposes.

*Coriander* (1x)

**Corn:** A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes penetrating deep into the subjacent tissue, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes or feet from tight or hard boots. The earlier native name was agnail, agnail.

*cornes* (1x); *Cornes* (2x)

**Costmary:** An aromatic perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum*, *Tanacetum*) *Balsamita*, otherwise *Balsamita vulgaris*, family *Composita*, a native of the orient region, naturalized in the south of Europe, and cultivated in English gardens since the 16th century as a flavouring herb; formerly used in medicine and to give a flavour to ale, whence also called alecost.

*cost marie* (1x); *coste marye* (1x); *costemarye* (1x)

**Cough:** The affection of coughing at short intervals, lasting for a longer or shorter period of time; a diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing.

*cough* (1x); *Cough* (1x)

**Cramp:** An involuntary, violent and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.

*crampe* (2x); *Crampe* (1x)

**Cress:** The common name of various cruciferous plants, having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour. Specifically garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*.

*Cressee* (1x); *cressees* (2x); *Cresses* (1x); *water cresse* (1x)

**Crosswort:** A name of various plants having leaves arranged in the form of a cross, or whorl of four; especially *Galium cruciatum*; also of the non-British plants *Vaillantia cruciata*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and the genus *Crucianella*.

*crosswort* (1x)

**Cumin:** An umbelliferous plant (*Cummin Cuminum*) resembling fennel: cultivated in the Levant for its fruit or seed, which possesses aromatic and carminative qualities; also called common, garden, or Roman cumin.

*Commyn* (1x)

## D

**Daisy:** The common name of *Bellis perennis*, family *Composita*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

*daysie* (1x)

**Darnel:** A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

*Darnell* (1x)

**Date:** The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp.

*dates* (1x)

**Daucus:** A genus of chiefly Old-World herbs (family *Umbelliferae*) that have compound umbels of mostly white flowers and prickly fruit and include the carrot and wild carrot.

*Daucus* (1x)

**Deafness:** The state of condition of being deaf.

*deafenes* (1x)

**Decoction:** The action of decocting; especially boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

*decoction* (72x); *Decoction* (5x), *decoctione* (1x)

**Deliverance:** The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free (of, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

*deliverance* (1x)

**Devil's-bit:** Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamaelirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, family *Liliaceae*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, family *Composita*.

*Dyvelles bitt* (1x)

**Digestion:** The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

*digestion* (1x); *digestyon* (1x)

**Dill:** An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or seeds. Also called anet.

*dyll* (4x); *Dyll* (2x)

Dimness: The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dimsightedness.

*dymnes* (1x); *Dymnes* (1x)

Dodder: The common name of the genus *Cuscuta*, family *Convolvulaceæ*, comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twining threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, and other plants.

*Doder* (1x)

Drachm: A weight approximately equivalent to that of the Greek coin. Hence, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or 1 / 8 of an ounce, in Avoirdupois weight = 27 1 / 3 grains or 1 / 16 of an ounce.

*dram* (4x); *drams* (3x)

Dragons: A popular name of the dragonwort, *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum Dracunculus*).

*dragons* (2x)

Drop: The smallest practical unit of liquid measure.

*droppes* (1x)

Dropsy: An Edema, i.e. an abnormal infiltration and excess accumulation of serous fluid in connective tissue or in serous cavity.

*dropsie* (1x); *Dropsie* (1x)

Drunkness: The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of being drunken or addicted to excessive drinking.

*dronkennes* (1x)

Dullness: The state or quality of being dull.

*Dulnes* (1x)

Dung: Excrementitious and decayed matter employed to fertilize the soil; manure.

*dounge* (1x)

## E

Egg: The (more or less) spheroidal body produced by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or firm membrane.

*egge* (1x); *egges* (1x)

Elder: A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (family *Caprifoliaceæ*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-berried Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers; the young branches are remarkable for their abundance of pith.

*elder* (1x)



Elecampane: A perennial composite plant, Horse-heal (*Inula Helenium*), with very large yellow radiate flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root; formerly used as a tonic and stimulant.

*elecampane* (1x); *Elecampane* (1x); *elena campana* (1x); *Elena campana* (1x)

Electuary: A medicinal conserve or paste, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup of some kind.

*Electuarie* (1x); *electuarye* (1x)

Embers: The smouldering remains of a fire.

*embers* (4x)

Emplaster: A plaster, that is, an external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body; used for the local application of a medicament, or for closing a wound, and sometimes to give mechanical support.

*Emplaster* (1x); *emplasters* (1x); *implaster* (1x)

Enchantment: The action or process of enchanting, or of employing magic or sorcery.

*Enchantmentes* (1x)

Enchantress: A female who employs magic; a witch, sorceress.

*enchantres* (1x)

Endive: The name of two species of Chicory (*Cichorium*, family *Compositæ*). *Cichorium Intybus*, now called Wild Endive, Succory, or Chicory, indigenous in Europe, and common in a wild state in many parts of England. *Cichorium Endivia*, alleged by some writers to have been imported into Europe from China in the 16th century.

*Endyue* (1x)

Erysimum: A small genus of cruciferous herbs having small yellow flowers and slender pods.

*Erysimon* (1x)

Euphorbia: The Latin and botanical name of the *Spurge* genus (family *Euphorbiaceæ*), comprising many species, which vary from a herbaceous plant in temperate regions, to a tree-like growth in warm climates. They are marked by two almost constant characteristics, the secretion of a viscid milky juice, and the peculiar inflorescence of having a number of stamens round a stalked and three-celled ovary.

*Euphorbium* (1x)

Evilnes: Badness, viciousness; wickedness, depravity.

*evilnes* (1x)

Exulceration: Ulceration, the process of becoming ulcerated.

*exulceracions* (1x)

Eyebright: The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in repute as a remedy for weak eyes.

*eyebright* (2x); *Eyebright* (1x)

Eyelid: One of the lids or covers of the eye, distinguished as upper and lower; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

*eye liddes* (1x)

## F

Fasting: A season of abstinence from food, a fast.

*fasting* (3x); *fastinge* (4x)

Fennel: A perennial Eurasian herb (*Foeniculum vulgare*) that has clusters of small yellow flowers and aromatic leaves and seeds and includes several cultivated forms.

*fenell* (3x)

Fenugreek: A leguminous plant (*Trigonella Fenum Græcum*) cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

*fenugreek* (1x)

Fern: One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants constituting the family *Filices*. Also, a single plant or frond of the same.

*ferne* (2x)

Fever: The generic name of a group of diseases agreeing in the above general characteristics, each of which is specially designated by some distinctive appellation, as intermittent, puerperal, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, etc.

*feuer* (2x); *feuers* (1x)

Feverfew: The plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

*feuerfewe* (1x)

Fig: An oblong or pear-shaped syconium fruit of a tree (genus *Ficus*) of the mulberry family.

*figges* (9x); *figs* (1x)

Filipendula: A small genus of perennial herbs (family *Rosaceæ*) of north temperate regions with pinnately divided leaves and small white or pink flowers in cymose panicles.

*filipendula* (1x)

Filthiness: Foulness, uncleanness.

*filthynes* (1x)

Fit: A sudden seizure of any malady attended with loss of consciousness and power of motion, or with convulsions, as fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy.

