

BOOK THREE: ROOTS

In the previous books, most loving Areius, we have talked of spices, ointments, oils, trees and their fruits, of *lacrymae* [resins], as well as living creatures, grains, vegetables, and herbs possessing sharpness; but in this the third book we will set out an account of roots, juices, herbs, and seeds — suitable both for common use and for medications.

3-1. AGARICON

SUGGESTED: *Fomes officinalis*, *Polyphorus officinalis*,
Boletus purgans, *Polyphorus igniarius*, *Boletus laricis*,
Ungulina officinalis — Agaric
 [other usage] *Agaricus aurantiacus* — Orange Mushroom
Agaricus campestris — Common Mushroom

Agaricum is said to be a root similar to *silphium* [3-94], not thick on the outside like *silphium*, but all thin. Some of it is male and some female, of which the female excels, having straight veins within, but the male is round and grows the same on all sides. In taste both are the same, tasting sweet indeed at first; after dissolving it grows bitter. It grows in Agaria in the Sarmatian (country). Some say it is the root of a tree, some that it grows in the stocks of trees that are rotten, like mushrooms. It also grows in Galatia in Asia, and in Cilicia on the cedars but this is brittle and weak. As for the properties of it: it is astringent and warming, good for griping, indigestion, hernias, and falls from on high. Twenty grains is given with honeyed wine to those not feverish, but it is given in honey and water to the feverish. For liver ailments, asthma, jaundice, dysentery, nephritis, dysuria, womb constriction, and sickly looks a teaspoonful is given. To those with tuberculosis of the lungs it is given with *passum* [raisin wine]; and to the splenic with vinegar and honey. For gastritis it is given as it is, chewed and swallowed down without moisture poured on it. In a similar way it is given for acidic vomiting. Thirty grains (taken with water) stops the

throwing-up of blood. An equal amount (taken with vinegar and honey) is good for sore hips, sore joints, and epilepsy. It encourages the menstrual flow, and the same weight is effectively given to women with a suffocated womb. It dissolves shivering, given before a fever fit. A teaspoonful or two (taken as a drink with honey and water) purges the bowels. It is an antidote for poison taken with one teaspoonful of diluted wine; and thirty grains (taken as a drink with wine) helps the strikes and bites of snakes. Finally, it is good for all internal disorders, given according to strength and age — to some with water, to others with wine, and to others with vinegar and honey, or honey and water.

3-2. RA

SUGGESTED: *Rabarabo* [Italian], *Rheum officinale*
— Wild Rhubarb
Rheum rhaponticum — Rhapontic, Pie Rhubarb,
Garden Rhubarb

the leaves are POISONOUS

R*ha* grows in places beyond the Bosphorus, from where it is brought. The root is outwardly black, similar to centaury the larger, yet smaller and redder within. It is without smell, loose, somewhat light, but the best is not wormeaten, and is slimy to the taste with a weak astringency. Chewed, it is pale and somewhat similar to saffron in colour.

It is good (taken in a drink) for gaseousness, weakness of the stomach, all types of suffering, convulsions, spleen, liver ailments, inflammation in the kidneys, griping and disorders of the bladder and chest, matters related to hypochondria [indigestion with nervous disorder], afflictions around the womb, sciatica, spitting up blood, asthma, rickets, dysentery, abdominal cavity afflictions, flows of fevers, and bites from poisonous beasts. You must give it as you do agaric [above] for every disorder — allowing the same amounts with liquids, using it with honeyed wine to those not feverish, but to the feverish give it with honey and water; for tuberculosis with *passum* [raisin wine]; to the splenetic with vinegar and honey; for gastritis chewed as it is and swallowed down (no moisture taken with it). It takes away bruises and

Gentiana.
Engian.

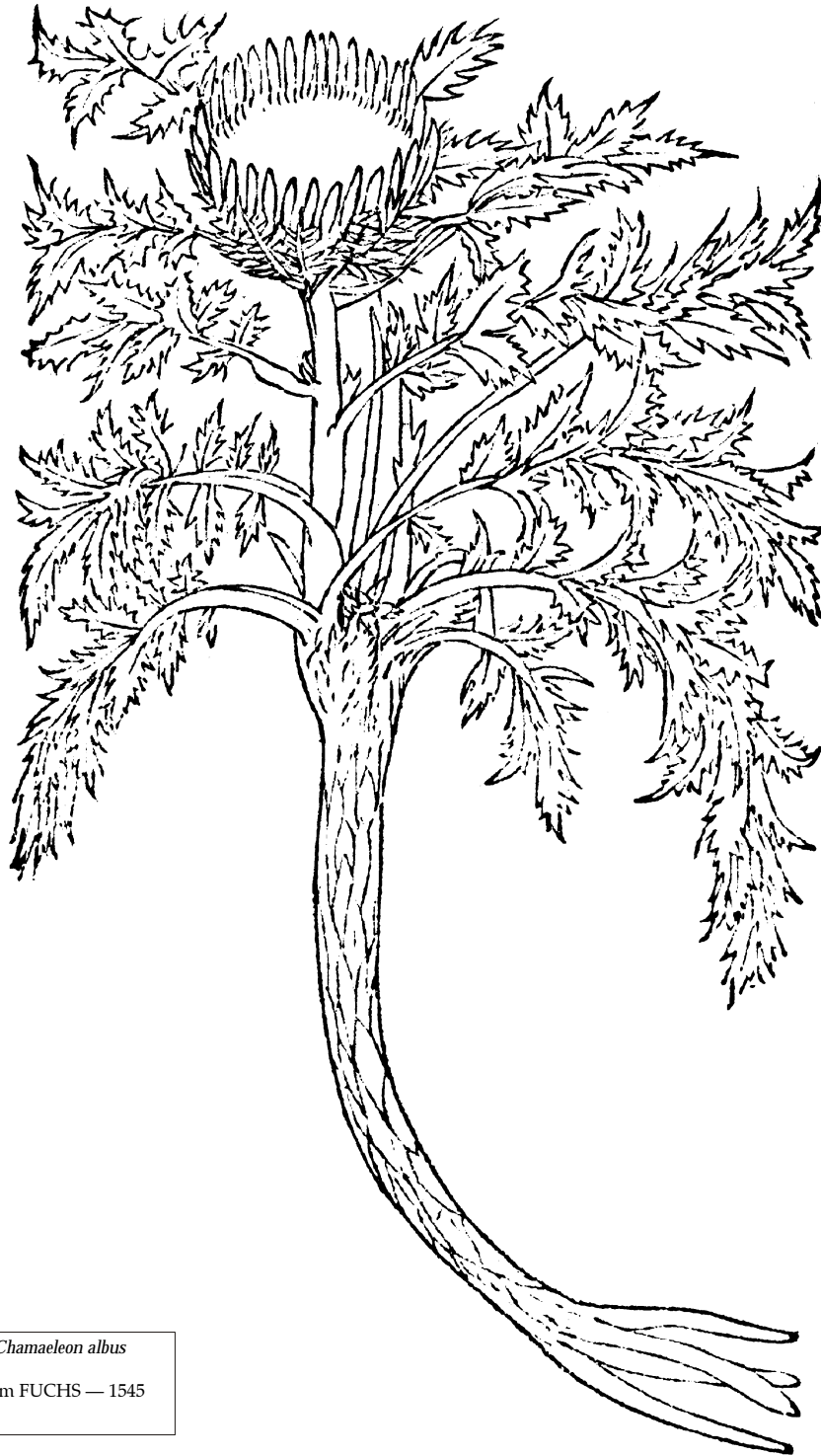
III



Gentiana
from FUCHS — 1545

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Chamaeleon albus.
Eberwurtz.



Chamaeleon albus
from FUCHS — 1545

lichen [papular skin disease] rubbed on with vinegar, and it dissipates obstinate inflammations applied with water. The chief strength of it is astringency with some heating. It is also called *ria*, the Romans call it *rha ponticum*, and it is also called *reon*.

3-3. GENTIANE

SUGGESTED: *Gentiana* [Fuchs], *Gentiana lutea* [Linnaeus],
Asterias lutea, *Sweertia lutea* — Yellow Gentian

most bitter plant material known

G*entiana* seems indeed first to have been found by Gentius the king of the Illyrians from whom it took its surname. The leaves are similar to *carya* [1-178] or plantain at the root, somewhat reddish, but those on the middle stalk and especially those around the top are a little jagged. The stalk is empty, smooth, the thickness of a finger, two feet high, divided by joints, surrounded with leaves at bigger distances; and with broad fruit in cups, light, chaffed, like *sphondylium* [3-90]. The long root is similar to *aristolochia* [3-4, 3-5, 3-6] — longer, thick and bitter. It grows on the highest peaks of mountains and in shady watery places. Two teaspoonfuls of the root are warming and astringent, and (taken as a drink with pepper, rice and wine) it helps those bitten by venomous creatures. A teaspoonful of extracted juice is good for disorders of the sides, falls from heights, hernia, and convulsions. It also helps liver ailments and gastritis taken as a drink with water. The root — especially the juice — applied as a suppository, is an abortifacient. It is a wound herb applied like *lycium* [1-132], a medicine for deep ulcers, and an ointment for inflamed eyes. The juice is mixed into the sharper sort of eye salves or suppositories in place of *meconium* [4-65]. The root cleans vitiliginous [form of leprosy]. It is juiced by being bruised and steeped in water for five days, then afterwards boiled in the water until the roots appear on top. When the water is cold it is strained through a linen cloth, boiled until it becomes like honey in consistency, and stored in a ceramic jar. It is also called *centaurea radix*, *aloe gallica*, *narce*, or *chironium*, the Trojans call it *aloitis*, the Romans, *gentiana*, others, *cicendia*, or *cyminalis*.

3-4. ARISTOLOCHIA STROGGOLE

SUGGESTED: *Pistolochia* [Fuchs], *Fumaria bulbosa* [Bauhin, Linnaeus], *Corydalis cava* [in Sprague] — Fumitory

A*ristolochia* is called this because it is thought to help women in childbirth exceedingly well. The round type is called female; it has leaves similar to *cissus* — sweet smelling, with sharpness, somewhat round, tender, with many shoots on one root. The branches are very long, the white flowers are similar to little hats, and the red (part) in them has a bad scent.

3-5. ARISTOLOCHIA MAKRA

SUGGESTED: *Aristolochia pistolochia* — Birthwort

POISONOUS

The long *aristolochia* is called male and *dactylitis*, with leaves somewhat longer than the round *aristolochia*, slender branches of about twenty centimetres length, and purple flowers with a bad scent. These, withering, become similar to a pear. The root of the round *aristolochia* is like a turnip, but the root of the long kind is the thickness of a finger, being twenty centimetres long or more. Both of them are mostly of wood colour, bitter to taste, and poisonous. It is also called *melocarpum*, or *teuxinon*, and the Romans call it *herba aristolochia*.

3-6. ARISTOLOCHIA KLEMATITIS

SUGGESTED: *Aristolochia rotunda* [Fuchs], *Aristolochia longa* [Fuchs, Brunfels], *Aristolochia clematitis* [Linnaeus, Bauhin] — Round Aristoloch, Apple of Earth, Common Birthwort

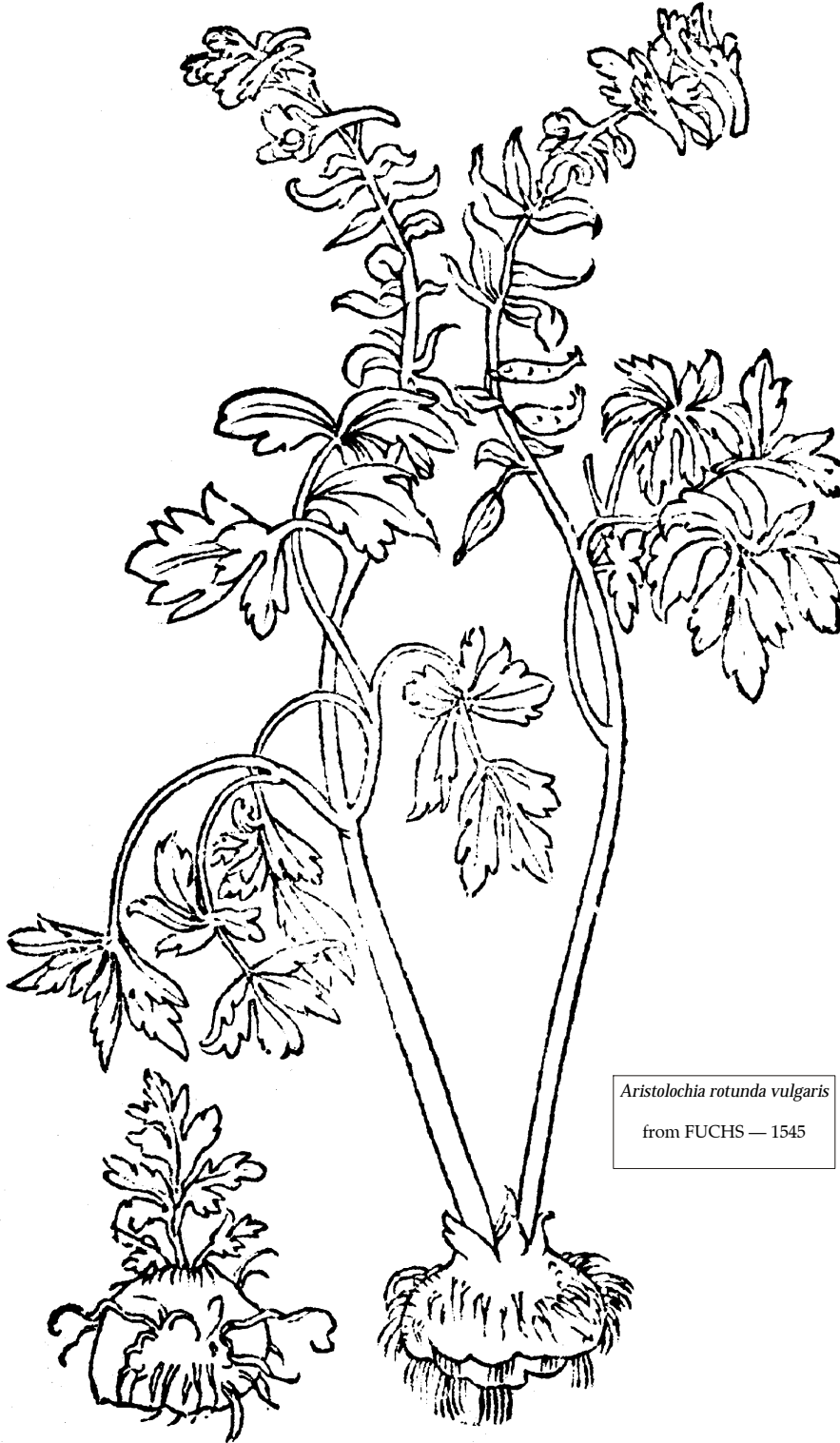
POISONOUS

There is also a third long type which is called *clematitis*, with slender branches full of somewhat long leaves similar to the smaller *sempervivum* [4-89, 4-90, 4-91]. The flowers are similar to rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98], bright yellow, in a terminal flattened inflorescence. The roots are longer, slender, with a thick bark and an aromatic smell. The ointment makers use them effectively for thickening



Aristolochia clematitidis
after HEYNS — 1888

Aristolochia rotunda vulgaris. 51
Holwurz.



Aristolochia rotunda vulgaris
from FUCHS — 1545

ointments. One teaspoonful of the round one (taken in a drink with wine, and also applied) is indeed good for poisons, but the long one is given for poisons of snakes and deadly poisons. Taken in a drink with pepper and myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116] it puts out all remaining bodily wastes and the menstrual flow, and is an abortifacient. Applied in a pessary it does the same, and the round is effective for the things we have mentioned. Moreover, taken as a drink with water, it helps asthma, rickets, chills, the spleen, hernias, convulsions, and pains of the side. Applied, it extracts splinters and prickles, and takes off scales on bones. With iris and honey it emarginates [removes the edge of] rotten ulcers, and cleans foul ulcers and fills up their hollows. It also cleans gums and teeth. It is thought that all *clematitis* is good for these things. Yet this has less strength than those previously mentioned. It grows in mountainous or warm, level places or else in rough, rocky places. It is good for a serious fever, only let the one with the fever inhale the smoke over coals and the fever will stop. Applied, it heals wounds. With the seed of *dracunculus* [2-196b] and honey it helps malignancies in the nostrils. Boiled with oil or swine grease and rubbed on it cures chills. (Crateuas the Herbalist and Gallus have said the same and that it is good for the gouty). It is called *arariza*, *melecaprum*, *ephesia*, *lestitis*, *pyxionyx*, *dardanus*, or *iontitis* by some. The Gauls call it *theximon*, the Egyptians, *sophoeth*, the Sicilians, *chamaelum*, the Italians, *terrae malum*, and the Dacians call it *absinthium rusticum*.

3-7. GLUKORIZA

SUGGESTED: *Glycyrrhiza*, *Liquortia* [Fuchs],
Glycyrrhiza glabra [Linnaeus], *Glycyrrhiza laevis*,
Liquortia officinalis — Liquorice Plant

G*lycyrrhiza* grows abundantly in Cappadocia and Pontus. It is a little shrub, the branches two feet high, around which the leaves grow thickly like *lentiscum* [1-90], thick and clammy to the touch. The flower is similar to hyacinth; the fruit, the size of the berries of the plane tree but sharper, with pods like lentil, red and small. The roots are long, the colour of wood, similar to those of gentian, somewhat bitter and sweetish. They are

juiced like *lycium* [1-132]. This juice is good for sharpness of the arteries but it must be put under the tongue to let it melt. It is good similarly for burning of the stomach, disorders in the chest and liver, parasitic skin diseases, and bladder or kidney disorders. Taken with a drink of *passum* [raisin wine] and melted in the mouth it quenches thirst. Rubbed on, it heals wounds; and chewed, it is good for the stomach. A decoction of the new roots is good for the same things. The dry root pounded into small pieces is fit for sprinkling on *pterygium* [membrane on eye]. It is also called *pontica*, *glyceraton*, *symphyton*, *leontica*, *glycyphyton*, *scythion*, *adipson*, *sylithra*, *libthestasos*, *homoenomoea*, or *peenthaomoeos*, and the Latins call it *dulcis radix*.

3-8. KENTAURION MAKRON

SUGGESTED: *Cyanus*, *Flos frumentorum* [Fuchs],
Cyanus sylvestris [Brunfels], *Cyanus segetum* [Bauhin],
Centaurea cyanus [Linnaeus] — Bachelor's Button



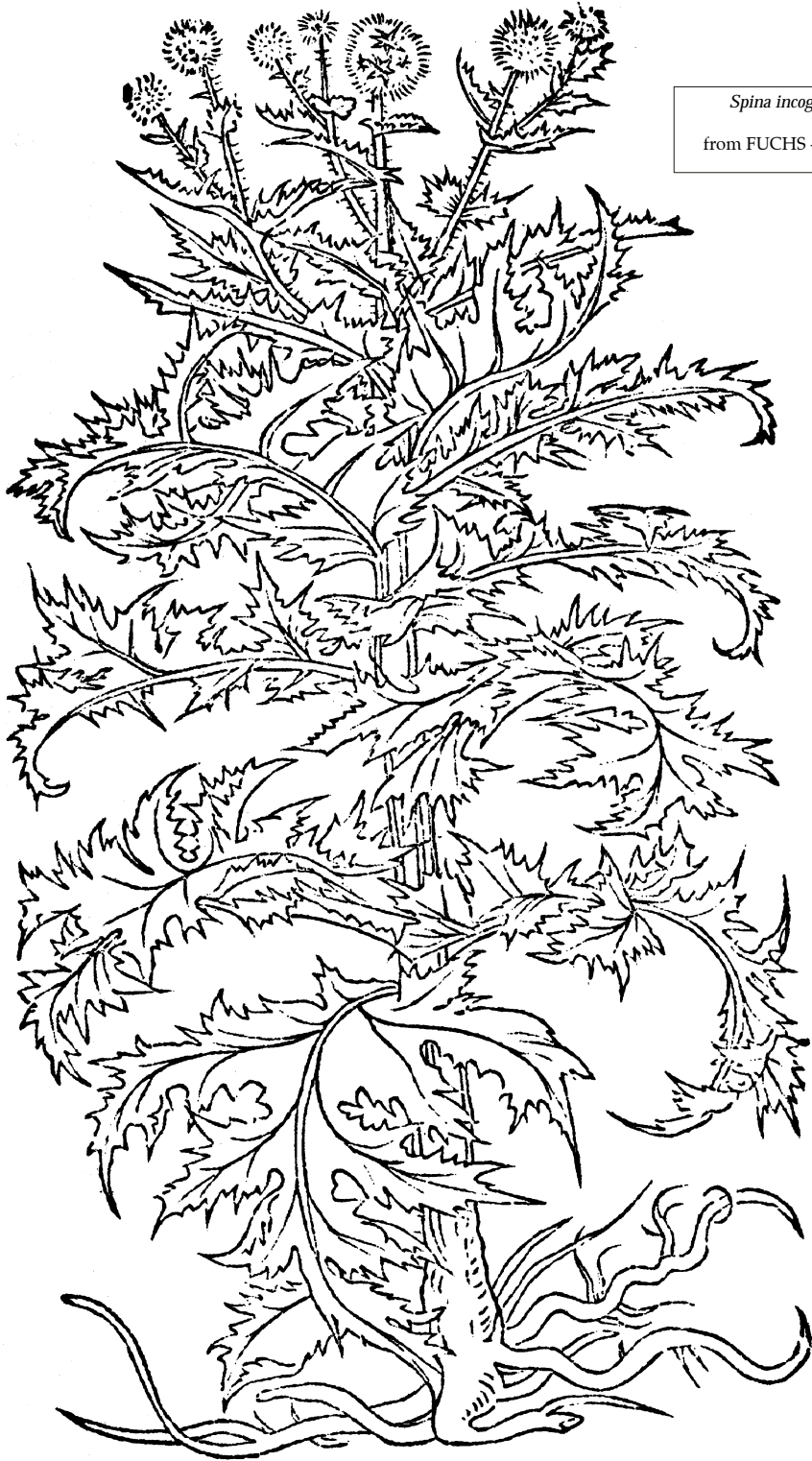
Centaurea cyanus
 after WINKLER — 1891

Centaury the great has leaves similar to the *carya* [1-178], somewhat long, green in colour (like those of *brassica*), the circumference of them cut-in like a saw. It has a stalk two or three feet high like *lapathum* [2-140] with many shoots from the root. On top are heads like poppy somewhat large in circumference. The flowers are azure [blue], and the seed similar to *cnicus* [4-119, 4-190] (laid as it were) in downy flowers. The root is thick, sound, heavy, about two feet long, full of juice, sharp, with a certain astringency and sweetness, inclining to red. It loves a rich soil open to the sun, woods and hillocks. It is abundant in Lycia, Peloponnesse, Helis, Arcadia, Messenia, Pholoe, Lycia, and around Smyrna. The root is good with wine for hernia, convulsions, pleurisy, difficulty with breathing, old coughs, bloodspitters and those without fevers. For the feverish, two teaspoonfuls of the root is given, pounded into small pieces with water. Similarly it is given for griping and sores of the vulva. It expels the menstrual flow and is an abortifacient, shaved into the form of a suppository and applied to the vulva. The juice does the same things. Pounded whilst moist, it is good for wounds. When dry it is first steeped and then pounded. It draws together,

Spina incognita.
Schwartz Gartendistel.

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Spina incognita
from FUCHS — 1545



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Aristolochia longa,
Lang Solwurz.



Aristolochia longa
from FUCHS — 1545

heals, and joins together flesh that is pale and flaccid, if you pound it and boil it. In Lycia they juice it and use it like *lycium* [1-132]. It is called *panacea* [heal-all] because it soothes all sores from inflammation and strong blows. Used in suppositories it soothes slow and painful urination, and helps those with stones [kidney, urinary]. It is gathered when the sun is about to rise, in a clear season, when everything is at its peak.

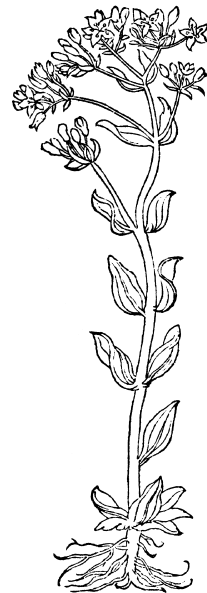
It is also called *narce*, *limnesion*, *marone*, *pelethronion*, *chironias* or *limnestis*, the Magi call it blood of Hercules; the Romans call it *ferum*, *uvifera*, or *fel terrae*.

3-9. KENTAURION MIKRON

SUGGESTED: *Centaurium minus* [Fuchs, Bauhin],
Centaurea verutum *Erythraea centaurium*,
Chironia centaurium, *Gentiana centaurium* [Linnaeus],
Centaurium erythraea — Lesser Centaury, Common Centaury,
 Feverwort, Centaury, Earthgall, Dwarf Centaury

The little centaury is a herb similar to *hypericum* [3-171] or *origanum*, with a stalk over twenty centimetres high that has corners. The flowers are similar to those of *lychnis* [3-114, 3-115], a faint Phoenician [reddish] purple. The leaves are small, very long, like rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98]. The seed is similar to wheat, the root small, miserable and smooth. Pounded while still green and applied it seals wounds, and purges old ulcers and brings them to a scar. Boiled and swallowed down, it expels bile and thick fluids through the bowels. A decoction of it is a fit suppository for sciatica, drawing out blood and easing pain. The juice is good for eye medicines with honey, cleaning away things that darken the pupils. In a pessary it extracts the menstrual flow and is an abortifacient. Taken as a drink it is equally good for disorders of the strength. The herb is juiced; first it is gathered when full of seed and steeped in water for five days, afterwards it is boiled until it floats above the water. Afterwards the cooled herb is pressed and strained through a linen cloth, and boiled again to the consistency of honey. Some beat it (green and full of seed) then press out the juice and throw it into an unglazed ceramic jar. They stir it about in the sun, moving it continuously with a stick, and repeatedly scraping away pieces that hang out. They mix it with

Centaurium minus.
 Klein Taufengulden.

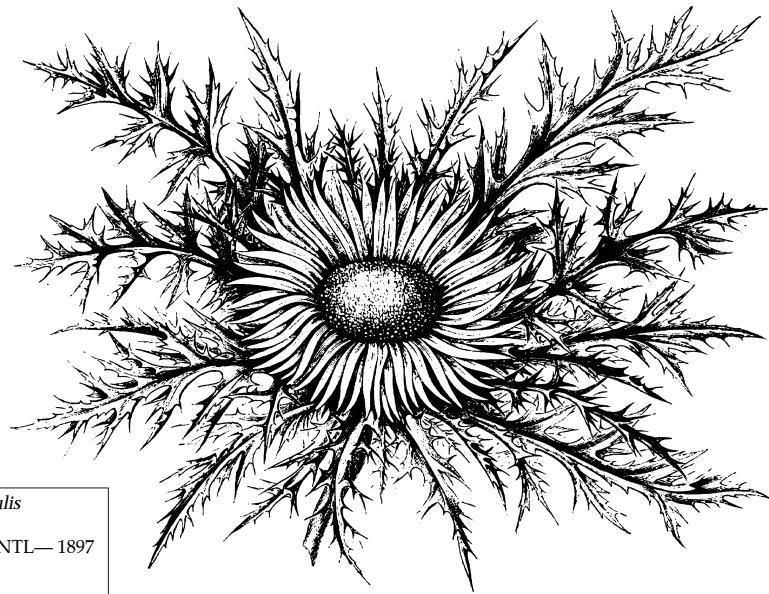


Centaurium minus
 from FUCHS — 1545

moist juice and cover it carefully at night, for dew prevents the thickening of moist juices. Centaury is good for inflammation and bruises from strikes, helps women troubled with motherhood [pregnancy], and eases the pain of slow, painful urination and [urinary] stones. Gather the herb in the spring at sunrise.

Many of the dry roots or herbs that are juiced are prepared by boiling (like gentian). Juices pressed out of moist barks, roots, or herbs are stirred around in the sun (as previously mentioned) — including *thapsia* [4-157], *mandragora* [mandrake], unripe grapes, and similar things. *Lycium* [1-132], wormwood [3-26], hypocistis [1-127] and herbs similar to these are boiled and stirred around as previously mentioned.

Centaury is also called *limnesion*, *helleborites*, or *amaranton*, the Magi call it the blood of Hercules, the Romans, *febrifuga*, some, *herba multiradix*, the Dacians, *tulbela*; and it is also called *limnaion* because it loves moist places.



Carlina acaulis
from ENGLER-PRANTL— 1897

ROOTS OF AKANTHODA or PRICKLY PLANTS

3-10. CHAMAILEON LEUKOS

SUGGESTED: *Chamaeleon albus* [Fuchs, Brunfels],
Carlina caulescens [Bauhin], *Carlina acaulis* [Linnaeus]
— Stemless Carline Thistle
[other usage] *Carlina gummifera*, *Atractylis gummifera*
— White Chamoeleon

White *chamaeleon* is called *ixia* because in some places viscous matter is found at the roots of it which women use instead of mastic [1-89, 1-90]. It has leaves similar to *silybum* [4-159] or *carduus nutans* [musk thistle] but rougher, sharper, and stronger than the black *chamaeleon* [below]. It does not have a stalk but out of the middle puts out a prickle similar to that of the sea urchin or *cinara*. The flowers are a purple colour, like hairs, flying away in down, with seed similar to *cnicus* [4-119, 4-190]. The root is thick in fertile hills but in the mountains it is more slender, white at the bottom, somewhat aromatic, with a strong sweet taste. An *acetabulum* [vinegar cruet] of this (taken in a drink) expels broadworms. It is taken in hard wine with a decoction of origanum. For dropsy a teaspoonful is given with wine to ease them. A decoction is taken in a drink for frequent painful urination. Taken as a drink with wine it is an antidote to poison. Kneaded with polenta then diluted with water and oil it kills dogs, swine, and mice. It is also called *chrysisceptrum*, or *ixia*; the Romans call it *carduus nutans varius*, the Egyptians, *epher*, and some, *eptosephim*.

3-11. CHAMAILEON MELAS

SUGGESTED: *Chamaeleon niger*, *Spina incognita* [Fuchs],
Carduus sphaerocephalus [Bauhin], *Echinops sphaerocephalus*
 [Linnaeus] — Globe Thistle
 [other usage] *Cardopatium corymbosum*,
Carthamus corymbosum, *Brotera corymbosa*
 — Black Chamoeleon

Black *chamaeleon* has leaves similar to *scolymus hispanicus*, yet they are smaller, thinner and distinguished with red. It sends out a stalk the thickness of a finger, twenty centimetres high, somewhat red, with a tuft and prickly flowers — small, similar to hyacinth, variously-coloured. The root is thick, black, compact and sometimes eaten-into. When cut it is a pale yellow, and is biting when chewed. It grows in dry rocky grounds and places bordering the sea. The root (pounded into small pieces) is mixed with a little cobblers' ink, cedar oil and swines' grease, and used to remove parasitic skin diseases. It cleans away *lichen* [papular skin disease], boiled with vinegar and rubbed on (with the addition of sulphur and bitumen). It is used as a mouthwash, and a decoction of it soothes toothache. Wrapped in same amount of pepper and wax it helps pained teeth. Teeth are preserved if it is boiled with vinegar and poured on them. Conveyed warm through a quill [straw] it breaks a sore tooth. It cleans away *vitiliginis* [form of leprosy] and sunburn, is mixed with ripening medicines, and applied, heals spreading wild ulcers, destroying them. It is called *chamaeleon* because of the various colours of the leaves. For these vary, differing according to the place, often green, pale, azure-coloured [blue], or red. It is also called *pancarpon*, *ulophonum*, *ixia*, *cynomachon*, *ocimoides*, *cnidium coccum*, or *cynoxylon*; the Latins call it *carduus nutans niger*, some, *vernilago*, and the Egyptians, *sobel*.

3-12. KROKODEILION

SUGGESTED: *Carthamus lanatus*, *Centaurea crocodylium*
 — Blush-flowered Centaury

C*rocodylium* is similar to black *chamaeleon* [above] but it grows in woody places. It has a long root — light,

somewhat broad, with a sharp smell, like *nasturtium* [2-185]. The root warmed in water and taken as a drink is able to drive out quantities blood through the nostrils. It is given to the splenetic evidently helping them. The seed of it (round and double like a buckler [shield]) is diuretic.

3-13. DIPSAKON

SUGGESTED: *Dipsacus albus*, *Cardo fullonum*,
Carduus fullonius [Fuchs], *Dipsacus sativus* [Bauhin],
Dipsacus fullonum — Fullers' Teazle, Draper's Teazle
Dipsacus sylvestris — Wild Teazle, Shepherd's Rod,
Barber's Brushes

D*ipsacus* is also a prickly plant. It has a high stalk full of prickles, with leaves enclosing the stalk similar to lettuce, two at every knot, tall and prickly, having (as it were) some prickly bladders on the middle of the back both within and without, and hollow places around the two (joining) parts of the leaves so that it gathers water from the dew and showers (which is how it got its name). On the top of the stalk at every shoot there is one head similar to a hedgehog, somewhat long and prickly. Dried it turns white, but the head (divided) has small worms around the middle of the pith. The root of this (boiled with wine and pounded until the thickness of a wax ointment) is put in to heal cracks and fistulas in the perineum. The medicine must be stored in a brass box. They say that it is a cure for protruding and hanging warts. The worms from the heads (bound up in a purse and hanged around the neck or the arm) are said to cure those who have fevers with recurrent paroxysms. It is also called *crocodilium*, *chamaeleon*, or *onocardium*, some call it the bath of Venus, the Romans call it the lip of Venus, some, the thistle of Venus, the Egyptians, *seseneor*, some, *chir*, or *meleta*, and the Dacians, *sciare*.

3-14. AKANTHA LEUKE

SUGGESTED: *Spina alba sylvestris* [Fuchs],
Onopordium acanthum [Linnaeus] — Cotton Thistle,
Scotch Thistle

A*cantha leuke* grows on mountains and in woody places. It has leaves similar to white *chamaeleon* [3-10] but narrower, whiter, somewhat rough and prickly. The stalk is over two feet (high), the thickness of the great finger or rather more, a pale white, empty within. On the top of it there is a prickly head similar to a sea urchin, but smaller and somewhat long. The flowers are purple, in which is the seed like that of *cnicus* [4-119, 4-190] but rounder. The root (taken in a drink) is good for bloodspitters, gastritis, and the abdominal cavity, and it encourages urine. It is laid on oedema, and a decoction of this as a mouth rinse is good for toothache. The seed (taken in a drink) helps convulsed children, and those bitten by snakes. They say that worn as an amulet (by itself) it drives away poisonous creatures. It is also called wild *cinara*, *donacitis*, or *erysisceptron*, and the Romans call it *spina regia*, or *carduus*.

3-15. AKANTHA ARABIKE

SUGGESTED: *Acanthus spinosus* — Oyster Plant

A*cantha arabica* seems similar in nature to the white thistle — astringent, good for excessive [menstrual] discharges of women, the throwing-up of blood and other discharges — the root being similarly effective. It grows in rough places. It is also called *acanthisa*, while the Romans call it *spina*.



Glycyrrhiza glabra
after FAGUET — 1888



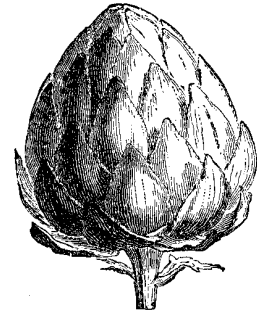
Centaurea benedicta
after THIEBAULT — 1880

3-16. SKOLUMOS

SUGGESTED: *Scolymus*, *Cinara*, *Articocalus* [Fuchs],
Cinara hortensis [Bauhin], *Cynara scolymus* [Linnaeus]
 — Artichoke

[other usage] Spotted Golden Thistle — *Scolymus maculatus*
 Golden Thistle, Spanish Oyster Plant — *Scolymus hispanicus*

S*colymus hispanicus* has leaves like *chamaeleon* [3-10, 3-11], and the thorn is called white but is darker and thicker. It puts out a long stalk full of leaves on which is a prickly head. The root lies underneath — black, thick, its strength good for those with a bad smell in the armpits and the rest of the body [body odour] applied or boiled in wine; and taken as a drink as it draws out much stinking urine. The new growth of the herb boiled like asparagus is eaten instead of a vegetable. It is also called *ferula*, or *pyracantha*, the Romans call it *strobilus*, and the Egyptians, *chnus*.



Carduus scolymus
 after FAGUET — 1880

3-17. POTERION

SUGGESTED: *Poterium officinale* — Great Burnet
Poterium sanguisorba, *Sanguisorba minor* — Salad Burnet
Astragalus poterium, *Astragalus arnacantha*
 — Small Goat's Thorn

P*oterium* is a large shrub with long branches — soft, flexible like a bridle, thin, similar to tragacanth — the leaves little, round. The whole shrub is surrounded with a thin woolly down and is prickly; the flowers are small and white. The seed (to one who tastes it) has a sweet scent and is sharp with no use. It grows in sandy and hilly countries. The roots are underneath, two or three feet long, strong and sinewy. When cut close to the ground they send out a fluid similar to gum. The roots (cut and smeared on) heal cut-apart sinews and wounds, and a decoction of it (taken as a drink) is good for disorders of the strength. It is also called *phrynion*, or *andidotum*, and the Ionians call it *neurada*.

3-18. AKANTHION

UNKNOWN

A*canthium* has leaves similar to the white thorn [above] with prickly abnormal growths, and on top there is down similar to a spiders web. This is gathered and made into one (or spun), and is similar to silk. The roots and leaves of this (taken as a drink) help one troubled with a painfully stiff neck.

3-19. AKANTHA ERPEKANTHA

SUGGESTED: *Acantha vera*, [Fuchs], *Acanthus sativus*,
Acanthus mollis [Bauhin, Linnaeus], *Acanthus spinosus*,
 — Bears Breeches



Bears Breeches —
Acanthus spinosus,
Acanthus mollis
 after FAGUET — 1888

A*cantha* or *herpacantha* grows in gardens and moist rocky places. It has far broader, longer leaves than lettuce, divided like those of *eruca* [2-170], somewhat dark, thick and smooth. It has a smooth stalk two feet high, the thickness of a finger towards the top, surrounded all around by distances with certain longish little leaves (similar to little hives) of a hyacinth colour. From these the white seed grows out, somewhat long, yellowish, with a head similar to a *thyrsus* [wand]. The roots underneath are viscous, mouldy, reddish and long. Applied, they are good for burns and dislocations. Taken in a drink they encourage urine and stop discharges of the bowels. They are good for tuberculosis of the lungs, hernia, and convulsions. It is also called *melamphyllon*, *pasderota*, *acanthus topiaria*, *mamolaria*, or *craepula*.

3-20. AKANTHA AGRIA

SUGGESTED: *Acanthus spinosissimus* — White-spined Akantha

The Romans call *acantha sylvestris* by the name of *spina agrestis*. There is also a wild *acantha*, similar to *carduus nutans* [musk thistle] — prickly, shorter than the garden variety that is cultivated. The root of this affects as many things as the previous one.



Carthamus tinctorius
after THIEBAULT — 1880

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Dipsacus purpureus,
Braun Kartendistel.



Dipsacus purpureus
from FUCHS — 1545

3-21. ANONIS

SUGGESTED: *Anonis*, *Resta bovis*, *Remora aratri* [Fuchs],
Anonis spinosa [Bauhin], *Ononis spinosa* [Linnaeus]
 — Spiny Restharrow

A*nonis* (also called *ononis*) has branches twenty centimetres long or more. It is shrubby, full of joints with hollow wings, many round little heads, and small little leaves, thin like the lentil, similar to those of rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98] or lotus. It grows in meadows and is somewhat rough and sweet smelling, not smelling unseemly. It is preserved in brine before the prickles emerge, and it is very pleasant. The branches have sharp strong prickles that are similar to arrowheads. There is a white root that is warming and reduces the intensity of symptoms. The bark of this (taken in a drink with wine) removes skin, breaks up urinary stones, and emarginates [removes the edge of] the scurf of ulcers. Boiled in *posca* [hot drinks] and used as a mouth rinse it soothes toothache, and a decoction of this (taken as a drink) is thought to cure haemorrhoids.

3-22. LEUKAKANTHA

SUGGESTED: *Chrysanthemum leucacanthemum*, *Leucanthemum*,
 [Bedevian] — Ox-eye Daisy, White Weed, Dog Daisy

L*euacantha* has a root that is similar to *cyprus* [1-124] — bitter and strong — which is chewed to lessen toothache. Three cups of a decoction (taken as a drink with wine) helps lung congestion that has lasted long, sciatica, hernia, and convulsions. The juice from the root (taken as a drink) does the same. It is also called *polygonatum*, or *phyllon*, others call it *ischias*, the Romans call it *gniocardus*, and the Thuscans, *alba spina*.

