

X.—*A Fifteenth Century Treatise on Gardening.* By "MAYSTER ION GARDENER."
With remarks by the HONOURABLE ALICIA M. TYSSEN AMHERST.

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INTRODUCTION.

WE have few writings on the subject of English gardening before the sixteenth century, when Turner, Tusser, Hill, Fitzherbert, and Gerard gave their well-known works to the world, and were quickly followed by numerous other writers on the same subject.

Earlier than this, translations of Latin works were current; among them we may notice Macer's "Herbal," first printed in 1487, and a work by Palladius, of which several MSS. exist, written during the first half of the fifteenth century.* The only original work of about this date, besides the present one, seems to be that of a monk, Nicholas Bollarde. In the copy in the British Museum, Sloane MS. No. 7, it occupies little more than two closely-written quarto pages.

The remarkable poem which forms the subject of the present paper is contained in a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The book was one of those bequeathed to the college by Roger Gale. It is long and narrow, measuring $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It contains eighty-eight pages, the last twelve being more or less mutilated; but John Gardener's poem, which begins on the verso of page 18, and fills five pages, is complete. The MSS. in this book mostly date from the fifteenth century, but at the end are some of about the middle of the sixteenth. John Gardener's poem was apparently written about 1440-1450, but the title headings are in a later hand. Another poem of about

* Palladius on Husbandry, Early English Text Society.

the same date is entitled "A Tryumphe," and "K. Henry VI." has been added in a later hand, which explanation is correct. Another piece contained in this interesting volume, "Who can not wepe, come lerne of me," was edited by Dr. Furnivall, in his "Hymns to the Virgin," for the Early-English Text Society in 1867; and in 1868 he edited for the same society "The Babees Book," in which is printed a poem of seventy-two lines, entitled "What ever thou sey, avyse the well," also from this MS. There are besides several Latin and some other English verses, the headings of two of which are "Pluck off his bells and let him fly" and "For ever thank the God of all."

Not only is John Gardener's poem of great interest to the student of Middle English, but it also throws considerable light on Early-English gardening, and it was with reference to this subject, on a history of which I am at present engaged, that I was led in the first instance to consult the MS.

John Gardener must certainly have been a practical gardener, as the poem is a series of most sensible and reasonable instructions for growing fruits, herbs, and flowers, and his work is singularly free from the superstitious beliefs in astrology, and the extravagant fancies and experiments in grafting and rearing plants, especially fruit trees, so prevalent in the writings of this period.

That he was not skilled in making verses can be seen by his poem. The lines frequently fail to scan, and many of the rhymes are very imperfect, or mere assonances, as Valentyne and tyme, long and stonde, lond and long, best and set, ynne and dynge, wyde and leyde, stok and up. In line 148, a space has been left blank by the scribe, who evidently hesitated before inserting the word "te" = go, which verb was then nearly obsolete.

The gardens of this period were small, being confined within the castle walls. The principal bed for the reception of herbs and flowers was a bank raised up beside the wall throughout its length. Shrubs and fruit-trees were admitted in the enclosure, but the larger proprietors possessed orchards as well, beyond the castle walls. Kent and the south-eastern counties, and the neighbourhood of London, had long been famous for their orchards and gardens, which supplied the London market; so it is not surprising that this first practical treatise on gardening, in English, can be assigned to that locality.

Professor Skeat has kindly pointed out several words that occur in the poem which afford strong evidence of a southern dialect, viz. the form "growynde" in line 58; in the phrase "they beth ysett" (line 117), beth and ysett are both southern; and the use of *thay*, originally a Northumbrian form, shows that the date is after 1400.

The plurals of substantives usually end in ys, as "sedys," "wortys," "treys." Not only the present singular ends in yth, as "a-cordyth," but also the present plural, as "they begynnyth." The form "thou schall" occurs, rhyming with "fall," and the past participles frequently have *y* prefixed, as "y strow" = strewn, "y made" = made, "y sett" = set. *H* is dropped, as in "ervyst" for harvest (line 106). Gn is confused with ng, as in "y dygnyd," error for "y dyngyd" = dinged.