*fittes* (1x)

Fitch: Vetch; the plant *Vicia sativa*, or its seed.

*fitches* (1x)

**Flea:** A small wingless insect (or genus of insects, *Pulex*, the common flea being *Pulex irritans*), well known for its biting propensities and its agility in leaping; it feeds on the blood of man and of some other animals.

*fleas* (1x)

**Flower:** The part of a plant that produces seed. Also, the menstrual discharge; the menses.

*floures* (30x)

**Flux:** An abnormally copious flowing of blood, excrement, etc. from the bowels or other organs; a morbid or excessive discharge. spec. An early name for dysentery; also red flux, flux of blood, bloody flux.

*flixce* (1x); *fluxce* (1x)

**Foalfoot:** Coltsfoot, the common name of *Tussilago Farfara* (family *Compositæ*), a common weed in waste or clayey ground, with large spreading cordate leaves downy beneath, and yellow flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves.

*folefoote* (1x); *folefote* (1x); *foolefote* (1x)

**Frankincense:** An aromatic gum resin, yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, used for burning as incense; olibanum; occasionally the smoke from the same.

*frankynsence* (1x)

**Frenzy:** Mental derangement; delirium, or temporary insanity; in later use chiefly the uncontrollable rage or excitement of paroxysm of mania.

*frensie* (1x)

**Fumitory:** A plant of the genus *Fumaria* (or the related *Corydalis*), usually *Fumaria officinalis*.

*fumiter* (2x)

**Fundament:** The lower part of the body, on which one sits; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines, the anus. In birds, the vent.

*fundament* (2x)

## G

**Galingale:** The aromatic root of certain East Indian plants of the genera *Alpinia* and *Kampferia*, formerly much used in medicine and cookery.

*galangall* (1x); *galingale* (2x)

**Gall:** The secretion of the liver, bile.

*gall* (1x)

**Garland:** A wreath made of flowers, leaves, etc., worn on the head like a crown, or hung about an object for decoration.

*garland* (1x)

**Garlic:** A plant of the genus *Allium* (usually *Allium sativum*) having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acid, pungent taste.

*garleck* (1x); *Garlicke* (1x); *garlickes* (1x)

**Generation:** The act or process of generating or begetting physically; procreation; propagation of species.

*generation* (1x)

**Germander:** The name of the plants of the genus *Teucrium*, especially *Teucrium Chamadrys*, the Common or Wall Germander. Also applied to certain species of *Veronica*, now chiefly in the compound names germander chickweed (*Veronica agrestis*); germander speedwell or wild germander (*Veronica Chamadrys*).

*germander* (4x); *germaunder* (1x)

**Gillyflower:** With various distinguishing attributes, used (mainly in early botanical works) to denote varieties of the pink, the wallflower, and other plants related to or resembling these, as African gillyflower, the African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*); dame's gilliflower; English gillyflower, the carnation; feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; mock-gillyflower, soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*); single gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; striped gillyflower, a variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; yellow gillyflower, wallflower.

*gillofers* (1x); *gyllofer* (1x); *gyllofers* (1x); *gylloflour* (1x); *gyllofloures* (1x)

**Ginger:** The rhizome of the tropical plant *Zingiber officinale*, remarkable for its hot spicy taste; used when dried and ground in cookery and as a medicine; also preserved in syrup or candied as a sweetmeat.

*ginger* (2x)

**Glister:** A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository.

*glister* (1x)

**Grain:** A single seed of a plant, especially one which is small, hard, and roundish in form.

*graynes* (1x)

**Grease:** The fat part of the body of an animal.

*grease* (1x)

**Ground-pine:** The herbaceous plant *Ajuga Chamapitys*; said to be named from its resinous smell.

*grounde pyne* (1x)

**Groundsel:** Any plant belonging to the genus *Senecio*, especially *Senecio vulgaris* (common groundsel), a common European weed, which is given as food to cage-birds and was formerly largely used for medical purposes.

*grondswell* (1x); *groundswell* (1x)

**Gum:** Any of numerous colloidal polysaccharide substances of plant origin that are gelatinous when moist but harden on drying and are salts of complex organic acids.

*gumme* (2x)

## H

Hair: The hair from the human head.

*heare* (1x)

Handkerchief: A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric (which may be embroidered, fringed, etc.), carried in the hand or pocket (pocket-handkerchief) for wiping the face, eyes, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (neck handkerchief or neckerchief).

*handkercher* (1x)

Hardness: The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, rigidity, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty; obduracy, obstinacy; hardness, etc.

*hardnes* (4x)

Hare's ballock: A popular name of several species of orchis, from the shape of the tubers. Also known as ballock's-grass and sweet ballock.

*hares balloxe* (1x)

Hart's-tongue: The common name of the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*; also extended to other species of the genus; rarely applied to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Olfersia cervina* and *Polypodium Singaporianum*.

*hartestongue* (1x)

Havergrass: Oats.

*hauer grasse* (1x)

Haw: An excrescence in the human eye.

*have* (1x)

Headache: An ache or continuous pain, more or less deep-seated, in the cranial region of the head.

*headach* (2x); *heade ache* (1x)

Heath: A name given to plants and shrubs found upon heaths or in open or waste places.

*heath* (1x)

Heaviness: Oppressed condition of the body, members, or senses; torpor, drowsiness; dullness; want of animation.

*hearynes* (1x); *hevynes* (1x)

Heel: The back of the human foot below the ankle and behind the arch.

*heelles* (2x)

Hellebore: A name given by the ancients to certain plants having poisonous and medicinal properties, and especially reputed as specifics for mental disease; identified with species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*; now, in botany, applied to the species of *Helleborus*.

*hellebor* (3x); *belleborus* (1x)

**Hemp:** An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a native of Western and Central Asia, cultivated for its valuable fibre. It is a diœcious plant, of which the female is more vigorous and long-lived than the male, whence the sexes were popularly mistaken.

*hempe* (1x)

**Henbane:** The common name of the annual plant *Hyoscyamus niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, growing on waste ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked with purple, viscid stem and leaves, unpleasant smell, and narcotic and poisonous properties; also extended to the genus as a whole.

*henbane* (4x)

**Herb Bennet:** A European herb (*Geum urbanum*) with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers.

*herb benett* (1x)

**Herb Robert:** The English name for a common wild species of Crane's-bill or *Geranium* (*Geranium Robertianum*), with divided leaves and light reddish-purple flowers.

*herb Roberte* (1x); *herbe Robart* (1x); *herbe Robert* (1x)

**Honey:** A sweet viscid fluid, of various shades from nearly white to deep golden, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects.

*honie* (1x); *hony* (6x); *honye* (38x)

**Honeysuckle:** A name for the flowers of clover, especially the common red clover; also applied to other flowers yielding honey.

*bonye suckle* (2x)

**Hop:** A climbing perennial diœcious plant (*Humulus Lupulus*), with rough lobed leaves shaped like those of the vine; the male plant bears pentamerous flowers which grow in drooping panicles; the female bears green cones or catkins consisting of broad scales each with two flowers at the base. The plant is a native of Europe, and is much cultivated for its cones, especially in Bavaria, Belgium, England, and the United States.