3-23. TRAGAKANTHE

SUGGESTED: *Astragalus tragacantha* — Gum Tragacanth Plant,
 Goat's Thorn

T*ragacantha* has a root that is broad and woody appearing above the earth. From this low strong

branches emerge, spreading out. On them are many small thin leaves with prickles between hidden in the leaves — white, strong, upright. There is also a tragacanth gum adhering to the root when it is cut. The best is transparent, smooth, slender, clean, and somewhat sweet. It is able like [other] gums to close the pores. It is used for eye medicines, coughs, roughness of the arteries; and for dripping fluids in a linctus [syrup] with honey. It melts when put under the tongue. A teaspoonful steeped in *passum* [raisin wine] is taken as a drink for pain of the kidneys and erosion of the bladder. Hart's horn that has been burned and washed (or a little *allom scissile* [5-123]) is also mixed with it.

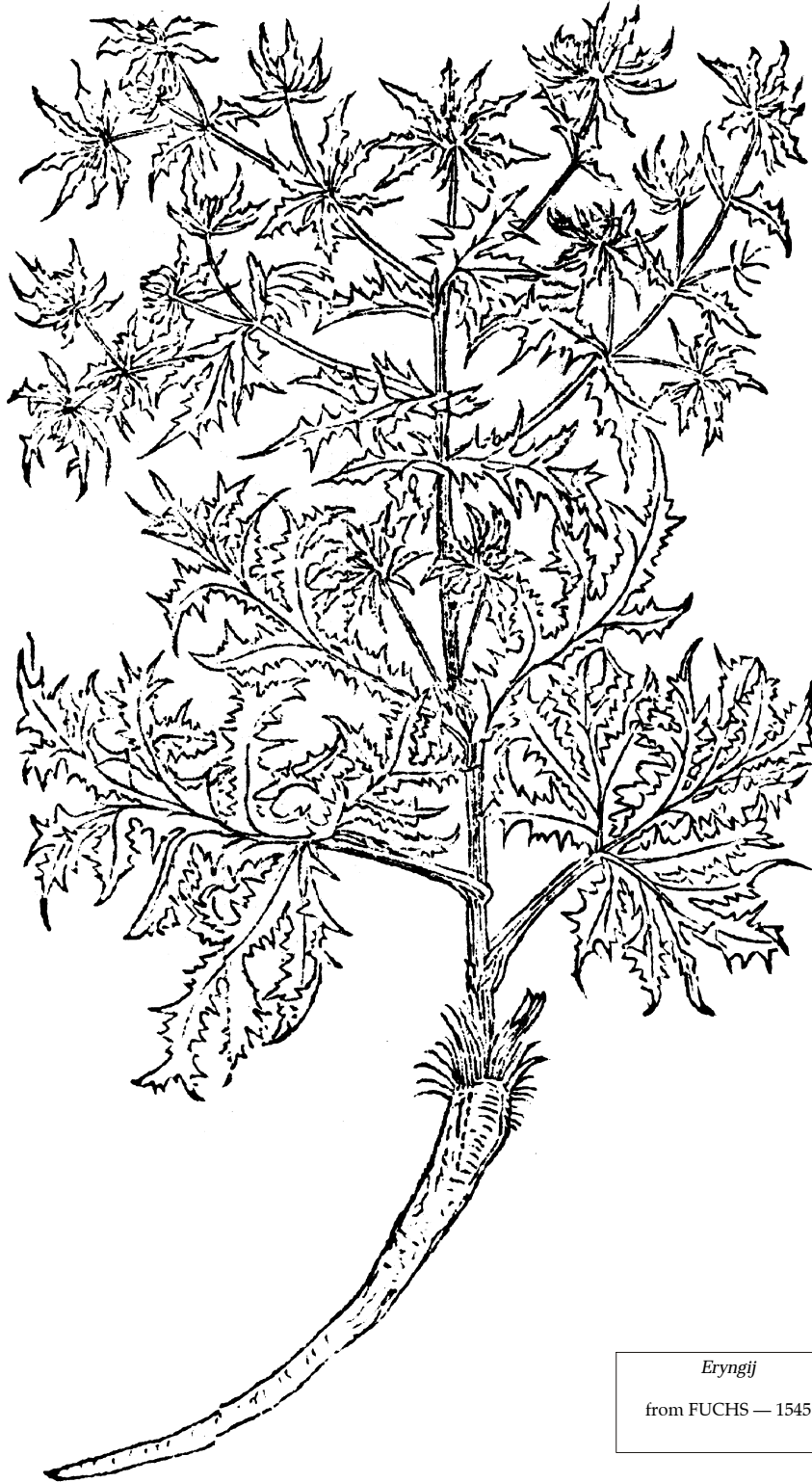
3-24. ERUNGION

SUGGESTED: *Eryngium*, *Iringus* [Fuchs], *Eryngium vulgare* [Bauhin], *Eryngium campestre* [Linnaeus]
— Common Eryngo, Field Eryngo, Eryngium

E*ryngium* is one of the prickly plants. The new leaves are stored in brine and eaten as vegetables. They are broad and rough in the circumference, and aromatic to the taste. Growing bigger they become prickly at the furthest points of the stalks, on the tops of which are little round heads surrounded with very sharp prickles like a star, hard all around. The colour can be green, pale, white, or sometimes azure [blue]. The root is long, broad, black on the outside and white within, the thickness of a big finger or thumb. It is sweet smelling and aromatic, and grows in fields and rough places. It is able to warm, and expels urine and the menstrual flow. Taken as a drink it dissolves griping and gaseousness. It is good with wine for liver complaints, those bitten by venomous creatures, and as an antidote for those who have taken a deadly drink. It is taken in a drink for the most part with one teaspoonful of *pastinaca* [3-59] seed. It is said that used as a personal ornament or rubbed on someone it dissolves tubercles [growths]. The root (taken as a drink with honey water) cures tetanus and epilepsy. It is also called *erynge*, *eryneris*, *caryon*, *gorginium*, *hermium*, *origanum chlunium*, *myracanthum*, or *moly*. The Egyptians call it *crobysus*, the Magi, *siserti*, the Romans, *capitulum*

Eryngij species.
Manstrew.

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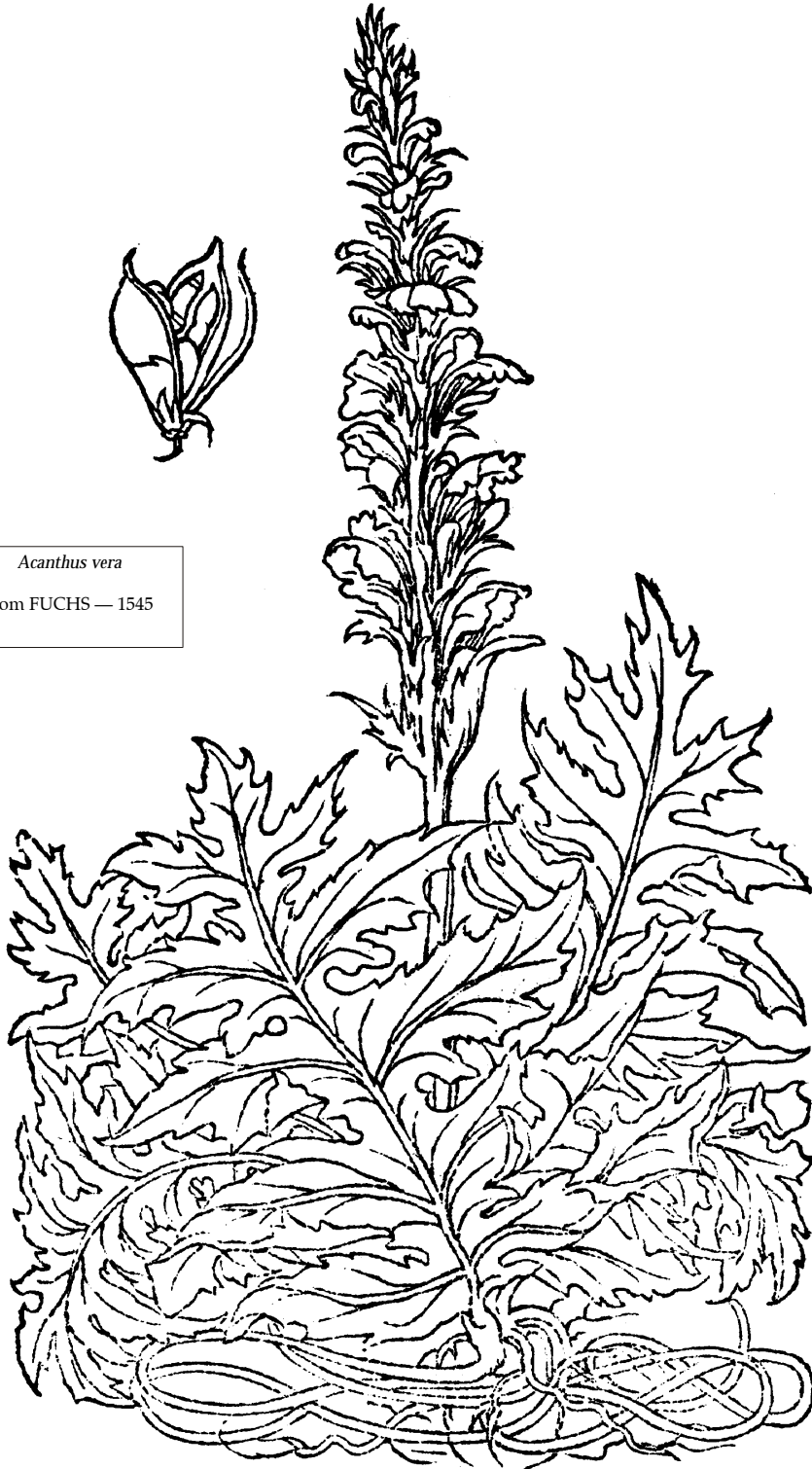
Eryngij
from FUCHS — 1545

30

Acanthus vera.
Welsh Bernflaw.



Acanthus vera
from FUCHS — 1545



cardui, some, *carterae*, the Dacians, *sicupnoex*, the Spaniards, *ciotocapeta*, the Africans, *cherdan*, or *herba montana*, and some, *chida*.

3-25. ALOE

SUGGESTED: *Aloe* [Fuchs], *Aloe vulgaris* [Bauhin],
Aloe vera [Linnaeus] — Aloe

Aloe has a leaf almost like squill — thick, fat, somewhat broad near the stem, broken or bow-backed behind, with short, thin prickles along the sides. It sends out a stalk similar to *anthericum* [3-122], has a white flower, and seed similar to *asphodelus* [2-199]. All of it has a strong scent and is very bitter to the taste. It has only one root like a stake. It grows abundantly and thickly in India, and the extracted juice is brought from there. It also grows in Arabia, Asia and certain sea-bordering places and islands as in Andros. This type is not good for extracting juice, but suitable for closing open cuts, sores and wounds, pounded into small pieces and applied. There is a thick kind of juice that is grainy, one of which seems to have the purest substance, the other similar to liver. Choose the pure that is undeceitful, unstonny, glittering, yellowish, brittle, like liver, easily melted, and excels in bitterness. That which is black and hard to break, refuse. They counterfeit it with gum — which is noticed by the taste, the bitterness, the strength of the smell, and because it does not fall into pieces (as much as the smallest crumb) squeezed in the fingers. Some mix acacia with it.

It is astringent, procures sleep, dries, thickens bodies, loosens the intestines, and cleans the stomach, two spoonfuls taken in a drink with cold water or warm milk. This amount with thirty grains weight of water (or one teaspoonful of a drink) stops the spitting of blood and cleans jaundice. Swallowed with rosin (or taken either with water or boiled honey) it loosens the bowels, but three teaspoonfuls fully purges. Mixed with other purging medicines it makes them less hurtful to the stomach. Sprinkled on dry it heals wounds, and brings boils to a scar and represses them. It effectively heals ulcerated genitals, and heals the broken foreskin of boys. Mixed with sweet wine it cures the joints and cracks in

the perineum. It stops discharges of blood from haemorrhoids, brings *pterygium* [membrane on eye] to a scar, and takes away bruises and low blood pressure with honey. It soothes rough skin, itchiness of the eye corners, and headaches, rubbed with vinegar and *rosaceum* [1-53] on the forehead and the temples. With wine it stops the hair falling off [*alopecia*]; and with honey and wine it is good for the tonsils, as well as the gums and all sores in the mouth. It is roasted for eye medicines in a clean, red-hot ceramic jar, turned continuously until it is roasted evenly. It is then washed, the sandy part separated as useless, and the most fat and smooth taken. It is also called *amphibion*, *eryngium*, *herminum*, or *tragoceros*; the Romans call it *aloe*, and the Barbarians, *aloe*.

3-26. APSINTHION

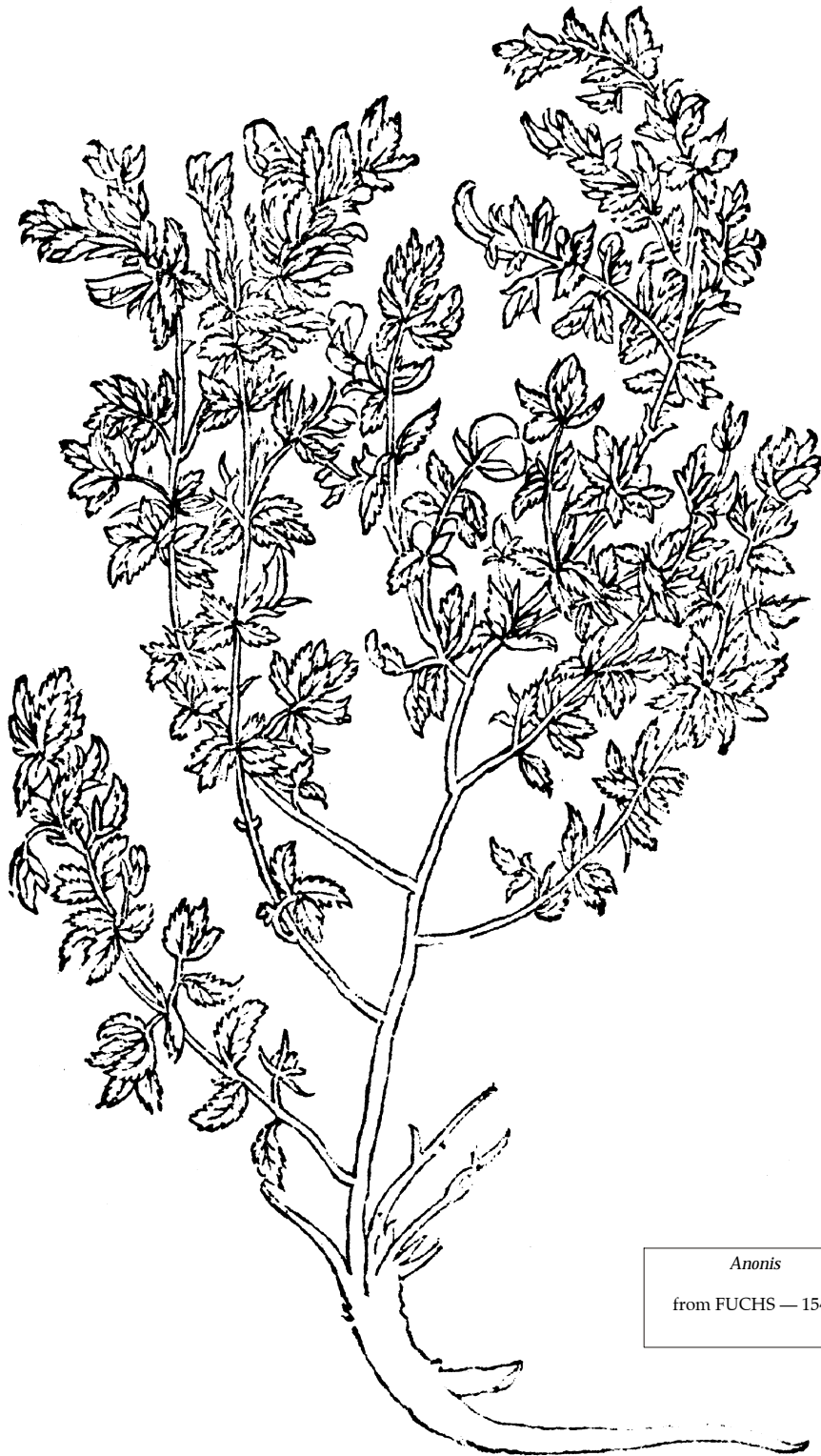
SUGGESTED: *Absinthium vulgare* [Fuchs], *Seriphium absinthium* [in Sprague], *Artemisia absinthium* [Linnaeus] — Wormwood

NARCOTIC

A*bsinthium* (also called *bathypicron*) is a well-known herb, and the best grows in Pontus and Cappadocia on the mountain called Taurus. It is warming, astringent and digestive, and takes away bilious matter sticking in the stomach and bowels. It is urinary, and keeps one from overindulging taken as a drink beforehand. It is good (taken as a drink with *seseli* [3-60 to 3-62] or *celtic nardus* [1-7]) for gaseousness and pains in the intestines and stomach. Three cups of a dilution or decoction of it (taken every day) heals lack of appetite and jaundice. Taken as a drink and applied with honey it expels the menstrual flow. It is good with vinegar for constrictions from [eating] mushrooms. It is an antidote given with wine for (the poison) of *ixia* [3-103] and hemlock, the bites of the shrewmouse, and bites of the sea dragon [2-15]. With honey and saltpetre [potassium nitrate] it is an ointment for a synanchic [abscessed] throat; and with water for pustules that appear at night. It is used for bruises with honey, also for dullness of sight [eyes] and pus-filled ears. The vapour of a decoction is used for earache and toothache. Boiled with *passum* [raisin wine] it is a plaster for very painful eyes. It is also applied to hypochondria [nervous gastric disorder], the liver, a painful stomach,

Anonis.
Sambeckel.

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Anonis
from FUCHS — 1545

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Hyssopus hortensis.
Garten Zypen.



Hyssopus hortensis
from FUCHS — 1545

and [those] who have suffered long pounded together with Cyprian [possibly rose] wax ointment, but for the stomach mix it with *rosaceum* [1-53]. It is good for dropsy and the spleen mixed with figs, saltpetre [potassium nitrate] and meal of *lolium* [2-116, 4-140].

Especially around Propontis and Thrace a wine is made from it which is called absinthe, which they use in the absence of fever for the purposes previously mentioned. They drink to each other with it in the summer thinking it to cause health. It seems that placed in chests it keeps the garments uneaten [by moths]. Rubbed on with oil it forbids the mosquitos to touch the body [insect repellent]. Ink for writing that is made by steeping it keeps writings from being eaten by mice. It seems that the juice does the same work. We do not allow it in liquid medicines as it is bad for the stomach and causes headaches. Some counterfeit the juice with boiled *amurca* [sediment of buckthorn oil]. The Egyptians call it *somi*, and the Romans, *absinthium rusticum*.

3-27. APSINTHION THALASSION

SUGGESTED: *Artemisia maritima*, *Artemisia pauciflora*
— Sea Wormwood, Garden Cypress, Sea Artemisia

A*bsinthium marinum* (also called *seriphion*) grows abundantly in the Taurus Mountains around Cappadocia and in Taphosiris, Egypt. The Isiaci use it instead of an olive branch. The herb has thin branches similar to the small *abrotanum* [3-29] with abundant little seeds, somewhat bitter, bad for the stomach, and with a strong smell. It is astringent with some heating, and boiled by itself (or with rice) and taken with honey it kills *ascaridae* [threadworms] and roundworms, loosening the bowels gently. It does the same things with *sapa* [new wine syrup] or boiled together with lentils. Cattle grow very fat feeding on it [fodder]. It is also called *sandonion*, or *seriphum*; the Romans call it *santonicum*.

3-28. APSINTHION TRITON SANTONION

SUGGESTED: *Artemisia santonicum* — Holy Wormwood
Artemisia glacialis — Silky Wormwood, Glacier Wormwood

There is a third kind of wormwood that grows abundantly in Galatia (or rather Gallia) near the Alps, which they call by the place's name — *santonicum*, giving it this surname from its growing in the country of Sardonis. It is similar to wormwood, not as seedy, somewhat bitter, and able to do the same things as the Seriphian [3-27].

3-29. ABROTONON

SUGGESTED: *Abrotonum foemina* [Fuchs], *Absinthium ponticum* [Bauhin], *Artemisia pontica*, *Abrotanum mas* [Linnaeus],
Artemisia abrotanum — Southernwood

The female *abrotanum* is a tree-like shrub, somewhat white, the leaves with little in-cuts (like those of *seriphium*) around the branches, with a golden *corymbus* [flat or slightly convex inflorescence] on the top, full of flowers that display in the summer, with a sweet smell, and some strength, bitter in taste. This seems to be the Sicilian. The other (called male) is full of sprigs, with slender seeds like wormwood. It grows abundantly in Cappadocia, and Galatia in Asia, and Hierapolis in Syria. The seed of these (pounded raw, boiled, and taken in a drink of water) helps difficult breathing, hernia, convulsions, sciatica, difficult painful urination, and the stoppage of the menstrual flow. Taken in a drink of wine it is an antidote for deadly poisons. With oil it is an ointment for those who have chills. It drives away snakes scattered under [foot] or inhaled as smoke. Taken in a drink of wine it helps those who are bitten. It is particularly good for the strikes of the harvest spider and scorpions. It helps inflammation of the eyes applied with boiled quince or with bread. It dissolves *pannus* [opaque thickening of cornea with veins; eyes] pounded into small pieces and boiled with barley meal. It is also mixed in the composition of oil *irinum* [1-66]. It is also called *abutonon*, *absinthium*, *heraclion*, *cholopoeon*, *thelyphthorion*,



Aloe umbellata
after FAGUET — 1888

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Pulegium foemina.
Poley weble.



Pulegium foemina
from FUCHS — 1545

absinthiomenon, or *procampylon*. The Magi call it *nervi palmae*, some, *cynanchites* and the Romans, *absinthium ponticum*, and it is also called *femineus frutex*, and *dulcis cubitus*.

3-30. USSOPOS

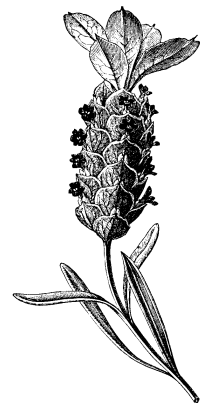
SUGGESTED: *Hyssopus hortensis* [Fuchs]
Hyssopus officinalis [Linnaeus] — Hyssop
Origanum syriacum — Hyssop of the Bible [Mabberley]

Hyssopus (a well-known herb) is of two sorts — one mountainous, the other grown in gardens. The best grows in Cilicia. It is able to reduce the intensity of symptoms and warms. Boiled with figs, water, honey and rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98], and taken as a drink it helps pneumonia, asthma, internal coughs, mucus, and orthopnoea [type of asthma], and kills worms. Licked with honey it does the same. A decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar and honey) expels thick fluids through the bowels. It is eaten with green figs (pounded into small pieces) for emptying the intestines, but it purges more forcibly mixed with cardamom, iris, or *irio* [*irinum?* 1-66]. It causes a good colour. It is daubed on with figs and saltpetre [potassium nitrate] for the spleen and dropsy, but with wine for inflammation. Applied with warm water it dissolves bruises. With a decoction of figs it is an excellent gargle for a synanchic [abscessed] throat. Boiled with vinegar and used as a lotion it soothes toothache. The smoke being inhaled, it dissolves windiness around the ears. The Latins call it *hyssopum*, it is also called *later* or *cassiala*, and the Egyptians call it *pesalem*.

3-31. STOICHAS

SUGGESTED: *Stichas*, *Stichas arabica* [Fuchs],
Stoechas purpurea [Bauhin], *Lavandula stoechas*
 — French Lavender, Spanish Lavender

S*toechas* grows in the Islands of Galatia near Messalia called the Stoechades, which is how it got its name. It is a herb with slender twigs and filaments similar to thyme, but longer-leaved, sharp to the taste, and



Lavandula stoechas
 after WINKLER — 1891

somewhat bitter. A decoction of it (like hyssop [3-30]) is good for disorders in the chest. It is useful mixed with antidotes. It is also called *syncliopa*, *alcibiades*, *pancratium* or *stymphonia*; the Egyptians call it *suphlo*, the Magi, *oculus pythonis*, the Romans, *schiolebina*.

3-32. ORIGANOS ERAKLEOTIKE

SUGGESTED: *Origanum heracleoticum* [Loudon]
— Winter-sweet Marjoram

O*rganum heracleoticum* (also called *conila*) has a leaf similar to *hyssop* [3-30], and a tuft not of a round shape but (as it were) divided, and on the tops of the sprigs, the seed, not thick. It is warming; as a result a decoction of it (taken as a drink with wine) is good for those bitten by poisonous beasts. It is given as an antidote with *passum* [raisin wine] for those who have taken a drink of hemlock or *meconium* [4-65], and with vinegar and honey for those who have taken a drink of gypsum or *epheperum* [4-85]. For convulsions, hernia, and dropsy it is eaten with a fig. It is dried and the amount of an *acetabulum* [vinegar cruet] taken in a drink with honey and water to expel black (fluids) through the bowels. Licked in with honey it induces the menstrual flow and cures coughs. A decoction of it in a bath is good for *prurigo* [chronic itching], psoriasis and jaundice. The juice of the green herb cures tonsils, [inflammation of the] uvula, and *apthae* [*aptha* — infant thrush or candidiasis]. Dropped in with oil *irinum* [1-66] it purges through the nostrils. With milk it also soothes earache. A vomitory medicine is made from it with onions and *rhus* [1-147], all of them being sunned in the burning heat under the dog [in summer] in a brass copper jar for forty days. The herb scattered under[foot] expels snakes.

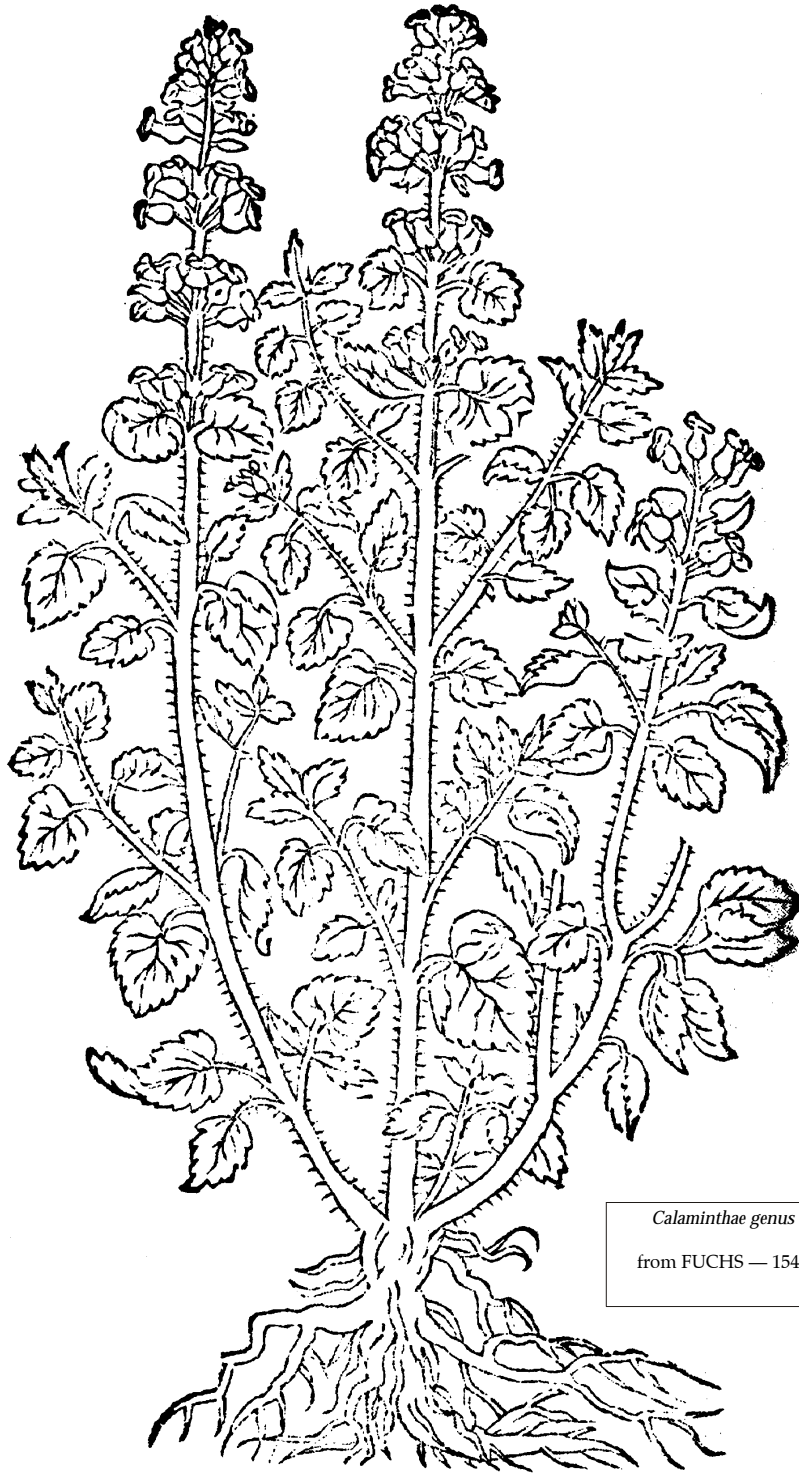
3-33. ORIGANOS ONITIS

SUGGESTED: *Origanum onitis* — Pot Marjoram

That which is called *onitis* is paler in the leaves, resembles hyssop [3-30] more, and has seed like berries hanging together. It can do the same things as the Heracleotic [3-32]. Yet it is not altogether as effective.

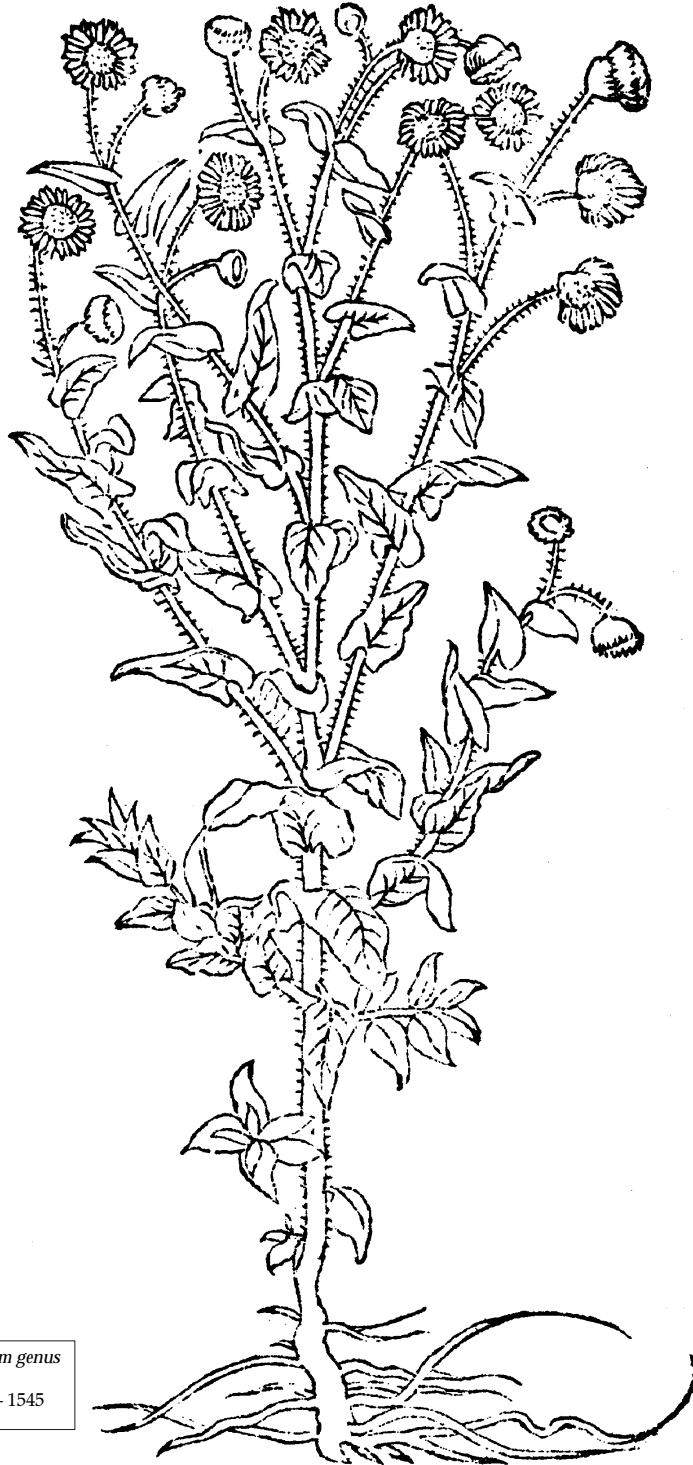
244

Calaminthæ genus.
Katzen Münz.



Calaminthæ genus
from FUCHS — 1545

246 **Calaminthæ tertium genus,**
Geele Münz.



Calaminthæ tertium genus
from FUCHS — 1545

3-34. AGRIORIGANOS

SUGGESTED: *Origanum sylvestre*, *Origanum vulgare* [Fuchs],
Origanum vulgare [Linnaeus] — Wild Marjoram, Organy

O*rganum sylvestre* has leaves similar to origanum, but the thin stems are twenty centimetres high, on which are tufts similar to dill. The flowers are white; the root thin, ineffective. The leaves and flowers (taken in a drink with wine) effectively help those bitten by snakes. It is also called *panaces heraclion*, others call it *cunila*, as well as *nicander colophonius*.

3-35. TRAGORIGANOS, TRAGORIGANOS ALLOS

SUGGESTED: *Satureia thymbra*, *Thymus tragoriganum*,
Thymus graveolens, *Micromeria thymbra* — Savory of Crete,
Candian Savory

T*ragoriganum* is a little shrub similar to origanum or wild *serpyllum* [3-46] in its leaves and small branches. Some is found that is more prosperous and broader-leaved, gluey enough, depending on the location. Another (which is also called *prasium*) has small shoots and thin leaves. The best is the Cilician and those in Co, Chios, Smyrna, and Crete. All are warming, urinary, and good for the intestines (in a decoction taken as a drink) for they drive down depression. Taken in a drink with vinegar they are effective for the spleen, and are given as an antidote with wine for those who have taken a drink of *ixia* [3-103]. They expel the menstrual flow, and are given as linctuses [syrups] with honey for coughs and pneumonia. A liquid medicine of it is mild; as a result it is given to the squeamish, for gastric [disorders], unsavoury belchers, and those who have seasickness, nausea and heartburn. It dissolves oedema applied with polenta.

3-36. GLECHON

SUGGESTED: *Pulegium* [Fuchs], *Pulegium foemina* [Brunfels],
Pulegium latifolium [Bauhin], *Mentha pulegium* [Linnaeus],
Pulegium vulgare, *Glechon* [Latin] — Pennyroyal,
 Pudding Grass

G*lechium* (a well-known herb) reduces the intensity of symptoms and is warming and digestive. Taken as a drink it expels the menstrual flow and the afterbirth, and is an abortifacient. Taken as a drink with salt and honey it brings up stuff out of the lungs and helps the convulsed. Taken as a drink with *posca* [hot drinks] it soothes nausea and gnawing of the stomach. It draws out depressive matter through the intestines, and taken as a drink with wine it helps those bitten by snakes. Applied with vinegar to the nostrils it restores those who faint. Pounded dry and burnt, it strengthens the gums. Rubbed on with polenta it soothes all inflammation. By itself it is good for gout (applied) until redness appears. With waxy ointments it extinguishes *varos* [smallpox pustules]. It is also good for the spleen applied with salt. A decoction soothes itching washed on, and it is good as a bath for gaseousness, hardness, and inversions of the womb. It is also called *blechon* because when cattle taste it at its flowering time they are filled with bleating.

It is also called *blechron*, or *arsenicanthon*; the Romans call it *polium*, the Africans, *apoleium*, the Gauls, *albolon*, and some, *gallisopsis*.

3-37. DIKTAMNON

SUGGESTED: *Dictamnus albus*, *Dictamnus fraxinella*
 — White Dittany, Gas Plant, Candle Plant, Fraxinella
Origanum dictamnus, *Dictamnus creticus*, *Amaracus dictamnus*
 — Dittany of Crete

D*ictamnus* is a Cretian herb — sharp, smooth, similar to *pulegium* [3-36]. It has bigger leaves, downy, with a kind of woolly adherence, but it bears neither flower nor seed. It does all the things that the cultivated *pulegium* does but much more forcibly, for not only taken as a drink but also applied and inhaled as smoke, it expels dead embryos. They say that goats in Crete having fed on

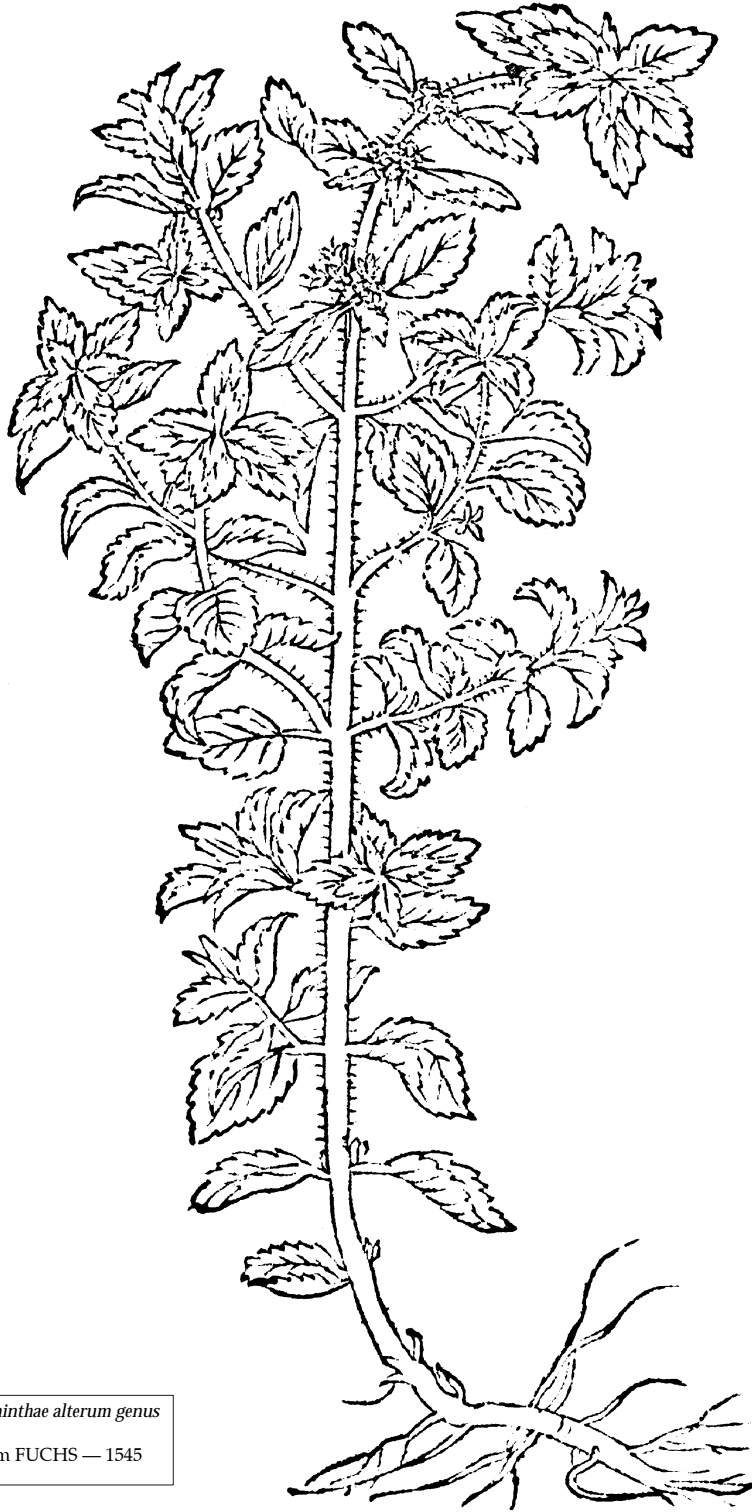
382

Amaracus.
Μαϊοραν.