Some words are curiously divided, as "every chone," for everych one = every one; "al ther best," for alther best = best of all; "a nother," for an other. The pronominal forms "ham" = them, "hare" = their, are seldom found except in the Kentish dialect, and occur frequently in the "Ayenbite of Inwyt," a Kentish poem written in 1340.

The southern dialect preserved the final *e* longer than any other, but few traces are here discernable, owing to the lateness of the date. Still, if line 84 scans properly—"Forkys made of asche-tre"—the word *asche* is dissyllabic, as in the Ayenbite. The distinctive Kentish *e* for the Anglo-Saxon short *y* does not appear. A large number of the words occur in the ordinary Midland spelling of the neighbourhood of London. All this inclines Professor Skeat to the supposition that the author was Kentish, and the scribe's dialect Kentish or London.

I am afraid it is impossible to identify the author of this poem. I find a certain John Gardener was gardener of the king's garden at Windsor in the beginning of Edward III.'s reign, but there is a period of over a hundred years between the entry referring to him and the date of the MS. copy of this poem. Could it have been this identical John Gardener who was remembered by Nicholas Sturgeon, priest, in his will dated 1454, perhaps as a recognition for some assistance in horticultural matters? Sturgeon was buried in St. Paul's, London, and though he left money to churches in the west of England, he also gave both to Christchurch and St. Austin's, Canterbury, and he bequeathed "to John Gardyner xxvj s. viij d. and a ridyng gowne with the hode."^a

In forming a glossary to the plant names occurring in the text, I have frequently referred to Britten and Holland's *Dictionary of Plant Names*, and also to Turner's *Names of Herbes*, edited by Britten, and Turner's *Libellus*, edited by Drayton Jackson.

I have further collected much information from some MS. notes in a copy of the "Aggregator Practicus de Simplicibus," printed, probably by Schœffer, before

^a *Fifty Early English Wills*, ed. Furnivall, Early English Text Society.

1484. There is a copy in the British Museum which agrees in collation with this copy, which is in my father's library. The book is described by Brunet as "Herbarium," and he does not give the title quoted above, but it is found on the *recto* of the first leaf, line 21. There are MS. notes, both in Latin and in English, and they bear the character of having been entered at different times during the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Some of the Latin notes may be even earlier. The English names, and generally a description of the plant, and its medical uses, are noted, sometimes at considerable length.

I cannot conclude without again expressing my thanks to Professor Skeat for his valuable help and information; I am also much indebted to Mr. W. Aldis Wright, Dr. Sinker, the Librarian, and to Mr. White, the sub-Librarian, of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the kind assistance they have given me.

MS. IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE FEATE OF GARDENINGE.^a

Ho so wyl a gardener be
 Here he may both hyre & se
 Euery tyme of the ȝere & of the mone
 And how the crafte schaff be done
 5 Yn what maner he schaff delue & sette
 Bothe yn drowthe and yn wette
 How he schaff hys sedys sowe
 Of euery moneth he most knowe
 Bothe of wortys and of leke
 10 Ownyns and of garleke
 Percely clarey and eke sage
 And all other herbage.

^a This title is added in a later hand.

OFF SETTYNG' AND RERYNG' OF TREYS.

- Yn the calenders of Ianuar'
Thu sclatt treys both set & rere
15 To graffy ther yn appyl & pere
And what treys ys kynd hem to bere
Appul and A appul-tre
For ther ys kynd ys most to be
Of pere y mynde 3orne
20 To graffe hym a-poñ a haw-thorne.

OF GRAFFYNG' OF TREYS.