*hopes* (1x); *hoppes* (1x); *hops* (1x)

**Horehound:** A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc.

*borebound* (2x); *borebounde* (2x)

**Horminum:** Clary.

*horminum* (2x); *hormynum* (1x)

**Horsetail:** The common name of the genus *Equisetum*, consisting of cryptogamous plants with hollow jointed stems, and whorls of slender branches at the joints; the whole having some resemblance to a horse's tail.

*horse tayle* (3x); *horsetayle* (2x)

**Hound's-tongue:** The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, especially the species *Cynoglossum officinale*; also called Dog's-tongue.

*boundes tounge* (1x); *bowndes tongue* (1x)

Humming: A prolonged sound.

*bumminge* (1x)

Humour: One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the aqueous humour in front of the iris, and the vitreous humour, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina; formerly including also the denser crystalline lens.

*humoures* (7x)

Hydromel: A liquor consisting of a mixture of honey and water, which when fermented is called vinous hydromel or mead.

*hydromell* (2x)

Hyssop: A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus *Hyssopus*; specifically the common cultivated species *Hyssopus officinalis*, a native of Southern Europe, formerly much used medicinally, especially in decoctions.

*hisope* (1x); *hysop* (2x); *hysope* (1x); *hysopp* (1x)

## I

Iacea nigra: Knapweed, the common name of *Centaurea* (family *Compositae*), especially *Centaurea nigra*, a common weed with a hard tough stem, and light purple flowers set on a hard rough dark-coloured globular 'head' or involucre. Also known as materfillon or black materfillon.

*Iacea nigra* (1x)

Impostume: A purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess.

*Impostumes* (1x)

Infection: An infectious disease; a plague, epidemic, pestilence.

*infection* (1x)

Inflammation: A local response to cellular injury that is marked by capillary dilatation, leukocytic infiltration, redness, heat, and pain and that serves as a mechanism initiating the elimination of noxious agents and of damaged tissue.

*inflammatione* (1x); *inflammations* (1x); *Inflammations* (1x)

Iris: A genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Iridaceae*, natives of Europe, North Africa, and the temperate regions of Asia and America; most of the species have tuberous (less commonly bulbous or fibrous) roots, sword-shaped equitant leaves, and showy flowers; formerly often called Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce.

*Iris* (4x); *yrīs* (1x)

Itch: An uneasy sensation of irritation in the skin, which is relieved by scratching or rubbing; specifically a contagious disease, in which the skin is covered with vesicles and pustules, accompanied by extreme irritation, now known to be produced by the itch-mite.

*ytch* (1x)

Itching: A feeling of uneasiness or irritation in the skin, which leads to scratching.

*itchinges* (1x)

Ivray: The weed Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*, a deleterious grass which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

*Iuray* (2x)

Ivy: A well-known climbing evergreen shrub (*Hedera Helix*), indigenous to Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, having dark-green shining leaves, usually five-angled, and bearing umbels of greenish-yellow flowers, succeeded by dark berries; it is a favourite ornamental covering of walls, old buildings, ruins, etc. The plant was anciently sacred to Bacchus.

*yvie* (2x); *Yvie* (1x)

## J

Jasmine: Any species or plant of the botanical genus *Jasminum*, comprising shrubs, often of climbing habit, chiefly natives of the warmer regions of the Old-World, with white or yellow salver-shaped flowers; several of which are cultivated for their beauty and fragrance, while some yield an oil used in perfumery.

*Iasmyne* (2x)

Jeopardy: Exposure to or imminence of death, loss, or injury.

*ieopardye* (1x)

Juice: The watery or liquid part of vegetables or fruits, which can be expressed or extracted; commonly containing the characteristic flavour and other properties.

*ince* (1x); *inyce* (50x); *Iuyce* (2x)

Juniper: A genus of coniferous evergreen shrubs and trees, of which about thirty species are found in different parts of the northern hemisphere; specifically and originally, the common European species *Juniperus communis*, a hardy spreading shrub or low tree, having awl-shaped prickly leaves and bluish- black or purple berries, with a pungent taste, yielding a volatile oil (oil of juniper) used in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic.

*Iuniper* (2x)

## K

Knotgrass: The plant *Polygonum aviculare*, a common weed in waste ground, with numerous intricately- branched creeping stems, and small pale pink flowers; an infusion of it was formerly supposed to stunt the growth. Called by early herbalists male knot-grass. Also extended to other species of *Polygonum*, as seaside knot-grass, *Polygonum maritimum*, Virginian knot-grass, *Polygonum virginianum*, etc.

*knott grasse* (1x); *knottgrasse* (4x)

## L

Labour: Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, especially when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil.

*labour* (1x)



Lady's mantle: A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Also applied, with qualification, to other species.

*Ladies mantle* (1x)

Lady's thistle: The thistle *Carduus Marianus*.

*Ladies thistell* (1x)

Laserpitium: An Old-World genus of perennial herbs (family *Umbelliferae*) with compound umbels of flowers and 8-winged fruits.

*Laserpitium* (1x)

Lask: Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea.

*laske* (1x)

Lavender: The plant *Lavandula vera* (family *Labiatae*), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume.

*lauender* (1x); *lavender* (3x)

Leaf: The expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root.

*leaves* (71x)

Leaven: A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; specifically a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose.

*leauen* (1x); *leaven* (1x)

Leek: A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (family *Liliaceae*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad.

*leeke* (1x)

Lemon: The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere.

*lymons* (1x)

Lentil: The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

*lentyll* (1x)

Lethargy: A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

*Lithargie* (1x)

Lettuce: Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; especially *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad.

*lettuce* (1x); *Lettuce* (1x); *lettys* (1x)

**Lice:** The plural form of louse, a parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence.

*lyce* (1x)

**Lily:** Any plant (or its flower) of the genus *Lilium* (family *Liliaceae*) of bulbous herbs bearing at the top of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white, reddish, or purplish colour, often marked with dark spots on the inside.

*lillie* (4x); *Lillie* (1x); *lillies* (1x); *lillye* (1x); *lyllie* (3x); *Lyllie* (1x)

**Linseed:** The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament.

*Lyneseed* (1x); *lynseed* (4x)

**Liquorice:** The rhizome (also called liquorice-root) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks.

*lycorice* (1x); *lyqueris* (1x)

**Liver:** A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood.

*lyuer* (1x)

**Liverwort:** The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

*liuervort* (2x)

**Lovage:** The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy.

*lovage* (1x)

**Lupine:** Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (family *Leguminosae*); in the early quotations chiefly *Lupinus albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

*lupynes* (2x)

**Lye:** Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation.

*lye* (2x)

**Lysimachia:** The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams). *Lysimachia vulgaris* (family *Primulaceae*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called specifically Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. *Lythrum Salicaria* (family *Lythraceae*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called specifically Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife.

*lysimachon* (1x); *lysimachus* (2x)

## M

**Mace:** A spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

*mace* (1x); *maces* (1x); *macis* (1x)

**Maidenhair:** The name of certain ferns having fine hair-like stalks and delicate fronds.

*mayden hayr* (1x); *mayden bear* (1x)

**Mallow:** A common wild plant, *Malva sylvestris* (family *Malvaceae*), having hairy stems and leaves and deeply-cleft reddish-purple flowers; it is very mucilaginous.

*mallowes* (1x)

**Marigold:** A plant of the genus *Calendula* (family *Compositae*), especially *Calendula officinalis*, common in country gardens; it has some medicinal properties; its flowers were formerly made into a conserve, and are still sometimes used as a flavouring for soup, and to give a yellow colour to cheese.