Amaracus
from FUCHS — 1545

Calaminthæ alterum genus. 245
Wilder Poley.



Calaminthæ alterum genus
from FUCHS — 1545

the herb reject arrows if shot [wounds]. The juice rubbed on (alone or with polenta) is cleansing. The herb is applied to cure prickles under the feet, or [on] the rest of the body. It is also effective for a painful spleen, for it lessens it. They gather it in the summer and the fall. The root warms those who taste it. It is also a birth-hastener, and the juice (taken as a drink with wine) helps those bitten by snakes. Such is the strength of this herb that even the smell drives away poisonous beasts, and the touch kills them. The juice dropped into a wound caused by iron, or the bite of a poisonous beast (and as well as dropping it on, if it is taken in drink), immediately cures.

(Rub dried *dictamnus* in your hands until it is similar to meal, throw in a drop of wine and apply it to your body. It is good against all snakes. It first cleans ulcers and rotten, gangrenous ulcerations, and then it fills them up. If one is pricked apply this to him and immediately you shall help him. Having made meal of it, apply it for the spleen and disorders from inflammation in hidden places. Dig up the herb in the spring, the hot seasons, and in the autumn.) It is also called *pulegium sylvestre*, *embactron*, *beluacos*, *artemedion*, *creticus*, *ephemeron*, *eldian*, *belotocos*, *dorcidium*, or *elbunium*; the Romans call it *ustilago rustica*.

3-38. PSEUDODIKTAMNOS

SUGGESTED: *Marrubium pseudodictamnus*,
Berringeria pseudodictamnus, *Ballota pseudodictamnus*
— White Horehound, Bastard Dittany

That which is called *pseudodictamnus* grows in many places and is similar to the one above but less sharp. It does the same things as *dictamnus*, but is not similarly effective.

3-39. DIKTAMNOS ALLO

SUGGESTED: *Origanum dictamnus*, *Dictamnus creticus*,
Dictamnus albus, *Dictamnus fraxinella*, *Amaracus dictamnus*
 — White Dittany, Gas Plant, Candle Plant, Fraxinella
Origanum hirtum, *Origanum creticum* — Hairy Marjoram

Another kind of *dictamnus* is brought from Crete that has leaves similar to *sisymbrium* [2-155], but with bigger branches, and a flower similar to wild origanum — black and soft. The smell of the leaves is most pleasant, between *sisymbrium* and sage. It is effective for all things (as that above) but somewhat less biting. It is mixed with plasters and antidotal medicines.

3-40. ELELISPHAKON

SUGGESTED: *Salvia maior*, *Salvia minor* [Fuchs, Bauhin],
Salvia officinalis [Linnaeus] — Sage

Helelispacum is a much-branched somewhat long shrub, with four-square and somewhat white stalks. The leaves are similar to *malicotton* [1-160], yet longer, sharper and thicker, hidden by filaments — whitish, especially odiferous and poisonous-smelling — like on outworn garments. The seed is on top of the stalks like wild *horminum* [3-145]. It grows in rough places. A decoction of the leaves and branches (taken as a drink) is able to induce movement of the urine and the menstrual flow, is an abortifacient, and helps the strikes of the *pastinaca marina* [2-22]. It dyes the hair black, is a wound herb and a blood-stauncher, and cleanses wild ulcers. A decoction of the leaves and branches (with wine) applied with hot cloths soothes itchiness around the genitals. *Elelispakon* dissolves chilliness and coughs and is good used with *rosaceum* [1-53] and wax ointment for all bad ulcers. Taken as a drink with white wine it cures a painful spleen and dysentery. Similarly, given to drink it cures bloodspitters, and is available for all cleansing for a woman, but the most wicked women (making a pessary of it) apply it and use it as an abortifacient. It is also called *elaphoboscon*, *sphagnon*, *ciosmin*, *phagnon*, or *becion*; the Egyptians call it *apusi*, the Romans, *cosalon*, and others, *salvia*.

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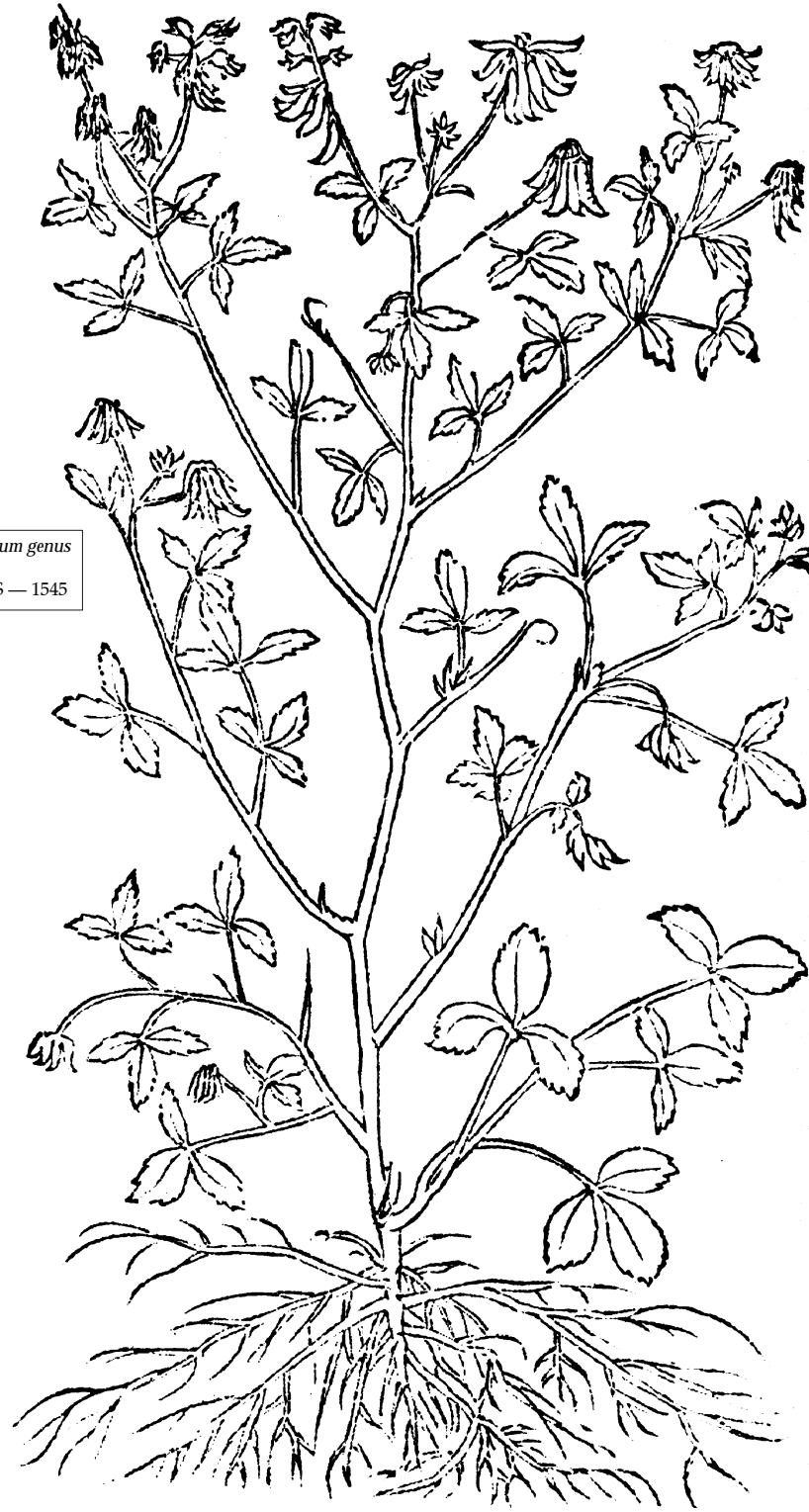
Salvia maior.
Groß Salbey.



Salvia maior
from FUCHS — 1545

300 *Meliloti quartum genus.*
Welscher Steinflee.

Meliloti quartum genus
from FUCHS — 1545



3-41. EDUOSMOS EMEROS

SUGGESTED: *Mentha sativa* [Linnaeus], *Mentha viridis*
— Common Mint, Spearmint, Whorled Mint

Mentha piperita — White Mint, Peppermint

H*edyosmus* is a well-known little herb that is warming, astringent, and drying. As a result the juice of it (taken as a drink with vinegar) stops blood, kills roundworms, and encourages lust [aphrodisiac]. Two or three little sprigs (taken in a drink with the juice of a sour pomegranate) soothe hiccups, vomiting, and bile. Applied with polenta it dissolves suppurations. Applied to the forehead it eases headaches. It soothes the swelling and extension of the breasts, and with salt it is a poultice for dog bites. The juice with honey and water helps earache. Applied to women before sexual intercourse, it causes inconception. Rubbed on, it makes a rough tongue smooth. It keeps milk from curdling if the leaves are steeped in it. Finally, it is good for the stomach and fit for sauce. It is also called *mentha*; the Romans call it *menta*, some, *nepeta*, the Egyptians, *tis*, others call it *pherthumer-thrumonthu*, *perxo*, or *macetho*.

3-42. EDUOSMOS AGRIOS

SUGGESTED: *Mentastrum* [Fuchs], *Mentastro* [Italian],
Mentha sylvestris, *Mentha viridis*, *Mentha arvensis* [Linnaeus],
Mentha gentilis, *Calamintha arvensis* [Bauhin] — Wild Mint,
Horse Mint

[other usage] *Mentastro* [Italian], *Marrubium vulgare*
— Common White Horehound

see 3-119

The wild *hedyosmus* (which the Romans call *mentastrum*) has rougher leaves, is altogether bigger than *sisymbrium* [2-155], more poisonous to smell, and less suitable for use in health.

3-43. KALAMINTHE

SUGGESTED: *Calamintha tertium genus* [Fuchs],
Conyza media asteris [Bauhin], *Inula dysenterica* [Linnaeus],
Pulicaria dysenterica [in Sprague] — Fleabane

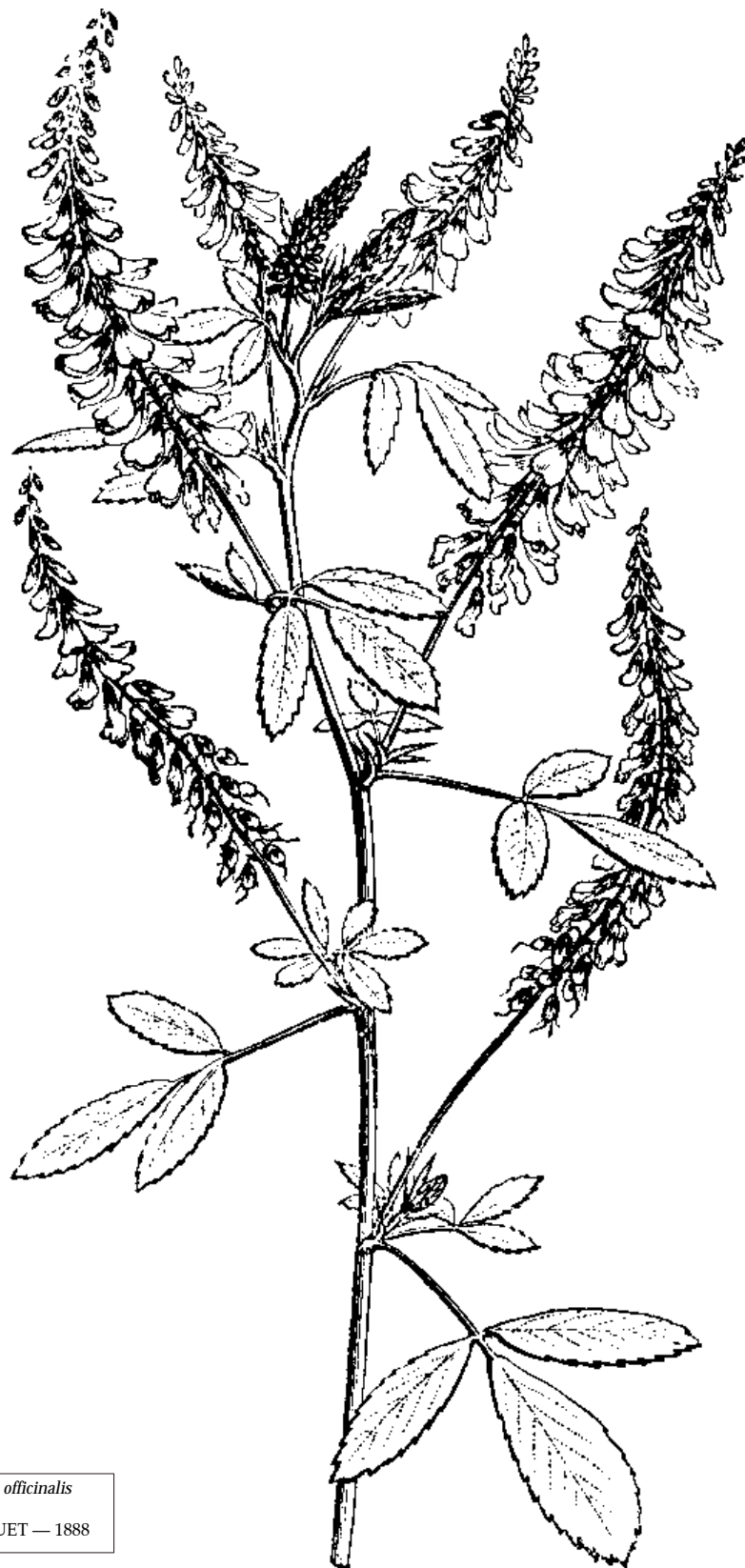
Calamintha nepeta, *Nepeta cataria* [Linnaeus]— Catmint,
 Catnip, Nep

Calamintha officinalis, *Melissa calamintha*
 — Common Calamint, Cat Mint

Some *calamintha* is more mountainous, and has whitish leaves similar to basil, with the sprigs and stalks angular, and a purple flower. The other sort is similar to *pulegium* [3-36] yet bigger, as a result some have called it *pulegium agreste*, because it also has a similar smell. The Romans call this *nepeta*. The third sort is similar to wild mint, longer in the leaves, bigger than that previously mentioned in the stalk and branch, and it is less effective. The leaves of all of them are strongly warming and sharp to the taste: the roots are not effective. It grows in plain fields and rough watery places. Taken as a drink (or applied) it helps those bitten by snakes. A decoction (taken as a drink) induces the passing of urine, and helps hernia, convulsions, orthopnoea [form of asthma], griping, bile, and chills. Taken as a drink (beforehand) with wine it is an antidote against poisons and cleans away jaundice. Pounded into small pieces (either boiled or raw) and taken as a drink with salt and honey it kills both roundworms and threadworms. Eaten with the whey of milk and taken as a drink (afterwards) it helps those with *elephantiasis*. The leaves pounded into small pieces and given in a pessary are an abortifacient and expel the menstrual flow. Inhaled as smoke or scattered underfoot it drives away snakes. Boiled in wine and applied, it makes black scars white and takes away bruises. It is applied to sciatica for a medicine to eliminate waste or morbid matter, burning the outward skin. The juice is dropped in the ears to kill worms.



Peganum harmala
after TEGETMEYER — 1897



Melilotus officinalis
after FAGUET — 1888

3-44. THUMOS

SUGGESTED: *Thymus angustifolius*, *Thymus glaber*
— Wild Thyme, Mother of Thyme

Everyone knows thyme. It is a little shrub full of branches surrounded with many narrow little leaves, and little heads with flowers resembling purple on the top. It grows chiefly in rocky and barren places. Taken as a drink with salt and vinegar it is able to drive out phlegmy matter through the bowels. A decoction with honey helps orthopnoea [form of asthma] and the asthmatic, expels worms and the menstrual flow, is an abortifacient, expels the afterbirth, and is urinary. Mixed with honey and taken as a *linctus* [syrup] it makes matter come up [vomitory]. Applied with vinegar it dissolves new swellings and clots of blood, and takes away *thymos* [hormonal glandular enlargement] and hanging warts. Applied with wine and polenta it is good for hip pains. Eaten with meat it is good for poor vision. It is good instead of sauce for use in health. It is also called white thyme, *cephalotus*, *epithumis*, or *thyrsum*; the Romans call it *thymus*, the Egyptians, *stephane*, and the Dacians, *mozula*.

3-45. THUMBRA

SUGGESTED: *Sisymbrium* [Pliny] see 2-155, *Serpyllum sylvestre* [Fuchs], *Serpyllum vulgare minus* [Bauhin], *Thymus serpyllum* [Linnaeus] — Creeping Thyme, Wild Thyme, Mother of Thyme

Thymbra is also well known. It grows in barren and rough places — similar to thyme, only smaller and more tender, and bearing a stalk full of flowers of a greenish colour. It can do the same things as thyme (taken the same way) and it is suitable for use in health. There is also a cultivated *satureia*, of less value in everything than the wild, yet more effective for meat [sauce] because it does not have as much sharpness.

3-46. ERPULLOS, ERPULLOS ZOGIS

SUGGESTED: *Thymus*, *Serpyllum romanum* [Fuchs],
Thymus vulgaris [Linnaeus] — Garden Thyme,
Potherb Thyme

H*erpyllum* is the garden kind, similar to *sampsuchum* [3-47] in smell, and used for making wreaths for the head. It is so-called from its creeping, and because if any part of it touches the earth, there it roots. It has leaves and small branches similar to *origanum*, yet whiter. Trailed down from unmortared walls it becomes more abundant. The other is wild and is called *zygis* — not creeping but upright, sending out thin branches full of sprigs, surrounded with leaves similar to rue, yet they are narrow, longer, and harder. The flower is sharp to the taste, sweet to the smell, the root useless. It grows on rocks, being stronger and hotter than the garden kind and more suitable for medicinal use. Taken in a drink it expels the menstrual flow and causes an urge to urinate. It helps griping, hernia, convulsions, inflammation of the liver and snakebites taken as a drink and applied. Boiled with vinegar (with *rosaceum* [1-53] mixed in there) and the head moistened with it, soothes headaches. It is especially good for lethargy and frenzy. Four teaspoonfuls of the juice (taken as a drink with vinegar) stop the vomiting of blood. It is also called *zygis sylvestris*, or *polion*, the Egyptians call it *meruopyos*, the Romans, *serpyllum*, others, *cicer erraticum*.

3-47. SAMPsuchON

SUGGESTED: *Sampsuchum*, *Sampsucum*, *Origanum majorum* [Pliny], *Amaracus*, *Maiorana* [Fuchs], *Majorana vulgaris* [Bauhin], *Origanum majorana* [Linnaeus], *Origanum majoranoides*, *Majorana hortensis* — Sweet Marjoram, Knotted Marjoram

The best *sampsuchum* is the Cyzicene and the Cyprian, but the Egyptian is second to this. It is a herb with many branches that creeps along the earth, with round rough leaves similar to thin-leaved calamint, very fragrant and heating. It is plaited into wreaths for the head. A decoction (taken as a drink) is good for those



Aethusa cynapium,
Apium rusticum
Lesser Hemlock or Fool's Parsley

POISONOUS

after THIEBAULT — 1881



Ruta graveolens
after FAGUET — 1874

who are beginning to have dropsy, and for frequent painful urination, and griping. The dry leaves are smeared on with honey to take away bruises. In a pessary they drive out the menstrual flow; and they are rubbed on with salt and vinegar for the strike of a scorpion. For dislocations and oedema they are applied with a wax ointment. They are rubbed on with flour of polenta for inflammation, and mixed with medications to remove fatigue, and with softening medicines for warmth's sake. The Cyziceni and those in Sicily call it *amaracum*. It is also called *trifolium*, *amaracum*, *agathides*, *cnecion*, or *acapnon*; Pythagoras calls it *thrambes*, the Egyptians, *sopho*, the Armenians, *myurum*, the Magi call it the ass of the priest, others, *genitura Isidis*, and the Romans, *maiorana*.

3-48. MELILOTOS

SUGGESTED: *Melilotus italica*, *Meliloti quartum genus* [Fuchs],
Trifolium melilotus corniculata [Linnaeus],
Trigonella corniculata, *Trigonella elatior* — Wild Trefoil

[other usage] *Melilotus officinalis*, *Melilotus arvensis*,
Corona regia, *Trifolium melilotus officinalis* — Honey Lotus,
King's Clover, Melilot

The best *melilotus* is the Attic [Athenian] and that which grows in Chalcedon — similar to saffron, with a sweet scent. It also grows in Campania around Nola, inclining to yellow, and weak regarding the sweet smell.

It is a powerful astringent, and boiled with *passum* [raisin wine] and applied, softens all inflammation — especially that around the eyes, womb, buttocks and anus, and the stones [testicles]. Sometimes the roasted yolk of an egg is mixed with it, or the meal of fenugreek, hemp seed, wheat flour, the heads of poppies, or *intybus* [2-160]. Used alone in water it also cures new *melicerides* [encysted tumour with honey-like exudation], as well as scaly eruptions on the scalp, rubbed on with Chian [from Scios in the Aegean sea] earth and wine or galls [oak galls]. For pain in the stomach boil it with wine or use it raw with some of the things previously mentioned. Juiced raw and dropped in the ears with *passum* [raisin wine] it eases earache, and when let fall on [the head] gently with vinegar and *rosaceum* [1-53] it soothes

headaches. It is also called *zoodotion*, and *ortamon*, or, by the Magi, *thermuthin*; the Egyptians call it *haemith*, and the Romans, *sertula*, or *trypatium*.

3-49. MARON

SUGGESTED: *Teucrium marum* — Marum Germander,
Cat Thyme

M*arum* or *hysobrium* is a well-known herb full of sprigs, similar in the flower to *origanum*, but the leaves of this are much paler, and the flower sweeter. It has abilities similar to *sisymbrium* [2-155] — somewhat astringent and gently heating. Applied, it stops gangrenous ulceration, and it is mixed with the hot ingredients of compound ointments. It grows in abundance both near Magnesia and near Tralles. It is also called *origanis*.



3-50. AKINOS

SUGGESTED: *Thymus acinos*, *Ocimum pilosum*,
Acinos vulgaris — Acinos

see 3-109, 4-28, 4-176

A*cinus* or *aconus* is a herb with a small stalk used in making wreaths for the head, similar to basil but rougher. It has a sweet scent, and is also sown in gardens by some. Taken as a drink it stops discharges of the intestines, and the menstrual flow. Applied, it heals both *pannus* [opaque thickening of cornea with veins] and *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection]. It is also called *basilicum sylvestre*, and the Romans call it *ocimastrum*.

3-51. BAKCHARIS

SUGGESTED: *Baccharis*, *Conyza dioscoroidis*,
Baccharis dioscorides — Bacchar [Bedevian],
Ploughman's Spikenard

Baccharis now applied to an American genus of Compositae.

Baccharis aphylla
from ENGLER-PRANTL
— 1897

B*accharis* is a herb with many stalks and a sweet scent. It is used to make wreaths for the head. The leaves

Ammi.
Amney.

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Ammi
from FUCHS — 1545

Origanum sylvestre, seu vulgare. 315
Gemeiner Wolgemüt.



Origanum sylvestre
from FUCHS — 1545

are sharp, in size between the violet and *verbascum* [4-104]; the stalk angular, a foot in height, somewhat sharp, with suckers. The flowers are a purple colour, whitish and sweet smelling, and the roots are similar to those of black *veratrum* [4-151], and similar in smell to cinnamon. It loves rough, dry places. Boiled in water the root helps convulsions, hernia, falls from on high, hard breathing, obstinate coughs, and painful urination. It expels the menstrual flow, and is usefully given with wine to those bitten by snakes. One of the tender roots (applied as a pessary) is an abortifacient, and a decoction of it is good for bathing women in childbirth. It is good in scented powders, having a very fragrant smell. The leaves are astringent, and are applied to help headaches, inflammation of the eyes, ulcers of the eyes as they begin, breasts inflamed from childbearing, and *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection]. The smell is sleep-inducing.

3-52. PEGANON TO KEPAlON, PEGANON TO OREINON

SUGGESTED: *Peganum harmala* — Wild Rue, Syrian Rue,
Harmel

Ruta angustifolia, *Ruta chalepensis* — Aleppo Rue, Syrian Rue
Ruta hortensis [Fuchs, Bauhin], *Ruta graveolens* [Linnaeus]
— Common Rue, Herb of Grace

CAUTION — ALLERGIC REACTIONS—OVERDOSE TOXIC OR FATAL

see 3-53, 4-98

Mountainous wild rue is sharper than the tame or garden rue and unfit for eating. Of the garden kind the fittest for eating grows near fig trees. Both are sharp, warming, ulcerating, diuretic, and bring out the menstrual flow. Eaten (or taken as a drink) they are astringent to the bowels. An *acetabulum* [vinegar cruet] of the seed (taken as a drink in wine) is an antidote for deadly medicines. The leaves eaten (beforehand) by themselves or with *carya* [1-178] or dry figs make poisons ineffective. The same is taken against snakebites, and either eaten or taken as a drink it extinguishes conception [abortifacient]. Boiled with dried dill and taken as a drink it stops griping. It is good taken as a drink for pain in the sides of the chest, hard breathing, coughs, lung

inflammation, pains in the hips and joints, and periodical chills (as previously mentioned). For gaseousness of the *colus* [colic], vulva, rectum, and intestines it is boiled with oil and given as a suppository. Pounded into small pieces with honey and applied from the genitals to the perineum, it also cures constriction of the womb. Boiled in oil and taken as a drink it expels worms. It is applied with honey for painful joints, and with figs for dropsy under the skin. Boiled in wine until half the amount remains then taken as a drink (and also rubbed on) it helps these [problems] also. Eaten raw or pickled it is a sight-restorer, and applied with polenta it soothes pains in the eyes. Pounded fine and applied with *rosaceum* [1-53] and vinegar it helps headaches and stops bloody discharges from the nostrils. Applied with bay leaves it helps inflammation from stones [urinary, kidney]. With myrtle wax ointment it helps rashes such as measles. Rubbed on all over with wine, pepper and saltpetre [potassium nitrate] it heals white *vitiligo* [type of leprosy], and applied with the same things it takes away warty abnormal growths and *myrmecias* [warts resembling an anthill]. Applied with honey and *allom* [5-123] it is good for *lichenae* [skin disease]. The juice warmed in a pomegranate rind and dropped in the ears is good for ear sores. Rubbed on with juice of *marathrum* [3-81] and honey it helps dullness of sight. Rubbed on with vinegar, *cerussa* [white lead ore] and *rosaceum* [1-53] it cures *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection], *herpes* [viral skin infection], and scaly eruptions on the scalp. Chewed, it stops the bad smells that come [from eating] garlic and onions. It is also called *rhyten montana*; the Romans call it *ruta montana* or *ruta hortense*, the Egyptians, *epnubu*, the Syrians, *harmala*, some, *besasa* and the Africans, *churma*.

The hilly rue kills, eaten too much. Gathered around flowering time for pickling it makes the skin red, and puffs it up with itching and extreme inflammation. They ought, having first rubbed [protection on] the face and the hands, so to gather it. They say that the juice sprinkled on chicken keeps off the cats. They say that eaten, the rue that grows in Macedonia by the river Haliacmon kills; but that place is mountainous and full of vipers. Taken in a drink the seed is good for disorders within, and it is usefully mixed with antidotes. Having dried the seed, give it to drink for seven days to one who sheds his water [dehydration] and it shall cease. The root

Hieracium minus.
Klein Babichkraut.

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Hieracium minus
from FUCHS — 1545



Coriandrum sativum
after THIEBAULT — 1881

of it is called mountain *moly*. The wild rue therefore is similar to the cultivated, and it is good (taken in a drink) for epilepsy and pains in the hips. It induces the menstrual flow and is an abortifacient. It is sharper than the cultivated and more effective in use. But you must not eat the wild because it is hurtful.

Ruta sylvestris is also called *hypericon*, *androsaemon*, *corion*, or *chamepitys*; the Romans call it *hederalis*, others, *sentinalis*, and the Africans, *churma semmaked*.

3-53. PEGANON AGRION

SUGGESTED: *Ruta montana*, *Ruta legitima*, *Ruta sylvestris*
 — Wild Rue, Mountain Rue
Thalictrum aquilegifolium — Meadow Rue
Galega officinalis — Common Goat's Rue
Asplenium ruta-muriara — Wall Rue
Peganum harmala — Wild Rue, Syrian Rue, Harmel

see 3-52, 4-98

Some call *ruta sylvestris* (both that in Cappadocia and that in Galatia near Asia) *moly*. It is a shrub that brings out many shoots from one root, with much longer more tender leaves than the other rue. It has a strong scent and white flowers, and on the top, little heads a little bigger than the cultivated rue, consisting especially of three parts, in which is a three-cornered seed of a faint yellow, extremely bitter to the taste. Use is made of this. The seed ripens in the autumn. Pounded into small pieces with honey, wine, the gall of hens, saffron, and *marathrum* [3-81] juice it is good for dullness of the sight.

It is also called *harmala*; the Syrians call it *besasa*, the Egyptians, *epnubu*, Africans, *churwa* and the Cappadocians, *moly*, because in some ways it is similar to *moly* (having a black root and white flowers) and it grows in hilly fertile places.

3-54. MOLU

SUGGESTED: *Allium moly* — Wild Garlic
Allium magicum [Loudon] — Homer's Moly

M*oly* has leaves similar to grass (but broader) on the ground; flowers similar to white violets, a milky

colour, less in quantity than those of the violet. It has a white stalk of four feet, on the top of which stands something similar to garlic. The root is small, in the shape of a scallion [2-179]. This is very good, pounded with flour of *lolium* [2-116, 4-140] and inserted as a pessary for openings of the womb. The herb *moly* (cut up by the root and carried around the body) is good against poisoning and bewitching. It is also called *leucoion sylvestre*.

3-55. PANAKES HERAKLEION

SUGGESTED: *Heracleum panaces* — Fig-leaved Cow Parsnip

Heracleum sphondylium — Common Cow Parsnip

Heracleum gummiferum, *Heracleum pubescens*,

Heracleum pyrenaicum — Downy Cow Parsnip

P*anaces heracleum* (from which *opopanax* is gathered) grows in abundance in Boeotia, and Psophis in Arcadia. It is carefully cultivated in gardens for the benefit that comes from the juice. It has rough green leaves lying on the ground, coming very near to those of the fig, jagged five-fold in the circumference. It has a very high stalk (like a *ferula*) with white down and smaller leaves around it, and a long tuft on the top like dill. It has yellowish flowers. The seed smells sweet and acrid. The many white strong-smelling roots emerge from one beginning, with thick bark and a somewhat bitter taste. It also grows in Cyrene, Libya, and in Macedonia. The root is juiced after being cut when the stalks are newly-emerged. It sends out a white juice that, dried, has a saffron colour on the outside. To remove the liquid from the leaves they lay them beforehand on a hollow dug in the ground and pick them up when dry. They also juice the stalk, cutting it at harvest time and taking out the liquid the same way. The best roots are stretched out, white, dry, not worm-eaten, hot to the taste, and aromatic. The seed that comes from the middle of the stalk is good, for that which comes from the sprigs is less nourished. The [dried] juice that excels is the most bitter to the taste, inside indeed white and somewhat red, but outside a saffron colour, smooth, fat, brittle, fit for use, melting quickly, and with a strong scent; but the black and soft is worthless as it is adulterated with *ammoniacum* [3-98] or wax. Being rubbed in water with the fingers tests

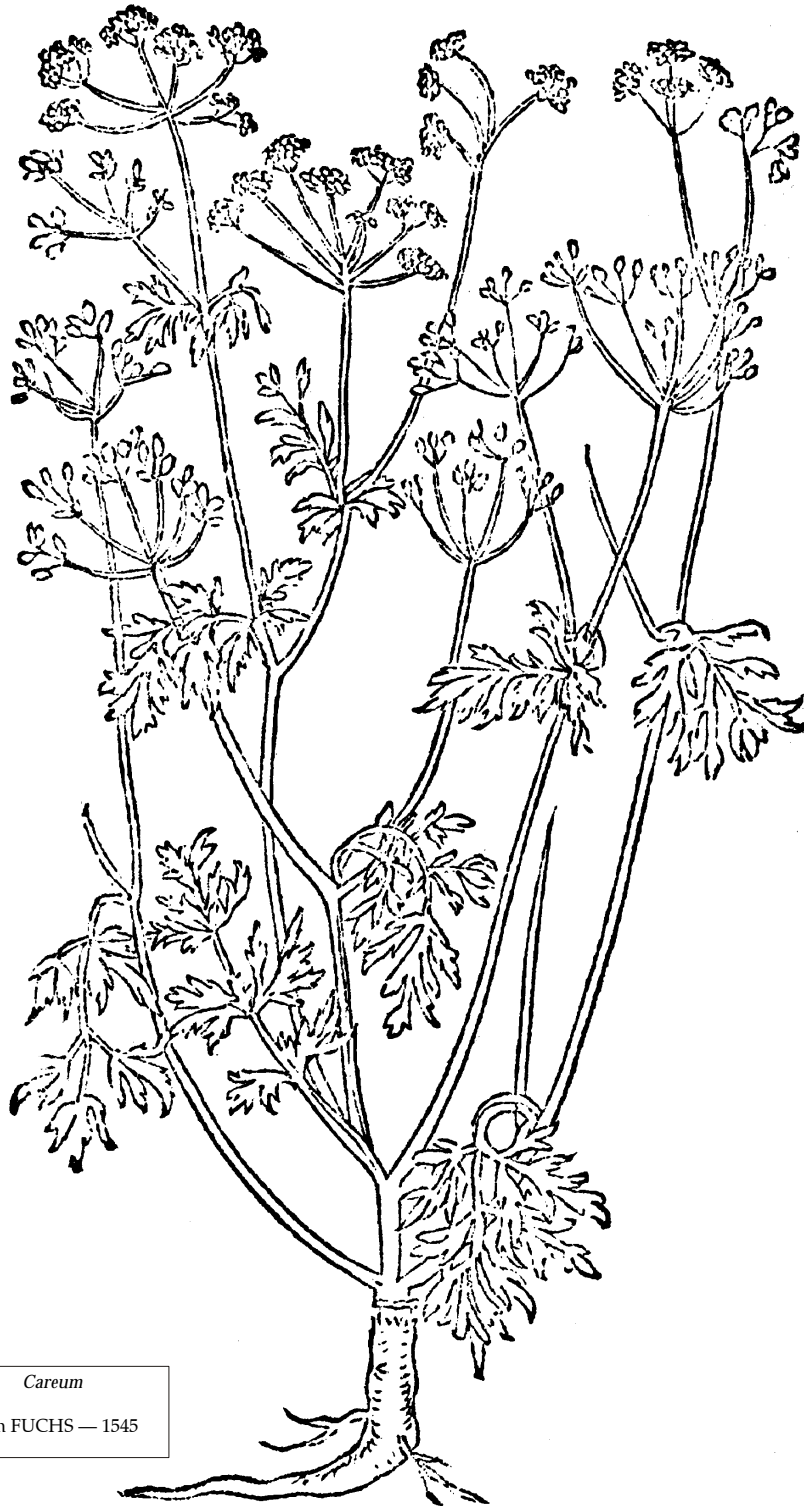
Eleoselinū, siue Apium palustre. 153
Wasser Eppich.



Eleoselinum
from FUCHS — 1545

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Careum.
feldkümel.



Careum
from FUCHS — 1545

it, for the counterfeited dissolves and becomes similar to milk. It is warming and softening, and reduces the intensity of symptoms. As a result, taken as a drink with honey and water (or wine) it is good for periods of acute fevers and chills, convulsions, hernia, pains in the side, coughs, griping, parasitic diseases in the bladder, and slow painful urination. Dissolved with honey it induces the menstrual flow, is an abortifacient, and scatters gaseousness and hardness in the womb. It is an ointment for hip pains. It is mixed with [medicines for] removal of fatigue, and with head medicines. It breaks carbuncles all around, and rubbed on with raisin clusters it is good for gout. It soothes toothache put into tooth cavities, and is rubbed on as a sight-restorer for the eyes. Mixed with pitch it is an excellent plaster for those bitten by mad dogs, and the root shaved and applied to the vulva is an abortifacient. Pounded into small pieces and rubbed on with honey it is effective for old ulcers, and applied it covers exposed bones with flesh. The seed (taken with wormwood [3-26]) induces the menstrual flow, and with *aristolochia* [3-4, 3-5, 3-6] it is good for the bites of poisonous beasts. It is taken as a drink with wine for constriction of the womb.

3-56. PANAKES ASKLEPION

SUGGESTED: *Asclepias syriaca* — Milkweed, Silkweed
Thapsia asclepium [Loudon] — Deadly Carrot

POISONOUS — *Aesculapius* is the god of medicine — see 3-106

P*anaces Aesculapij* sends a thin stalk of a foot's length (distinguished by knots) out of the earth, around which are leaves similar to *marathrum* [3-81], yet bigger, rougher, and fragrant; and on the top is a tuft on which are sharp, fragrant flowers of a golden colour. The root is small. The flowers and seeds applied pounded into small pieces with honey, have a medicinal quality suitable for ulcers, *pannus* [opaque thickening of cornea with veins], and spreading ulcers. For snakebites it is taken as a drink with wine and rubbed on with oil. Some call [this] *panaces* wild origanum, some again call it *cunila* (where it is referred to in the section on *origanum*).

3-57. PANAKES CHEIRONION

SUGGESTED: *Opopanax chironium*, *Ferula opopanax*,
Laserpitium chironium — Opopanax, Heal-all

Chiron was a centaur, teacher of *Aesculapius* [see above].

P*anaces Chironion* grows chiefly on the mountain Pelius. It has leaves similar to *amaracus* [white dittany], gold flowers, and a slender shallow root that is sharp to the taste. Taken in a drink the root is able to act against snakes' poison; and the filaments are also applied effectively for the same purposes.

3-58. LIGUSTIKON

SUGGESTED: *Ligusticum ajwain*, *Ammi copticum*,
Carum copticum, *Ptychotis coptica*, *Sison ammi*, *Ptychotis ajawain*,
Bunium copticum — Ammi, Bishop's Weed, Lovage,
Ajawa Seeds

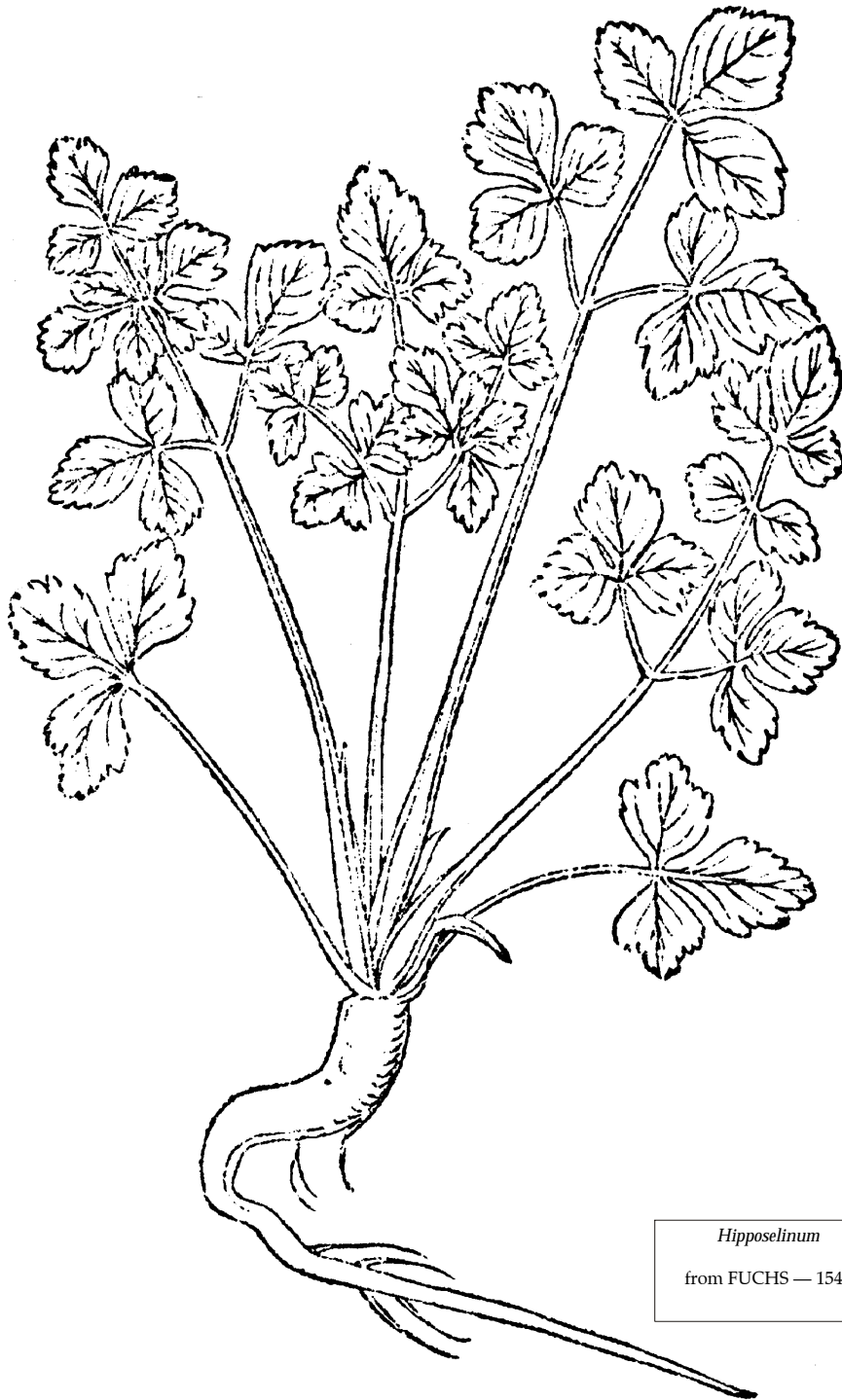
see 3-70

L*igusticum* grows most plentifully in Liguria on the Apennine, a hill bordering on the Alps (from which it has its name). The inhabitants call it *panaces* not without reason since the root and the stalk are similar to the Heracleotic [3-55] *panaces*, and their strength is the same. It grows on the highest, roughest, shadowy mountains, but especially in places dug in the earth. It bears a thin knotty stalk similar to dill, around which are leaves similar to those of *melilot* [3-48], yet more tender and fragrant. Those near the top stalk are more slender and cut-in. On the top is a tuft on which is the seed — black, sound, somewhat long, like that of *marathrum* [3-81], but sharp and aromatic to the taste. The root is white, similar to the Heracleotic *panaces*, fragrant.