- Thu my3t graffe appul & pere
Fro the moneth of septembr' to auerer^a
Wyth a saw thou schalt the tre kytte
And w^t a knyfe smowth make hytte
25 Klene A-tweyne the stok of the tre
Where-yn that thy graffe schall be
Make thy Kyttyng' of thy graffe
By-twyne the newe & the olde staffe
So that hit be made to lyfe
30 As the bake & the egge of a knyfe
A wegge thu sette yn myddys the tre
That euery syde fro other fle
Tyl hit be openyd wyde
Where yn the graffe schal be leyde
35 The rynde of þ^e graffe & þ^e stok of þ^e tre
Most a-corde how that hit ever be
Al-so sone þ^e graffe a-cordyth w^t the stok
Take the wegge A-none vp
Upon the stok att A-bowte
40 Clay mote be leyde to kepe þ^e rayne owte
For the schowrys of the rayne
Upon þ^e clay thu schalt mese^b layne

^a April, elsewhere spelt Auereil.

^b A. S. mēos = moss.

Wyth a wyth of haseltre rynde
 The stoke fast thu bynde
 45 But thu do thys y vnderstonde
 Al thy graffe wul turne apon thy honde
 Yf he be graffyd at raysowne
 He wul bere þ^r next saysowne.

OF CUTTYNG' AND SETTYNG' OF VYNYS.

Of setting' of vynys we most have yn mynde
 50 How thay schal be sette al yn here kynde
 Whyle hit ys esterne wynde
 Thu schalt kytte noþer sette no bynde
 When the wynde ys yn the west
 To kutte & to sette ys al-ther^a best
 55 Yn thys maner þ^u schalt kytte þ^e vyne-tre
 To be sette hit schal have knottys þre
 Too schal be sette yn the grownde
 And one A-boue for growynde
 Yn þ^e lond where h' schal growen ynne
 60 Hit wold aske to be dyzte^b w' dyng
 Every 3ere w' ouzt-drede
 þey wold aske dyng' A-bouzt ham sprede
 Grow they wul sone and long' be
 Than put vnder ham forkys of tre
 65 Of thys tale lete us now stone^c
 And to A-nother we wul gone.

OF SETTYNG' AND SOWYNG' OF SEDYS.

Yn the day of Seynt Valentyne
 Thu schalt sowe this sedys yn tyme
 For they beþ herbys vn-meke^d
 70 þ^u schalt ham set & sow eke

^a Genitive-plural of all = best of all.

^c Stound = stand still, leave off.

^b Dressed, prepared.

^d Unsoft = hardy.

They þ' beþ stronge and nouȝt meke
The names of hem ys garlek & leke
Oynet þ^u schalt sow then
Other þer after sone A-pon
To set oynyns to make the sede
75 Y wul the tel for my mede ^a
Yn auerett oþer yn mars as y haue y-fownde
To set other to sowe hem yn the grownde
When they bygynnyth to grow hye
80 Lete none of ham towche other' nye
Vnder hem than put þ^u schalt
That none of hem downe nouȝt fatt
Yf þ^u wyl that hy the
Forkys y made of asche-tre
85 To haue ham saue & kepe hare prow ^b
They wolde aske askys a-bowt ham y-strow
When they rype they wyl schow
And by the bollys þ^u schalt hem know
The sede w^t-yn wul schewe blake
90 Then þ^u schalt hem vp take
They wul be rype at the full
At lammasse of pet^{er} Apostull ^c
On thys maner þ^u schalt þ^e sedys drye
Vppon a clothe þ^u the sedys lye
95 A-ȝen the sonne his kynd ys
For to ly to dry y-wys ^d
Here of y can no more say
But now y wul bygynne a new lay.

OF SOWYNG' AND SETTYNG' OF WURTYS.

Wurtys we most haue
100 Both to mayster & to knaue
Ye schul haue mynde here
To haue wurtys yong' al tyme of þ^e yere

^a = reward = I will tell you and find my reward in doing so.

^b = good.

^c 29th June.

^d = verily.

