

For unless a man shall fall sick, and halt, neither will the physician apply cutting with bitterness and burning. It is manifest that had we not grievously angered our all-good Physician, and walked contrary unto Him, He would not have been contrary disposed unto us, chastening us for our salvation.

ἐπάγει τομήν μετὰ πικρίας καὶ καύσεως· δῆλον ὅτι καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰ μὴ ποῦ πολλὰ τὸν πανάγαθον ἰατρὸν ἡμῶν παρεπικράναμεν καὶ πλῆγίως πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπορεύθημεν, οὐκ ἂν καὶ αὐτὸς πλῆγίως πρὸς ἡμᾶς διετέθη, σωτηριωδῶς καταπικραίνων ἡμᾶς.

W. VON OLDENBURG.

Wilbrandi de Oldenborg Peregrinatio, a journal of pilgrimage written in neat Latin, was first printed in 1658, and republished by J. C. M. Laurent in *Peregrinatores mediæ ævi quatuor*, 2nd ed., Leipzig, 1878.

Wilbrand, Count of Oldenburg, son of Henry II. Count of Oldenburg and Beatrix, Countess of Hallermund, was in 1211 Canon of Hildesheim, in 1212 of Paderborn, in 1228 Bishop of Utrecht, and died July 27, 1234. He reached Acre August 25, 1211, and coasting North and West came to Corycens in Cilicia Tracheia. Of the "prepositus Hermannus de Lugonne" nothing is known.

Lecky, *Rationalism*, Vol. 1. p. 24 (ed. 1897), in a note quotes Malleus Maleficarum (1489) p. 522, stating that "the Incubi generally had no children, but there were some exceptions to this rule; for Nider the inquisitor assures us that the island of Cyprus was entirely peopled by their sons."

Cap. XXVII. p. 180. From Corycens, only two miles from Seleucia and the river [Seleph or Calycadnus] in which the Emperor Frederic I. Barbarossa was drowned, we took ship and crossed to Cyprus. The island is extremely fertile, and produces excellent wine. It lies near the Cyclades, but is not one of them. Its length is four days' journey, its breadth more than two. It has high mountains. There is one archbishop, who has three suffragans. These are Latins. But the Greeks, over whom throughout this land the Latins have dominion, have thirteen bishops, of whom one is an archbishop. They all obey the Franks, and pay tribute like slaves. Whence you can see that the Franks are the lords of this land, whom the Greeks and Armenians obey as serfs. They are ruder in all their habits, and shabby in their dress, sacrificing chiefly to their lusts. We shall ascribe this to the wine of that country which provokes to luxury, or rather to those who drink it. It is for this reason that Venus was said to be worshipped in Cyprus. And she herself was called Cypris, as it is said, "the goddess Cypris yields to Mars, or to her own arts." For the wines of this island are so thick and rich that they are sometimes specially prepared to be eaten like honey with bread. Cyprus rears many wild asses and rams, stags and hinds: but it has no bears, lions or wolves, or other dangerous beasts. Let him who desires to be more fully informed concerning this land, how it was first made habitable, and how virgins were here beguiled by demons and bore them offspring, and how far those demons haunted the men who first colonised the island, study the book of the Provost Hermann of Lyon, in which that dignitary of pious memory describes fully and exactly all these things and much more about the condition of Cyprus. Of your charity let his soul find remembrance in your prayers.

We first touched land at Schernæ [Keryneia] a small town but fortified, which has a castle with walls and towers. Its chief boast is its good harbour. In this district the king of Cyprus has four good castles. Note that the Emperor Henry VI. made the first lord of this country a king, and crowned him by the hands of Conrad the chancellor. Hence it follows that the king of this land is bound in fealty to the Roman Emperor.