The seed and roots are heating and digestive. They are good for internal pains, digestion, oedema, gaseousness, disorders of the stomach (especially), and strikes from poisonous beasts. Taken in a drink it makes urine pass, as well as the menstrual flow. The root applied does the same. The roots and the seed are effective mixed with *oxypota* [oxymel — vinegar and honey drink] and digestive medicines. It is excellent for

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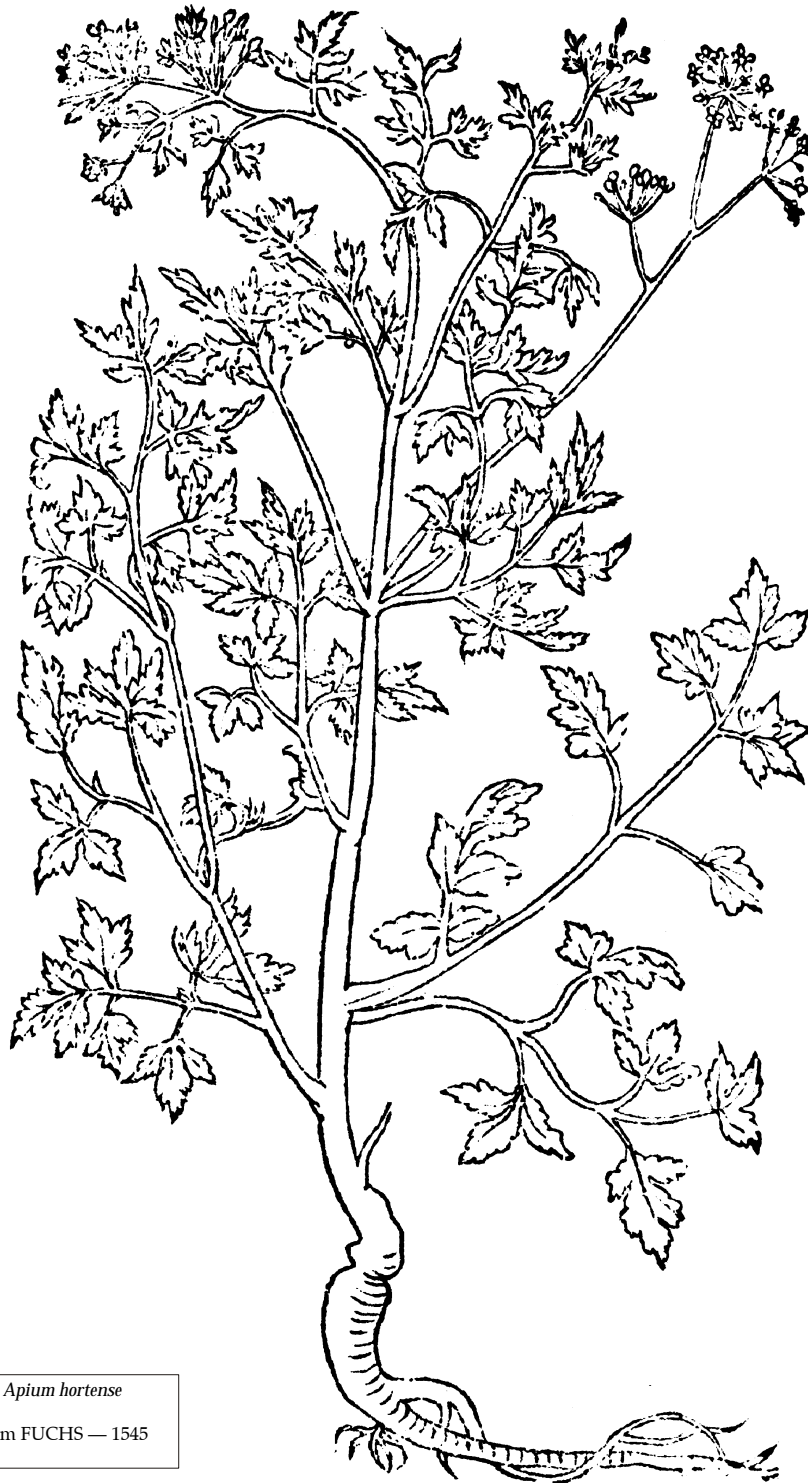
**Hipposelinum,
Groß Eppich.**



Hipposelinum
from FUCHS — 1545

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Apium hortense,
Garten Eppich.



Apium hortense

from FUCHS — 1545

the stomach; as a result the inhabitants use it instead of pepper, mixing it with their sauces. A certain seed similar to it, which you shall discern by the taste, for it is bitter, counterfeits it. Some counterfeit it mixing together with it the seed of fennel or *seseli*. It is also called *panacea* or *panaces*.

3-59. STAPHULINOS AGRIOS, STAPHULINOS KEPAIOS

SUGGESTED: *Staphylinum* [Pliny], *Pastinaca sativa prima*,
Pastinaca erratica, *Carota* [Fuchs], *Daucus officinarum* [Bauhin],
Daucus carota var *sativa* [Linnaeus] — Carrot

Daucus carota var *sylvestris* — Wild Carrot

S*taphylinum* has leaves like *gingidium*, only broader and somewhat bitter. It has a rough upright stalk with a tuft similar to dill on which are white flowers, and in the midst something small of a purple colour and of almost a saffron colour. The root is the thickness of a finger, twenty centimetres long, sweet smelling and edible (boiled as a vegetable). The seed induces the menstrual flow, taken as a drink (or inserted as a pessary), and is good in liquid medicines for frequent painful urination, dropsy, and pleurisy, as well as for the bites and strikes of venomous creatures. They also say that those who take it beforehand shall experience no assault from wild beasts. It encourages conception. The root (also being urinary) is applied to stir up sexual intercourse [aphrodisiac]. The leaves, pounded into small pieces with honey and applied, clean ulcers that spread. The garden *pastinaca* is fitter to be eaten, and is good for the same purposes, working more weakly. It is also called *cerascomen*; the Romans call it *carota*, some *pastinaca rustica*, the Egyptians, *babiburu*, and the Africans *sicham*.

3-60. SESELI MASSALEOTIKON

SUGGESTED: *Seseli massiliense* [Fuchs],
Gingidium umbella oblonga [Bauhin], *Daucus visagna*
 [Linnaeus], *Ammi visagna* [in Sprague], *Daucus visagna*
 — Pick-tooth, Tooth Pick

S*eseli Massiliense* has leaves similar to *marathrum* [3-81] yet thicker, and it has a stalk more full of branches. It has a tuft similar to dill, in which is a seed — somewhat long, angular, and quickly sharp if eaten. The root is long with a sweet scent. The seed and root are warming: taken as a drink they cure slow painful urination and orthopnoea [form of asthma]. They are good for urinary constriction and epilepsy, induce the menstrual flow, are abortifacient, and are effective for all disorders within. They cure old coughs, and taken as a drink with wine the seed helps digestion and dissolves griping. It is also good for cooling [sudden] fevers, and is taken as a drink with pepper and wine for chills in childbirth. It is given to goats and other cattle as a drink for hastening delivery. It is also called *sphagnon*.

3-61. SESELI AITHIOPIKON

SUGGESTED: *Dauci alterum genus*, *Seseli aethiopicum* [Fuchs],
Libanotis latifolia altera [Bauhin], *Laserpitium latifolium*
 [Linnaeus] — Broad-leaved Laserwort [Loudon]

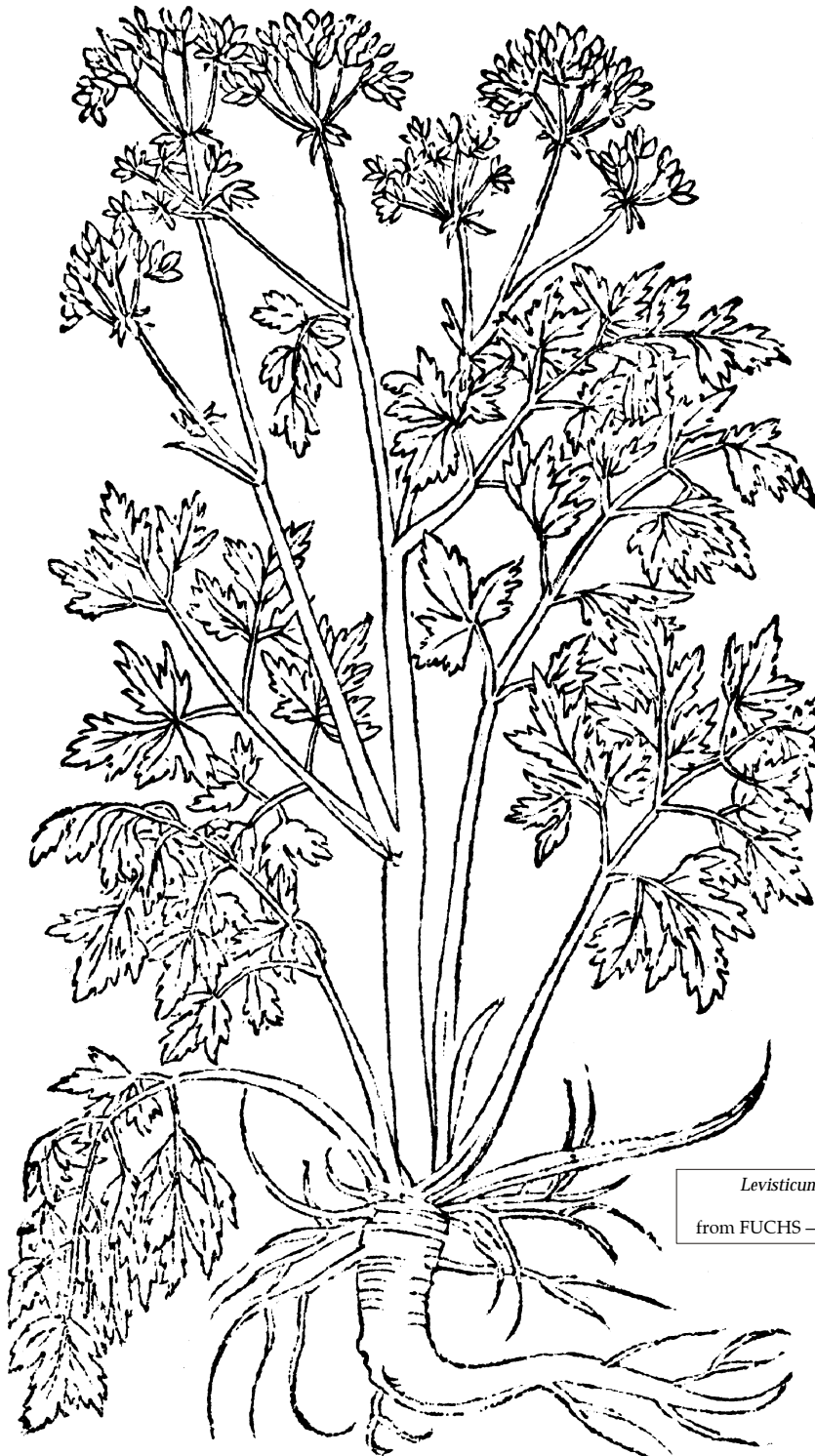
Ethiopian *seselis* has leaves similar to *cissus* [2-210] yet smaller and somewhat long, similar to those of *periclymenom*. It is a large shrub with branches of about two feet, on which are stems eighteen inches long. The little heads are like dill; the seeds black, thick like wheat, yet sharper and more fragrant than the Massaleotican [3-60], and very sweet. It produces similar effects. The Egyptians call it *cyonophricen*.



Daucus carota
after THIEBAULT — 1881

4.12

Libyfticum uulgare.
Liebfüßel.



Levisticum
from FUCHS — 1545

3-62. SESELI PELOPONNESIAKON

SUGGESTED: *Dauci tertium genus, Seseli Peloponnesiacum*
 [Fuchs], *Peucedanum cervaria* [in Sprague],
Daucus montanus apii [Bauhin], *Athamanta cervaria* [Linnaeus]
 — Hog Fennel, Wild Celery

That which grows in Peloponnesus has leaves similar to hemlock but broader and thicker, and a stalk bigger than the Massiliense [3-60], similar to a *ferula*. On the top of this is a broad tuft, in which is a broader seed with a sweet scent and more fleshy. It has the same strength [as those above]. It grows in rough, moist and hilly places. It also grows in Ida.

3-63. TORDULION

SUGGESTED: *Daucus creticus, Tordylon, Seseli creticum* [Fuchs],
Athemanta meum [Linnaeus], *Aethusa meum*,
Meum athemanticum [in Sprague], *Athemanticum meum*,
Seseli meum — Bald-money, Meu, Spignel, Bear Root

see 1-3

[other usage] *Tordylum suaveolens, Pastinaca dissecta*,
Pastinaca schekakul — Rough Parsnip
Tordylum officinale — Small Hartwort
Tordylum maximum — Hartwort

formerly included in genus *Seseli*

Tordylum grows on the hill Amanus in Cilicia. It is a little herb full of shoots, with a little round double seed similar to little shields, somewhat sharp and aromatic. It is taken in a drink for painful urination, and to expel the menstrual flow. The juice from the stalk and seed (while yet green) taken as a drink for ten days with as much as thirty grains of *passum* [raisin wine], makes any kidney disease sound. The root is licked in with honey to draw up matter that stops the chest. It is also called *tordylum*, while others call it *creticum*.

3-64. SISON

SUGGESTED: *Sison amomum*, *Sium amomum*, *Sium aromaticum*
— Hedge Sison, Bastard Stone Parsley

S*ison* is a little seed similar to *apium* [3-77] that grows in Syria — somewhat long, black, with an acrid taste. It is taken in a drink for the spleen, painful urination, and retention of the menstrual flow. The inhabitants use it for a sauce, eating it with *cucurbita* [2-164] boiled with vinegar. It has (as it were) many little grains on the tops.

3-65. ANISON

SUGGESTED: *Anisum herbariis* [Bauhin], *Pimpinella anisum* [Linnaeus], *Anisum vulgare*, *Tragium anisum* — Anise, Sweet Cumin, Aniseed Plant

A*nisum* is generally warming, drying, pain-easing, dissolving, urinary, dispersing, and it makes the breath sweet. Taken in a drink it takes away thirst caused by dropsy. It is also good for removing the poison of venomous creatures, and gaseousness. It stops discharges of the intestines and white excessive discharges, draws down milk, and incites sexual union [aphrodisiac]. Inhaled by the nostrils it quietens headaches, and pounded into small pieces and dropped in the ears with *rosaceum* [1-53], it heals cracks in them. The best is new, full, not branny and strongly scented. The Cretian claims the first place, and the second is the Egyptian. It is also called *sion*, and the Romans call it *anisum*.

3-66. KAROS

SUGGESTED: *Caros*, *Careum* [Fuchs], *Carum carvi* [Linnaeus], *Apium carvi*, *Bunium carum* — Caraway

C*arum* is a well-known little seed. It is urinary, warming, good for the stomach, pleasant to the mouth and digestive. It is mixed usefully in antidotes and *oxypota* [oxymel — vinegar and honey drink]. It has much the same nature as *anisum* [3-65]. The boiled root is edible as a vegetable (like parsnip).

Spina alba sylvestris
Weiß Wegdistel.

33



Spina alba sylvestris
from FUCHS — 1545



Brooklime
Veronica beccabunga
after FAGUET — 1888

3-67. ANETHON

SUGGESTED: *Anethum hortense* [Bauhin]
Anethum graveolens [Linnaeus], *Peucedanum graveolens*,
Selinum athenum, *Pastinaca athenum* — Dill

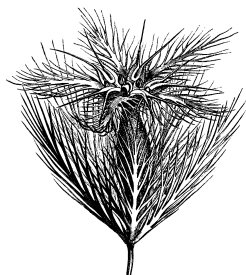
A*nethum* is eaten as a vegetable. A decoction of the dried filaments and the seed (taken as a drink) draws down milk, soothes griping and gaseousness, and stops both the intestines and the vomit that floats on top of the stomach; it makes urine pass, it stops hiccups, and taken too often as a drink it both dulls the sight and extinguishes conception [abortifacient]. A decoction is good as a bath for women troubled with womb disorders. The seed (burnt and sprinkled on) takes away venereal warts. It is also called *polgidos* or *anicetum*; the Magi call it *genitura cynocephali*; similarly, *crines cynocephali*, or *genitura Mercurij*. The Egyptians call it *arachu*, the Romans, *anethum*, the Africans, *sicciria*, and the Dacians, *poltum*.

3-68. KUMINON AGRION

SUGGESTED: *Cuminum cyminum*, *Cuminum odoratum*
— Cumin

Cumin is cultivated. It has a good taste, especially the Ethiopian which Hippocrates called the kingly, next the Egyptian, and then the rest. It grows in Galatia, Asia, Cilicia, the region of Tarentum and many other places. It is hot, astringent, and drying. It is good boiled with oil and given as a suppository (or applied with barley meal) for griping and gaseousness. It is also given with *posca* [hot drinks] for orthopnoea [difficult breathing], and with wine to those bitten by venomous creatures. Applied with raisins and bean flour (or waxy ointments) it helps inflammation from stones [urinary, kidney]. Pounded into small pieces with vinegar it is applied to stop women's excessive discharges [menstrual flow] and bleeding from the nostrils. It also changes the skin to a paler colour either taken in a drink or smeared on.

3-69. KUMINON EMERON



Lagoëcia cuminoides
after THIEBAULT - 1881

SUGGESTED: *Lagoëcia cuminoides* — Common Wild Cumin

C*uminum sylvestre* grows in Lycia, Galatia in Asia, and Carthage in Spain. These are the most effective. It is a little shrub with a thin stalk twenty centimetres long, on which are four or five little leaves (as it were) sawn-around with incisions (like *gingidium* [2-167]). It has five or six little round, soft heads on the top, in which is the husky seed, sharper to the taste than the cultivated. It grows in hilly places. The seed is taken in a drink with water for griping and gaseousness. With vinegar it soothes hiccups. It is taken with wine for the poison of venomous creatures and moisture of the stomach. Chewed and applied with honey and grapes it takes away bruises. Applied with the same [things] it cures inflammation from stones [urinary, kidney]. There is also another kind of wild cumin similar to the cultivated. Out of every flower it sends out little horns lifted up in which is the seed (similar to *melanthium* [3-93]). Taken in a drink this is an excellent remedy for those bitten by snakes. It helps those troubled with slow painful urination and stones [urinary, kidney], and those who urinate drops of blood. Afterwards let them drink boiled *apium* [3-77] seeds. The Romans call it *cuminum agreste*, and some call it *cuminum silvaticum*.

3-70. AMMI

SUGGESTED: *Ammi majus* [Bauhin, Linnaeus]

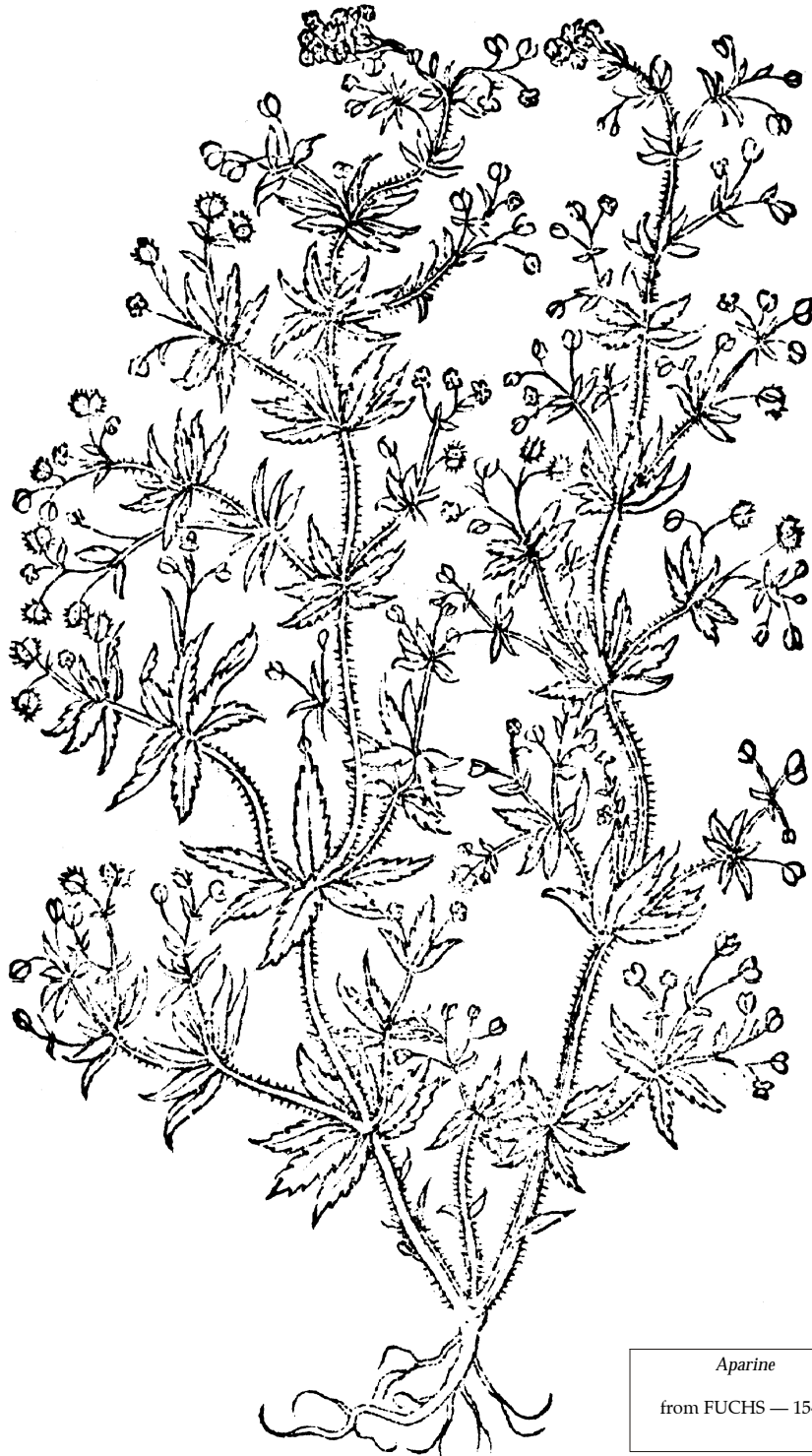
— Bishop's Weed, Amee see 3-58

[other usage] *Aegopodium podagraria* — Ammi [1551],
Herb Gerard, Bishop's Weed, Goutweed, Ground Elder

A*mmi* is a well-known little seed, smaller than cumin, and similar to organum in the taste. Choose seed that is pure and not branny. This is warming, acrid and drying. It is good (taken in a drink with wine) for griping, difficult painful urination, and those bitten by venomous creatures. It induces the menstrual flow. It is mixed with corrosive medicines made of dried beetles [2-65] to resist the difficult painful urination that follows. Applied with honey it takes away bruises around the eyes. Taken

Aparine.
Klebkraut.

29



Aparine
from FUCHS — 1545



Heracleum sphondylium

after THIEBAULT — 1881

either as a drink or smeared on it changes the [skin] to a paler colour; and soaked with raisins or rosin it cleans the vulva. The Romans call it *ammium Alexandrinum*. It is also called *Aethiopicum*, or *regium cuminum*, but some have said that the Ethiopian *cumin* has one nature and the *ammi* another.

3-71. KORIANNON

SUGGESTED: *Coriandrum* [Fuchs], *Coriandrum majus* [Bauhin]
Coriandrum sativum — Coriander

POSSIBLE ALLERGIC REACTIONS

Corion or *coriannum* is well known. It is able to cool. As a result (applied with bread or polenta) it heals *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection] and creeping ulcers. With honey and raisins it cures *epinyctis* [pustules which appear only at night], inflammation from stones [urinary, kidney], and carbuncles [infected boils] [malignant skin tumours]. With bruised beans it dissolves scrofulous tumours [goitres] and the inflammation of bones. A little of the seed (taken as a drink with passum [raisin wine]) expels worms and promotes the creation of seed [sperm]. If too much is taken it disturbs the understanding dangerously, as a result men ought to avoid the excessive and frequent use of it. The juice rubbed on with cerussa [white lead ore] or litharge [monoxide of lead], vinegar and *rosaceum* [1-53] mends burning inflammation on the outside of the skin. The Egyptians call it *ochion*, and the Africans, *goid*.

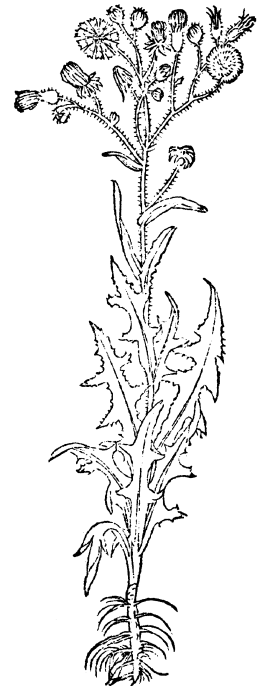
3-72. IERAKION MEGA

SUGGESTED: *Hieracium maius*, *Sonchites* [Fuchs],
Sonchus arvensis [Linnaeus] — Corn Sowthistle

[other usage] *Hieracium sylvaticum*, *Hieracium murorum*
— Wood Hawkweed, Wall Hawkweed

The great *hieracium* produces a rough stalk — somewhat red, prickly, hollow. It has thinly-jagged leaves at distances, similar in circumference to *sonchus* [2-159]; and yellowish flowers in somewhat long little heads. It is cooling, indifferent, and gently astringent. As

Hieracium maius.
Groß Habichtstrauch.



Hieracium majus
from FUCHS — 1545

a result it is good applied on a burning stomach, and for inflammation. The juice is sipped to soothe pangs of hunger in the stomach. The herb (with the root) is applied to help one bitten by a scorpion. It is also called *sonchiten*; the Romans call *itlampuca*, and the Africans, *sithileas*.

3-73. IERAKION MIKRON

SUGGESTED: *Hieraceum minus* [Fuchs], *Crepis tectorum* [Linnaeus] — Hawksbeard [Mabberley]
 [other usage] *Hieracium pilosella* — Mouse-ear Hawkweed

The little *hieracium* also has jagged leaves at distances. It sends out tender little green stalks on which are yellow flowers in a circle. It has the same uses as that previously spoken of [3-72]. Some call this *sonchiten*, others, *entimon agrion*, the Romans, *intubus agrestis*, and the Africans, *sithilesade*.

3-74. SELINON AGRION, SELINON KEPAION

SUGGESTED: *Apium*, *Apium hortense* [Fuchs], *Eleoselinum*, *Apium palustre* [Brunfels], *Apium graveolens* [Linnaeus], *Apium celleri*, *Celeri graveolens* — Marsh Celery, Wild Celery, Celery, Marsh Parsley, Smallage

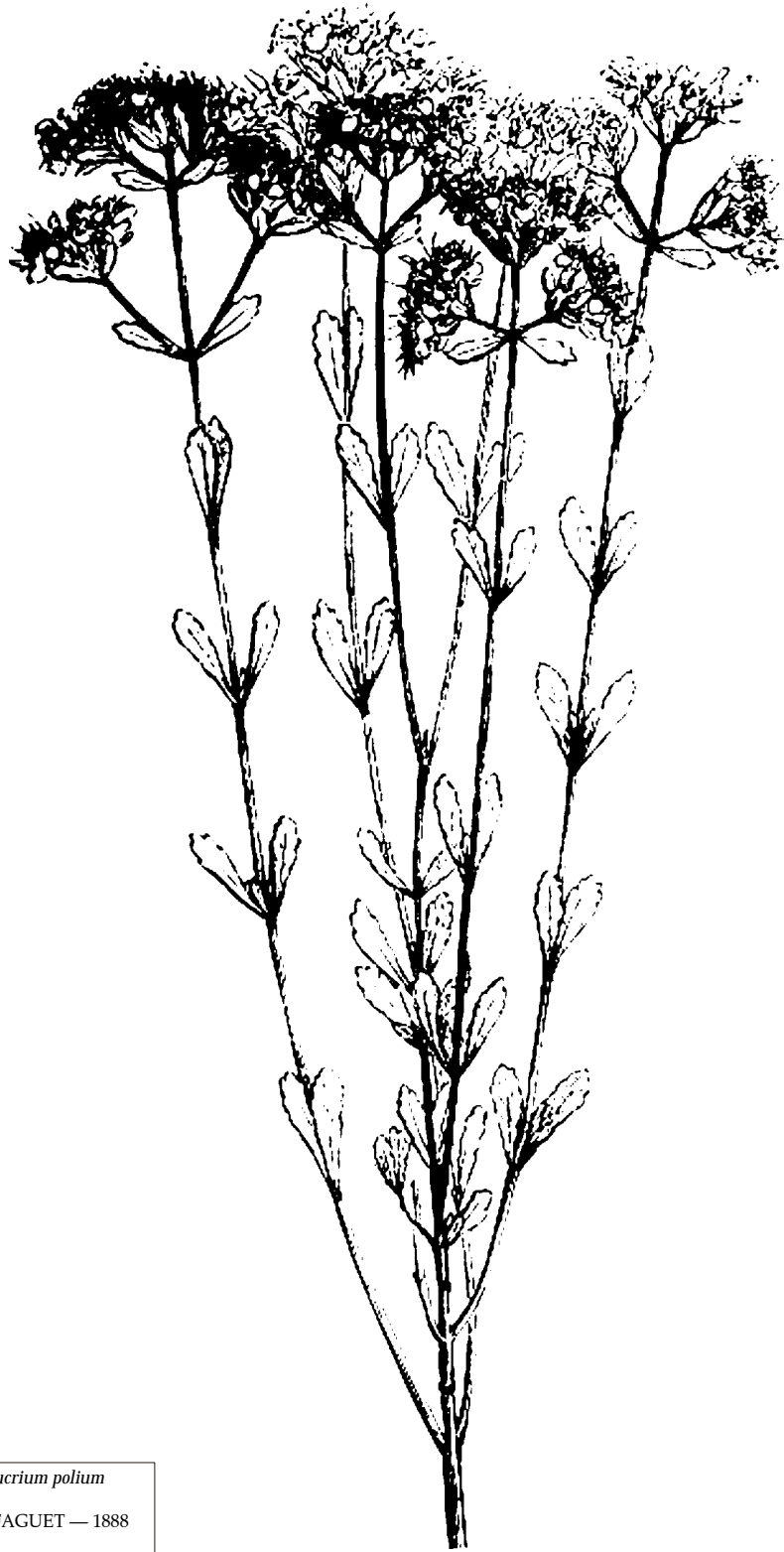
[other usage] *Selinum carvifolia* — Milk Parsley

The herb garden *selinum* applied with bread or floured polenta is good for the same things as coriander (as well as for inflammation of the eyes). It soothes burning in the stomach, slacks breasts swollen with clotted milk, and eaten boiled or raw it causes an urge to urinate. A decoction of it with the roots (taken as a drink) resists poisonous medicines [antidote] by causing vomiting. It stops discharges of the bowels. The seed is more urinary, also helping those bitten by poisonous beasts and those who have taken a drink of white lead. It also breaks winds. It is mixed effectively with pain-easing medicines, antidotes and cough medicines.



Black Stinking Horehound
Ballota nigra

after FAGUET — 1892



Teucrium polium
after FAGUET — 1888

3-75. ELEIOSELINON

SUGGESTED: *Heleio selinon* [Pliny], *Apium palustre*,
Sii primum genus, *Laver vulgo dicitur* [Fuchs], *Apium palustre*,
Sion, [Bauhin], *Sium angustifolium* [Linnaeus]
 —Water Parsnip

H*elioselinum* grows in watery places. It is bigger than the cultivated and it has similar effects to the garden kind. Some call it *campestre*, others, water smallage, and the Romans, *apium rusticum*.

3-76. OREOSELINON

SUGGESTED: *Oreoselinum*, *Petroselinum sylvestre* [Fuchs],
Apium hortense, *Petroselinum vulgo* [Bauhin],
Apium petroselinum [Linnaeus], *Petroselinum hortense* [in
 Sprague], *Petroselinum sativum*, *Petroselinum crispum*,
Carum petroselinum, *Apium vulgare* — Rock Celery,
 Common Garden Parsley

O*reoselinon* has a single stalk twenty centimetres high from a slender root. Around it are little branches with little heads (similar to hemlock yet a great deal more slender) on which is the seed — somewhat long, sharp, thin, with a sweet smell, similar to cumin. It grows in rocky mountainous places. Taken as a drink in wine both the seed and root are urinary, and they also expel the menstrual flow. It is mixed with antidotes, diuretics, and heating medicines. We must not be deceived thinking *oreoselinon* is that which grows on rocks, for *petroselinum* is different. It is also called *petroselinum sylvestre*; the Romans call it *apium montanum*, and the Egyptians, *anonim*.

3-77. PETROSELINON

SUGGESTED: *Petroselinum*, *Amomum officinarum*,
Petroselinum macedonicum [Fuchs], *Sison amomum* [Linnaeus]
 [other usage] *Petroselinum oreoselinum*,
Athamanta oreoselinum — Mountain Parsley

A*pium* (also called *petroselinum*) grows in steep places in Macedonia. It has seed similar to *ammi visagna* but

with a sweeter, sharp, aromatic scent. It is diuretic and expels the menstrual flow. It is good (taken in a drink) for gaseousness, griping of the stomach, and *colus* [colic], as well as pain in the sides, kidneys, and bladder. It is also mixed with urinary antidotes.

3-78. IPPOSELINON

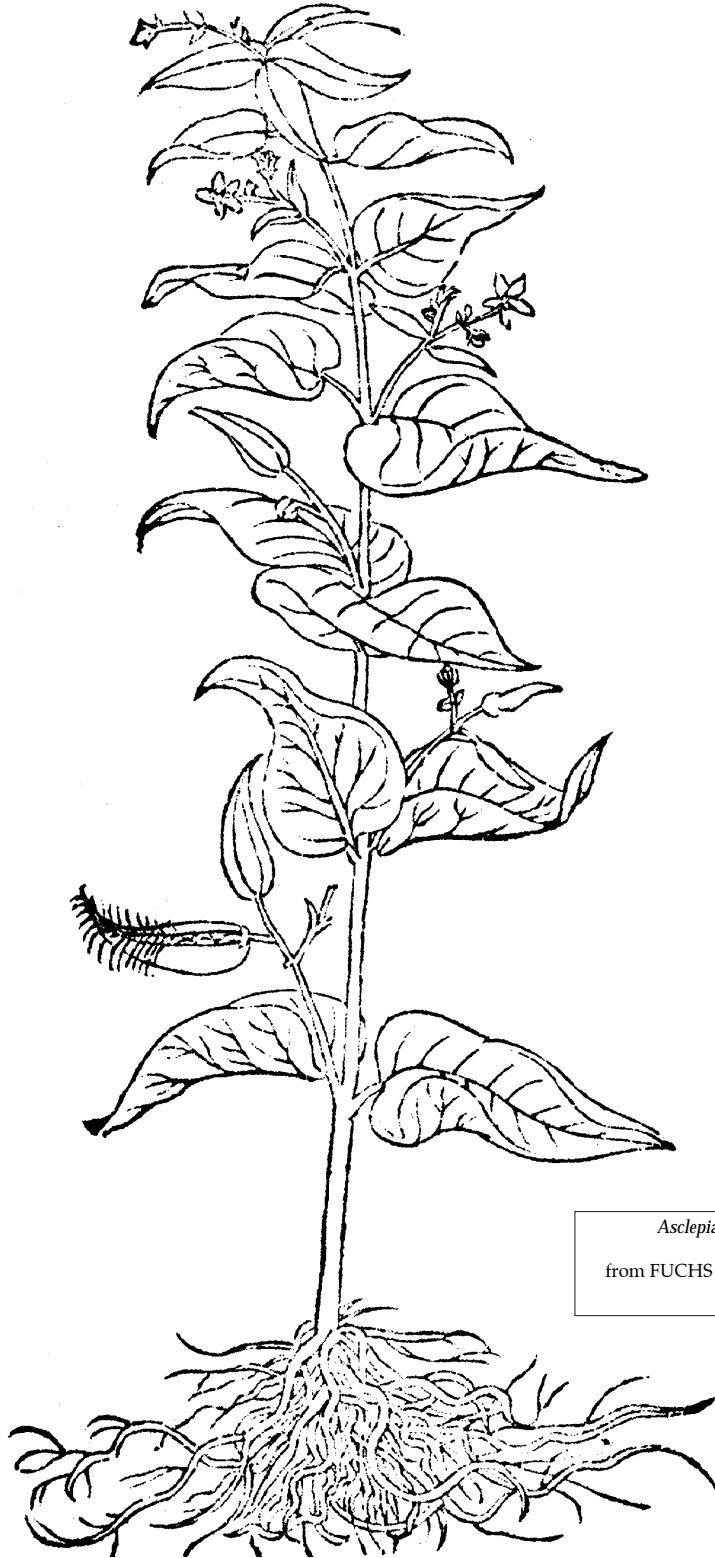
SUGGESTED: *Hipposelinum*, *Olus atrum* [Fuchs]
Hipposelinum Theophrasti, *Smyrnum Dioscorides* [Bauhin],
Smyrnum olusatrum [Linnaeus], *Petroselinum alexandrinum*
— Alexanders, Black Lovage, Horse Parsley, Boeotin Myrrh

see 1-78

H*ipposelinon* is different to that which is properly called *smyrnum* (as we will immediately declare). It is bigger and paler than the garden *selinum*; the stalk hollow, high, tender (as it were) with lines; the leaves broader, inclining to purple; over which are filaments like *libanotis* [3-87, 3-89]. It is full of flowers standing together in clusters before it has fully opened. The seed is black, somewhat long, solid, sharp, aromatic. The root is sweet in scent, white, pleasing to the taste, and not thick. It grows in shady places and near marshes. It is used as a vegetable like *selinum* [3-74, 3-75]. The root is eaten boiled or raw, and the leaves and stalks are eaten boiled. They are prepared either by themselves or with fish, and preserved raw in brine. Taken as a drink in honeyed wine the seed is able to expel the menstrual flow. Taken as a drink or rubbed on it heats those who are chilled. It helps slow painful urination, and the root does the same. It is also called *grielon*, others call it *agrioselinon*, or *smyrnum*, and the Romans call it *olusatrum*.

Asclepias.
Schwalbenwurz.