- Euery moneth hath his name
 To set & sow w'-ouzt eny blame
 105 May for somer ys al the best
 July for eruyst^a ys the nexst
 Novembr' for wynter mote the thyrde be
 Mars for lent so mote y the
 The lond mote wel y dygnyd^b be
 110 Y-dolue y-sturyd syre parde^c
 Whan þⁿ hast y-sow thi sede on long'
 Foore wykys ther' aftur þⁿ let hem stonde
 Whan þ^e iij wykes beth al ouer gone
 Take thy plontys euery-chone
 115 And set ham yn kynd fat lond
 And thay wul fayre wurtys be & long
 W'yn too wykes þ' thay beth y-sett
 Thu may pul hem to thy mete
 And so fro moneth to monethe
 120 þⁿ schalt bryng' thy wurtys forthe
 They þ' schal bere sede lasse & more
 Let ham grow to make the store
 Of wurtys can y no more telle
 Of other herbys her'after y schelle.

OF THE KYNDE OF PERSELYE.

- 125 Further ouerpasse y nell^d
 Tyl y haue tolde þ^e kynde of perceff
 Perceff kynde ys for to be
 To be sow yn þ^e monthe of mars so mote y the^e
 He wul grow long' and thykke
 130 And euer as he growyth þⁿ schalt hym kytte
 þⁿ may hym kytte by reson'
 þryes yn one seson'

^a Harvest = autumn.

^b = dyngyd = dinged.

^c = delved, stirred, sir, parde! (= par Dieu).

^d Will not.

Scribe's error for "so mote y the" = so may I thrive.

- Wurtys to make & sewes^a also
Let hym neuer to hye go
135 To lete hym grow to hye hit ys grete foly
For he wul then blest^b and wanchy^c
Hys kynde ys nouȝt to be sette
To be sow ys al-ther' best
Thay þ^d the sede schal bere the
140 Kytte hym nouȝt but lete hym be
Fro mydwynter to the natyuyte
And he schal fayre sede be
Of perceff ys lyȝt to know
Take hede he wul nouȝt be set but sow
145 For yf he be set be wul wax thynne
And than he wul nouȝt be gode to ryppe
Now here-of lete we be
And to a-nother' we wul^d te^e

OF OTHER MANER HERBYS.

- Of other' herbys y schaff telle
150 þerfor' y mote A stownd^f dwell^g
Yn what moneth ys heruest ham sette & sow
Sone here-after þ^h schalt knowe
Yn the moneth of Auereth
Set & sow ham euerydeff
155 Herbys to make bothe sawce & sewe
þ^h schalt haue ham here A rewe
Of al the herbys of yrlonde
Here þ^h schalt knowe meny onde^h
Pelyter dytawnder rewe & sage
160 Clarey tyme ysope and orage
Myntys sauerey tuncarse & spynage
Letows calamynte auans & borage

^a = juice, pottage, savoury dish.

^c = become sickly, weak.

^e = go A. S. tēon = to draw, pull, or go.

^g = linger or dwell on it.

^b = blast = wither.

^d Left blank in MS.

^f = an hour, time, period = a while.

^h = one.

- Fynel sowthrynwode warmot & rybwort
 Herbe Ion herbe Robert herbe Water & walwort
- 165 Hertystonge polypody parrow & comfery
 Gromel woderofe hyndesatt & betony
 Gladyn valeryan scabyas & sperewort
 Verueyn wodesour' waterlyly & lynerworte
 Moušeer' egrī moyne honysoke & bugutt
- 170 Centory horsel adderstong' & bygutt
 Henbane camemyl wyldtesyl & stychewort
 Weybrede growdyswyly elysauwder & brysewort
 Merege lauynduff radysche sanyele & seueny
 Peruyne violet cowslyppe and lylly
- 175 Carsyndyllys strowberys and moderwort
 Langebefe totesayne tansay & feldewort
 Orpy nepte horehownd & flos campi
 Affodyff redeuay primrole & oculus *Christi*
 Rose ryde rose whyzte foxgloue & pympermold
- 180 Holyhocke coryawnder pyony & þ^e wold
 All this herbys by seynt Mychaell
 Wold be sette yn the moneth of Aucreth
 Further'-more wul y nozt go
 But here of herbys wul y ho.^a

OF THE KYNDE OF SAFEROWNE.