*Maryegold* (2x)

**Marjoram:** Any plant of the genus *Origanum* (family *Labiatae*); especially *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram (common, field, grove marjoram), a common plant in limestone or chalky districts, and *Origanum Majorana*, sweet marjoram (marjoram gentle, English, fine, knotted marjoram), an aromatic herb used in cookery.

*maioram* (1x); *maiorame* (1x); *margeram* (1x); *marieram* (1x); *marierome* (1x)

**Marshmallow:** A shrubby herb, *Althea officinalis* (family *Malvaceae*), which grows near salt marshes, having ovate leaves, pale rose-coloured flowers, and a mucilaginous root.

*marshmallow* (1x)

**Masterwort:** The umbelliferous plant *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, formerly cultivated as a pot- herb, and used in medicine.

*masterwort* (1x)

**Mastic:** A gum or resin which exudes from the bark of *Pistacia Lentiscus* and some other trees. It is known in English commerce in the form of roundish, oblong or pear-shaped tears, transparent, and of a pale yellow or faint greenish tinge. Formerly much used in Medicine. Now used chiefly in the manufacture of varnish.

*masticke* (1x)

**Matrix:** The uterus or womb. Also occasionally used for ovary, especially with reference to oviparous animals.

*matrix* (1x)

**Mead:** A fermented beverage made of water and honey, malt, and yeast.

*meade* (1x); *meed* (1x); *meede* (1x)

**Meal:** The edible part of any grain or pulse ground to a powder.

*meale* (21x); *meales* (1x)

**Measle:** A disease in swine, produced by the scolex of the tapeworm; in later use, a similar disease in other animals.

*meselles* (1x)

**Melilot:** A plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*, especially *Melilotus officinalis* or Yellow Melilot, the dried flowers of which were formerly much used in making plasters, poultices, etc.

*mellilott* (2x)

**Mercury:** A Roman god of commerce, eloquence, travel, cunning, and theft who serves as messenger to the other gods.

*Mercurye* (1x)

**Mice:** The plural form of 'mouse'.

*myce* (1x)

**Milfoil:** The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*, frequent on roadsides, dry meadows, and waste ground, with tough greyish stem, finely-divided bipinnate leaves, and close flat clusters of flower-heads of a somewhat dull white, often varying to pink or crimson; sometimes used medicinally as a tonic.

*Milfoile* (1x); *milfoyle* (2x); *Milfoyle* (1x)

**Mint:** Any one of the aromatic labiate plants of the genus *Mentha*, especially *Mentha viridis*, Garden Mint or spearmint, well known in cookery.

*mynt* (1x); *mynte* (5x); *myntes* (1x)

**Monophillon:** Dodoens' English name for *Smilacina bifolia* (*Maianthemum bifolium*), a herb allied to the lily-of-the-valley, having a large solitary leaf springing from the root-stock, and two smaller alternate ones upon the flower-stalk.

*monophillon* (1x)

**Moth:** A small nocturnal lepidopterous insect of the genus *Tinea*, which breeds in cloth, furs, etc.

*mothés* (1x)

**Mouse-ear:** A plant of the genus *Cerastium*, somewhat resembling chickweed, especially *Cerastium vulgatum*, *Cerastium triviale*, and *Cerastium viscosum*; also applied to *Holosteum umbellatum*, a plant with flowers like chickweed.

*mouse eare* (1x)

**Mullein:** The common name of various species of the genus *Verbascum*, consisting of herbaceous plants with woolly leaves and an erect woolly raceme of yellow flowers.

*mulleyn* (7x)

**Mustard:** The name of several species of cruciferous plants forming the Linnaean genus *Sinapis*, but now included in the genus *Brassica*; especially *Brassica nigra*, the black (or brown) mustard, and *Brassica alba*, the white mustard.

*mustard* (2x)

**Mustard seed:** The seed of mustard.

*mustard seed* (1x); *musterd seed* (1x); *musterdseed* (1x)

## N

Ncep: A turnip.

*nep̄p* (1x)

Neezing: A sneeze.

*neesinge* (1x)

Nenuphar: A water-lily, especially the common white or yellow species. In early use frequently in oil, syrup, water of nenuphar.

*nenuphar* (1x)

Nettle: A plant of the genus *Urtica*, of which the commoner species (*Urtica dioica*, the Common or Great Nettle, and *Urtica urens*, the Small Nettle) grow profusely on waste ground, waysides, etc., and are noted for the stinging property of the leaf-hairs. The Greek, Italian, or Roman Nettle is *Urtica pilulifera*. With distinctive epithets the name of nettle is also given to a number of plants belonging to other genera, as blind, dea-, dead, deaf, red, white nettle; bee-, hedge-, hemp-, wood-nettle, which are treated under the first element or as main words.

*nettle* (2x); *nettles* (2x)

Nigella: A genus of ranunculaceous plants, having numerous black seeds, of which the Fennel-flower (*Nigella sativa*) is a common species; also, the seeds of this used for medicinal purposes.

*nigella* (1x); *Nigella* (81x)

Nightshade: A plant of the genus *Solanum*, especially *Solanum nigrum* (Black Nightshade), a herbaceous plant with ovate bluntly-toothed leaves, white flowers, and black poisonous berries, or *Solanum Dulcamara* (Woody Nightshade) with cordate or hastate leaves, purple flowers, and bright red berries.

*nightshade* (1x)

Nit: The egg of a louse or other insect parasitic on man or animals.

*nyttes* (1x)

Nostril: One of the two openings in the nose in man and most vertebrate animals; an opening serving a similar purpose in other forms of animal life.

*nosthrilles* (1x)

Nutmeg: A hard aromatic seed, of spheroidal form and about an inch in length, obtained from the fruit of an evergreen tree (*Myristica fragrans* or *officinalis*) indigenous to the Molucca and other East Indian islands, and largely used as a spice and in medicine.

*nutmiges* (2x); *nutmigg* (1x); *nutmigges* (1x); *nutmigs* (1x)

## O

Oak of Jerusalem: The herb *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, consisting of weeds allied to Wormwood. Also known as 'Oak of Cappadocia'.

*Oke of Ierusalem* (1x)

**Oak-tree:** Any of a genus (*Quercus*) of trees or shrubs of the beech family that produce acorns.

*oke tree* (1x)

**Obscurity:** The quality or condition of being obscure.

*obscuritie* (1x)

**Oculus Christi:** The plant *Inula*, so called by Pliny, *Columella*, and other Roman writers; identified by mediaeval herbalists with Elecampane. In general botany, the name of the large genus of *Compositae* to which the elecampane belongs.

*oculus Christi* (1x)

**Oil:** Any of numerous unctuous combustible substances that are liquid or can be liquefied easily on warming, are soluble in ether but not in water, and leave a greasy stain on paper or cloth.

*oile* (1x); *Oyle* (1x); *oyle* (28x)

**Ointment:** An unctuous preparation, of a soft consistence like that of butter, often mixed with some medicament, used chiefly for application to the skin, for medicinal purposes, or as a cosmetic.

*oyntmentes* (2x)

**Olive-oil:** The oil obtained from the pulp of olives.

*oyle olyue* (1x)

**Onion:** The edible rounded bulb of *Allium Cepa*, consisting of close concentric coats, and having a strong pungent flavour and smell due to a volatile oil which is destroyed by boiling.