71



Asclepias
from FUCHS — 1545



Trifolium pratense

after FAGUET — 1888

3-79. SMURNION

SUGGESTED: *Smyrnum*, *Levisticum* [Fuchs],
Levisticum vulgare [Brunfels], *Ligusticum vulgare* [Bauhin],
Levisticum officinale [in Sprague], *Ligusticum levisticum*
 [Linnaeus], *Levisticum officinale*, *Levisticum vulgare*,
Angelica levisticum — Lovage, Mountain Hemlock

POISONOUS

[other usage] *Smyrnum dioscorides*, *Smyrnum perfoliatum*
 — Cretan Alexanders

S*myrnum* (which they call *petroselinum* in Cilicia) grows plentifully on the hill called Amanus. This has a stalk similar to *selinum* [3-74, 3-75] with many sprigs, but the leaves are broader towards the ground. They wind around beneath, somewhat thick, strong and sweet smelling, with sharpness, and a medicinal scent, and inclining to a faint yellow in colour. There is a tuft on the stalk similar to that of dill [3-67]. The round seed is similar to that of colewort [2-146] — black; sharp, like myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116] to the taste, making one for one. The root is sharp, fragrant, tender, full of juice, biting the top of the throat, with the bark black on the outside, but pale within or a faint white. It grows in dry rocky or hilly places and untilled corners. The root, herb and seed are warming. The leaves are eaten preserved in brine like vegetables, and they stop discharges of the bowels. The root (taken in a drink) helps those bitten by snakes; it also soothes coughs and *orthopnoea* [difficult breathing, asthma], and heals difficult painful urination. Applied, it dissolves recent oedema, inflammations and hard lumps, and it brings wounds to a scar. Boiled and applied as a pessary it causes abortion. The seed is good for the kidneys, spleen, and bladder. Taken as a drink with wine it expels the menstrual flow and afterbirth, and is good for sciatica. It soothes gaseousness in the stomach, and causes sweat and belching. It is especially taken in a drink for dropsy, and recurrent fevers.

3-80. ELAPHOBOSKON

SUGGESTED: *Elafobosco Vero* [Italian], *Peucedanum ostrithium*,
Imperatoria ostrithium — Masterwort,
 Broad-leaved Hog's Fennel

produces *peucedanin* — see 3-92

E*laphoboscon* has a knotty stalk similar to *libanotis* or to *marathrum* [3-81]. The leaves are two fingers-breadth, very long like *terminthos* [1-91], broken around in a sharp way. The stalk has very many little sprigs, with pale yellow tufts similar to dill flowers [3-67], and the seed is also similar to dill. The root is about the length of three fingers, the thickness of a finger, white, sweet and edible. The new stalks are eaten [as vegetables] like other herbs. They say that deer having fed on this very herb thereby resist the bites of snakes, as a result the seed is given with wine to those bitten by snakes.

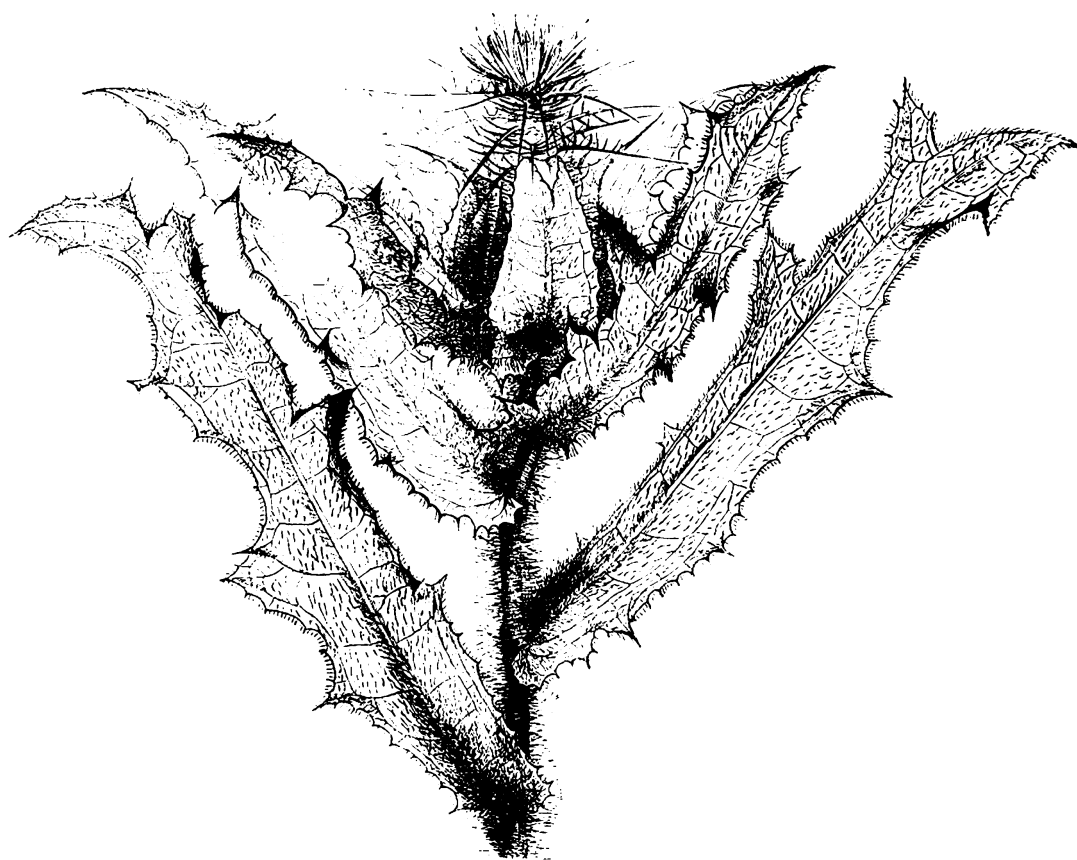
Some call it *elaphicum*, others *nephrium*, *ophigenium*, *ophioctonon*, *herpyxe* or *lyme*; the Romans call it *cervi ocellum*, the Egyptians *chemis*, and the Africans, *ascacau*.

3-81. MARATHRON

SUGGESTED: *Foeniculum* [Fuchs], *Foeniculum officinale*,
Foeniculum vulgare Germanicum [Bauhin],
Foeniculum capillaceum, *Foeniculum foeniculum*,
Anethum foeniculum [Linnaeus] — Common Fennel

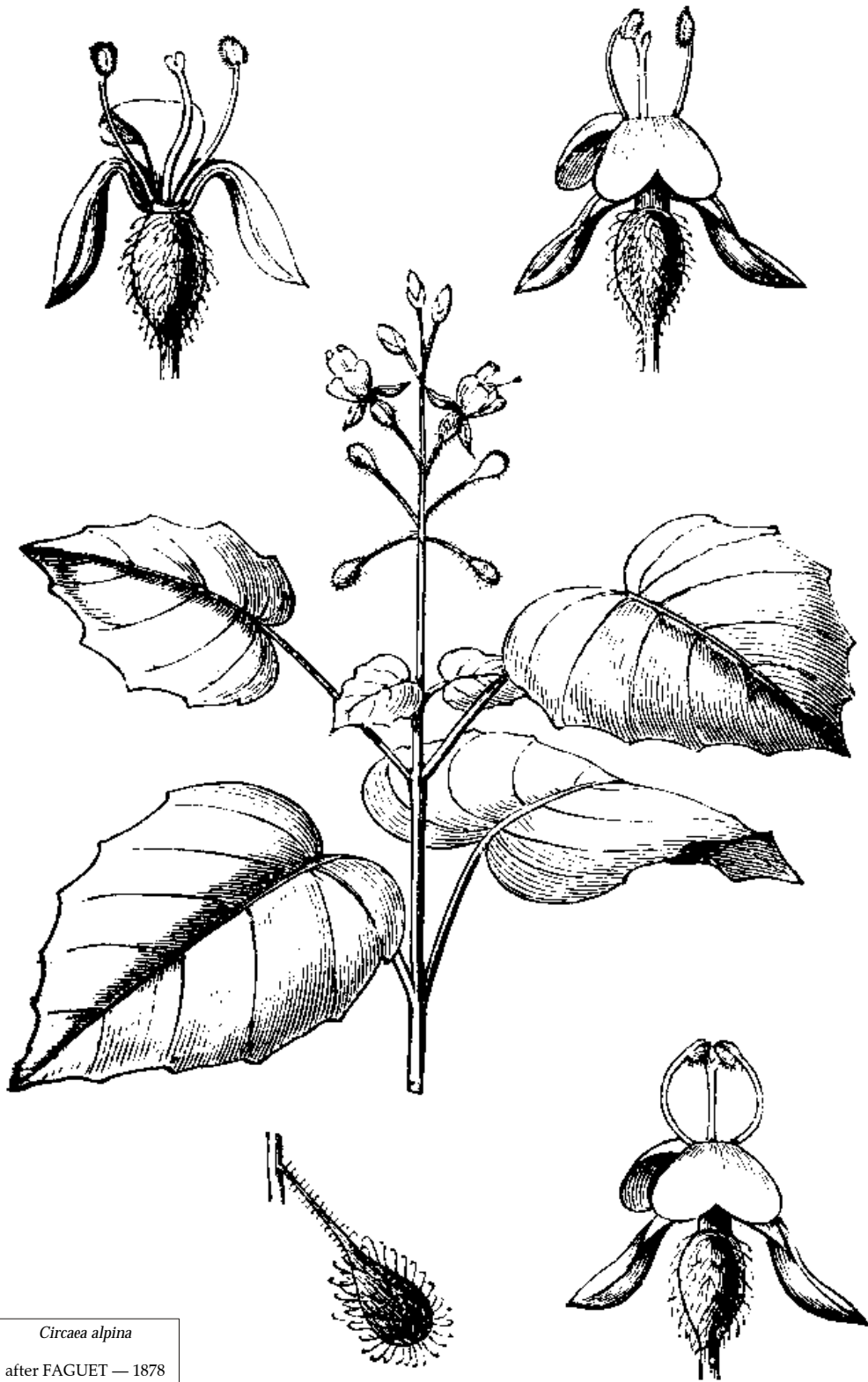
[other usage] *Marathrum* [Bedevian] — Waterweed

M*arathrum* (the herb itself), eaten, is able to draw down milk [in breastfeeding], as does the seed taken in a drink or boiled together with barley water. A decoction of the fronds (taken as a drink) is good for inflamed kidneys and disorders of the bladder as it is diuretic. Taken as a drink with wine it is suitable for those bitten by snakes. Taken as a drink with cold water it expels the menstrual flow, and lessens the burning heat of fevers and nausea of the stomach. The roots (pounded into small pieces and applied with honey) heal dog bites. Juice from the bruised stalks and leaves (dried in the sun) is a useful preparation for eye medicines, such as for restoration of the sight. The green seed together with the



Cnicus benedictus

from ENGLER-PRANTL — 1897



Circaea alpina
after FAGUET — 1878

leaves and branches is juiced for the same purposes, as well as the root when the new stems emerge. In Iberia towards the west it sends out a liquid similar to gum. The inhabitants cut it down around the middle of the stalk during its flowering and lay it by the fire so that (as it were) in a sweat near the warmth it may exude the gum, and this is more effective than the juice for eye medicines.

It is also called *elaphicum*, *nephrium*, *ophigenium*, *ophioctonon*, *herpyxe*, or *lyme*, the Romans call it *cervi ocellum*, the Egyptians, *chemis*, and the Africans, *ascacau*.

3-82. IPPOMARATHRON

SUGGESTED: *Foeniculum vulgare* — Wild Fennel

[other usage] *Hippomarathrum libanotis*, *Cachrys libanotis*,
Cachola — Rosemary Frankincense see 3-87
Hippomarathrum siculus — Hairy Hippomarathrum

H*ippomarathrum* is the tall wild *marathrum*. It bears seed similar to *cachryi* [3-88]. The root underneath has a sweet scent, and taken in a drink cures slow painful urination. Applied, it expels the menstrual flow. A decoction of the seed and root (taken as a drink) stops discharges of the bowels, helps those bitten by poisonous beasts, breaks stones [urinary, kidney], and cleans jaundice. A decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink) brings out milk [breastfeeding], and cleans women after childbirth. There is another herb called *hippomarathrum* that has small, slender, somewhat long leaves and the round seed is similar to that of coriander, sharp, with a sweet scent, heating. The properties of it are similar to those above, working more weakly. It is also called *marathrum sylvestre*; the Egyptians call it *sampsos*, the Magi, *thymarnolion*, Romans, *faeniculum erraticum*, some, *faeniculos*, others, *cuinos*, or *meum*, and the Gauls, *sistrameor*.

3-83. DAUKOS

SUGGESTED: *Pastinaca sativa*, *Pastinaca lucida*,
Pastinaca dissecta [Loudon] — Parsnip
Daucus carota var *boissieri* — Parsnip, Wild Carrot

pastinaca is from the Latin for *daucus*

see 3-59

D*aucus* (which is also called *dircaëum*) from Crete has leaves similar to *marathrum* [3-81] yet smaller and more slender, a stalk twenty centimetres long, and a tuft similar to coriander. The flowers are white, and in these is the seed which is sharp, white, rough and sweet smelling when chewed. The root is about the thickness of a finger, twenty centimetres in length. It grows in rocky sunny places. There is another kind similar to wild *selinum* — sharp, sweet smelling and hot to one who tastes it, but that from Crete is the best. The third kind has leaves similar to coriander, with white flowers, but a head and seed similar to dill [3-67]. On the head is a tuft similar to *pastinaca* [3-59], full of long seed, sharp like cumin. A decoction of the seed of any of them (taken as a drink) is warming. It expels the menstrual flow, is an abortifacient, induces the flow of urine, and frees one from griping, relieving old coughs. A decoction (taken as a drink with wine) helps those bitten by harvest spiders. Applied, it dissolves oedema. Only the seed of all the others is useful, but of the Cretan kind the root is also useful. This is taken as a drink with wine (especially) against harm from poisonous beasts.

3-84. DELPHINION

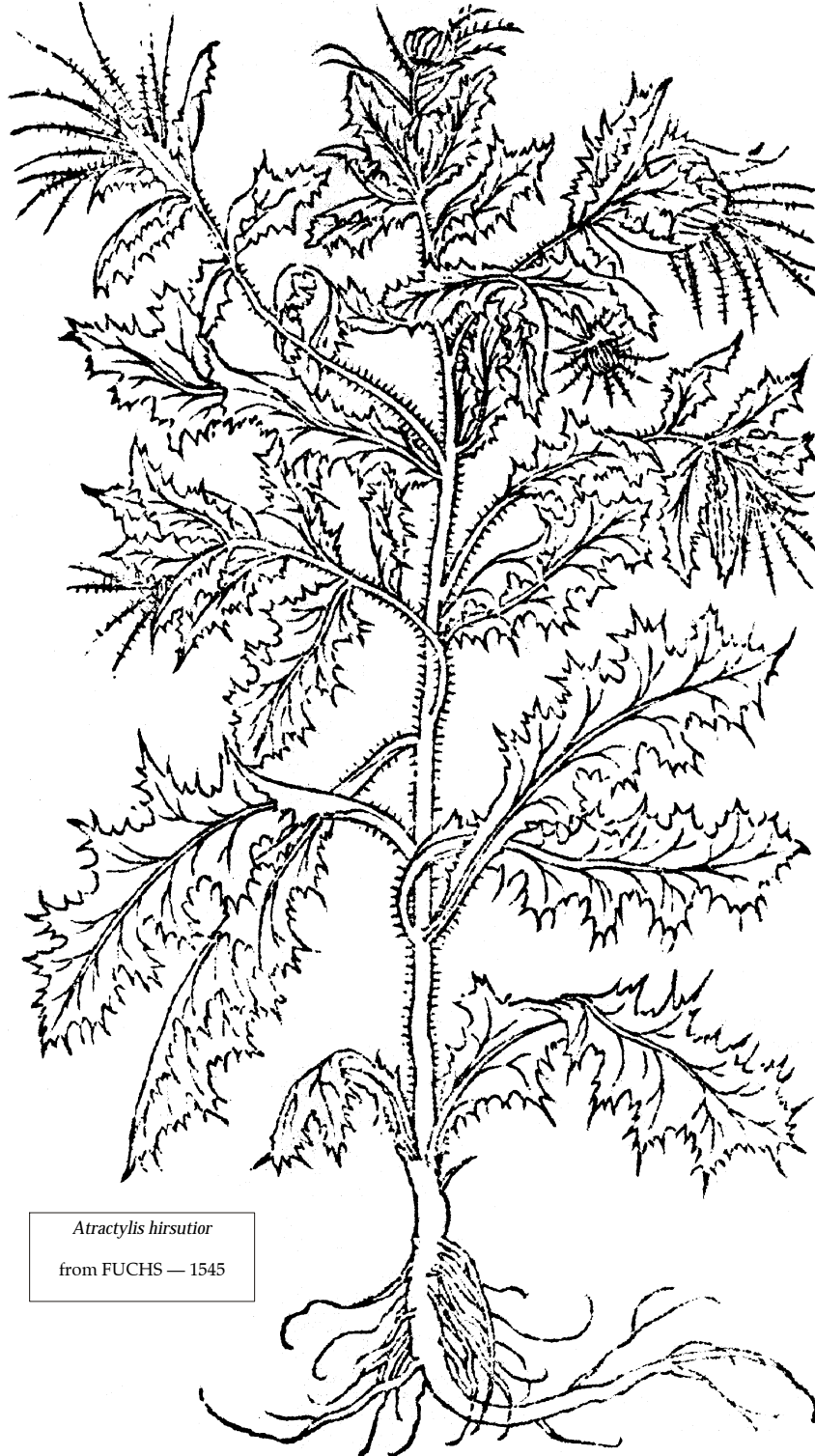
SUGGESTED: *Delphinium oxysepalum* — Tatra Larkspur

250 species in genus — POISONOUS

D*elphinium* sends out shoots two feet long (or more) from one root, around which are little cut-in leaves — thin, somewhat long, similar to dolphins (from which they are named). The flower is similar to the white violet, with a purple colour. The seed in the pods resembles *milium* [3-158], and (taken as a drink in wine) helps those bitten by scorpions like nothing else can. They also say

Atractylis hirsutior.
Cardobenedict.

67



Atractylis hirsutior
from FUCHS — 1545

66 *Atractylis vulgaris minor.*
Gemeiner wilder Feldsaffran.



Atractylis vulgaris minor
[errore, *Carlina corymbosa*]
from FUCHS — 1545

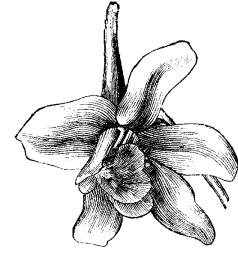
that scorpions grow faint and become inactive and numb when the herb is applied to them, and when it is taken away they are restored to their former state. It grows in rough sunny places. It is also called *diachysis*, *diachytos*, *paralysis*, *camaros*, *hyacinthus*, *delphinias*, *nerion*, *nereadium*, *sosacros*, or *cronios*; the Romans call it *buccinus minor*.

3-85. DELPHINION ETERON

SUGGESTED: *Delphinium elatum*

250 species in genus — poisonous

The other *delphinium* is similar to that above, yet is much more slender in the leaves and branches. It has the same properties as that previously mentioned, but it is not altogether as effective. It is also called *hyacinthum*; the Romans call it *bucinus*.



Delphinium peregrinum
after FAGUET — 1894

3-86. PURETHRON

SUGGESTED: *Pyrethrum* [Fuchs], *Anthemis pyrethrum* [Linnaeus], *Anacyclus pyrethrum* [in Sprague]

— Pellitory of Spain, Alexander's Foot

[other usage] *Pyrethrum tanacetum* — Tansy, Cost, Costmary

Pyrethrum balsamita — Pyrethrum, Feverfew

Pyrethrum is a herb which sends out a stalk and leaves like wild *daucus* [3-83] and *marathrum* [3-81], and a tuft like dill [3-67]. The root is long, about the thickness of the big finger, similar to hair curled round, extremely burning and hot to one who tastes it. It draws out phlegm; as a result boiled with vinegar and used as a mouthwash it helps toothache. Chewed, it expels phlegm; and rubbed on with oil it produces sweats, is helpful for long-lasting chills, and is excellent for chilled or paralytic parts of the body. It is also called *dorycnion*, *pyrinon*, *pyroton*, *pyrothron*, or *arnopurites*; the Magi call it *purites*, and the Romans, *salivaris*.

3-87. LIBANOTIS

SUGGESTED: *Libanotis*, *Athamanta* — Mountain Spignel

see 1-3, 3-60 to 3-62

Libanotis cretensis, *Athamanta cretensis*, *Athamanta annua*
— Cretan Carrot, Candy Carrot

Hippomarathrum libanotis, *Cachrys libanotis*, *Cachola*
— Rosemary Frankincense

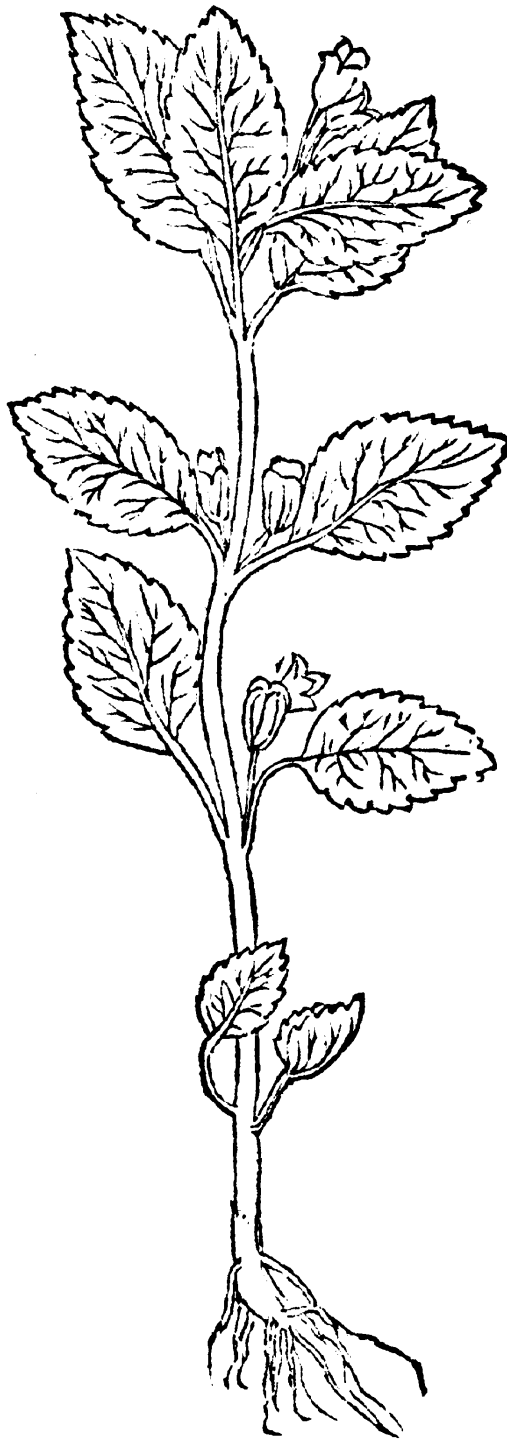
see 3-88, 3-89

L*ibanotis* has two types — one of which bears fruit called *zea* by some (or *campsanema*), the seed of which is called *cachris* [see *cachry* below]. It has leaves similar to *marathrum* [3-81] but thicker and broader, lying like a wheel on the ground, smelling sweet. The stalk is a foot and more [in length] with many wings, and on the top is a tuft in which is a lot of white seed shaped like a vertebra, round, with corners, sharp smelling, similar to rosin, and chewed is burning to the taste. The root is white, very large, and smells of frankincense.

The second kind is similar in everything to the first, but it bears a broad black seed like *sphondylium* [3-90], sweet-smelling, not burning. The root is black on the outer part, but when broken white. That which is called infertile (being similar to that mentioned before) sends out neither stalk nor flower nor seed. It grows in rough, rocky places. The herb of all of them in general (pounded and applied) stops haemorrhoids, lessens inflammations (such as in the perineum) and venereal warts, and dissolves suppurations that are dissolved with difficulty. With honey the dry roots clean ulcers, cure griping, and are good for those bitten by venomous creatures. A decoction (taken as a drink with wine) expels the *menstrua* [menstrual flow] and urine, and applied it dissolves old oedemas. Juice from the root and herb (mixed with honey and rubbed on) restores the sight. A decoction of the seed (taken as a drink) does the same. Given with pepper and wine it helps epilepsy, old disorders in the chest, and jaundice. Rubbed on with oil it causes sweat. Pounded into small pieces and applied with *lolium* meal [2-116, 4-140] and vinegar, it is good for hernia, convulsions, and gout in the feet. Mixed with the sharpest vinegar it cleans *vitilignes* [form of leprosy]; and

Melissophyllum uerum.
Melissen.

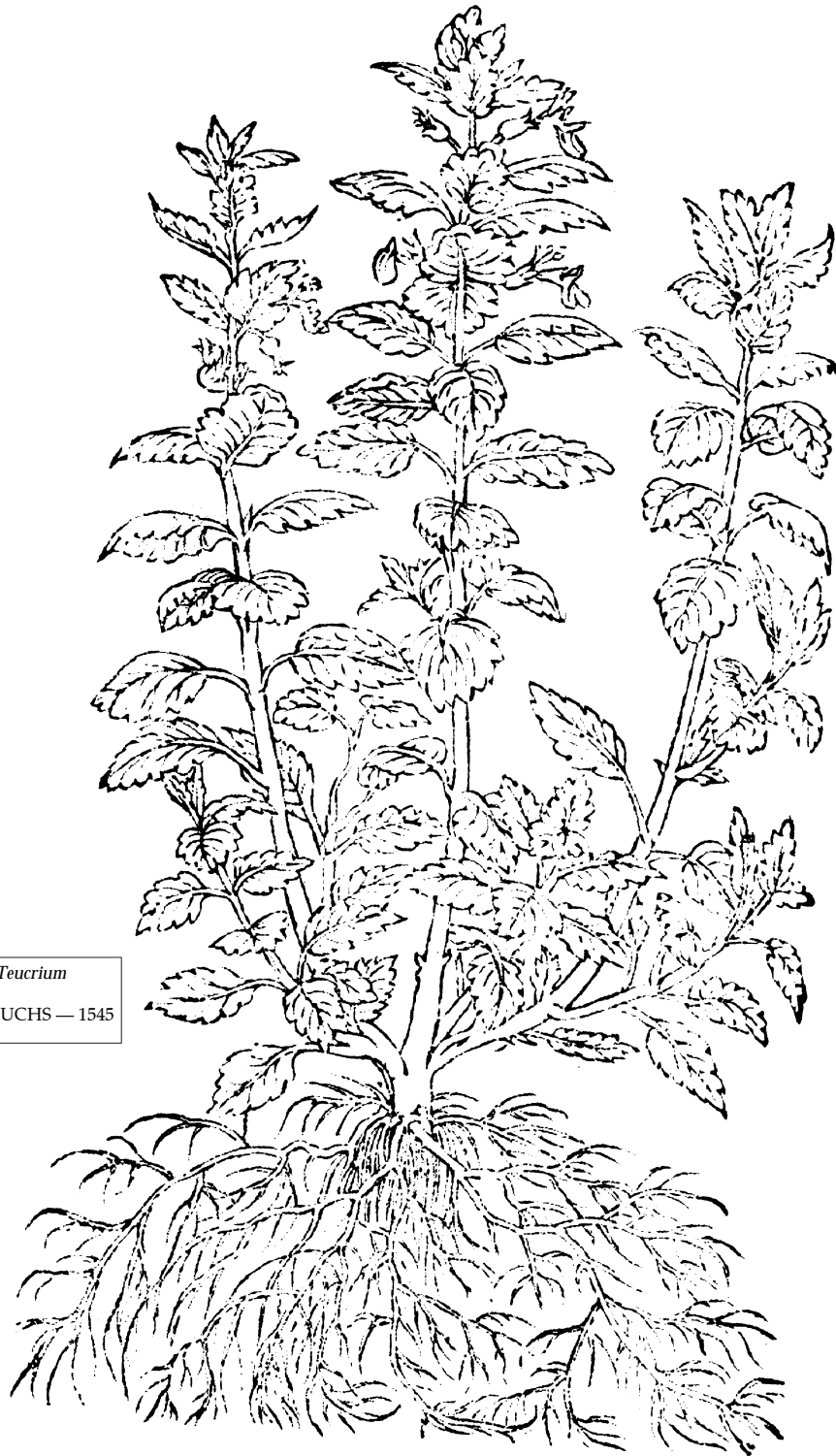
283



Melissophyllum uerum
from FUCHS — 1545

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Teucrium.
Groß Bathengel.



Teucrium
from FUCHS — 1545

for abscesses we ought to use the kind that bears no *cachrys* [seed], for that is sharp and harsh to the throat. Theophrastus speaks of a *libanotis* growing with erica, with leaves similar to wild lettuce, which is bitter, and has a short root, but the leaves are paler and sharper than those of lettuce. A decoction of this (taken as a drink) purges upward and downward.

3-88. KAGCHRU

SUGGESTED: *Cachrys libanotis* — Rosemary Frankincense
Cachrys panacifolia — Parsnip-leaved Cachrys
Crithmum maritimum, *Cachrys maritimum* — Samphire,
 Sea Fennel, Peter's Cress

see 3-87

C*achry* is warming and extraordinarily drying, as a result it is good mixed with sebaceous treatments, and it is sprinkled on the head and wiped off after three days for rheumatic eyes.

3-89. LIBANOTIS

SUGGESTED: *Libanotis coronaria*, *Rosmarinus* [Fuchs],
Rosmarinus officinalis [Linnaeus] — Common Rosemary,
 Old Man

L*ibanotis* the Romans call *rosmarinus* and those who plait wreaths for the head use it. The shoots are slender, around which are small leaves — thick, somewhat long, thin, white on the inside, but green on the outside, with a strong scent. It is warming and cures jaundice. It is boiled in water and given to drink before exercises, and then he who exercises bathes and is drenched with wine. It is also mixed with remedies for the removal of fatigue, and in *gleucinum* [1-67] ointments.

3-90. SPHONDULION

SUGGESTED: *Acanthus germanica* [Fuchs],
Sphondylium vulgare hirsutum [Bauhin],
Heracleum sphondylium [Linnaeus], *Sphondylium branca ursina*
— Meadow Parsnip, Cow Parsnip, Hogweed

JUICE CAUSES BLISTERS AND PERMANENT PURPLE PIGMENTATION

S*phondylium* has leaves somewhat similar to *platanus* [1-107] as well as to those of *panax* [3-55]. The stalks are a foot high (or rather more) similar to *marathrum* [3-81]. The seed on the top is double, similar to *seselis*, but broader, paler, and huskier, with a strong scent. The flowers are white, and the root is white like *raphanus* [2-137]. It grows in moist, marshy countries. The seed of this (taken in a drink) purges phlegmy stuff through the bowels. Taken in a drink it cures the liver, jaundice, asthma, epilepsy and constriction of the womb. Inhaled, it revives those who fall in a faint. If the head is moistened with it (with oil), it is good for fever of the brain, lethargy, and headaches. Applied with rue [3-52] it restrains *herpes* [viral skin infection]. The root is given to the jaundiced and liverish. Shaved and inserted it eliminates the hardness of fistulas [ulcers]. The fresh juice from the flower is good for ulcerated and purulent ears. It is also preserved, placed in the sun like other juices. It is also called *arangem*, *phalangium*, *asterium*, *nisyris*, *sphondulis*, *choradanon*, or *oenanthe*; the Romans call it *herba rotularis*, the Egyptians, *apsapher*, and the Magi, *osiris*.

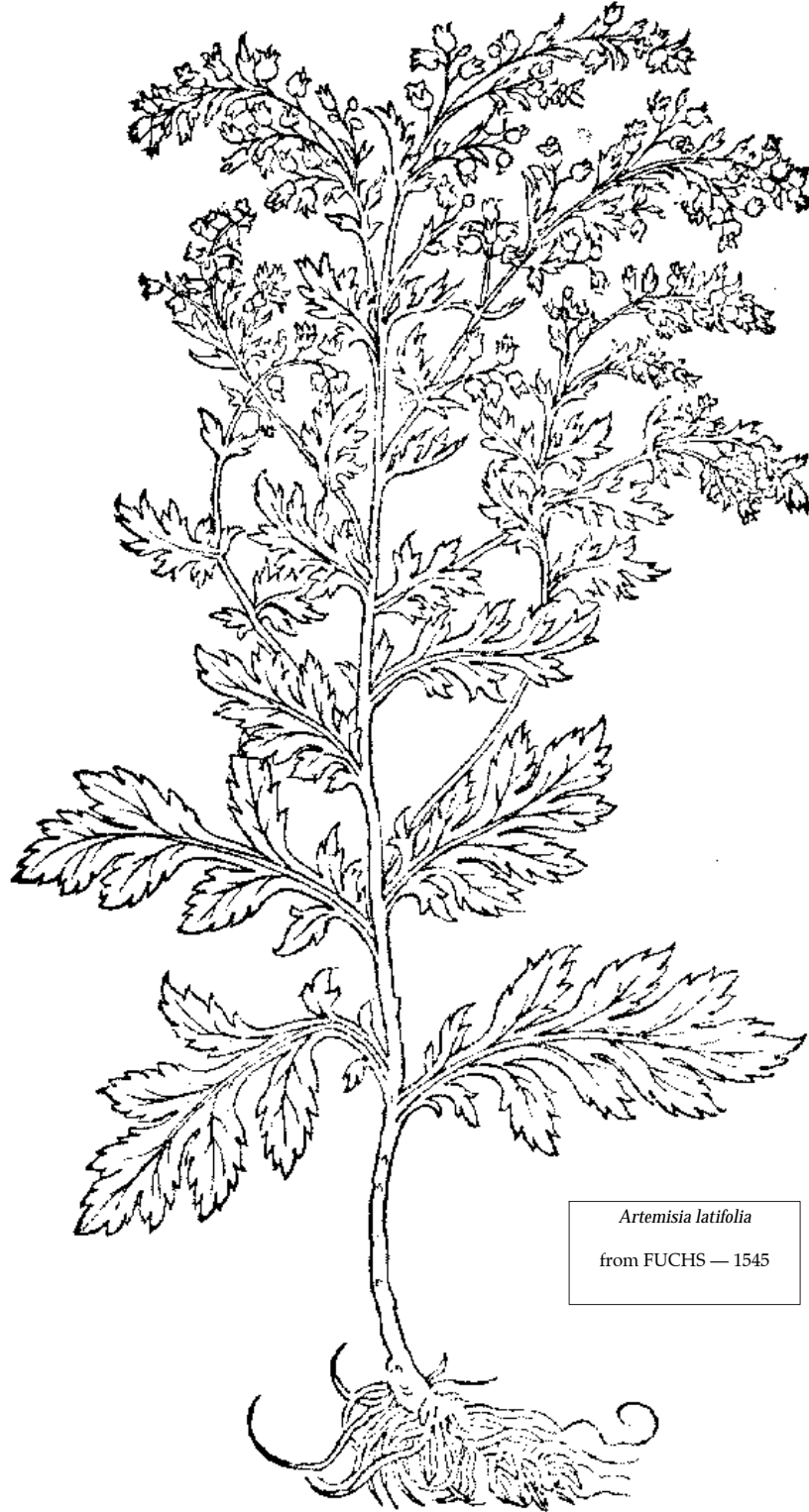
3-91. NARTHEX

SUGGESTED: *Ferula foetida*, *Ferula puberula*,
Narthex asafoetida — Asafoetida, Assafoetida

The pith of *narthex* (which the Romans call *ferula*) taken in a drink whilst it is green helps bloodspitting and stomach complaints. It is given with wine to those bitten by snakes, and put in as a tent [a curved slice inserted] it stops flows of blood from the nostrils. Taken in a drink the seed helps those troubled with griping. Rubbed on with oil it encourages sweating. The stalks cause headaches if eaten. They are also preserved in brine. The *ferula* frequently brings forth a stalk fifty

Artemisia latifolia.
Beyfuß.

25



Artemisia latifolia
from FUCHS — 1545

284 *Melissophyllum vulgare.*
Wanzenkraut.



Melissophyllum vulgare
from FUCHS — 1545

centimetres long. It has leaves similar to *marathrum* [3-81] yet much thicker and bigger, from which (cut in near to the root) comes the *sagapenum* [see 3-95] (gum).

3-92. PEUKEDANON

SUGGESTED: *Peucedanum germanicum* [Bauhin]
Peucedanum officinale [Linnaeus], *Selinum officinale*,
Selinum peucedanum — Hog's Fennel, Sulphur Weed

see 3-80

P*euucedanum* sends out a thin, slender stalk similar to *marathrum* [3-81]. It has thick hairs in abundance around the root. The flower is yellow; the root black, with a strong scent, very full of liquid. It grows on shady hills. The liquid is taken as follows: the root whilst still tender is cut with a knife, and that which flows from it is presently placed in the shade (for under direct sunlight it is coloured immediately). Gathering it causes headaches and brings on vertigo if you do not rub your nostrils beforehand with *rosaceum* [1-53], and also wet your head beforehand with it. The root becomes useless having lost its liquid. The stalks and the root have their liquid removed like mandrake and are juiced, but this liquid does not work as well and quickly becomes useless. Sometimes a fluid similar to frankincense is found, already congealed, sticking to the stalks and to the roots. The juice made in Sardinia and Samothracia is the best, with a strong scent, yellowish, warming to the taste. It is good rubbed on with vinegar and *rosaceum* [1-53] for lethargy, mental illness, vertigo, and epilepsy, for those who have suffered for a long time with headaches, for the paralytic, sciatica, and rubbed on with oil and vinegar for the convulsed. The scent is good in general for disorders of the strength. It should be inhaled for womb constriction, revives those who fall in a faint, and drives away snakes. It is good for earache dropped in with oil of roses, and put into cavities for toothache. It is good (taken with an egg) for coughs. It is effective for hard breathing, griping and windy afflictions. It gently soothes the intestines, lessens the spleen, and wonderfully helps hard labour in childbirth. A decoction (taken as a drink) is effective for disorders and matters related to the bladder and kidneys. It removes blockages

of the womb. The root is effective for the same purposes, working less effectively. A decoction of this (pounded into small pieces) is taken as a drink. Dried, it cleans foul ulcers, removes scales from bones, and heals old ulcers. It is mixed with stiff ointments and warm compresses. Choose roots that are new, uneaten [by worms], sound, full of scent. The liquid is dissolved in pills with bitter almonds, rue, and warm bread or dill [3-67]. It is also called *agrion*, or *agriophyllon*; the Magi call it *bonus daemon*, some, *pinasgelum*, and the Romans, *stataria*.

