

17 ε Η ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΙΑ

[illegible]

ε 18 ἡ ἀποστολή τῶν μαθητῶν, ἡ ἀποστολή τῶν μαθητῶν

כל מה שאלה הנהיגו הם גשמי מעשה ידיו לב מה שהיה
הנהיגו הנהיגו מה

Καί 1 ε 19

של של מלך יהודה וכל אלה. מחברתו הן חפציהם ששקט
הכסף.

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[illegible]

- ε 17: BL Add 14661: 27v,21-35
 ε 18: BL Add 14661: 27v,35-38
 ε 19: BL Add 14661: 27v,38-39(ult.); 28r,1
 ε 20: BL Add 14661: 28r,1-4

- $$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon 17 : \\ \varepsilon 18 : \\ \varepsilon 19 : \\ \varepsilon 20 : \end{aligned}$$

ε 17 Ὀν ἐρεβίνθος, which are chickpeas.

These are a pulse which causes bloating and nourishes the lungs **much** more than the belly. It provokes urine, and increases milk and semen. It also causes the **menses** to descend. Those which are called “**κρῖοι**”, which are black chickpeas, are also named **كرفس**. They stimulate urination even more than the (other type). Their broth provokes pains in the kidneys. Another type of chickpeas, called “**ὀροβίαι**”, possess the same property. This one is drawing-out, perspiration-provoking, and evacuating-of-thickness. A warm (variety) also exists which is moderately humid, but there is also some bitterness in it. Because of this, it purifies the spleen, liver, and kidneys; and cleans out **itching-rash and “lichen”** (**كشال و كحل**), and the swellings which are in the ears and in the testicles. When **purified** it provokes perspiration, and with honey it further heals malignant **wounds/tumors** (**كشال و كحل**).

ε 18 On ἐρεβίνθος ἄγριος (sic), which are wild chickpeas (lit. “of the steppe”).

In every respect it is more powerful than the domesticated one. It is better at warming and drying than (the other), as well as sharper (حار) and more bitter.

ε 19 Οη ἐρείκη

It possesses a power that promotes perspiration without biting. Of its flowers and leaves rather abundant use is made.

ε 20 Οη ἔρπυλλος

It possesses a warming power to such an extent that it provokes the menses and urination. It is also sharp in its taste.

- ε 17 : Gal., **περὶ ἐρεβίνθου** (Kühn XI, 876,12-877,5)
 ε 18 : Gal., **περὶ ἐρεβίνθου ὀγρίου** (Kühn XI, 877,6-9)
 ε 19 : Gal., (Kühn XI 877,10-11)
 ε 20 : Gal., (Kühn XI 877,12-14)

- $$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon 17 : \\ \varepsilon 18 : \\ \varepsilon 19 : \\ \varepsilon 20 : \end{aligned}$$