*onyons* (3x); *Onyons* (1x)

**Orange:** The fruit of a tree, a large globose many-celled berry (*hesperidium*) with sub-acid juicy pulp, enclosed in a tough rind externally of a bright reddish yellow colour.

*Orenge* (1x); *orenges* (1x)

**Orchis:** The typical genus of *Orchidaceae* or Orchids, comprising terrestrial herbs of temperate regions, with tuberous root (having usually two tubers), and erect fleshy stem bearing a spike of flowers, usually purple or red, with spurred lip; any plant of this genus, or (popularly) of several other genera having similar characters.

*orchis* (4x)

**Origan:** Any of various aromatic mints (as wild marjoram).

*origan* (2x); *Origan* (1x)

**Orobus:** A herb of the genus so called, belonging to the family *Leguminosae* and now usually included in the genus *Lathyrus*. Usually Englished from Turner onward as bitter vetch, an appellation founded by Turner upon a passage in Galen; though the early herbalists admit that the identity of Galen's ὄροβος was unknown to them.

*orobus* (1x)

Osmund: A name formerly given to various ferns.

*osmunde* (1x)

Osyris: A genus of shrubs (family *Santalaceae*), of which the European species *Osyris alba* is a broom-like plant with narrow dry leaves, small perigynous flowers, and roundish drupes.

*osyris* (1x)

Outgrowing: A sprout; an outgrowth.

*outgrowinges* (1x)

Oxymel: A medicinal drink or syrup compounded of vinegar and honey, sometimes with other ingredients.

*oximell* (1x)

## P

Palsy: A disease of the nervous system, characterized by impairment or suspension of muscular action or sensation, especially of voluntary motion, and, in some forms, by involuntary tremors of the limbs; paralysis.

*palsie* (2x)

Parietary: The herb Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*). A low bushy plant with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as pellitory of the wall. Also extended to the whole genus *Parietaria*.

*parietarye* (1x); *parietorie* (1x); *Parietorie* (1x)

Parsley: A European biennial herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) of the carrot family widely grown for its finely dissected curly or flat leaves which are used as an herb or garnish.

*parselye* (1x)

Parsnip: A biennial umbelliferous plant (*Pastinaca sativa*), a native of Europe and part of Asia, having pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a pale-yellow root which in the cultivated variety is fleshy, sweet, and nutritious, and has been used from ancient times as a culinary vegetable; a kind of beer and a wine are also locally made from it.

*parsnep* (1x); *parsnip* (1x)

Pearl: The pupil of the eye.

*pearle* (1x)

Pellamountain: A name of Wild Thyme.

*pellamountayn* (1x)

Pellitory: A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, the *Pyrethrum* of the ancients, and peletre, pelleter of Middle English, called distinctively pellitory of Spain, a native of Barbary, the root of which has a very pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a local irritant and salivant and as a remedy for toothache.

*pellitorie* (1x); *pellitory of spayn* (1x); *pellitorye of Spayn* (1x)

**Pennyroyal**: A species of mint (*Mentha Pulegium*), with small leaves and prostrate habit; formerly much cultivated and esteemed for its supposed medicinal virtues.

*penyroyall* (3x); *penyeryall* (1x); *penyriall* (2x); *penyroyall* (1x)

**Peony**: A plant (or flower) of the genus *Paeonia* (family *Ranunculaceae*), comprising stout herbs, or rarely shrubs, with large handsome globular flowers of various shades of red and white, often becoming double under cultivation; especially the commonly cultivated *Paeonia officinalis*, a native of central Asia and southern Europe, with flowers usually dark red. The root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine, and the seeds also as a spice.

*peonye* (2x)

**Periwinkle**: The common name of plants of the genus *Vinca* (family *Apocynaceae*), especially of the two European species, *Vinca minor* and *Vinca major*, the Lesser and Greater Periwinkle, evergreen trailing sub-shrubs with light blue starry flowers, varying in *Vinca minor* with pure white.

*pervinckle* (5x)

**Pessary**: A medicated plug of wool, lint, etc., to be inserted in the neck of the womb, or other aperture of the body, for the cure of various ailments; a suppository.

*pessaries* (1x); *pessarye* (1x)

**Pestilence**: Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

*pestilence* (1x)

**Peucedanum**: A genus of Old-World tall branching herbs (family *Umbelliferae*) characterised by a conical stylopodium and solitary oil tubes.

*peucedanum* (1x)

**Phlegm**: The thick viscid fluid or semifluid substance secreted by the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory passages; mucus.

*fleam* (2x)

**Phthisic**: A wasting disease of the lungs; pulmonary consumption.

*pty sick* (1x)

**Pigeon**: Any of a widely distributed family (*Columbidae*, order *Columbiformes*) of birds with a stout body, rather short legs, and smooth and compact plumage.

*pygeons* (1x)

**Pill**: The covering or integument of a fruit; the shell, husk, rind, or skin.

*pill* (1x); *pylles* (1x)

**Pilosella**: A name given by the herbalists to two Composite plants with pilose or woolly leaves, viz. Great Pilosella, the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, and Small Pilosella, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

*pylosella* (1x)



**Pimpernel:** The common name of *Anagallis arvensis* (family *Primulaceae*), a small decumbent annual found in cornfields and waste ground, with smooth ovate opposite leaves, and bright scarlet flowers (varying with blue, and, more rarely, flesh-coloured or white) which close in cloudy or rainy weather (whence its rustic names poor man's weatherglass, shepherd's glass, etc.): distinctively called field or scarlet pimpernel. Hence extended to the whole genus.

*pimpynell* (1x); *pympernell* (7x); *pypminell* (1x)

**Plague:** A blow, a stroke; a wound.

*plague* (1x)

**Plantain:** A plant of the genus *Plantago*, especially the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*, a low herb with broad flat leaves spread out close to the ground, and close spikes of inconspicuous flowers, followed by dense cylindrical spikes of seeds.

*plantayn* (9x); *plantayne* (1x); *playntain* (1x)

**Plaster:** An external curative application, consisting of a solid or semi-solid substance spread upon a piece of muslin, skin, or some similar material, and of such nature as to be adhesive at the temperature of the body.

*plaister* (2x); *plaster* (1x); *playster* (1x)

**Pleurisy:** Inflammation of the pleura, with or without effusion of fluid (serum, pus, blood, etc.) into the pleural cavity; a disease characterized by pain in the chest or side, with fever, loss of appetite, etc.; usually caused by chill, or occurring as a complication of other diseases (scarlatina, rheumatic fever, phthisis, etc.).

*plurisie* (1x)

**Pock:** A pustule or spot of eruption in any eruptive disease, especially in small-pox.

*pockes* (1x)

**Pomegranate:** The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*, family *Myrtaceae*, a large roundish many-celled berry, with many seeds, each enveloped in a pleasantly acid juicy reddish pulp, enclosed in a tough leathery rind of a golden or orange colour tinged with red.

*pomegranet* (1x)

**Pondweed:** An aquatic herb that grows in ponds and still waters: specifically in Great Britain, the species of *Potamogeton*.

*pondweed* (1x)

**Pool-reed:** One of the tall straight stalks or stems formed by plants of the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo*.