3-93. MELANTHION

SUGGESTED: *Melanthium hortense primum*,
Schwartz Kommich [Fuchs], *Nigella sativa* [Linnaeus]
— Common Fennel Flower, Black Cumin

Melanthium alterum Damascenum vocatum,
Nigella hortensis altera [Fuchs], *Nigella angustifolia* [Bauhin],
Nigella damascena [Linnaeus] — Love in a Mist,
Devil in a Bush

Melanthium sylvestre, *Cuminum sylvestre alterum* [Fuchs],
Nigella arvensis [Linnaeus]

POISONOUS

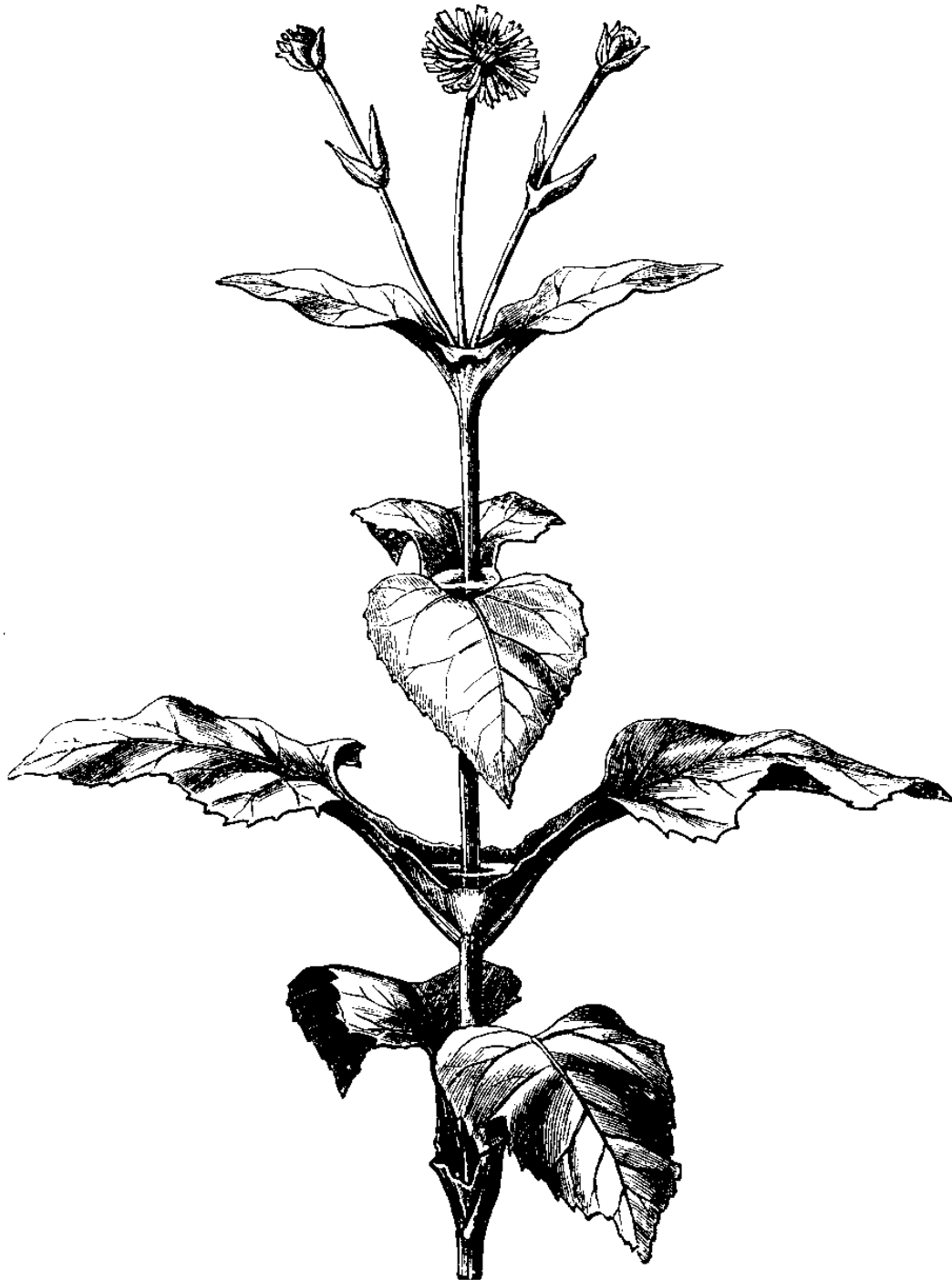
M*elanthium* is a little shrub with slender shoots two feet in length or more. It has small leaves similar to *senecio* [ragwort] but much more slender, and a small little head on the top like poppy, somewhat long, with side partitions in which are seed — black, sharp, sweet smelling, used sprinkled on loaves. It is good applied to the forehead for those troubled with headaches. It is poured into the nostrils (after it is pounded into small pieces with *irinum* [1-66]) for those who begin to have liquids dripping from their eyes. Applied with vinegar it takes away freckles, leprosy, old oedema, and hard lumps. Applied with old wine it takes away corns that are first incised or cut around. It is good for toothache, the mouth washed with it (boiled with vinegar and *taeda* [pitch pine]). The nail [fingernail for application] smeared with it with water, it expels roundworms. Pounded into small pieces, bound up in a loincloth and inhaled, it helps those troubled with mucus. Drunk for several days it draws out the menstrual flow, urine and

450

Scordium.
Wasserbatenig.



Scordium
from FUCHS — 1545



Silphium perfoliatum
after THIEBAULT — 1888

milk [breastfeeding]. A decoction (taken as a drink with wine) eases difficult breathing. A teaspoonful (taken as a drink with water) helps those bitten by harvest spiders. Inhaled, it drives away snakes. They say that it kills if a lot is taken (in a drink). Some also call this *mecon agria melana*; the Romans call it *papaver niger*.

3-94. SILPHION

SUGGESTED: *Laserpitium germanicum*, *Osteritium* [Fuchs], *Imperatoria major* [Bauhin], *Imperatoria ostruthium* [Linnaeus], *Peucedanum ostruthium* [in Sprague] — Masterwort, Broad-leaved Hog's Fennel

There is evidence that the *silphium* of the ancients was harvested to extinction.

[other usage] *Silphium laciniatum* — Compass Plant

S*ilphium* grows in places around Syria, Armenia, Media and Libya. The stalk, called *maspetum*, is very like *ferula* [3-95], but with leaves similar to *apium* [3-77] and a broad seed.

The root is warming, hard to digest, inflative, and hurts the bladder. It cures scrofulous tumours [glandular swelling, goitres] and *tuberculae* [nodules] used in a wax ointment, or smeared on bruises with oil. With a wax ointment of *irinum* [1-66] and *cyprinum* [1-65] it is suitable for use in sciatica. Boiled in a pomegranate skin with vinegar and applied, it takes away abnormal growths around the perineum. A decoction (taken as a drink) is an antitoxin for deadly medicines. It tastes good mixed with sauces and salt. The liquid is gathered from the roots and stalks that are cut. Of this the best is somewhat red and transparent (emulating myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116]), and predominant in its smell, neither scented like leek nor unpleasant to taste, and easily changing into a white colour. Although you taste ever so little of the Cyrenian, it causes dullness over your body, and it is very gentle to smell, so that if you taste it your mouth breathes but a little of it. The Median and Syrian are weaker in strength and they have a more poisonous smell. All the juice is adulterated before it is dry, *sagapenum* [3-95] or bean meal being mixed with it, which you shall discern by the taste, smell, sight and feel. Some have called the stalk *sylphium*, the root *magudarim*, and the leaves *maspeta*. The juice is

the most effective, then the leaves, and then the stalk. It is inflative and sharp, curing *alopecia* [baldness] by rubbing it with wine, pepper and vinegar.

It causes quickness of sight, and smeared on with honey disperses the dripping of fluids [in the eyes] as they begin. For toothache it is put into cavities, or put into a linen cloth with frankincense it is wrapped around the tooth, or the mouth is washed with it (with hyssop [3-30] and figs boiled with *posca* [hot drinks]). It is good applied to the wounds of those bitten by dogs; and rubbed on or taken as a drink for injuries from all poisonous beasts and poisoned arrows. It is rubbed on diluted in oil for those touched by scorpions. It is poured into gangrene that is first incised or cut. For carbuncles [infected boils, malignant skin tumours] it is used with rue, saltpetre [potassium nitrate] and honey, or by itself. It takes away corns and fleshy hardnesses that are first cut in all around. It is first kneaded together with wax ointment (or the inside of dry figs and vinegar) to cure recent *lichen* [skin disease]. For *carcomata* [*carcinomata* — now cancer — old use: disease of the cornea] and polyps [growths from mucus membrane] it is rubbed on for several days with cobblers ink or *aerugo* [verdigris — brass oxide], but you must pull off protuberances with a pair of pliers. It helps long-lasting difficulties of the lungs. Diluted in water and sipped, it immediately clears a voice that is suddenly hoarse.

Smeared on with honey it represses inflammation of the uvula. With honey and water it is an effective gargle for synanchic [abscessed] throats. Taken with meat it makes skin better coloured, and it is good for coughs given with a raw egg, and to be sipped for pleurisy. With dry figs it is effective for jaundice and dropsy. A decoction (taken as a drink) with pepper, frankincense and wine dissolves chills. Having made ten grains of it into a pill give it to swallow to those with tetanus, and to the opisthotonic [form of tetanus]. Gargled with vinegar it casts off horseleeches that stick to the throat. It is good for those whose milk curdles within [breastfeeding], and taken with vinegar and honey helps epilepsy. A decoction (taken as a drink with pepper and myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116]) induces the menstrual flow. Taken with raisins it helps the coeliac [intestinal complaints]. A decoction (taken as a drink with lye [alkaline salts in water]) helps sudden convulsions and hernia. It is

Rosmarinus,
Rosmarin.

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Rosmarinus
from FUCHS — 1545

100

Botrys.
Traubenkraut.



Botrys
from FUCHS — 1545

dissolved in pills with bitter almonds, rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98] or warm bread, and the juice of the leaves [is used] in the same way, but is considerably less effective. It is eaten with vinegar and honey and is good for the arteries, and (especially) for cut-off voices [laryngitis]. They eat it [as a salad] with lettuce instead of *eruca*. There is said to be another *magudaris* [gift of the wise man] that grows in Libya, the root of which is similar to *silphium* but somewhat less thick — sharp, with a loose substance and without juice. It does the same things as *silphium*.

3-95. SAGAPENON

SUGGESTED: *Ferula persica* — Ferula, Giant Fennel

produces *sagapenum* gum resin

S*agapenum* is the liquid of the ferulacean herb growing in Media. The best is transparent, a yellow colour outside but white inside, smelling in-between the juice of *silphium* [3-94] and *galbanum*, and sharp to the taste. It is good for pains, and is an abortifacient. Taken with wine it also heals those bitten by venomous creatures. Inhaled with vinegar it raises up those with a strangled [congested, blocked] womb. It cleans scars in the eyes, dullness of sight, things that darken the pupils, and dripping fluids. It is dissolved as a liquid with rue, water, bitter almonds and honey, or warm bread.

3-96. EUPHORBION

SUGGESTED: *Euphorbia amygdaloides* — Wood Spurge
Euphorbia officinarum — Poisonous Gum Thistle

see *tithymal* 4-165 a-f, also 4-170

E*uphorbium* is a tree-like ferula in Libya that grows on Tmolus, a hill near Mauretania. It is full of very sharp liquid. The men there are afraid of it because of its extraordinary heat, and gather it as follows. Binding around the tree washed sheep stomachs and standing a distance away, they pierce the stalk with long tools; and presently a quantity of liquid flows out (like out of some jar) into the bellies. When pierced like this it also spills on the ground. There are two kinds of this liquid: one

transparent like *sarcocolla* [3-99] (similar to *ervum* [2-129, 2-131]), but the other that is gathered in the bellies has a glassy look and is compact. It is adulterated with *sarcocolla* and glue mixed together. Choose that which is transparent and sharp, but that which is tasted is very hard to test because the tongue having been once bitten the burning remains for a long time, so that whatever is brought seems to be *euphorbium*. The first discovery of it was when Juba was king of Libya. The juice rubbed on has the ability to dissolve liquids. A decoction (taken as a drink) burns for a whole day; as a result it is mixed with honey and *collyriums* [1642CE — eye salve; 1748CE — suppository] depending on the sharpness. It is mixed with aromatic liquid medicines and is good (taken as a drink) for sore hips. It removes scales from bones the same day, but it is necessary for those who use it to secure the flesh lying around the bones with linen cloths or stiff ointments. Some claim that no hurt will fall on those bitten by snakes if (having cut the skin of the head even to the bone) you pour in this resin (pounded into small pieces) and sew up the wound.

3-97. CHALBANE

SUGGESTED: *Ferula galbaniflua* — Galbanum Plant

used in incense

Galbanum is the resin of the *ferula* growing in Syria. It is also called *metopium* [1-71]. The best is similar to frankincense, clotted, pure, fat, not woody, with something like seeds of *ferula* mixed, with a strong scent, neither too moist nor too dry. They adulterate it by mixing it with rosin, bruised beans and *ammoniacum* [3-98]. It is warming, burning, attractive and dispersing. Either applied or inhaled it expels the menstrual flow and is an abortifacient. Smearred on with vinegar and saltpetre [potassium nitrate] it takes away freckles. It is also swallowed down for old coughs, hard breathing, asthma, hernia, and convulsions. A decoction (taken as a drink) with vinegar and myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116] resists poison. Taken like this it casts out a dead embryo. It is applied for pains in the side, and boils or inflammatory tumours. Inhaled, it raises up the epileptic, and helps womb congestion and those with vertigo. Inhaled, it



Matricaria pyrethrum
after THIEBAULT — 1888

Peucedanus.
Harstrang.

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Peucedanus
from FUCHS — 1545

drives away poisonous beasts, and keeps those rubbed with it unbitten. Applied all over [the body] with *sphondylium* [3-90] and oil it kills snakes. Smear on the tooth or put into a cavity it soothes toothaches, and it seems to be good for frequent painful urination. It is dissolved in pills with bitter almonds and water (or rue, or honey and water, or warm bread, or else with *meconium* [4-65], or burned brass, or liquid *myrica gale*). If you want to purify it put it into warm water. When melted the filth from it will swim on top and you can separate it as follows. Tie the *galbanum* in a clean thin linen cloth, hang it in a brass pot or ceramic jar so that the bundle does not touch the bottom of the jar. Plug it closed and pour boiling water over it, for this way the best will be melted (as through a strainer) but the woody stuff will remain in the linen cloth.

3-98. AMMONIAKON

SUGGESTED: *Dorema ammoniacum*, *Dorema aurium*,
Diserneston gummiferum, *Peucedanum ammoniacum*
— Gum Ammoniacum Plant, Gum of Ammon, Dorema

A*mmoniacum* is the herb from which ammoniacan incense is gathered. It is the liquid of a ferula that grows in Libya near Cyrene. The whole shrub (together with the root) is called *agasyllis*. The best has a good colour, is not woody, without stones, similar to frankincense in little clots, clear and thick, without filth, similar to *castor* [2-26] in smell, but bitter to the taste. It is called *thrausma*. The earthy or stony is called *phurama*. It grows in Libya near Ammon's temple and is the juice of a tree similar to *ferula*. It is softening, attracting and warming, and dissolves hardness and inflammation of bones. A decoction (taken as a drink) brings down the intestines and is an abortifacient. One teaspoonful of a decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar) lessens the spleen, and takes away pains of the joints and hips. Licked with honey (or sipped with juice of barley water) it also helps the asthmatic, orthopnoeic [those with difficulty breathing], epileptics, and those who have moisture in the chest. It expels bloody urine, cleans white spots on the cornea [eye], and removes the roughness of the *gene* [cheeks, chin, eye sockets]. Pounded into small

pieces with vinegar and applied, it softens hard lumps around the spleen and liver. Applied with honey or mixed with pitch, it dissolves knobs around the joints [arthritis]. Rubbed on mixed with vinegar, saltpetre [potassium nitrate], and oil *cyprinum* [1-65], it is good for weariness and sciatica (instead of medications to remove fatigue). It is also called *agasyllon*, *criotheos*, or *heliastrus*, and the Romans call it *gutta*.

3-99. SARKOKOLLA

SUGGESTED: *Sarcocolla* [Bedevian] — Sarcocol

S*arcocolla* is the fluid of a tree growing in Persia (similar to thin frankincense) dark yellow, and somewhat bitter to the taste. It is able to close open cuts and sore wounds, and to stop fluids in the eyes. It is mixed with plasters. It is counterfeited by gum being mixed with it.

3-100. GLAUKION

SUGGESTED: *Chelidonium corniculatum*, *Glaucium corniculatum*,
Glaucium leiocarpum, *Glaucium phoeniceum*
— Red Horned Poppy

see 4-64

G*laucium* is the juice of a herb that grows at Hierapolis in Syria. The leaves are similar to the horned poppy but fatter, scattered on the ground, with a strong scent, and more bitter to the taste. It has considerable quantities of saffron-coloured juice. The inhabitants throw the leaves into a pot, warm it in half-cold ovens until withered, and afterwards beat them to press out the juice. It is used for new eye sores because it is cooling.

3-101. KOLLA

SUGGESTED: Glue from the hides of Bulls

The best *glutinum* (also called *xylocolla* or *taurocolla*) is that from Rhodes made from bull hides. It is white and transparent, but the black glue is bad. Dissolved in vinegar it is able to take away *impetigo* [skin infection] and



Anthemis arvensis
after THIEBAULT — 1888

Chamaedrys vulgaris mas. 503
Erdweirauch.



Chamaedrys vulgaris mas
from FUCHS — 1545

leprosy on the outside of the skin. Diluted with warm water and smeared on, it prevents burns from blistering. Diluted with honey and vinegar it is good for wounds.

3-102. ICHTHUOKOLLA

SUGGESTED: Fish Glue

That called fish glue is from the intestines of a whale fish. The best is made in Pontus — white, somewhat rough, not scabby, very quickly melted. It is good to include in head plasters, medicines for leprosy, and medicines for making facial skin smooth.

3-103. IXOS

SUGGESTED: *Viscum album* [Linnaeus], *Loranthus europaeus*
— Continental Mistletoe

PARTS ARE POISONOUS

The best *ixia* is new, the colour of a leek on the inside, and pale yellow on the outside, with no part rough or branny. It is made of a certain round fruit (with leaves similar to box) that grows on the oak. This fruit is pounded, then washed, and afterwards boiled in water, but some process it by chewing it. It also grows on the apple tree, pear tree and other trees. It is able to disperse, soften, attract, and digest swellings and inflammation of the parotid gland and other suppurations, mixed equally with wax and rosin. It heals *epinyctis* [pustules which appear only at night] in an adhesive plaster. With frankincense it softens old ulcers and malignant suppurations. Boiled (with quicklime, agate stone, or asiatic [*Centella asiatica* — asiaticoside]) and applied, it reduces the spleen. Smeared with arsenic or sacarach [saccharate — salt of saccharic acid] it also draws off nails. Mixed with unslaked lime and wine sediment, its strength is extended.

3-104. APARINE

SUGGESTED: *Aparine vulgaris* [Bauhin], *Galium aparine*
— Catch Grass, Cleavers, Goosegrass, Sticky Willy

A*parine* has many little square rough branches. The leaves are at distances lying about in a circle (like those of *rubia* [dyer's madder]). The flowers are white; the seed hard, white, round, somewhat hollow in the middle (like a navel). The herb sticks to cloths, and the shepherds use it instead of a strainer for milk, for taking out hairs with it. The seed, stalks and leaves are juiced (taken as a drink with wine) to help those bitten by harvest spiders and snakes. The juice dropped in ears cures earache. The herb (taken in pounded swines' grease) dissolves scrofulous tumours [glandular swelling] and goitres. It is also called *ampelocarpum*, *omphelocarpum*, *philanthropum*, and *ixos*.

3-105. ALUSSON

SUGGESTED: *Marrubium alysson*, *Marrubium alyssum*
— Plaited-leaved Horehound, Moonwort

Sprengel says this is *Alyssum alpestre* [Loudon].

A*lysson* is a somewhat rough little shrub with round leaves. The fruit is similar to little double shields, in which is the somewhat broad seed. It grows in hilly and rough places. A decoction of this (taken as a drink) dissolves afflictions in those without fever. When held or smelled it has a similar effect. Pounded into small pieces with honey it cleans freckles. Pounded together in meat and given, it is thought to cure madness in a dog. Hanged in a house it is said to be wholesome and an amulet for men and beasts. Hanged on them with a purple cloth, it drives away sores on cattle. It is also called *aspidium*, *haplophyllon*, *accuseton*, or *adeseton*.



Phalaris canariensis
after FAGUET — 1888



Anthemis nobilis

after THIEBAULT — 1888

3-106. ASKLEPIAS

SUGGESTED: *Asclepias*, *Hirundinaria*, *Vincetoxicum* [Fuchs],
Asclepias albo flore [Bauhin], *Asclepias vincetoxicum* [Linnaeus],
Vincetoxicum officinale [in Sprague] — Milkweed

[other usage] *Asclepias syriaca* — Milkweed, Silkweed
Thapsia asclepium [Loudon] — Deadly Carrot

POISONOUS

A*sclepias* sends out many long little branches (similar to *cissus*), and slender roots with a sweet scent. The flower smells strongly, and the seed is rather like that of *securidaca* (that which gives peace). It grows on hills. A decoction of the roots (taken as a drink in wine) helps those with griping and those bitten by poisonous beasts. The leaves are applied for malignant sores in the breasts and womb. It is also called *cission*, or *cissophullon*.

3-107. ATRAKTULIS

SUGGESTED: *Atractylis mitior*, *Cartamus sylvestris*,
Wilder Feldsaffran [Fuchs], *Atractylis vulgaris minor* [Brunfels],
Carlina vulgaris [Linnaeus], *Atractylis hirsutior*,
Carduus benedictus [Fuchs, Bauhin], *Cnicus sylvestris hirsutior*
[Bauhin], *Cnicus benedictus* [Linnaeus], *Carduus benedictus*
— Blessed Thistle

[other usage] *Atractylis gummifera*, *Carlina gummifera*
— White Chameleon, Spindle Wort

A*tractylis* is a thorn similar to *cnicus* [4-119, 4-190] with much longer leaves on the top of the shoots, and most of it is naked and rough. Women use it instead of a spindle. It has prickly little heads on the top and a pale flower, but the root is thin and useless. The leaves, filaments, and fruit of this plant (pounded into small pieces and taken as a drink with pepper and wine) help those touched by scorpions. Some relate that those touched this way are without pain as long as they hold the herb, and taking it away are in pain again. It is also called *amyron*, *cnicus sylvestris*, or *aspidium*; the Magi call it *aphedros*, the Egyptians, *cheno*, the Romans, *presepium*, some, *fusus agrestis*, and others, *colus*.

3-108. POLUKNEMON

SUGGESTED: *Polycnemum arvense*, *Polycnemum recurvum*

P*olycnemon* is a shrub full of sprigs, with leaves similar to *origanum*, and a stalk with many joints like *pulegium* [3-36]. It does not have a tuft but little clusters on the top with a certain sharp, pleasant smell. It is effective (applied green, or dried, with water) for closing open cuts and sore wounds. You must loosen it after it has been applied for five days. It is taken in a drink with wine for slow painful urination and hernia. (Experience has taught how the little branches bruised in white wine are a great help for those possessed with the so-called water delirium.) It is also called *clinopodium*, *polygonatum*, *colus iovis*, or *echeonymon*, and the Romans call it *puteologonthria*.

3-109. KLINOPODION

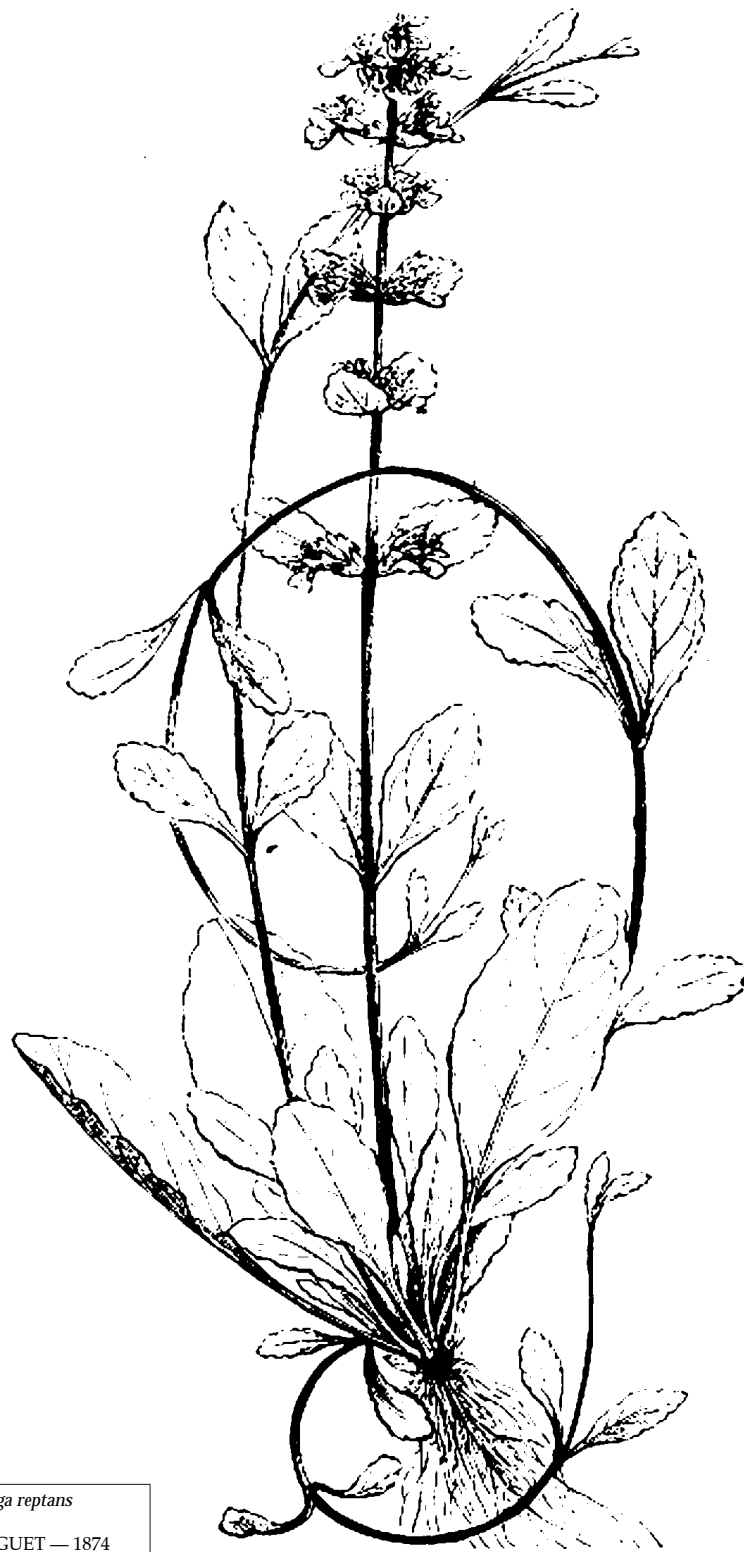
SUGGESTED: *Clinopodium vulgare*, *Melissa clinopodium*,
Calamintha clinopodium — Wild Basil, Horse Thyme,
Field Wild Basil

see 3-50, 4-176

C*linopodium* is a little shrub full of shoots two feet high that grows on rocks, with leaves similar to *serpyllum* [3-46], and flowers like the feet of a bed, set around at distances, similar to *marrubium* [3-38]. The herb (and a decoction of it) is taken as a drink for the bites of venomous creatures, convulsions, hernia, and slow painful urination. A decoction (taken as a drink for many days) draws out the menstrual flow, is an abortifacient, and casts off hanging warts. It stops discharges of the bowels boiled down two thirds and taken as a drink (in wine for the non-feverish, but for the feverish with water). It is also called *cleollicum*, *ocimoides*, or *zopyrum*.



Rubia tinctorum
after FAGUET — 1881



Ajuga reptans

after FAGUET — 1874

3-110. LEONTOPETALON

SUGGESTED: *Leontice leontopetalum* — Leontice, Lion's Leaf,
Lion's Turnip

L*eon**topetalum* sends out a stalk twenty centimetres long (or rather more) with many wings on whose tops are pods similar to *cicer* [2-126]. In these are two or three little seeds. The flowers are a Phoenician colour [red] (similar to anemone), but the leaves are similar to colewort [kale], cut-in like those of poppy. The root is black like *rapum* [turnip] with abnormal growths (as it were), some knotty. It grows in fields and among wheat. A decoction of the root (taken as a drink with wine) helps those bitten by snakes, quickly relieving their pain. It is also mixed with enemas or suppositories for sciatica. It is also called *leontopodium*, *leontium*, *doricteris*, *lychnis sylvestris*, *doris*, *pardale*, *thorybethron*, *rapeium*, *papaver corniculatum*, or *anemone*; the Romans call it *papaverculum*, and *semen leoninum*.

3-111. TEUKRION

SUGGESTED: *Teucrium* [Fuchs, Bauhin],
Teucrium flavum [Linnaeus] — Germander

[other usage] *Teucrium creticum*, *Teucrium hyssopifolium*
— Cretan Germander

Teucrium scordioides, *Teucrium scorodinia*
— Wood Germander, Wood Sage, Garlic Sage

T*eucrium* is a herb like a rod (resembling germander), with a thin leaf similar to that of *cicer* [2-126]. It grows abundantly in Cilicia (in that part near Gentias), and Kissas. A decoction (taken green, as a drink with *posca* [hot drinks]; or dried, boiled, and taken excessively as a drink) is able to diminish the spleen. With figs and vinegar it is applied to the splenical. For those bitten by poisonous beasts it is applied with vinegar alone (without figs). Some call this *chamedrys*, others, *teucris*.

3-112. CHAMAIDRUS

SUGGESTED: *Chamaedrys vera mas* [Fuchs],
Chamaedrys minor repens, *Teucrium chamaedrys* [Linnaeus]
 — Common Germander, Ground Oak, Wall Germander

Chamaedrys vera foemina [Fuchs], *Botrys Chamaedryoides*
 [Bauhin], *Teucrium botrys* — Cut-leaved Germander see 3-130

Chamaedrys vulgaris mas, *Veronica teucrium*,
Veronica chamaedrys [Linnaeus], *Chamaedrys vulgaris foemina*
 [Fuchs] — Wild Germander, Germander Speedwell

C*hamaedrys* grows in rough rocky places. It is a small shrub twenty centimetres long, with bitter little leaves similar in shape and in the jagging to an oak. The little flower is pale purple. It must be gathered when full of seed. Freshly picked (boiled with water and given as a drink) it is able to help convulsions and coughs, as well as spleens with hardened swellings, frequent painful urination, and dropsy at first presentation. It expels the menstrual flow and is an abortifacient. A decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar) reduces the spleen. A decoction is good against venomous creatures, taken as a drink with wine and smeared on. Pounded into small pieces, it may also be formed into pills for the purposes previously mentioned. It is pounded into small pieces with honey to clean old ulcers. Rubbed on with oil it takes away dimness in the eyes. Rubbed on, it is warming. The Romans call it *trissago minor*, some *chamedrops*, or *linodrys*, but because it has a certain similarity to *teucrium*, some also have called it *teucrium*.

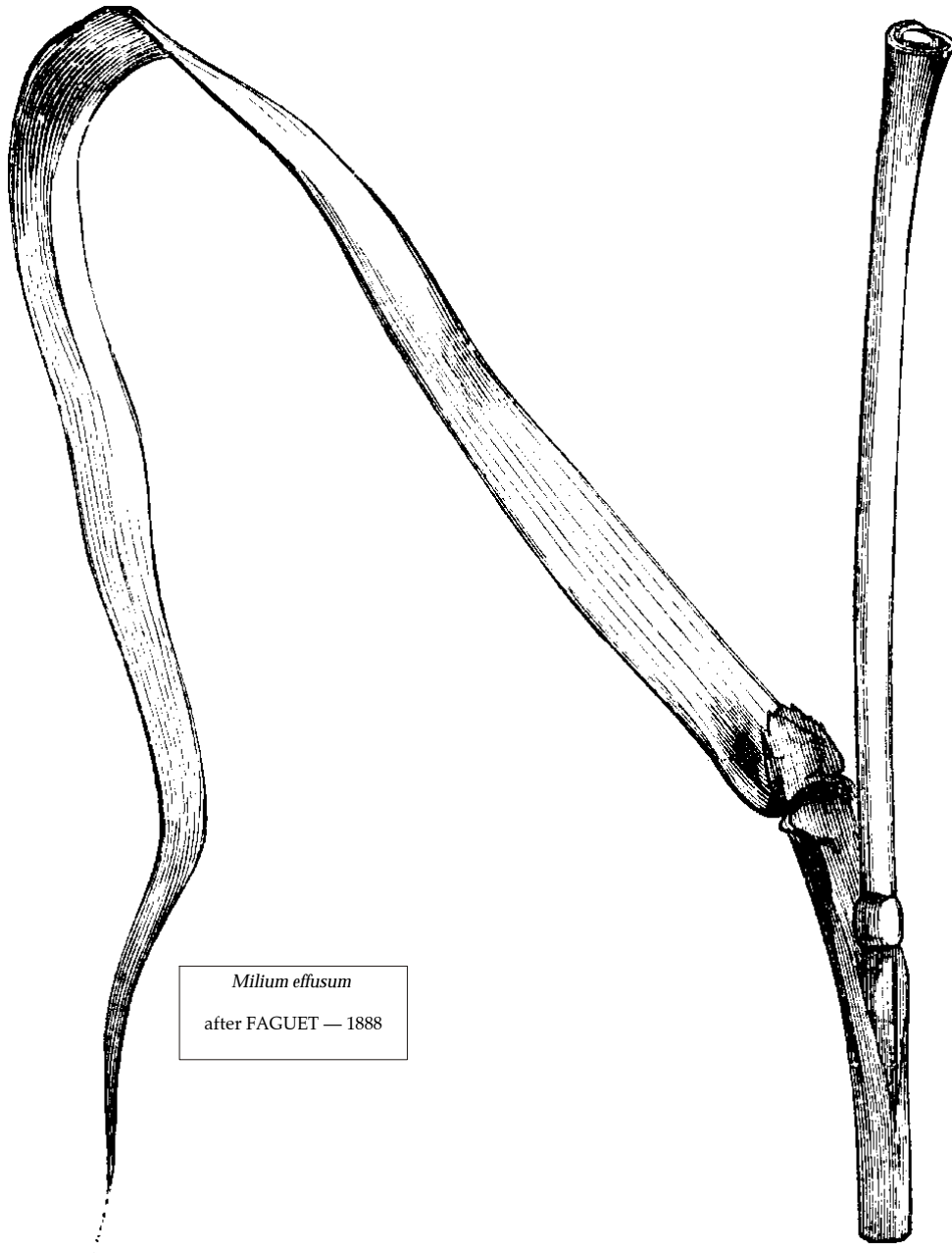
3-113. LEUKAS

SUGGESTED: *Leucas foliis rotundus*, *Phlomis biflora* [Roxburgh];
Leucas indica — Leucas

L*eucas* of the hill [wild] is broader-leaved than the cultivated. The seed is sharper, more bitter, and worse-tasting in the mouth, yet it is more effective than the cultivated. Both of them (smeared on and taken as a drink) are good with wine against the venom of poisonous creatures, especially those of the sea.



Althaea officinalis
after FAGUET — 1874



Milium effusum
after FAGUET — 1888

3-114. LUCHNIS STEPHANOMATIKE

SUGGESTED: *Lychnis* — Champion, Lamp Flower,
Maltese Cross
Lychnis coeli-rosa, *Agrostemma coeli-rosa* — Rose of Heaven
Lychnis coronaria, *Agrostemma coronaria* — Rose Champion,
Mullein Pink

L *ychnis* has a flower similar to a white violet but almost purple, interwoven into little crowns, the seed of which (taken in a drink with wine) helps those bitten by scorpions. It is also called *athanates*, *aquilonium*, *vallarium*, *geranopodium*, *corymbion*, *taurion*, *sceptrum*, or *maloion*; the Egyptians call it *seneom*, the Magi call it the blood of a menstrual woman, and the Romans call it *genicularis*, or *vallaria*.

3-115. LUCHNIS AGRIA

SUGGESTED: *Lychnis viscaria* — Viscid Champion

L *ychnis sylvestris* is similar to the cultivated in all things. Two teaspoons of a decoction of the seed (taken as a drink) expels bilious matter through the intestines and helps those touched by scorpions. They say that when this herb is laid near scorpions they become numb and unable to hurt. It is also called *tragonoton*, *atocion*, *hieracopodion*, or *lampas*, the Egyptians call it *semura*, the Magi call it genitals of a menstrual woman, the Romans, *intybus agrestis*, some, *laphum*, or *caphaguina*, and others, *seris*.

3-116. KRINON BASILIKON

SUGGESTED: *Lilium*, *Lilium album* [Fuchs],
Lilium candidum [Linnaeus] — Madonna Lily
[other usage] *Crinum toxicarium*, *Crinum asiaticum*
— White Lily, Lily Asphodel, Poison Bulb

POISONOUS

The flowers of *crinum* are used to make wreaths for the head (called *lirium* by some), and also to make ointment called *lirinum* or *susinum* [1-62] that soothes the sinews, and is effective for hard lumps around the womb.



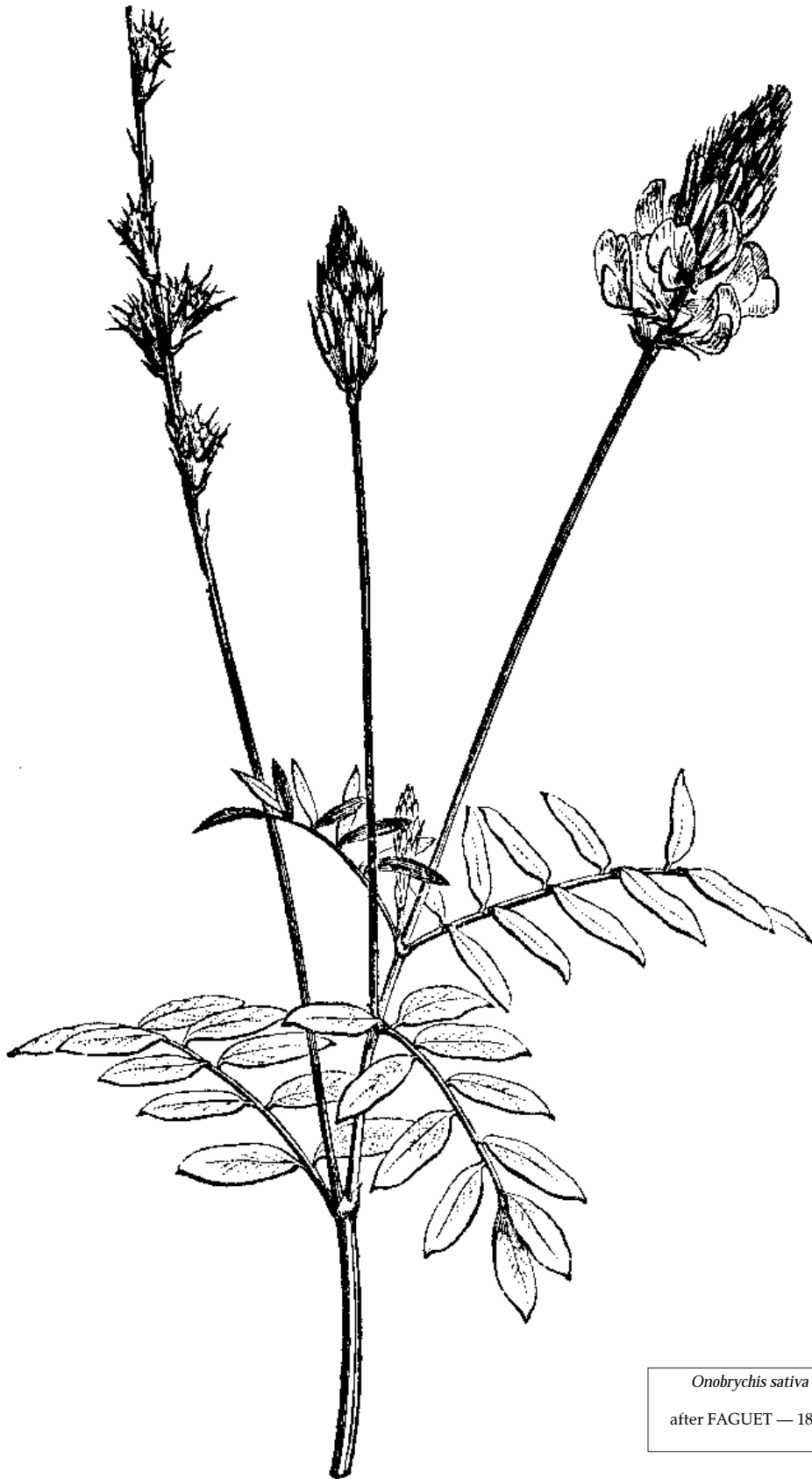
Lychnis viscaria
after FAGUET — 1888

The leaves are applied to help those bitten by snakes. Boiled, they are good for burns, and preserved in vinegar they are good for wounds. The juice from the leaves (mixed with vinegar or honey and boiled in a brass jar) is a liquid medicine for old ulcers and new wounds. The root (roasted and pounded into small pieces with *rosaceum* [1-53]) cures and soothes the womb, expels the menstrual flow, and heals ulcers, making a new skin. Pounded into small pieces with honey it cures distresses of the nerves, cleans leprosy and *alphos* [noncontagious leprosy], takes off dandruff, clears the face, and removes wrinkles. Pounded into small pieces with vinegar (or with the leaves of *hyoscyamus* [4-69] and wheat flour) it soothes inflammation from stones [urinary, kidney]. A decoction of the seed (taken as a drink) is an antidote for snakebite. Both the seed and the leaves (pounded into small pieces) are a poultice with wine for *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection]. Some say that there are lily flowers of a purple colour. Those most effective for the manufacture of ointment grow in Syria, and in Pisidia near Pamphylia. It is also called *crinanthemom*, or *callirium*, the Magi call it *sanguis martis*, Osthenees calls it *aura crocodili*, the Egyptians, *symphaephu*, some, *tialos*, the Romans, *lilium*, some, *rosa Iunonis*, the Syrians, *sasa*, and the Africans, *abiblabon*.

