

The Voynich manuscript contains the worm

There are several ways in which books can be damaged over time or have been completely destroyed. Many are exposed to fire, water or even mold fell victim to. Wars or wanton destruction were also involved.

But here I would like to specifically address the pests.



When books are in the wrong place and are not moved it can happen that they look like this at some point.

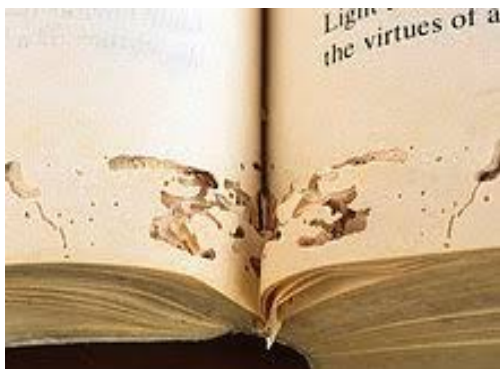
Here you do not need to do a lot of detective work.
The culprit is quickly exposed.



Insect infestation

As you can see in the pictures, the insect infestation is beautiful.
They usually leave small holes, but the amount of hatched larvae are the main problem.

Nests with hundreds of eggs can quickly destroy a whole book.



The woodworm

The woodworm is usually the common hail beetle.
It also does not stop at old furniture. Here it usually infests the feet of Furniture, as the wood has a higher moisture content due to the wiping water.



The woodworm is much larger than the insect larvae.
Exactly this difference helps to follow the further clues better.



What does all this have to do with the Voynich manuscript?

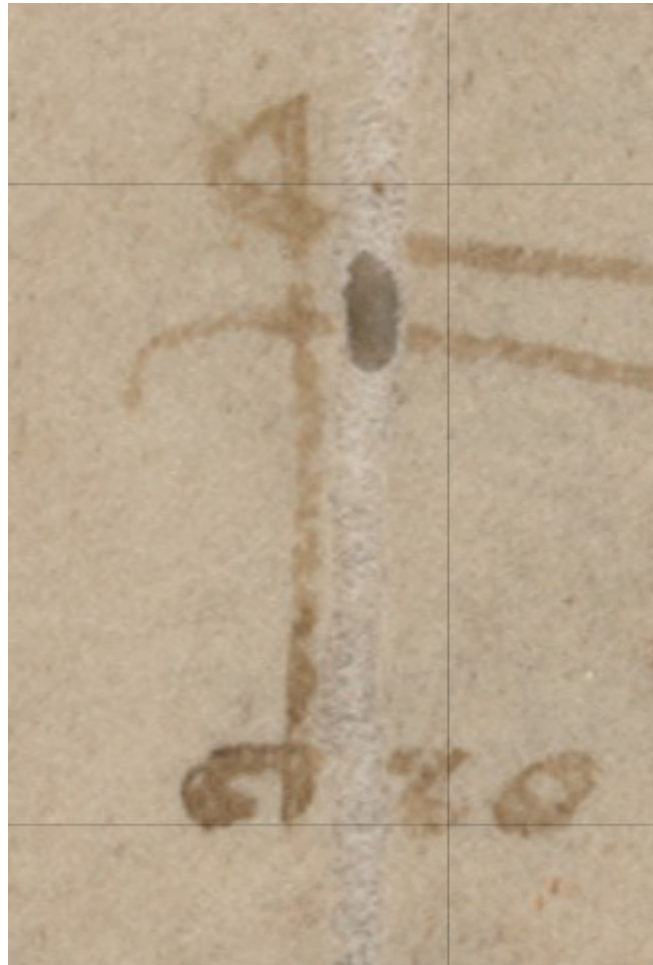
To get a better understanding of the whole situation and process of the events, one should first look at Renè Zandbergen orientation. Here details from experts well explained.

http://www.voynich.nu/extra/sp_descr.html#binding

Basically the woodworm and insect larvae leave the parchment alone, and attack only the wood and the paper. As you can see in the picture the wooden lid under the leather cover almost eaten up, but the parchment remained largely untouched.



As seen, there is no insect eating in the VM manuscript,
but the woodworm has left a thick trail.
Here is a strong enlargement of the place where the woodworm was found on page f1r
has gnawed through between the wooden cover and the parchment.



In the lower image we see a strongly magnified image of a
Wormhole from the woodworm. Note the surface structure
of the hole. These bumps are formed when the worm is
the wood gnaws. Since the enlargement of the picture above is just sufficient,
the same structure is just about visible on closer inspection.



Now it is not that the worm has only gnawed on the parchment, as we can see he has also eaten away the ink. At the same time no mechanical influences, such as scratch marks or abrasion in the worm track.

Now a sequence can be derived.
Parchment, writing, wood cover, woodworm.

The worm was there before the name Jacobus de Tepenec was written, and it was still there when it was smudged. You just have to look carefully.

This note does not say when the manuscript was made, but it says that it is not a fake of modern times. Such worm tracks can be do not fake. This hint is to be seen in the same way as the radiocarbon-Analysis. Because worms do not lie.

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