*poole rede* (1x)

**Poultice:** A soft mass of some substance (as bread, meal, bran, linseed, various herbs, etc.), usually made with boiling water, and spread upon muslin, linen, or other material, applied to the skin to supply moisture or warmth, as an emollient for a sore or inflamed part, or as a counter-irritant (e.g. a mustard-poultice); a cataplasm.

*pultis* (1x)

**Powder**: Any solid matter in a state of minute subdivision; the mass of dry impalpable particles or granules produced by grinding, crushing, or disintegration of any solid substance.

*powder* (28x); *ponder* (2x)

**Press**: A machine that uses pressure to shape, flatten, squeeze, or stamp.

*presse* (1x)

**Ptisan**: Peeled or husked barley.

*ptysan* (1x)

**Purslane**: A low succulent herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed throughout tropical and warmer temperate regions, used in salads, and sometimes as a pot-herb, or for pickling.

*purcelane* (2x); *purslane* (1x)

**Pyrethrum**: Pellitory.

*pyrethre* (1x); *pyrethrum* (1x)

**Pyrola**: A genus of plants often viewed as a sub-order of the *Ericaceae*, consisting of smooth herbs, with running underground stems, evergreen usually entire and rounded leaves, and simple racemes of flowers; several of the species are known as wintergreen.

*pyrola* (1x)

## Q

**Quince**: The hard, acid, yellowish, pear-shaped fruit of a small tree (*Pyrus Cydonia*) belonging to the pear- family, used in cookery as a preserve or to flavour dishes of other fruits; the seeds are also employed in medicine and the arts.

*quynce* (1x)

## R

**Radish**: The fleshy, slightly pungent, root of a widely cultivated cruciferous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), commonly eaten raw as a relish or in salads.

*radish* (1x); *Radish* (1x)

**Rage**: Violent and uncontrolled anger.

*rage* (1x); *Rage* (1x)

**Raisin**: A cluster of grapes; a grape.

*raysons* (1x)

**Rape**: An annual or biennial yellow-flowered herb, a variety of *Brassica napus* or a closely related species, belonging to the family *Cruciferae*, widely cultivated in Europe, North America, and Japan and used as cattle fodder or the source of a seed yielding an edible oil; also known as cole or colesseed.

*rape* (1x)

**Rat:** A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Rattus*, especially *Rattus rattus*, the black rat, and *Rattus norvegicus*, the common grey, brown, or Norway rat.

*Rattes* (1x)

**Raving:** Wild or delirious talk or declamation.

*Ravinge* (1x)

**Reins:** The kidneys.

*Reynes* (1x)

**Rheum:** Watery matter secreted by the mucous glands or membranes, such as collects in or drops from the nose, eyes, and mouth, etc., and which, when abnormal, was supposed to cause disease; hence, an excessive or morbid 'defluxion' of any kind.

*reumes* (1x)

**Rift:** A chap or crack in the skin.

*riftes* (1x)

**Rind:** The bark of a tree or plant; sometimes, inner as contrasted with outer bark.

*ryndes* (1x)

**Roman Nettle:** Nettle.

*romayn nettle* (1x)

**Root:** The permanent underground stock of a plant from which the stems or leaves are periodically produced.

*roote* (9x); *rootes* (4x); *rote* (77x); *rotes* (13x); *rottes* (1x)

**Rose:** A well-known beautiful and fragrant flower which grows upon a shrub of the genus *Rosa*, usually of a red, white, or yellow colour, and widely cultivated throughout the world.

*rose* (1x); *roses* (15x); *Roses* (1x)

**Rosemary:** An evergreen shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), native to the south of Europe, the leaves of which have an agreeable fragrance, and have been much used in perfumery, and to some extent in medicine.

*Rose marye* (1x)

**Rue:** A perennial evergreen shrub of the genus *Ruta*, especially *Ruta graveolens*, having bitter, strong-scented leaves which were formerly much used for medicinal purposes.

*Rue* (10x); *rue* (6x)

**Running thyme:** A plant of the genus *Thymus*, comprising shrubby herbs with fragrant aromatic leaves, found chiefly in the Mediterranean region, especially *Thymus Serpyllum*, occurring on dry banks and pastures in Britain and throughout Europe.

*Renning tyme* (1x); *Renninge tyme* (1x)

**Ruptures:** The tearing apart of a tissue.

*ruptures* (1x)

Rye: The plant *Secale cereale*, which has some resemblance to wheat, but flourishes in poorer soils.

*Rye* (2x)

## S

Saffron: An orange-red product consisting of the dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus*. Now used chiefly for colouring confectionery, liquors, etc., and for flavouring; formerly extensively used in medicine as a cordial and sudorific.

*saffron* (3x); *Saffron* (3x)

Sage: A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *Salvia officinalis*, an aromatic culinary herb. Hence, the leaves of this plant used in Cookery. Sage, much esteemed formerly as a medicinal herb, is not now included in the British Pharmacopœia, but in domestic medicine is still used in the preparation of sage-tea.

*sage* (5x)

Saint Anthony's fire: Any of several inflammations or gangrenous conditions (such as erysipelas or ergotism) of the skin.

*Saint Anthonyes Fyre* (1x)

Saint-John's-wort: Any of a large genus (*Hypericum* of the family *Guttiferae*, the Saint-John's-wort family) of cosmopolitan herbs and shrubs with showy pentamerous yellow flowers.

*Saint Iohn wort* (2x); *Saint Iohns worte* (1x)

Salad: Any vegetable or herb used in a raw state as an article of food.

*sallade* (1x)

Saltpetre: A white crystalline substance having a saline taste; it is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is used medicinally.

*salt peter* (1x)

Sap: The vital juice or fluid which circulates in plants.

*sap* (1x)

Sarrasin consound: A herb to which healing virtues were attributed; the plant so called by the Romans is generally supposed to have been the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). But the mediæval herbalists distinguished three species, *Consolida major*, *media*, and *minor*, which they identified as the Comfrey, Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) respectively.

*saracyns consound* (1x); *Sarracyns consounde* (1x)

Satyriion: A name given to various kinds of Orchis.

*satyrion* (1x)

Sauce: Any preparation, usually liquid or soft, and often consisting of several ingredients, intended to be eaten as an appetizing accompaniment to some article of food.

*sauce* (1x)

**Savour:** Quality in relation to the sense of taste.

*savour* (1x)

**Saxifrage:** Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, especially *Saxifraga granulata* (White Meadow Saxifrage). The numerous species are mostly dwarf herbs with tufted foliage and panicles of white, yellow or red flowers; many root in the clefts of rocks. Also applied to related plants, as the genus *Chrysosplenium* (Golden Saxifrage), *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (Burnet or Rough Saxifrage) and *Pimpinella magna* (Great Saxifrage), *Silva pratensis* (Meadow or Pepper Saxifrage), the genus *Seseli* (Meadow Saxifrage).

*saxifrage* (8x); *Saxifraga* (1x)

**Scab:** Disease of the skin in which pustules or scales are formed.

*Scabbes* (1x); *scabs* (1x)

**Scabious:** Any of the herbaceous plants of the genus *Scabiosa*, formerly believed to be efficacious for the cure of certain skin-diseases.