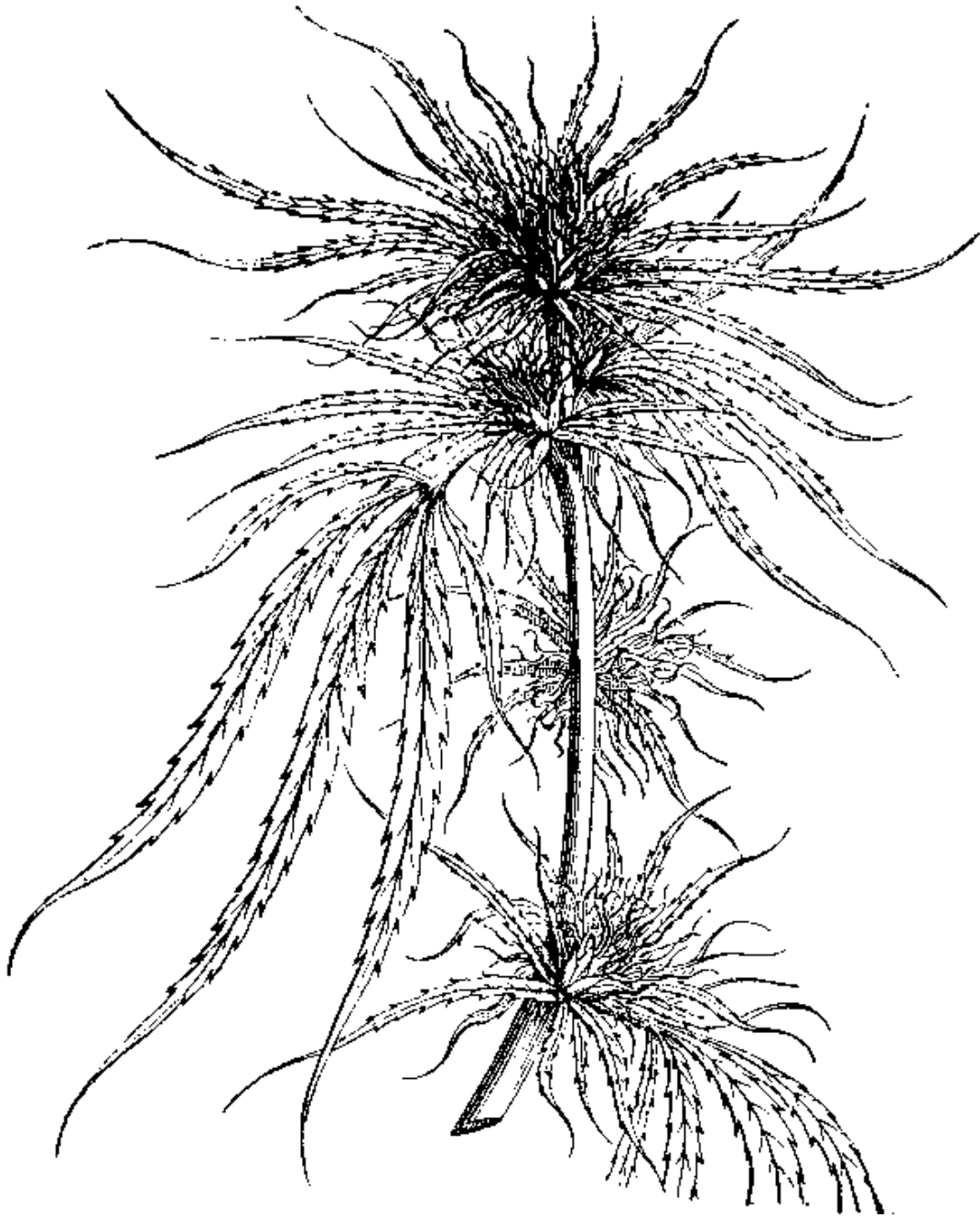
3-117. BALLOTE

SUGGESTED: *Ballote*, *Marrubium nigrum* [Fuchs],
Marrubium nigrum foetidum [Bauhin], *Ballota nigra* [Linnaeus],
Balotta foetida — Black Stinking Horehound,
Foetid Horehound

B*allota* (or *marrubium nigrum*) sends out many black stalks that are four-cornered and somewhat rough from one root. The leaves are similar to *marrubium* [3-38, 3-42] yet bigger, rounder, black and rough, spaced at distances along the stalk (like *apiastrum*), with a strong scent (which is why they have called it *apiastrum*); and the flowers lie around the white stalks in a circle. The leaves (applied with salt) are good for those bitten by dogs. Warmed in warm ashes until withered, they repress skin lesions, and with honey they clean foul ulcers. It is also called *nophtham*, *notianoscemin*, *cynosprasion*, *notheras*,



Onobrychis sativa
after FAGUET — 1888



Cannabis sativa
after FAGUET — 1880

nochelis, nostelis, nophrys, gnothuris, or gnotera. The Romans call it *apnium*, some, *melita*, others, *ulceraria, marrubium, or cantherinum*, the Egyptians, *asphos*, some, *esce*, and the Magi call it the blood of Isis.

3-118. MELISSOPHULLON

SUGGESTED: *Melissophyllum verum, Melissen* [Fuchs],
Lamium montanum melissae folio [Bauhin],
Melittis melissophyllum [Linnaeus] — Bastard Balm,
 Balm Melittis, Honey Balm

Melissophyllum adulterinum [Fuchs], *Melissophyllum vulgare*
 [Brunfels], *Melissa hortensis* [Bauhin], *Melissa officinalis*
 [Linnaeus], *Apiastrum, Citrago* — Lemon Balm, Bee Balm,
 Balm Leaf

M*elissophyllum* some call *melittena* because bees delight in the herb. The leaves and little stalk are similar to *ballota* [3-117], but these are bigger, thinner, not so rough, and smell of lemon. A decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink with wine, and also applied) is good for those touched by scorpions, or bitten by harvest spiders or dogs. A decoction of them is a warm pack for the same purposes. It is suitable for women's hip baths for moving the menstrual flow, as a mouth rinse for toothache, and as an enema or suppository for dysentery. A decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink with saltpetre [potassium nitrate]) helps those who are ill from mushrooms or griping. Taken as a *linctus* [syrup] it helps difficult breathing, and applied with salt it dissolves scrofulous tumours [goitres] and cleans ulcers. Smearred on, it lessens the pains of gout. It is also called *melitteon, meliphyllon, erythra, or temelete*; the Romans call it *apiastrum*, some, *citrago*, and the Gauls, *merisimorion*.

3-119. PRASION

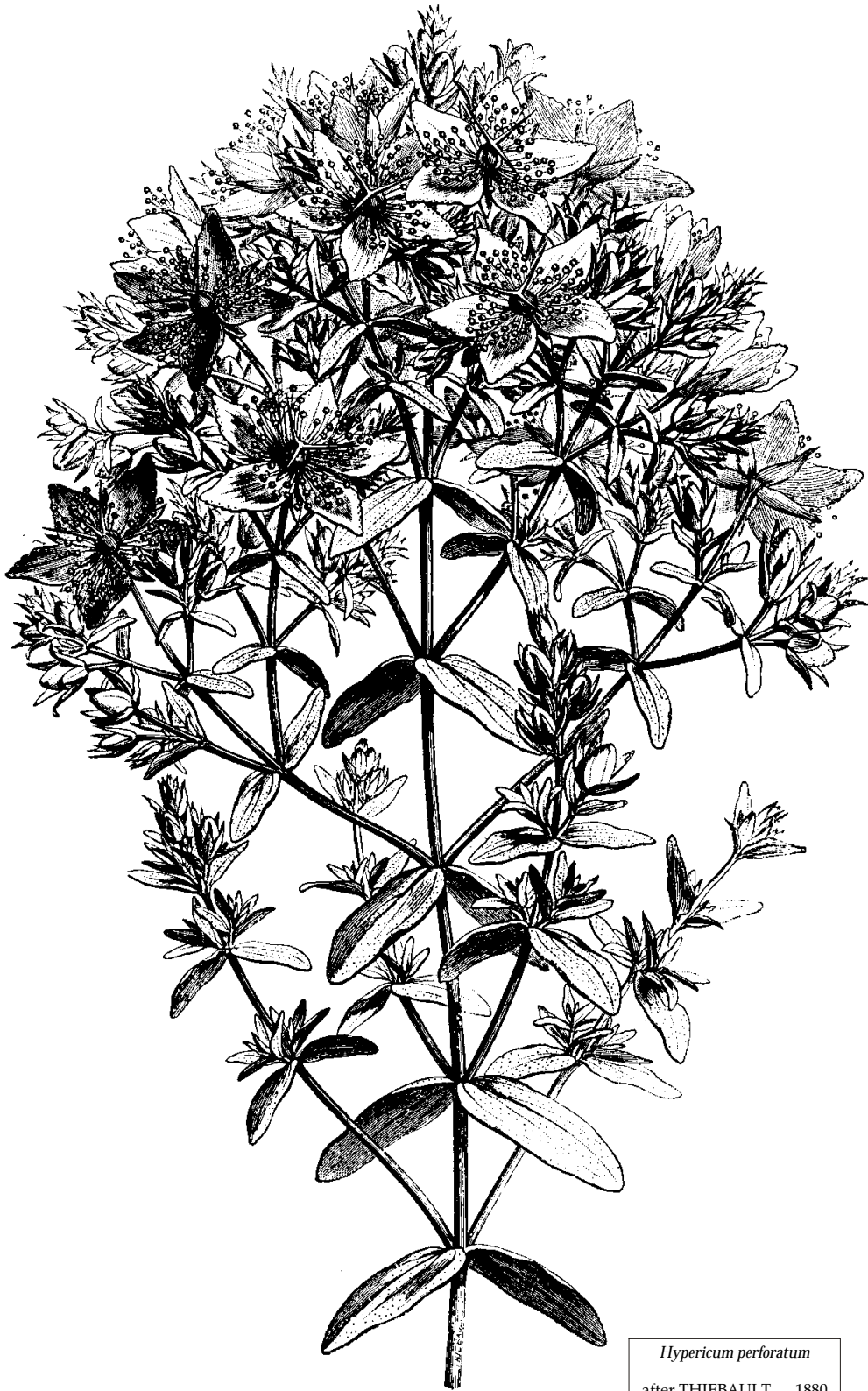
SUGGESTED: *Marrubium* [Fuchs, Brunfels],
Marrubium album vulgare [Bauhin], *Mentastro* [Italian],
Marrubium vulgare [Linnaeus]
— Common White Horehound

[other usage] *Prasium majus* — Great Hedge Nettle
Prasium minus — Small Sicilian Prassium

see 3-42

P*rasium* is a shrub with many branches from one root, somewhat rough, white and four-cornered in the stems. The leaf is equal to a big finger, somewhat round, thick, wrinkled, bitter to the taste. The seed lies on the stalks at distances and the flowers are sharp like the vertebrae of backbones. It grows in places near houses and rubbish of buildings.

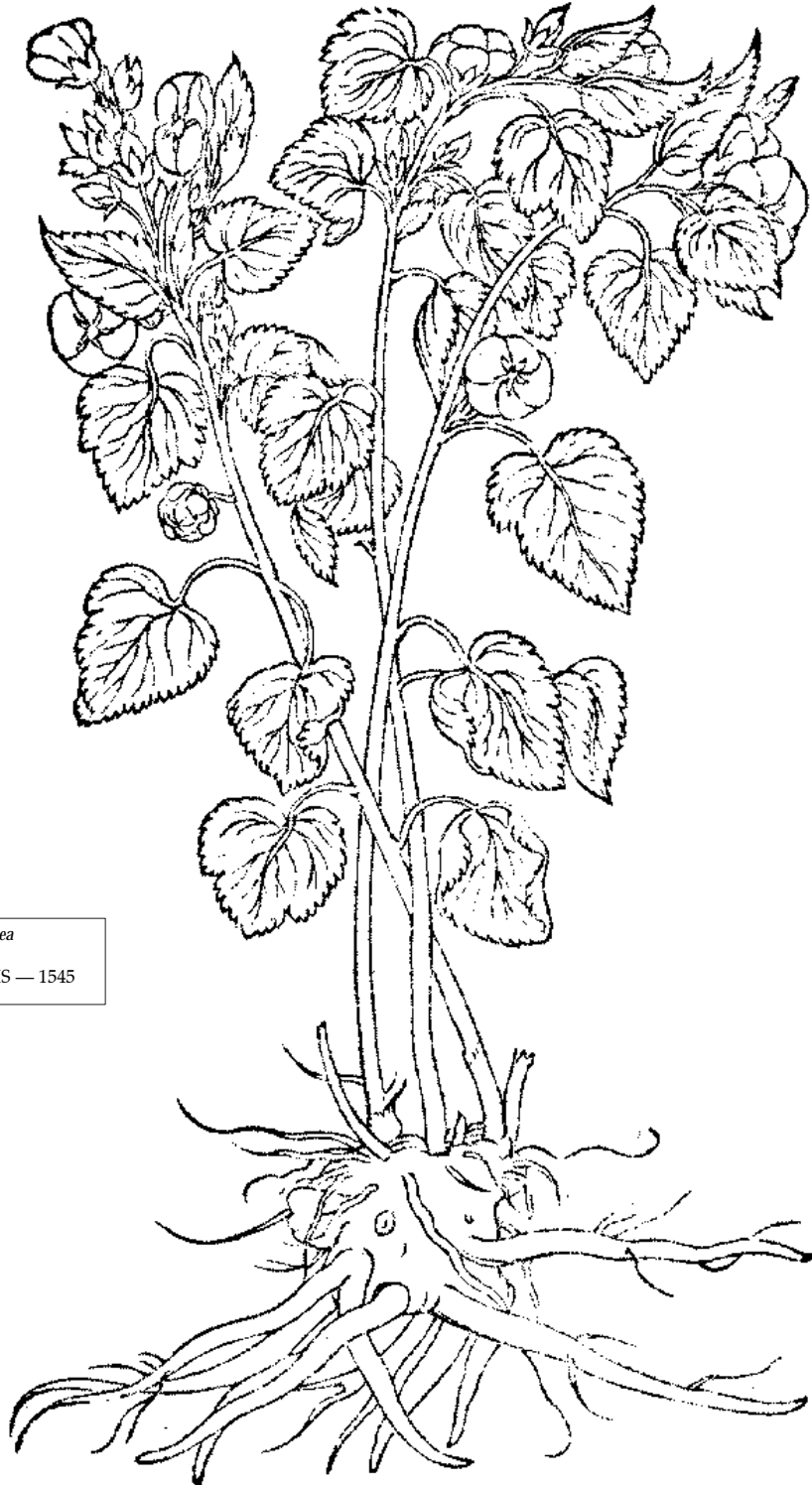
The dried leaves (with the seed) boiled with water (or juiced while green) are given with honey for tuberculosis of the lungs, asthma, and coughs. If dry iris is mixed with it, it brings up thick stuff out of the chest. It is given to women not yet cleansed for driving out the menstrual flow and the afterbirth, to women in hard labour, to those bitten by venomous creatures, and to those who have taken some deadly thing as a drink. Yet it is offensive to the bladder and veins. The leaves (smeared on with honey) clean foul ulcers, drive away *pterygium* [membrane on eye] and gangrenous ulceration of the cheeks, and lessen pains of the sides. The juice made from the pressed leaves (thickened in the sun) provides for the same purposes. Rubbed on with wine and honey it is a sight restorer, and it purges away jaundice through the nostrils. Dropped in by itself or with *rosaceum* [1-53] it is good for earaches. It is also called *eupatorium*, *phyllophares*, *tripedilon*, camel's foot, or *philophares*; the Egyptians call it *asterope*, the Magi, *sanguis tauri*, some, *aphedros*, *genitura hori*, the Romans, *marrubium*, some, *labeonia*, and the Africans, *atierberzia*.



Hypericum perforatum
after THIEBAULT — 1880

Althæa.
Eibisch.

7



Althæa

from FUCHS — 1545

3-120. STACHUS

SUGGESTED: *Stachys* [Fuchs], *Stachys major germanica* [Bauhin],
Stachys germanica [Linnaeus] — Hedge Nettle, Woundwort,
Betony

S*tachys* is a shrub similar to *marrubium* [3-38] yet somewhat longer; with many thin leaves, somewhat rough, hard, with sweet scent, white; with many small shoots out of the same root, but paler than those of *marrubium*. It grows in rough hilly places, and it is warming and sharp. As a result a decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink) expels the menstrual flow and afterbirth.

3-121. PHULLITIS

SUGGESTED: *Asplenium scolopendrium*, *Scolopendrium vulgare*,
Scolopendrium officinarum, *Phyllitis scolopendrium*,
Adiantum scolopendrium — Hart's Tongue Fern,
Horse Tongue

P*hyllitis* sends out six or seven upright leaves similar to *rumex* [2-141] yet somewhat longer and more flourishing, smooth on the front parts, but on the back parts having (as it were) thin little worms hanging. It grows in shady places and pleasure gardens. It is bitter to the taste and has no stalk, seed, or flower. A decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink with wine) is good for those bitten by snakes. It is helpful for four-footed beasts [veterinary] poured in through the mouth. It is taken as a drink for dysentery and diarrhoea. It is also called *phyllis*, *acaulon*, or *lapathum sylvestre*.

3-122. PHALAGGION

SUGGESTED: *Anthericum liliago*
— Unbranched Lily Spiderwort
Anthericum ramosum, *Phalangium ramosam*
— Branched Lily Spiderwort

Phalangium species are now *Anthericum*.

P*halangium* some call *phalangite* while others call it *leucacantha*. There are two or three (or more) stems

distant from one another. The flowers are white like lilies with many in-cuts. The seed is thick and black similar to half of a *lens* [lentil] but much more slender. The small little root is thin and green while being pulled out of the earth; afterwards it contracts. It grows in hilly places. A decoction of the leaves, seeds, and flowers (taken as a drink with wine) helps those touched by scorpions or bitten by harvest spiders. It also dissolves griping.

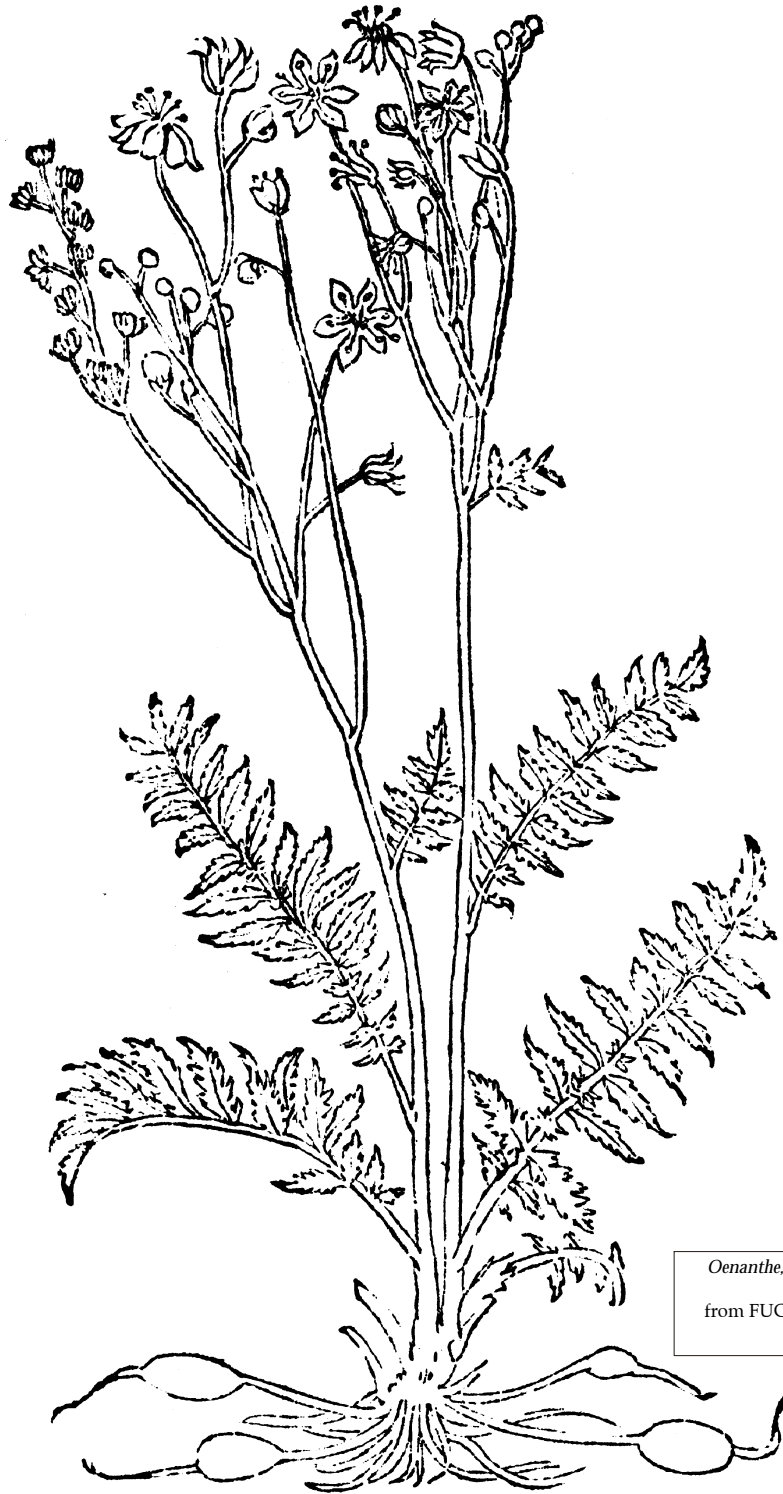
3-123. TRIPHULLON

SUGGESTED: *Trifolium odoratum*, *Lotus sativa* [Fuchs], *Lotus hortensis odora* [Bauhin], *Trifolium melilotus-coerulea* [Linnaeus], *Trigonella coerulea* [in Sprague] — Trefoil

[other usage] *Trigonella corniculata*, *Trigonella eliator*
— Wild Trefoil

T*rifolium* is a shrub higher than a foot, with slender black stems like onion stalks with branches attached. These have are three leaves on every sprig (like the *lotus* tree). The smell of them when they emerge is like rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98], but when grown it is like bitumen. It sends out a purple flower; the seed is somewhat broad and rough with at the one end (as it were), a horn. The root is thin, long and strong. The seeds and leaves (taken as a drink in water) help pleurisy, frequent painful urination, epilepsy, those beginning to have dropsy, and womb congestion. It expels the menstrual flow, but three teaspoonfuls of the seed or four teaspoonfuls of the leaves must be given. A decoction of the leaves (pounded into small pieces and taken as a drink with vinegar and honey) helps those bitten by venomous creatures. Some say that a decoction of the entire shrub with roots and leaves applied with hot cloths to those bitten by snakes soothes the pains, but if someone with an ulcer is applied with hot cloths from the water in which another was healed he feels the same pains as those bitten did. Some give three leaves in drink for fevers with recurrent paroxysms, or three seeds with wine for dissolving the circular flows of acute fevers. The root is also mixed with antidotes. It is also called *oxyphyllon*, *menyanthes*, *asphaltium*, *orcnicinum*, the Romans call it *trifolium*, and some, *trifolium acutum odoratum*.

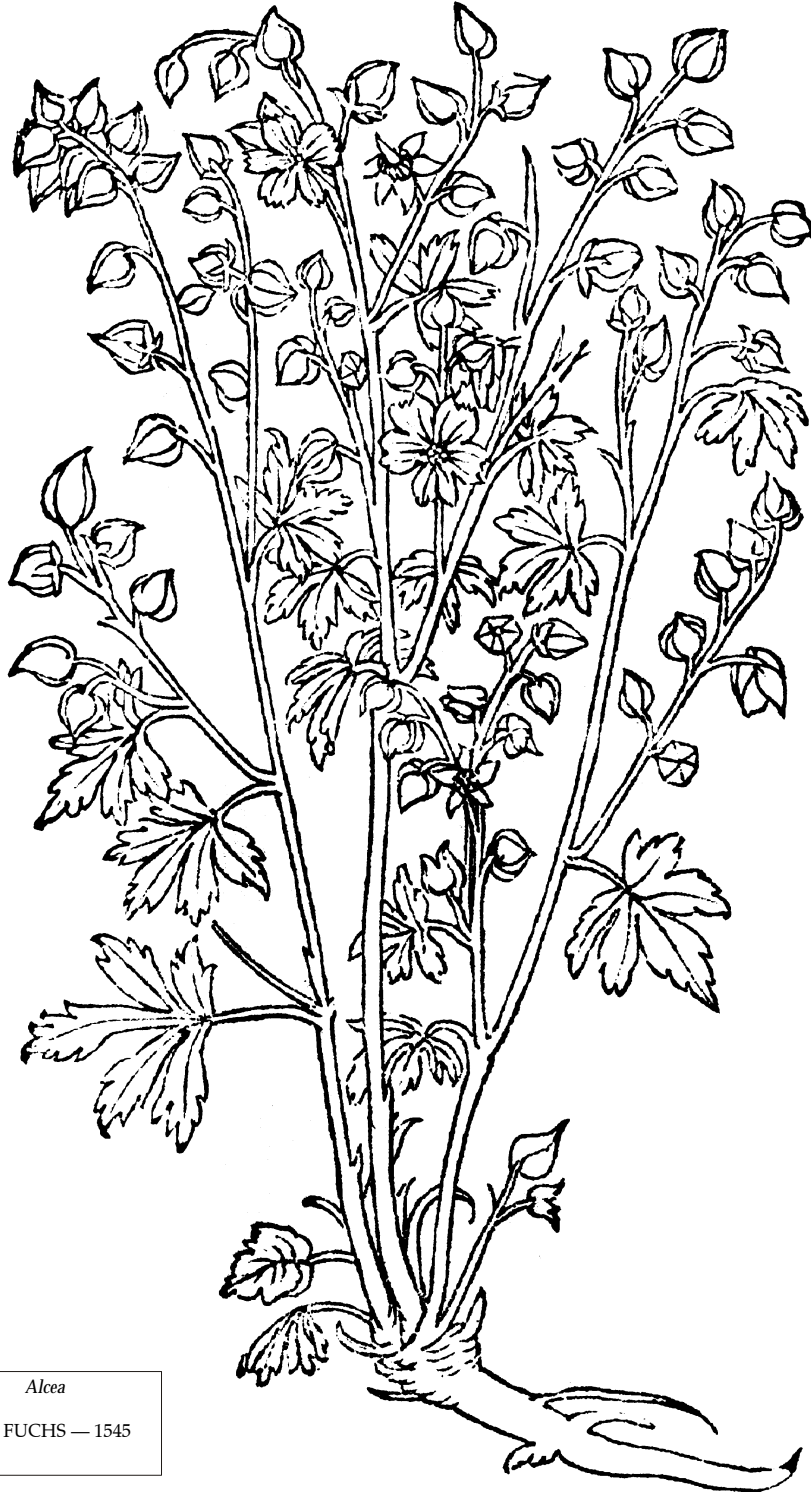
Oenanthe, siue Filipendula. 323
Rot Steinbrech.



Oenanthe, Filipendula
from FUCHS — 1545

Alcea.
Sigmarskraut.

45



Alcea
from FUCHS — 1545

3-124. POLION

SUGGESTED: *Teucrium polium* — Cat Thyme, Hulwort,
Mountain Germander

P*olion* the mountainous is also called *teuthris*, and it is useful. It is a thin little white shrub twenty centimetres long, full of seed; with a small head on the top similar to a little *corymbus* [flat or slightly convex inflorescence], like gray hair, strongly scented with a pleasant smell. Some is shrubbier, not altogether as strong to smell, and not as effective in working. A decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar) is able to help those bitten by venomous creatures, or with dropsy, or jaundice, and the splenetic; but it causes headaches and is bad for the stomach. It also induces movement of the intestines and the menstrual flow. Scattered underneath (or inhaled) it drives away venomous creatures. Applied, it heals wounds. It is also called *teuthrion*, *pheuxaspidion*, *achaemenis*, *ebenitis*, *melosmon*, *belion*, or *leontocharon*.

3-125. SKORDION

SUGGESTED: *Scordium* [Fuchs], *Teucrium scordium* [Linnaeus]
— Garlic Germander, Water Germander

S*cordium* grows in marshy, mountainous places. It has leaves similar to *chamedrys* but bigger and not as cut-in around the circumference. It resembles garlic in its smell somewhat, and is astringent and bitter to the taste. Pale red flowers grow from the little four-cornered stalks. The pounded herb (green or dry) is warming and diuretic given in drink. Boiled with wine it is good for snakebite and poisons. For pangs of hunger in the stomach, dysentery, and frequent painful urination give two teaspoonfuls with honey water. It expels purulent thicknesses out of the chest. It helps old coughs, hernias, and convulsions mixed dry in a *linctus* [syrup] with *nasturtium* [2-185], honey and rosin. Used in a stiff ointment it relaxes *hypochondrium* [nervous gastric disorder] with long-lasting inflammation. Smears on with sharp vinegar (or applied with water) it is good for gout. Applied, it induces the menstrual flow, and heals wounds. With honey it cleans old ulcers and brings them

to a scar. Used dry, it restrains abnormal growths of the flesh. The juice is taken as a drink for the same sores. The most effective is the Pontic and Cretan. It is also called *scorbium*, *pleuritis*, *dysosmon*, *calamintha sylvestris*, *chamedrys*, or *mithridanios*; the Magi call it *sanguis podotis*, the Egyptians, *apho*, and the Romans, *trisago palustris*.

3-126. BECHION

SUGGESTED: *Tussilago*, *Farfaria*, *Ungula caballina* [Fuchs, Brunfels], *Tussilago vulgaris* [Bauhin], *Tussilago farfara* [Linnaeus] — Coltsfoot

[other usage] *Becium bicolor*, *Ocimum grandiflorum*, *Ocimum abyssinicum*, *Ocimum filamentosum* — Becium

Loudon remarks that *Bekion* is a name for sage in Dioscorides; see 3-145, *Orminon*.

B*echium* has six or seven leaves (similar to *cissus* but bigger) growing from the root — white on the lower side but green on the upper side — with many corners. The stalk is twenty centimetres long. It has a pale yellow flower in the springtime but it quickly throws off both the flower and the stalk; as a result some have thought the herb to be without stalk or flower. The root is thin and of no use. It grows near flowing or gushing watery places. The leaves (pounded into small pieces and applied) cure *erysipela* [streptococcal skin infection] and all inflammations. It is dried and burned, and the smoke from it is inhaled through a funnel to cure those troubled with a dry cough or difficult breathing: opening the mouth wide they take the smoke in at the mouth and swallow it down. It breaks up abscesses in the chest, and the burning root (inhaled) does the same. Boiled in honey water and taken as a drink it expels dead embryos. It is also called *richion*, *petrina*, *peganon*, *pithion*, *pagonaton*, *chameleuce*, *procheton*, *arcophyton*, or *chamegiron*. The Egyptians call it *saartha*, the Romans, *tussilago*, some, *pharpharia*, others, *pustulago*, and the Bessians call it *asa*.

3-127. ARTEMISIA MONOKLONOS ARTEMISIA MONOKLONOS ETERA

SUGGESTED: *Artemisia latifolia* [Fuchs],
Artemisia vulgaris major [Bauhin], *Artemisia vulgaris*
[Linnaeus] — Mugwort

Artemisia tenuifolia, *Matricaria* [Fuchs], *Matricaria vulgaris*
[Bauhin], *Matricaria parthenium* [Linnaeus],
Pyrethrum parthenium, *Parthenium matricaria*,
Chrysanthemum parthenium [in Sprague]
— Feverfew Chrysanthemum

Artemisia monoclonos, *Tanacetum*, *Tagetes* [Fuchs],
Artemisia tenuifolia [Brunfels],
Chrysanthemum vulgare, *Tanacetum vulgare* [Linnaeus]
— Common Tansy, Buttons

Some *artemisia* is *polyclonos*, some *monoclonos*. It grows for the most part in places near the sea. It is a shrub-like herb similar to wormwood [3-26] but bigger, and with the leaves coarser. There is one sort that is prosperous with broader leaves and stems, another smaller, the flowers little, thin and white, with a strong smell; it flowers in the summer. Some (in the Mediterranean parts) call a slender-branched little herb with a single stalk, extremely small, abundant with flowers of a tawny yellow colour, *Artemisia monoclonos*. The scent of this is sweeter than of the other. They both warm and relieve. Boiled, they are good put into womens' baths for driving out the menstrual flow and afterbirth, as an abortifacient, for the closure and inflammation of the womb, the breaking of stones [urinary, kidney], and stoppage of urine. Much of the herb applied to the lower part of the bowels induces the menstrual flow, and the juice (kneaded together with myrrh [1-77, 1-73, 4-116] and applied) draws from the womb as many things as does bathing; three teaspoonfuls of the filaments is given in drink to bring out the same things. If anyone has the herb *artemisia* with him while travelling it dissolves weariness, and if you wear it on your feet it drives away venomous beasts and devils. After blood has hardened around the joints, take the bigger branches with *rosaceum* [1-53] and (having boiled them in a pot) rub the sick man all over with this as

he goes to sleep. It helps womens' womb congestion considerably, and soothes slow painful urination and rupture of the *opisthotonum* [form of tetanus]. It is also called *toxetesia*, *ephesia*, *anactorios*, *sozusa*, *lea*, or *lycophrys*; the Magi call it *sanguis hominis*, it is also called *chrysanthemum*, the Romans call it *salentia*, some, *serpyllum*, others, *herba regia*, *rapium*, *tertanageta*, or *artemisia*, the Gauls call it *ponem*, and the Dacians, *zuoste*.

3-128. ARTEMISIA LEPTOPHULLOS

SUGGESTED: *Artemisia herba alba* — Artemisia

A*rtemisia* grows around rivulets and hedges and in sown fields. The flowers and bruised leaves of this give off the smell of *sampsuchum* [3-47]. Therefore if anyone is suffering in his stomach he should pound this herb well with oil of almonds, and make (as it were) a warm compress and lay it on the stomach, and he shall be healed. If anyone is pained in his strength, having mixed the juice of this with oil of roses let him rub with it, and he shall be whole.

3-129. AMBROSIA

SUGGESTED: *Ambrosia maritima* — Sea Ambrosia,
Oak of Cappodocia, Oak of Jerusalem

Ambrosia artemisifolia — Common Ragweed

A*mbrosia* is a little shrub three feet in height, full of branches, with small leaves like *rue* around the emergent stalk. It has small stems full of little seeds like little bunches of grapes, which never flower — smelling pleasant like wine. The root is slender, two feet long. In Cappadocia it is plaited into wreaths for the head. It is able to repress and repel, and is smeared on as an astringent for fluids that have come down. It is also called *botrys*, or *botrys artemisia*, the Romans call it *caper sylvaticus*, or *apium rusticum*, and the Egyptians, *merseo*.

3-130. BOTRUS

SUGGESTED: *Botrys* [Fuchs], *Botrys ambrosioides vulgaris* [Bauhin], *Chenopodium botrys* [Linnaeus] — Purple Goosefoot

Chamaedrys vera foemina [Fuchs], *Botrys Chamaedryoides* [Bauhin], *Teucrium botrys* — Cut-leaved Germander

see 3-112

B*otrus* is a yellowish herb like a shrub, broad-spread, having many wings, and the seed grows around all the branches. The many leaves are similar to chicory, and all of it has a wonderful sweet scent, and so it is also laid among cloths. It grows especially near running waters and brooks. A decoction (with wine) is used as a drink to ease difficult breathing. The Cappadocians call this *ambrosia*, and it is also called *artemisa*.

3-131. GERANION, GERANION ETERON

SUGGESTED: *Geranium tertium*, *Herba Roberti*, *Robertiana* [Fuchs], *Geranium robertianum* [Linnaeus] — Herb Robert, Adder's Tongue, Fox Geranium

Geranium sextum [Fuchs], *Geranium sanguinem* [Linnaeus], *Geranium praetense*, *Geranium fuscum* — Crane's Bill

G*eranium* has a jagged leaf similar to *anemone* but longer; a root somewhat round, sweet when eaten. A teaspoonful of a decoction (taken as a drink in wine) dissolves swellings of the vulva. It has slender little downy stalks two feet long; leaves like mallow; and on the tops of the wings certain abnormal growths looking upward (like the heads of cranes with the beaks, or the teeth of dogs), but there is no use for it in medicine. It is also called *pelonitis*, *trica*, or *geranogeron*, the Romans call it *echinaster*, the Africans *iesce*; it is also called *alterum geranium* by some, but others call it *oxyphyllon*, *mertryx*, *myrrhis cardamomum*, or *origanum*. The Magi call it *hierobryncas*, the Romans, *pulmonia*, some, *cicotria*, some, *herba gruina*, and the Africans, *ienk*.

3-132. GNAPHALION

SUGGESTED: *Gnaphalium* [Fuchs],
Gnaphalium vulgare majus [Bauhin], *Gnaphalium germanicum*,
Filago germanica [Linnaeus] — Cudweed
 [other usage] *Gnaphalium citrinum*, *Gnaphalium stoechas*,
Helichrysum stoechas — Cassidony, Gold Flower,
 Golden Tufts

Some use *gnaphalium* leaves instead of flocks [scraps of wool] because they are white and soft. The leaves (given to drink with hard wine) are good for dysentery. It is also called *hires*, *mertryx*, *anaxeton* or *anaphalis*, the Egyptians call it *semeon*, the Gauls, *gelasonen*, the Romans, *centunculus*, some *tucularis*, and some, *albinus*.

3-133. TUPHE

SUGGESTED: *Typha* [Fuchs], *Typha palustris major* [Bauhin],
Typha latifolia [Linnaeus], *Typha major* — Bulrush,
 Larger Reedmace, Geat Reed Mace, Cat's Tail, Marsh Pestle

Typha angustifolia [Linnaeus] — Lesser Reedmace
Typha angustata — Reed Mace, Small Bulrush

*Typh*e sends out a leaf similar to *cyprus* [1-124], and a stalk smooth and equal, surrounded around on the top with thick flowers which turn into down. It is also called *panicula*. The flowers (used in old washed swines' grease) cure burns. It grows in marshes and places with standing water.

3-134. KIRKAIA

SUGGESTED: *Circaea lutetiana*
 — Common Enchanter's Nightshade

Circaea alpina — Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade

Circaea (also called *diraea*) has leaves similar to garden *solanum nigrum* [4-74], many shoots, many small black flowers, and seed similar to *miliun* [3-158] in certain (as it were) little horns. The three or four roots are twenty centimetres long, white, sweet smelling, warming. It grows chiefly in some rocky, windy and open sunny

places. As much as three pounds of the root (bruised and steeped a day and a night in three pints of sweet wine and taken as a drink for three days) cleans the womb. The seed (taken in liquids and sipped) draws down milk.

3-135. OINANTHE

SUGGESTED: *Oenanthe*, *Filipendula* [Fuchs],
Filipendula vulgaris [Bauhin], *Spiraea filipendula* [Linnaeus],
Filipendula hexapetala [in Sprague] — Dropwort [Mabberley]

[other usage] *Oenanthe phellandrium*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*
— Water Hemlock, Horsebane, Fine-leaved Water Dropwort

POISONOUS

O*enanthe* has leaves like *staphulinus*, with white flowers and a thick stalk twenty centimetres long. The seed is like *atriplex* [1-120, 2-145], and it has a great root with many round heads. It grows on rocks. The seed, stalks and leaves are given to drink (with honeyed wine) to discharge the afterbirth. The root is good (with wine) for slow painful urination and jaundice. It is also called *leucanthion*, or *kerascomion*.

3-136. KONUZA

SUGGESTED: *Conyza odorata*, *Pluchea odorata* — Ovrabla
Conyza squarrosa — Great Fleabane
Conyza canadensis, *Erigeron canadensis* — Fleabane, Erigeron

C*onyza magna*. The *conyza* called little has a better smell, but the bigger sort has a higher stalk, broader leaves and a strong scent; both have leaves similar to the olive but these are rough and thick. The height of the stalk of the bigger sort is two feet, but the lesser is a foot. The flower is foul, a tawny yellow, somewhat bitter, falling into down. The roots are useless. The shrub is scattered underneath with the leaves, and the smoke of these is inhaled to drive away poisonous beasts, keep off gnats, and kill fleas. The leaves are usefully laid on those bitten by snakes, and on swellings and wounds; and the flowers and leaves are taken in a drink with wine for expulsion of the menstrual flow, as an abortifacient, and for slow painful urination, griping and jaundice. A

decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar) helps epilepsy, and a decoction as a hip bath cures disorders in the womb and cleans away the menstrual flow. The juice (applied) causes abortions. The herb rubbed on with oil is good for chills. Thinly applied, it cures headaches. It is also called *cynozematitis*, *danais*, *tanachium*, *phycos*, *ischys*, or *dinosmos*, the Magi call it *brephoctonos*, some, *anubias*, or *hedemias*, the Egyptians, *ceti*, the Romans, *intubus*, some, *militaris mina*, *delliarion*, *febrifuga*, *phragmosa*, *alusteri*, or *pissan*.

Conyza parva. There is also a third kind of *conyza* but the stalk is thicker and softer and the leaves bigger than the smaller sort. It is weaker than the bigger, not fat but with a much stronger smell, more unpleasant and less effective; it grows in watery places. It is also called *panios* or *libanotis*; the Magi call it *cronos*.