*Scabious* (2x); *Scabius* (1x)

**Scalding:** The act of burning with hot fluid or steam. Also a scalded part.

*scalding* (1x); *scaldinge* (1x)

**Scent:** The smell.

*sent* (1x)

**Sciatica:** A disease characterized by pain in the great sciatic nerve and its branches.

*Sciatica* (1x); *sciatica* (1x)

**Scolopendrium:** A genus of ferns.

*Scolopendria* (1x)

**Scruple:** A unit of weight = 20 grains, 1 / 3 drachm, 1 / 24 oz.

*scruple* (1x)

**Scurf:** A morbid condition of the skin, especially of the head, characterized by the separation of branny scales, without inflammation.

*scurf* (1x)

**Scurviness:** The quality or condition of being 'scurvy'.

*scurvynes* (1x)

**Seed:** The ovules of a plant or plants.

*seed* (42x)

**Sengreen:** The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers and thick stem and leaves, the latter forming a dense rosette close to the root, which grows commonly on walls and the roofs of houses. Hence extended to all species of the genus *Sempervivum*.

*senegrene* (1x); *Senegrene* (1x); *Sengrene* (2x)

Senna: A shrub of the genus *Cassia*, native in tropical regions, bearing yellow flowers and flat greenish pods.

*sena* (1x); *Sena* (1x); *sene* (1x)

Senvy: The mustard plant.

*senye* (1x)

Serapias: Formerly, a book-name for various orchids, and for the dried roots of these as used in pharmacy. Now only used in botany as the name of an orchidaceous genus.

*Serapias* (1x)

Setwall: The root of the East Indian plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*, used as a drug; also the plant itself.

*setwall* (1x); *Setwall* (1x)

Shaking: Trembling.

*shaking* (1x)

Shavegrass: A plant of the genus *Equisetum*, especially *Equisetum hyemale*.

*shavegrasse* (1x)

Shepherd's purse: A common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursapastoris*, bearing pouch-like pods.

*shepard purse* (1x); *Shepard purse* (1x); *shepardes purse* (1x); *Shepardes purse* (1x)

Shortness: The quality or fact of being short in duration.

*shortnes* (1x)

Shrinking: Contraction and reduction in size or volume through the action of heat, cold, or moisture; the drawing up or withering (of sinews, etc.).

*shrinking* (1x)

Side: Either of the two lateral surfaces or parts of the trunk in persons or animals, extending between the shoulders and the hips.

*syde* (1x)

Sinew: A strong fibrous cord serving to connect a muscle with a bone or other part; a tendon.

*synewes* (3x)

Singing: A sound of musical character having its origin in the ears or head.

*singinge* (1x)

Skirret: A perennial umbelliferous plant, *Sium sisarum*, a species of water parsnip, formerly much cultivated in Europe for its esculent tubers; the root of this plant.

*Skyrrett* (1x)

Small-pox: The pox or pustules on the skin which form the most characteristic feature of the acute contagious disease sometimes called variola.

*small pockes* (1x)

**Smyrniun:** The umbelliferous plant alexanders (*Smyrniun Olusatrum*), called also Horse-parsley, formerly cultivated and eaten like celery.

*smirniun* (1x)

**Sore:** Bodily pain or suffering.

*sores* (4x)

**Sorrel:** One or other of certain small perennial plants belonging to the genus *Rumex*, characterized by a sour taste, and to some extent cultivated for culinary purposes; especially the common wild species, *Rumex acetosa*. Earlier botanical names are *Acedula* (also *Acidula*), *Acetosa*, and *Oxalis*.

*sorrell* (2x)

**Sorrel de boys:** Wood-sorrel, the common name of *Oxalis Acetosella*, a low-growing woodland plant having delicate trifoliate leaves and small white flowers streaked with purple, appearing in spring.

*Sorell de boys* (1x); *Sorell du boys* (1x)

**Southernwood:** A hardy deciduous shrub or plant, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, having a fragrant aromatic smell and a sour taste, originally native to the south of Europe, and formerly much cultivated for medicinal purposes.

*Sothernwood* (5x)

**Sow-thistle:** One or other of the species of *Sonchus*; a plant belonging to this genus, especially *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus asper*, common European weeds characterized by their sharply-toothed thistle-like leaves and milky juice.

*sowethistle* (1x); *Sowthistle* (1x)

**Spitting:** The action of ejecting some fluid from the mouth.

*spittinge* (1x)

**Spoonful:** As much as fills a spoon.

*sponefull* (3x)

**Stalk:** The main stem of a herbaceous plant, bearing the flowers and leaves.

*stalke* (1x); *stalkes* (1x)

**Starch:** A substance obtained from flour by removing some of its constituents, used in the form of a gummy liquid or paste made with water, to stiffen linen or cotton fabrics in the process of laundry-work, to give a finish to the surface of textile materials, to size paper, and for various other purposes. Also, the gummy liquid or paste made from this substance to prepare it for use.

*starcb* (1x)

**Stechados:** French Lavender, *Lavandula stœchas*.

*stechados* (2x); *Stechados* (1x)

**Stinking:** A foul, disgusting, or offensive smell.

*Stinking* (1x)

**Stock-gillyflower:** The plant *Matthiola incana*; so called as having a woody stem, in distinction from clove- gillyflower.

*stock gilfloures* (1x); *stocke gilfloures* (1x)

**Stonecrop:** The common name of *Sedum acre*, a herb with bright yellow flowers and small cylindrical fleshy sessile leaves, growing in masses on rocks, old walls, etc.

*stonecrop* (1x)

**Stopping:** Obstructed conditions of an organ.

*stopinges* (1x); *stopping* (2x); *stopinges* (2x); *Stoppinges* (1x)

**Strawberry:** The plant of the genus *Fragaria* which bears this fruit: a stemless herb with trifoliate leaves, white flowers, and slender runners which trail on the ground.

*strawbery* (1x); *strawberye* (2x)

**Succory:** The plant *Cichorium Intybus*, with bright blue flowers, found wild in England, especially by roadsides. Also, its leaves and roots used medicinally and as food.

*succory* (1x)

**Supper:** The last meal of the day.

*supper* (2x)

**Swelling:** Abnormal or morbid distension or enlargement of some bodily part or member.

*swelling* (1x); *swellinge* (1x); *swellinges* (4x)

**Swine:** Any of various stout-bodied short-legged omnivorous artiodactyl mammals (family *Suidae*) with a thick bristly skin and a long flexible snout.

*swynes* (1x)

**Swoon:** A partial or total loss of consciousness.

*sowne* (1x)

**Syrup:** A sweet thick liquid; esp. one consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in water (or other medium, e.g. the juices of fruits). Such a liquid medicated, or used as a vehicle for medicines.

*syrupe* (2x); *Syrupe* (2x)

**Syrup acetose:** Vinegar.

*syrupe acetosus* (1x)

## T

**Tansy:** An erect herbaceous plant, *Tanacetum vulgare*, growing about two feet high, with deeply cut and divided leaves, and terminal corymbs of yellow rayless button-like flowers; all parts of the plant have a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste. Formerly much used in medicine as



a stomachic, and in cookery. Also applied to other plants, especially the Silverweed or Goose-grass, *Potentilla anserina*, often distinguished as wild tansy and dog's or goose tansy.

*tansej* (8x)

**Tar:** A thick, viscid, black or dark-coloured, inflammable liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood (especially pine, fir, or larch), coal, or other organic substance; chemically, a mixture of hydrocarbons with resins, alcohols, and other compounds, having a heavy resinous or bituminous odour, and powerful antiseptic properties.