3-137. EMEROKALLIS

SUGGESTED: *Hemerocallis fulva* — Lemon Lily,
Yellow Day Lily

H*emerocallis* has leaves and a stalk similar to a lily, green like leeks, the flowers in threes or fours at every flowering, similar in their shape to a lily when they begin to open, with a colour very similar to ochre. The root is pounded finely like the great *bulbus* [2-200, 2-201] and taken as a drink or applied with honey in wool as a pessary for drawing out water and blood. The leaves (pounded into small pieces and applied) lessen inflammation of the breasts that comes with childbirth, and inflammation of the eyes. The root and leaves are effective applied on burns. It is also called *hemerocatallacton*, *lilium sylvestre*, *crinanthemon*, *porphyranthes*, *bulbus sanguineus*, or *anticantharon*; the Egyptians call it *iocroi*, the Romans, *bulbus*, some, *lilium agreste*, some, *lilium marinum*, and the Africans, *abiblabon*.

3-138. LEUKOION, LEUKOION THALASSION

SUGGESTED: *Leucoion*, *Viola alba*, *Leucoion-Dioscorides album* [Fuchs], *Hesperis hortensis* [Bauhin], *Hesperis matronalis* var *hortensis* subvar *albiflora* [Linnaeus] — Dame's Violet, Dame's Rocket, Damask Violet

Viola-lutea [Fuchs], *Leucoion-Dioscorides luteum* [Brunfels], *Leucoium luteum vulgare* [Bauhin], *Cheiranthus cheiri* [Linnaeus] — Wallflower

[other usage] *Leucoion* [Theophrastus], *Viola alba* [Fuchs], *Leucoium bulbosum vulgare* [Bauhin], *Leucojum vernum* [Linnaeus] — Spring Snowflake

L*eukoion* is commonly known but there are different coloured flowers, for it is found white, yellowish and azure [blue], or else it is purple. The fittest of these for medicinal use is the yellowish, the dried flowers of which (boiled) are good for bathing inflammation around the womb and expelling the menstrual flow. Used in wax ointments they cure cracks in the perineum, and with honey they cure *apthas* [small ulcers]. Two teaspoonfuls of a decoction of the seed (taken as a drink with wine or applied as a pessary with honey) draw out the menstrual flow and afterbirth, and are an abortifacient. The roots (smearred on with vinegar) repress the spleen and help gout. It is also called *basilion*; the Romans call it *opula alba*, some call it *viola alba*, *augustia*, *viola matronalis*, *passarina*, or *polyphura*.

3-139. KRATAIOGONON

SUGGESTED: *Crataegus monogyna* — Common Hawthorn
Crataegus orientalis — Eastern Thorn
Crataegus laevigata, *Crataegus oxyacantha* — Midland Hawthorn

C*rataeogonon* (also called *crateonon*) has leaves similar to *melampyrum*, many knotty shoots growing out of one root, and a seed similar to millet. It grows for the most part in shady and shrubby places, and it is extremely sharp. It is said by some that drinking the seed causes a woman to bring forth a male child, if after the cleansing of

the menstrual flow and before the time of sexual intercourse, she drinks three times a day (while fasting) thirty grains with two cups of water for forty days, and lets the man drink it similarly for as many days and then lie with her.

3-140. PHULLON

SUGGESTED: *Bryophyllum calycinum*, *Bryophyllum pinnatum*
— Air Plant, Floppers, Life Plant

see 4-192

Phyllum grows on rocks. That which is called *thelygonon* has (as it were) moss, the leaf greener than the olive, a thin short stalk, a slender root, a white flower, and a bigger seed, rather like poppy. *Arrhenogonon* is similar in other things to that previously mentioned but differs in having the seed (similar to olives) coming in a cluster out of the flower. It is said that a decoction of *arrhenogonon* (taken as a drink) produces male offspring, but *thelygonum* causes females. Crateus relates this concerning these, but he seems to me to relate these things according to the report of them [not experience]. Some call this *elaeophyllum*, some, *bryonia*.

3-141. ORCHIS

SUGGESTED: *Orchis mas latifolia* [Fuchs, Brunfels],
Cynosorchis latifolia [Bauhin], *Orchis militaris* [Linnaeus]
— Military Orchid, Soldier Orchid

[other usage] *Orchis undulata* — Wavy-leaved Orchis
Orchis longibracteta — Sicilian Orchis
Herminum monorchis, *Ophrys monorchis* — Musk Orchis

Orchis (also called *cynosorchis*) has leaves scattered on the earth around the stalk, and the bottom of it is similar to an olive — tender but narrower, smooth and longer; a stalk the height of twenty centimetres on which are flowers of a purple hue. The root is bulbous, somewhat long, narrow like the olive, double, one part above, the other beneath, one full but the other soft and full of wrinkles. The root is eaten (boiled) like *bulbus* [2-200, 2-201]. It is said that if the bigger root is eaten by

men, it makes their offspring males, and the lesser eaten by women makes them conceive females. It is further related that women in Thessalia give it to drink with goat's milk. The tenderer root is given to encourage venereal diseases, and the dry root to suppress and dissolve venereal diseases. In a decoction (taken as a drink) the one dissolves the other. It grows in stony, sandy places.

3-142. ORCHIS ETEROS

SUGGESTED: *Triochis-serapias mas* [Fuchs], *Triorchis mas minor* [Brunfels], *Orchis morio* [Linnaeus] — Green Winged Orchid
Triorchis foemina [Fuchs], *Orchis fucum* [Bauhin],
Ophrys insectifera [Linnaeus], *Ophrys apifera* [in Sprague]
 — Bee Orchid

[other usage] *Serapias lingua*, *Serapias cordigera* — Serapias

T*esticulus alter* (also called *serapias* — as Acreas does for the many uses of the root) has leaves similar to leek, somewhat long but broader and fat, winding around in the wings; little stalks twenty centimetres long, the flowers almost purple. The root (similar to testicles) lies under, and applied is able to dissipate oedema, clean ulcers, and repress *herpes* [viral infection]. Smearred on it destroys fistulas, and soothes inflamed parts. Sprinkled on dry it stops *nomae* [grazer disease, eats away muscle, tissue and bones], and a decoction (taken as a drink with wine) cures the intestines. There is a similar story told of this as there is of the dog's stone [*cyanosorchis* 3-141].

3-143. SATURION

SUGGESTED: *Satyrium-trifolium* [Fuchs],
Orchis trifolia major [Bauhin], *Orchis bifolia* [Linnaeus],
Habenaria bifolia [Brunfels]

[other usage] *Satyrium hircinum*, *Orchis hircina*
 — Lizard Orchis

S*atyrium* some call *trifolium* because it bears leaves in threes (as it were) bending down to the earth, similar to *rumex* [2-141] or lily, yet smaller and reddish. It has a naked stalk a foot long, a white flower similar to a lily, a

bulbous root as big as an apple — red, but white within, similar to an egg, sweet to the taste and pleasant in the mouth. One ought to drink it in black hard wine for severe spasms, and use it if he wishes to lay with a woman. For they say that this also is an aphrodisiac.

3-144. SATURION ERUTHRONION

SUGGESTED: *Satyrium-basilicum mas* [Fuchs, Brunfels],
Orchis palmata angustifolia minor [Bauhin],
Gymnadenia conopsea [Brunfels], *Orchis conopsea* [Linnaeus]
 — Gnat-like Orchid

Satyrium-basilicum foemina, *Satyrium-basilicum mas alterum*
 [Fuchs], *Orchis maculata* [Linnaeus], *Orchis Fuchsii* [in
 Sprague] — Early Purple Orchid, Dead Man's Finger

[other usage] *Erythronium dens-canis* — Dog's-tooth Violet

Modern *satyrium* species are only found at the Cape of Good Hope.

S*atyrium erythronium* has a seed similar to flax seed but big, firm, glittering and smooth. It is said that it is an aphrodisiac, like *scincus*. The bark of the root is somewhat thin and red, but the inside is white, pleasant in the mouth to one who tastes it, and sweet. It grows in sunny, hilly places. It is related that the root (taken into the hand) encourages venereal diseases, but even more so when a decoction is taken as a drink with wine. It is also called *satyrium erythraicum*, *melium aquaticum*, *entaticon*, *priapiscus*, *morion*, *satyriscus*, or *testiculum satyri*; the Romans call it *molorticulum veneris*.

3-145. ORMINON EMERON

SUGGESTED: *Orminum sativum* [Fuchs],
Horminum sclarea dictum [Bauhin], *Salvia sclarea* [Linnaeus]
 — Clary

Orminum sylvestre, *Salvia sylvestris* [Fuchs],
Horminum pratense foliis serratis [Bauhin],
Salvia pratensis [Linnaeus] — Meadow Sage, Clary
Horminum domesticum, *Salvia horminum* — Common Sage,
 Annual Clary

Cultivated *horminum* is an herb similar to *marrubium* in the leaves, but the stalk is four-cornered and half a

foot high. There are abnormal growths similar to husks around this (as it were) looking towards the root, in which are two different types of seed. In the wild it is found round and dark, but in the other it is somewhat long and black. Use is made of this and it is also thought that a decoction (taken as a drink with wine) is an aphrodisiac. With honey it cleans away *argema* [small white ulcer on the cornea], and also white spots on the corneas of the eyes; and smeared on with water it dissolves oedema and extracts splinters. The herb (applied) does the same things. The wild one is stronger; as a result it is mixed with compound ointments (especially with *gleucinum* [1-67]). The Romans call it *geminalis*, and the Dacians, *hormia*.

3-146. EDUSARON

SUGGESTED: *Hedysarum crinitum*

— Crook-podded Hedysarum

Hedysarum coronarium — French Honeysuckle, Soola Clover

Hedysarum alhagi, *Alhagi maurorum*, *Alhagi mannifera*

— Camel Thorn, Egyptian Manna Plant

Biserrula pelecinus — Hatchet Vetch

H*edysarum* (called *pelecinus* by the ointment makers) is a shrub with little leaves similar to *cicer* [2-126], but pods like little horns in which is the red seed similar to an axe that has two edges (from which it is named). It is bitter to one who tastes it; a decoction (taken as a drink) is good for the stomach, and it is also mixed with antidotes. Taken as a pessary with honey before sexual intercourse it is thought to hinder conception. It grows among barley and wheat.

3-147. ONOSMA

SUGGESTED: *Onosma echioides* — Hairy Onosma

ALSO: *Onosma tauricum*, *Onosma orientale*, *Onosma sericeum*

O*nosma* has soft leaves similar to those of *anchusa*, somewhat long, the length of four fingers but the breadth of one finger, scattered on the earth very like those of *anchusa* [4-23 to 4-26]; but it is without stalk, seed, or flowers. The little root lies underneath, somewhat

long, weak, thin, and reddish. It grows in rough places. A decoction of the leaves of this (taken as a drink in wine) is an abortifacient. They say also that if one with child walks over this herb, she aborts. It is also called *osmas*, *phlonitis*, or *ononis*.

3-148. NUMPHAIA

SUGGESTED: *Nymphaea candida* [Fuchs],
Nymphaea alba major [Bauhin], *Nymphaea alba* [Linnaeus]
— Water Nymph, White Water Lily, Flatter Dock

N*ymphaea* grows in marshes and standing waters; it has many leaves similar to those of the Egyptian bean, yet smaller and somewhat longer, all from the same root, some (in a way) standing above the water, and others also in the water. The flowers are white, similar to a lily, with the middle a saffron colour, but when it has done blooming it becomes round in a circumference like an apple, or the head of poppy — black; in which is a black seed, broad, thick, clammy to the taste. The stalk is smooth, not thick, black, similar to that of the Egyptian bean. The root is black, coarse, like a sceptre, and it is harvested in the autumn. This (dried and taken as a drink with wine) helps coeliac [intestinal] complaints and dysentery, and reduces the spleen. The root is applied for disorders of the stomach and bladder; with water it takes away psoriasis, and applied with pitch it cures baldness. The root is taken as a drink for lecherous dreams because it relieves these. It causes a faintness of the genitals for a few days if one drinks it continuously, and a decoction of the seed (taken as a drink) does the same. It seems to be called *nymphaea* because it loves watery places. It is found in abundance at Helis on the river Anigrus, and in Aliartus, Boeotia.

3-149. NUMPHAIA ALLE

SUGGESTED: *Nymphaea lutea* [Fuchs],
Nymphaea lutea major [Bauhin], *Nymphaea lutea* [Linnaeus],
Nymphaea luteum, *Nuphar luteum* [in Sprague]
 — Yellow Water Lily, Brandy Bottle

There is also another *nymphaea* (the flower of which is called *nuphar*) which has leaves similar to that previously mentioned, but it has a coarse white root, and a glittering yellowish flower (like a rose). A decoction of the root and seed (taken as a drink in black wine) is good for the excessive menstrual discharges of women. It grows in places around Thessalia near the river Peneus. It is also called *nymphona*.

3-150. ANDROSACES

SUGGESTED: *Androsace lactea* — Androsace, Sea Navelwort
 ALSO: *Androsace obtusifolia*

Androsaces grows in sea-bordering places in Syria. The herb is thin, with slender, bitter, leafless branches, having on its head a pod containing the seed. Two teaspoonfuls of a decoction (taken as a drink with wine) is able to encourage much urine in dropsy; and a decoction of the herb and the seed (taken as a drink) does the same. It is smeared usefully upon gout. It is also called *picras*, *leuce*, or *thalassia*.

3-151. ASPLENON

SUGGESTED: *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*, *Adiantum-nigrum*
 — Black Maidenhair Fern, Black Spleenwort, Black Oak Fern
Adiantum capillus veneris, *Herba capillorum-veneris*
 — Maidenhair, Venus's Hair, Capillaire

see 3-121

Asplenon has many leaves (similar to the creatures called centipedes and millipedes) growing round about out of one root. It grows on walls and shady rocks or pebble stones — stalkless, flowerless, seedless, [its leaves] cut-in like those of fern, yellowish and rough underneath, but green above. The leaves (boiled with

vinegar and taken as a drink for forty days) are able to reduce the spleen, but you must also rub the spleen with the leaves pounded into small pieces with wine. It helps slow painful urination, hiccups and jaundice, and breaks stones in the bladder. It is thought to be a cause of barrenness (used alone or hung about one with the spleen of a mule) but they say that to cause barrenness it must be dug up when the night is moonless. It is also called *scolopendrium*, *splenium*, *hemionion*, *pteryx*, *lonchitis*, *aturius*, *phrygia*, *phrygitis*, or *philtrodotes*, while the Magi call it the blood of a weasel.

3-152. EMIONITIS

SUGGESTED: *Hemionitis*, *Scolopendria*, *Lingua cervina* [Fuchs], *Lingua cervina officinarum* [Bauhin], *Asplenium scolopendrium*, *Phyllitis scolopendrium* [Linnaeus] — Hart's-tongue Fern

[other usage] *Hemionitis* [Bedevian] — Mulewort, Hemionitis

H*emionitis* puts out a horned leaf similar to *dracunculus* [2-196b] (like the third-day moon). The many slender roots are underneath, but it bears no stalk, seed, or flower. It grows in rocky places. The herb is astringent to the taste and is taken as a drink with vinegar to reduce the spleen. It is also called *splenium*.

3-153. ANTHULLIS

SUGGESTED: *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Anthyllis prior* — Kidney Vetch, Lady's Fingers, Wound Wort
Anthyllis barba jovis — Jove's Beard, Jupiter's Beard
Anthyllis cretica — Cretan Kidney Vetch

There are two types of *anthyllis*. One has leaves similar to *lens* [lentils], and upright little branches the height of twenty centimetres, with the leaves soft, the root slender and little. It grows in sandy sunny places, somewhat salty to the taste. The other kind is similar in its leaves and small branches to *chamepitys* [3-175], but they are rougher, shorter, and sharper. The flower is a purple colour, smelling extremely strong, the root like chicory. Two teaspoonfuls of a decoction (taken as a drink) has considerable strength to help frequent painful urination

and inflamed kidneys. Pounded into small pieces and given as a pessary (with *rosaceum* [1-53] and milk) they soften inflammations of the womb. They also heal wounds, and a decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar and honey) of that which is similar to *chamepitys* heals epilepsy (among other things). It is also called *anthyllon*, *anthemis*, *eranthemis*, *leucanthemum*, *soranthis*, or *flos campestris*; the Romans call it *solaster*.

3-154. ANTHEMIS, ANTHEMIS PORPHURANTHES, ANTHEMIS MELANANTHES

SUGGESTED: *Chamaemelon leucanthemum* [Fuchs, Brunfels],
Chamaemelum vulgare, *Leucanthemum Dioscoridis* [Bauhin],
Matricaria recucita, *Matricaria chamomilla* [Linnaeus]
— Wild Chamomile

Chamaemelum chrysanthemum [Fuchs], *Anthemis tinctoria*
[Linnaeus] — Dyers Chamomile, Yellow Chamomile
Chamaemelum eranthemon [Fuchs], *Consolida regia* [Brunfels],
Consolida regalis arvensis [Bauhin],
Delphinium consolida [Linnaeus] — Forking Larkspur

There are three kinds of *anthemis* (differing only in their flowers) the branches twenty centimetres long, shrubby, with many wings. The smaller branches are little, thin, many, with little round heads, within them flowers of gold colour; but outside there are round about white, yellowish, or purple leaves, the quantities like those of *rue*. It grows in rough places and byways. It is gathered in the spring. The roots, flowers, and herb have a warming, relieving strength. Taken as a drink of a decoction (or by bathing) they expel the menstrual flow, are abortifacient, expel stones [urinary, kidney], and induce urine. They are taken as a drink for gaseousness, and for suffering from intestinal obstruction; they clean away jaundice, and cure liver ailments; and a decoction of them is used in warm packs for the bladder. The most effective for those troubled with stones is that of a purple colour, which in all respects is the bigger, properly called *eranthemon*. That called *leucanthemum* is more urinary, as well as *chrysanthemon*. Smear'd on they cure ulcers in the inner angle of the eye. Chewed, they cure *apta* [aptha — thrush in children or candidiasis]. Some also use it as a

suppository (beating it finely with oil) for recurrent fevers. The leaves and flowers must be stored when they have been pounded apart and made into little balls. The root is dried and stored. When there is need of it sometimes give two parts of the herb, sometimes one part of the flower or root. Sometimes the opposite — give two parts of the flower and one of the herb, doubling it by turn every other day — and you must drink it in diluted honey. (Chamomile pounded into small pieces with *rosaceum* [1-53] cures fevers. It is an effective plant for those who are reasonably well. The shortest is best and grows in sandy places, and physicians remove them at the beginning of spring). It is also called *leucantheon*, or *eranthemon* because it flowers in the spring; some call it *chamemelum* because of the similarity of its smell to apples; some call it *melantheon*, *chrysocome*, or *callias*; the Romans call it *malium*, and the Africans, *astertiphe*.

3-155. PARTHENION (AMARAKON)

SUGGESTED: *Amaracinum*, *Parthenium*, *Cotula foetida* [Fuchs], *Chamaemelum foetidum* [Bauhin], *Anthemis cotula* [Linnaeus] — Stinking Chamomile, Mayweed [Mabberley]

[other usage] *Origanum amaracus* — Amaracus
Origanum dictamnus, *Dictamnus creticus*, *Amaracus dictamnus*
— Dittany of Crete, Burning Bush

P*arthenium* has thin leaves (similar to coriander); the white flowers are in a circle, their middle is yellow, and they are somewhat poisonous to smell and bitter to taste. Dried and taken as a drink with vinegar and honey (or with salt) it is able to drive phlegm and cholera downward and out, and to help the asthmatic and depressive. The herb (without its flower) is effective (given in drink) for urinary stones and the asthmatic. A decoction of it is fit for bathing a hardened and inflamed womb. It is applied (with its flowers) for skin inflammation and other inflammation. It is also called *amaracum*, *leucantheon*, *anthemis*, *chamemelum*, *chrysocalis*, *melabathrum*, or *flos campestris*; the Romans call it *solis oculus*, or *millefolium*, the Etruscans, *cautan*, and the Africans, *thamacth*.

3-156. BUPHTHALMON

SUGGESTED: *Bupthalmum*, *Oculis bovis* [Fuchs],
Chamaemelum inodorum [Bauhin], *Matricaria inodora*
 [Linnaeus] — False Chamomile, Scentless Mayweed
 [other usage] *Bupthalmum graveolens* — Ox-eye
Bupthalmum salicifolium — Yellow Ox-eye Daisy
Anthemis arvensis, *Chamaemelum arvensis*, *Bupthalmum*
 — Corn Chamomile

It is believed that the *bupthalmum* of Pliny is a species of *anthemis* [Loudon].

B*upthalmum* sends out somewhat slender tender little stalks, leaves like *marathrum* [3-81], yellowish flowers — bigger than *anthemis*, similar to eyes (from which it is named). It grows in fields and around towns. The flowers of this (pounded into small pieces with wax ointment) dissolve oedema and hard lumps. They say that a decoction (taken as a drink after coming out from a bath) causes the jaundiced to have a good colour for some time.

You must gather *bupthalmum* while the moon is increasing. It is used against fears, devils, enchantments, and poisons (turning aside these things); and if anyone chews the root (and afterwards spits it out) it immediately stops mucus, eases toothache, and loosens the bowels. It is also called *cachlan*, or *balsamina*, the Magi call it *haemorrha*, some, *genitura Mercurii*, *semen incorruptibile*, or *mnesitheos*; the Romans call it *kappacorania*, and the Africans, *narat*.

3-157. PAIONIA ARREN, PAIONIA THELEIA

SUGGESTED: *Paeonia foemina* [Fuchs], *Paeonia communis*
 [Bauhin], *Paeonia officinalis var foemina* [Linnaeus]
 — Female Peony, Garden Peony

POISONOUS

P*aeonia* (or *glycyside*) some call *pentoboron*, and they call the root *paeonia*. The stalk grows as high as two feet with many branches. The male has leaves similar to the *carya* [1-178], but the female is jagged in the leaves (similar to *smyrnum* [3-78, 3-79]). It sends out certain pods on the top of the stalk similar to almonds, which opened are found to contain five or six little red grains

similar to those of the pomegranate — black in the middle, inclining to purple. The root of the male is about the thickness of a finger and twenty centimetres in height, astringent to taste, white. On the root of the female there are seven or eight tubers similar to acorns, like *asphodelus* [2-199]. The root is given to women who are not cleansed after childbirth. The amount of an almond (of a decoction taken as a drink) induces the menstrual flow. A decoction (taken as a drink with wine) helps pains in the intestines, jaundice, inflamed kidneys, and pain in the bladder. A decoction (boiled in wine and taken as a drink) stops discharges of the bowels. A decoction of ten or twelve red grains of the seed (taken as a drink in black hard wine) stops bloody excessive discharges (in women). Eaten, they help those who feel gnawing at the stomach, and taken as a drink and eaten by children they take away the beginnings of stones [kidney, urinary]. A decoction of as much as fifteen grains of the black [part] (taken as a drink in honey water or wine) is good both for suffocation that comes from nightmares, and for suffocation of the womb and disorders of the mother [pregnancy]. Peony grows on the tops of the highest mountains.

The herb peony is plucked up in the heat of the dog days [summer] before sunrise; it is hanged about one and is good against poisons, bewitching, fears, and devils and their assaults, and against fevers that come with shivering whether by night, or day, or paroxysm. And it is said that (sometimes) growing on a hill where there were devils, it drove them away.

The male *peonie* some call *orobelium*, *orobax*, *haemagogum*, *paeseden*, *menogenion*, *menion*, *paeonium*, *panthiceratos*, *idaei dactyli*, *aglaophotis*, *theodonium*, or *selenion*, the Magi call it *selenogonon*, some, *phthisi* and the Romans, *casta*.

3-158. LITHOSPERMON

SUGGESTED: *Lithospermum*, *Lithospermum sativum* [Fuchs],
Lithospermum majus erectum [Bauhin],
Lithospermum officinale [Linnaeus], *Milium solis*,
— Common Gromwell, Pearl Plant

Some call *lithospermon* 'Heracleon' because of the strength of the seed, which is also called *lithospermon*. It has leaves similar to those of the olive, but longer, broader and softer, and those around the bottom lie on the ground. The small branches are straight, slender, the thickness of the sharp bulrush, strong, woody. On the cloven top of them is a springing-out (similar to little budded stems) with long leaves, among which is a round white stone seed similar to the little *ervum* [2-129, 2-131]. It grows in rough eminent places. A decoction of the seed (taken as a drink with white wine) is able to break stones [kidney, urinary], and expel urine. Some call it *aegonychon*, *exonychon*, *leontion*, *lapis leoninus*, *gorgonium*, *tantalitis*, or *diosporon*, the Romans call it *columba*, and the Dacians, *gonoleta*.

3-159. PHALARIS

SUGGESTED: *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Phalaris canariensis*
— Canary Grass, Phalaris

Phalaris sends out many little stalks from slender useless roots — the breadth of two hands, knotty, similar to reeds, resembling those of *zea* [*Triticum zeae*], yet more slender and sweet in taste. The leaves are similar to those of *zea*. The white seed is abundant like millet, and somewhat long. The herb (cut and juiced with water or wine and so taken as a drink) is able to be effective for disorders of the bladder and sperm; a spoonful of a decoction (taken as a drink with water) is good for the same purposes.

3-160. ERUTHRODANON

SUGGESTED: *Rubia sativa* [Fuchs], *Rubia tinctorum* [Fuchs, Linnaeus], *Rubia tinctorum sativa* [Bauhin] — Dyer's Madder
Rubia sylvestris [Fuchs], *Rubia sylvestris laevis* [Bauhin],
Gallium molugo — Hedge Bedstraw [Mabberley]

[other usage] *Rubia peregrina* — Wild Madder

Some call *eruthrodanum* 'erythodanon'. The red root is suitable for dying. Some of it is wild, some sown — as in Thabana, Galilee and Ravenna, Italy and in Caria — sown among the olives, like in the fields. It is sown usefully because much gain is made of it. The stalks of it are four-cornered, long, rough, similar to those of *aparine*, but in every respect bigger and stronger, having the leaves at distances at every joint lying about like stars in a circle. The seed is round, at first green, afterwards red, after that it is ripe, black. The root is thin, long, red, and diuretic; as a result a decoction (taken as a drink with honey and water) helps jaundice, sciatica, and paralysis. It draws out quantities of thick urine, and sometimes also blood. Those who drink it must be washed every day and the difference of their voided excrement viewed. A decoction of the stalk with the leaves (taken as a drink) helps those bitten by venomous creatures, and a decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar and honey) reduces the spleen. The root (inserted as a pessary) is an abortifacient, and draws out the menstrual flow and afterbirth. Smearred on with vinegar it cures white *vitilignes* [form of leprosy]. The root some call *dracons*, some, *cinnabar*, the Romans, *rubia passiva*, the Etruscians, *lappa minor*, the Egyptians, *sophobi*, some *ereuthodanum*, and it is also called *teuthrion*.

3-161. LONCHITIS

SUGGESTED: *Lonchitis*, *Polypodium lonchitis*, *Serapias*,
Aspidium lonchitis — Shield Fern, Holly Fern

see 3-162

L*onchitis* has many leaves very similar to leek, yet broader and somewhat red, broken about towards the root (and as it were) lying on the ground. It also has a

few around the stalk, on which are flowers — similar to little hats in shape (similar to comical persons opening their mouths wide) — and they are black, but some white thing arises from them, from opening the mouth wide towards the lower lip (as it were) a little tongue. The seed is shut in three-cornered cases shaped like a spearhead, from which it was thought worthy of its surname. The root is similar to *daucus*. It grows in rough, dry places. A decoction of the root of this (taken as a drink) with wine is diuretic. It is also called *cestron*, or *medusa*; the Romans call it *venerea*, or *lanceola*.

3-162. LONCHITIS ETERA

SUGGESTED: Shield Fern, Holly Fern — *Lonchitis*,
Polypodium lonchitis, *Serapias*, *Aspidium lonchitis*

see 3-161

L*onchitis altera* (also called the rough *lonchitis*) sends out leaves similar to *scolopendrium* [3-121], but sharper, bigger, and more jagged. A decoction (taken as a drink with vinegar) is able to cure wounds and remove inflammation, and it reduces the spleen. The Romans call it *longina*, or *calabrina*.

3-163. ALTHAIA

SUGGESTED: *Althaea* [Fuchs], *Althaea Dioscoridis et Plinii* [Bauhin], *Althaea officinalis* [Linnaeus], *Bismalva*, *Hibiscus*
— Marsh Mallow, White Mallow

A*lthaea* is a kind of wild mallow, the downy leaves around like cyclamen. It has a rose-like flower, the stalk two feet high, and a clammy root, white within. It is called *althaea* for its many properties and various uses. Boiled in honey and water or wine (or pounded by itself) it is good for wounds, parotitis [inflamed glands e.g. mumps], swellings, suppurations, inflamed breasts, disorders of the perineum, bruises, flatulent tumours, and distension of the nerves. It dissolves and ripens, or breaks and brings to a scar. Boiled (as above) and kneaded together with swines' grease, goose grease or turpentine it is good in a pessary for inflammation and closures of the womb. A decoction of it does the same,

also expelling the so-called bodily wastes. A decoction of the root (taken as a drink with wine) helps dysentery, pains in the hips, trembling, and those troubled with hernia; and it soothes toothache, boiled with vinegar and the mouth washed with it. The seed (either green or dry) pounded into small pieces and rubbed on with vinegar in the sun cleans *vitilignes* [form of leprosy]. Rubbed on with *oxelaenum* [from *oxalis* or wood sorrel] it prevents hurt from poisonous beasts. It is effective against dysentery, vomiting blood, and excessive discharges from the bowels. A decoction of the seed (taken as a drink) is good against bee stings, and those of all small creatures (taken as a drink in wine or *posca* [hot drinks]); and the leaves (with a little oil) are laid on bites and on those who are burned. The root thickens water (pounded into small pieces, mixed, and placed out in the open air). It is also called *ibiscus*, or *althiocon*.

3-164. ALKEA

SUGGESTED: *Alcea* [Fuchs, Brunfels], *Alcea vulgaris major* [Bauhin], *Malva alcea* [Linnaeus] — Hollyhock [Mabberley]
 [other usage] *Alcea cannabina*, *Althea cannabina*
 — Egyptian Hemp

A*lcea* is a kind of wild mallow having cut-in leaves similar to those of the holy herb. It has three or four stalks, a bark similar to *cannabis* [3-165], a little flower similar to a rose, and five or six broad white roots almost a foot long. A decoction of these (taken as a drink with wine or water) cures dysentery and hernias.

3-165. KANNABIS EMEROS

SUGGESTED: *Cannabis sativa* [Fuchs, Brunfels, Linnaeus],
Cannabis gigantea — Hemp

C*annabis* is a plant of considerable use in this life for twisting very strong ropes. It bears leaves with a bad scent, similar to the ash; long hollow stalks, and a round seed. Eaten in quantities these quench conception. The herb (juiced while green) is good for earaches. It is also called *cannabium*, *schoenostrophon*, or *asterion*; the Romans call it *cannabis*.

3-166. KANNABIS AGRIA

SUGGESTED: *Hibiscus cannabinus* — Hemp Mallow,
Deccan Hemp
Cannabis sativa var *indica* — Indian Hemp
Datisca cannabina — Cretan Hemp Plant, Bastard Hemp

C*annabis sylvestris* bears little stems similar to those of *Althea* [3-163] but darker, sharper and smaller. The leaves are similar to the cultivated but sharper and darker. The reddish flowers are similar to *Lychnis* [3-114, 3-115], with the seed and root similar to *Althea*. The root (boiled and applied) is able to lessen inflammation, dissolve oedema, and disperse hardened matter around the joints. The bark of this is suitable for twining ropes. It is also called *hydrastina*, the Romans call it *terminalis*, and some, *cannabis*.

3-167. ANAGURIS [ONAGURIS]

SUGGESTED: *Anagyris foetida* — Bean Clover, Stinking Wood

A*nagyris* is a shrub similar to a tree, its leaves and stems very similar to *agnus castus* [1-135], with an extremely strong scent. The flowers are similar to *brassica*, the seed in long little horns shaped like kidneys, variously coloured, solid. They harden when the grapes ripen. The tender leaves of this (pounded into small pieces and applied) repress oedema. A teaspoonful is given to drink in *passum* [raisin wine] for asthma, as well as for expulsion of the afterbirth and menstrual flow, and as an abortifacient. It is given with wine for headaches. It is hung as an amulet on those who have hard labour [in giving birth], yet one must at once (after the woman's delivery) take off the amulet and put it away. The juice of the root dissolves and ripens. The seed (eaten) encourages vomiting excessively. It is also called *anagyros*, *acopon*, or *agnacopum*.

3-168. KEPAlA

UNKNOWN

C*epea* is a succulent similar to *portulaca* [4-168], yet it has darker leaves, and a thin root. A decoction of the leaves (taken as a drink with wine) helps slow painful urination and those who have a scabbed bladder, and helps most taken as a drink with a decoction of the roots of that asparagus called *myacanthus*.

3-169. ALISMA

SUGGESTED: *Plantago-aquatica*, *Alisma*, *Damasonium* [Fuchs],
Plantago-aquatica latifolia, *Alisma plantago-aquatica* [Linnaeus]
 — Water Plantain, Mad-dog Weed

see 1-11

A*lisma* has leaves similar to plantain but narrower and bending down toward the earth. The stalk is slender, single, more than a foot high, with little heads similar to a *thyrsus* [staff]. The flowers are thin, white, and somewhat pale. The roots are like black hellebore — thin, sweet-smelling, sharp, somewhat thick; it loves watery places. One or two teaspoonfuls of a decoction of the root (taken as a drink with wine) is good for those who have eaten sea hare [2-20], or been bitten by a toad, and those who have drunk opium [antidote]. It helps griping and dysentery by itself (or taken as a drink with an equal amount of *daucus* seed). It is also good for convulsions, and disorders of the womb. The herb itself (applied) stops discharges of the intestines, expels the menstrual flow, and soothes oedema. It is also called *alcea*, *damassonium*, *acyron*, or *lyron*.

3-170. ONOBRUCHIS

SUGGESTED: *Hedysarum onobrychis*, *Onobrychis sativa*,
Onobrychis viciaefolia — Sanfoin, Holy Clover, French Grass
Onobrychis christagalli — Medick Vetch

see 3-41

O*nobrychis* has leaves similar to lens [lentils] but a little longer, a stalk twenty centimetres long, a purple flower, and a small root. It grows in moist undisturbed places. The herb (pounded into small pieces and smeared on) is able to dissolve tubercles [growths], and a decoction (taken as a drink with wine) cures slow painful urination. Rubbed on with oil it encourages sweating. It is also called *onobrochilos*, *eschasmene*, *hypericum*, *corion*, or *chamepitys*, the Romans call it *opaca*, some, *brichilata*, *lopta*, or *iuncinalis*, and the Dacians, *aniassexe*.

3-171. UPERIKON

SUGGESTED: *Hypericum*, *Perforata* [Fuchs], *Hypericum vulgare*
 [Bauhin], *Hypericum perforatum* [Linnaeus]
 — Klamath Weed [Mabberley]

H*ypericum* is a shrub twenty centimetres high, full of reddish branches, with a yellowish flower that (crushed with the fingers) yields a bloody juice — which is why it is called *androsemon*. It has leaves similar to rue. The small pods are somewhat rough, long in the circumference, the size of barley, in which is a black seed smelling of rosin. It grows in tilled and rough places. It has a diuretic strength, and inserted as a pessary moves the menstrual flow. A decoction (taken as a drink with wine) drives away fevers with paroxysms occurring every third or fourth day. A decoction of the seed (taken as a drink for forty days) cures sciatica. The leaves (applied together with the seed) heal burns. It is also called *androsemon*, *corion*, or *chamepitys*, because the seed is similar in smell to the rosin of pine.

3-172. ASKURON

SUGGESTED: *Ascyrum* [Fuchs], *Androsaemum hirsutum* [Bauhin], *Hypericum hirsutum* [Linnaeus]
Siberian St John's Wort — *Hypericum ascyron*

A*scyrum* is also a kind of *hypericum*, differing in size, bigger in the branches, more full of sprigs, and with the small leaves appearing a purple colour; it bears yellow flowers, and fruit (similar to *hypericum*) smelling of rosin, and bruised (as it were), staining the fingers with blood, so that it is called *acrosemon* for this. A decoction of the fruit (taken as a drink with a pint of honey water) is available for sciatica. It expels much bilious excrement. It must be given continuously until they are cured. Smearred on, it is good for burns. It is also called *ascyroides*, or *acrosemon*.

3-173. ANDROSAIMON

SUGGESTED: *Androsaeumum* [Fuchs],
Hypericum montanum [Linnaeus] — Mountain St John's Wort

[other usage] *Androsaemum hircinum*, *Hypericum hircinum*
— Stinking St John's Wort, Goat-scented St John's Wort

Androsaemum officinale, *Hypericum androsaemum* — Tutsan,
Park Leaves, All Saint's Wort

A*ndroseumum* differs from *hypericum* and from *ascyrum* being a shrub of thin branches, full of sprigs. The little stems are a purple colour, the leaves three times or four times bigger than rue [3-52, 3-53, 4-98], which send out a juice similar to wine when bruised. It has many wings on the top open on each side and feathered, around which are small little flowers of a yellowish colour. The seed is in a little cup similar to that of black poppy (as it were) marked with lines and points. The filaments yield a rosin-like smell when bruised. Two teaspoonfuls of the seed of this (pounded into small pieces and taken in a drink) expel bilious excrement, and it especially cures sciatica. One must sip water after the purge. The herb (smearred on) heals burns and stops blood. It is also called *dionysias*, or *ascyron*.

3-174. KORIS

SUGGESTED: *Hypericum coris* — Heath-leaved St John's Wort,
Coris
Coris monspeliensis, *Symphytum petraeum* [Bedevian]
— Montpellier Coris

see 3-88, 4-9

C*oris* has a leaf similar to erica but smaller, fatter and red. It is a shrub twenty centimetres high, pleasant-tasting, sharp, and with a good smell. A decoction of the seed of this (taken as a drink with wine) induces the passage of urine and the menstrual flow. A decoction (taken as a drink with pepper) helps those bitten by harvest spiders, or with sciatica, tetanus, or chills. Used with oil it is also an effective ointment for severe spasms. The root of this (boiled with wine and taken as a drink) is thought to help those who faint often. It is necessary for the patient when drinking it to be well covered all over for it causes the whole body to sweat, and from this one recovers agility. Some also call this *hypericum*.

3-175. CHAMAIPITUS

SUGGESTED: *Chamaepitys lutea vulgaris* [Bauhin],
Teucrium chamaepitys [Linnaeus], *Ajuga chamaepitys* [in
Sprague] — Ground Pine, Yellow Bugle

C*hamaepitys* is a bow-backed herb creeping on the ground, with leaves similar to the smaller *sempervivum* [4-89, 4-90, 4-91], but much thinner, fatter and rough, thick around the branches, with a smell of pine. The flowers are thin and yellow, (or white) and the root is like that of chicory. A decoction of the leaves of this (taken as a drink with wine for seven days) cures jaundice. A decoction (taken as a drink with honey water for forty days) cures hip pains. It is given (effectively) for liver complaints, frequent painful urination and inflamed kidneys, and it is good for griping. In Heraclea, Pontus they use it as an antidote, giving a decoction to drink against *aconitum* [4-77, 4-78]. Polenta (moistened with a decoction of the herb) is applied for the purposes mentioned above. Pounded into small pieces with figs (and given as a pill) it soothes the bowels. Taken with

honey, *scales aeris* [flakes of fish of the air], and rosin it purges. Applied as a pessary (with honey) it expels things from the womb. Smearred on with honey it dissolves hard lumps in the breasts, heals wounds, and represses *herpes* [viral skin infection]. It is also called *pitusorusis*, or *orizelon*, in Pontus they call it *holocyron*, or wild bryony, the Athenians call it *ionia*, in Euboea it is called *sideritis*; the Magi call it *sanguis Minervae*, the Romans, *cupripum*, and the Dacians *dochela*.

3-176. CHAMAIPITUS ETERA, CHAMAIPITUS TRITE

SUGGESTED: *Ajuga chia* — Chia Bugle
Ajuga iva, *Teucrium iva* — Herb Ivy, Musky Bugle
Ajuga reptans — Bugle Weed, Common Bugle

There is also another *chamaepitys* with branches a foot long, curved in the shape of an anchor, with thin sprigs, filaments similar to that above, and a white flower, but a black seed. This also smells of pine. There is a third kind called the male. It is a smooth little herb, with thin small leaves, white and rough, with a coarse white stalk, small yellowish flowers, and a little seed with wings. This also smells of pine. These have a similar strength to that previously mentioned, yet are not as effective.



Delphinium peregrinum

after FAGUET — 1894