*tar* (1x)

**Temple:** The flattened region on each side of the (human) forehead.

*temples* (3x)

**Thorn:** Anything that causes pain, grief, or trouble.

*thornes* (1x)

**Thrill:** Nostril.

*thrill* (1x)

**Thyme:** A plant of the genus *Thymus*, comprising shrubby herbs with fragrant aromatic leaves, found chiefly in the Mediterranean region; especially *Thymus vulgaris* (Garden Thyme), a native of Spain and Italy, cultivated as a pot-herb, and *Thymus Serpyllum* (Wild Thyme), occurring on dry banks and pastures in Britain and throughout Europe.

*tyme* (6x); *Tyme* (4x)

**Toadflax:** A popular name of the European plant *Linaria vulgaris*; hence extended as a generic name to other species of *Linaria*, as Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Purple Toad-flax, *Linaria purpurea*, bastard toad-flax, a name for *Thesium linophyllum*, and the American genus *Comandra*.

*tode flax* (1x); *Todeflax* (1x)

**Toothache:** An ache or continuous pain in a tooth or the teeth.

*Toth ache* (1x); *tothach* (1x)

**Tormentil:** A low-growing herb, *Potentilla Tormentilla* (*Tormentilla repens*), of trailing habit, common on heaths and dry pastures, bearing small four-petalled yellow flowers, and having strongly astringent roots; in use from early times in medicine, and in tanning.

*tormentyll* (3x)

**Trefoil:** A plant of the genus *Trifolium*, having triple or trifoliate leaves; a clover: commonly applied to species or varieties other (especially smaller) than those cultivated under the name of 'clover'; often to the yellow-flowered *Trifolium minus*, and also to the similar *Medicago lupulina*.

*trefoyle* (1x)

**Trembling:** A fit or spell of involuntary shaking or quivering.

*trembling* (1x)

**Tumour:** An abnormal or morbid swelling or enlargement in any part of the body of an animal or plant; an excrescence; a tumefaction.

*tumours* (1x); *tumours* (1x)

**Turnip:** The fleshy, globular or spheroidal root of a biennial cruciferous plant, *Brassica Rapa*, having toothed, somewhat hairy leaves, and yellow flowers, cultivated from ancient times as a culinary vegetable, and for feeding sheep and cattle; also, the plant itself, of which the young shoots (turnip-tops) are frequently boiled as greens.

*turnep* (2x)

## U

**Ulcer:** An erosive solution of continuity in any external or internal surface of the body, forming an open sore attended with a secretion of pus or other morbid matter.

*ulcers* (3x)

**Ulysses:** Odysseus, a king of Ithaca and Greek leader in the Trojan War who after the war wanders 10 years before reaching home.

*ulisses* (1x)

**Urine:** The excrementitious fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys in man and the higher animals, stored in the bladder, and voided at intervals through the urethra.

*urine* (1x)

## V

**Ventosity:** The state of having the stomach or other part of the alimentary canal charged with wind; flatulency.

*ventosities* (1x)

**Venus:** The desire for sexual intercourse; indulgence of sexual desire; lust, venery.

*venus* (1x)

**Vernix:** Obsolete form of varnish, the resinous matter dissolved in some liquid and used for spreading over a surface in order to give this a hard, shining, transparent coat, by which it is made more durable or ornamental. In early use, dry resinous matter for making a solution of this kind.

*vernix* (2x)

**Veronica:** A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants (herbs or shrubs) having leafy stems and blue (rarely white or pink) flowers borne in racemes or spikes. Many species are indigenous to the British Isles and are commonly called Speedwell. Others are cultivated in gardens for their foliage and flowers.

*veronica* (3x)

Vervain: The common European and British herbaceous plant, *Verbena officinalis*, formerly much valued for its reputed medicinal properties. Also rarely, some other species of the genus *Verbena*, or the genus itself.

*Vervain* (1x); *vervayn* (2x); *vervayne* (1x); *verveyn* (2x)

Vessel: Any article designed to serve as a receptacle for a liquid or other substance, usually one of circular section and made of some durable material; especially a utensil of this nature in domestic use, employed in connexion with the preparation or serving of food or drink, and usually of a size suitable for carrying by hand.

*vessell* (1x)

Vinegar: A liquid (consisting of acetic acid in a dilute form) produced by the acetous fermentation of wine and some other alcoholic liquors or special compounds and employed either pure or with various admixtures in the preparation of food (or as a relish to this) and in the arts, etc.

*vinegar* (2x); *vineger* (27x); *vyneger* (3x)

Violet: A plant or flower of the genus *Viola*, especially *Viola odorata*, the sweet-smelling violet, growing wild, and cultivated in gardens; the flowers are usually purplish blue, mauve, or white.

*violettes* (2x); *vyolett* (1x); *vyolettes* (3x); *Vyolettes* (1x)

## W

Wallflower: A plant of the genus *Cheiranthus*, especially *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, growing wild on old walls, on rocks, in quarries, etc., and cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers (normally yellow or orange, though other colours are produced by cultivation).

*wall floures* (2x)

Waterspike: A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*; pondweed.

*water spike* (1x)

Wax: A substance (also distinctively called beeswax) produced by bees, and used by them as the material of the honeycomb. It is a secretion of special glands in the abdomen, mixed with the secretion of the salivary glands in the process of mastication; when slightly warmed it is readily moulded into any shape, and when heated to about 150 melts into a liquid; in its natural state it is of a bright yellow colour.

*wax* (3x); *waxe* (2x)

Wheat: The grain of a cereal, furnishing a meal or flour which constitutes the chief breadstuff in temperate countries.

*wheat* (3x); *Wheat* (1x)

Whort: Bilberry.

*whortes* (1x)

Wildfire: A composition of highly inflammable substances, readily ignited and very difficult to extinguish.

*wild fire* (1x); *wild fyre* (1x); *wildfyre* (2x)

Willow: Any of a genus (*Salix* of the family *Salicaceae*, the willow family) of trees and shrubs bearing catkins of apetalous flowers and including forms of value for wood, osiers, or tanbark and a few ornamentals.

*willow* (3x)

Windiness: Flatulence.

*windynges* (1x); *wyndynes* (1x)

Witching: The use or practice of witchcraft.

*witchinge* (1x)

Wythie: A slender flexible branch or twig.

*wythie* (1x)

Woodbine: A name for various plants of a climbing habit; in early use, convolvulus and ivy; now chiefly (U.S.) the Virginia Creeper *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, and the West Indian *Ipomoea tuberosa* (Spanish Woodbine).

*wodbinde* (1x)

Worm: Any animal that creeps or crawls; a reptile; an insect.

*wormes* (4x)

Wormwood: The plant *Artemisia Absinthium*, proverbial for its bitter taste. The leaves and tops are used in medicine as a tonic and vermifuge, and for making vermouth and absinthe; formerly also to protect clothes and bedding from moths and fleas, and in brewing ale.

*wormwod* (6x); *Wormwod* (1x); *wormwodd* (1x); *wormwodde* (1x)

Wound: A hurt caused by the laceration or separation of the tissues of the body by a hard or sharp instrument, a bullet, etc.

*wounde* (1x); *woundes* (7x)