- 185 Of saferowne we mote telle
 He schal be kepte fayre & welle
 Saferowne wul haue w'ouzt lesyng'
 Beddys y-made wel wyth dyng'
 For sothe yf thay schal bere
- 190 þay wold be sette yn þ^e moneth of September^b
 Thre days by-fore seynt mary day natyuyte
 Other the next woke þerafter so mote y the
 Wt a dybbyl þ^u schalt ham sette
 That þ^e dybbyl by-fore be blunt & grete

^a = stop.

^b September 8th.

195 Three ynchys depe they most sette be
And thus seyde mayster Ion Gardener to me.

Explicit hic liber qui vocatur Anglice
Mayster Ion Gardener.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

B. & H. = Britten and Holland, "Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878.
T. n. of H. = Turner's "Names of Herbes," 1548, reprint 1881, edited by Britten.
T.'s Lib. = Turner's "Libellus," 1538, reprint 1877, edited by Drayton Jackson.
T.'s Herbal = Turner's "Herbal," ed. 1551.
Gerard's App. = Appendix to Gerard's "Herbal," ed. 1597.
Agg. = "Aggregator Practicus de Simplicibus" (printed before 1484).

Adderstong = *Ophioglossum vulgatum* or *Arum maculatum* (B. & H.). "Lingua serpentis is
Adderstonege : his levys be lyke Affodyll, but more ? & is sharp at the ende : his gadryntho
is yn Apryll" (Agg.).

Affodyff = *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. Affodyll Daffadilly (T.'s Lib.).

Auans = *Geum urbanum*, Avance or Avens (B. & H.). "Anancea, anglice Anaunce, & is
levyd lyke harefoote sum men call it soote he berythe a yelowe floure as it wer Turmentyll ;
gud agaynst the fever, in powder, & dronk w^t watyr ; & in latyne is called Sanamanda,
& in Englyshe sum calle hyt Ache, & Harefoote, & Anans" (Agg.).

Appyl = Apple = *Pyrus Malus* ; and garden varieties.

Asche tre = Ash = *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Betony = *Stachys Betonica*.

Borage = *Borrago officinalis*.

Bryswort = Bruisewort, Brusewort, or Brisewort = *Bellis perennis*, *Saponaria officinalis* or
Symphytum officinale (B. & H.). "Consolida minor is desyre breswort or bonworte"
(Agg.). Bonwort = *Bellis perennis* (B. & H.). Consound = *Consolida minor* = *Bellis*
perennis (B. & H.).

Buguff = Bugle = *Ajuga reptans* (B. & H.). "Bugle or brombugle oxtonge or longe-de-beffe
Buglossa" (Agg.). Bugloss Langlebefe = *Echium vulgare* (B. & H.).

Byguff = Bigold = *Chrysanthemum segetum* (B. & H.).

Calamynte = *Calamintha officinalis*. "The garden mynt" (Agg.).

Camemyl = Chamomile = *Anthemis nobilis*. "Camamyll" (Agg.).

Carsyndylls. ? "Cars or Carse = cress" (B. & H.) a name applied to many cruciferous plants.
Carsons = *Nasturtium officinale* (App. B. & H.). It seems unlikely however that this is watercress. "dyllys" = *Narcissus poeticus*.

Centory = Great Centaury = *Centaurea nigra* and Little Centaury = *Erythraea centaurium*
Centaury = *C. nigra* or *E. centaurium* (B. & H.). "Centaurea anglie centaurye or
erthgall *C. minor* less centarye or Crystes ladder" (Agg.). Earthgall = gentian tribe
especially *E. centaurium* (B. & H.). Christes ladder = *E. centaurium* or *Centaurea major*
(B. & H.).

Clarey = Clary = *Salvia sclarea*.

Comfery = Comfrey = *Symphytum officinale*.

Coryawnder = Coriander = *Coriandrum sativum*.

Cowslippe = Cowslip = *Primula veris*.

Dytawnder = Dittander and Dittany = *Lepidium latifolium*, or *Origanum Dictamnus* (B. & H.).
Turner (n. of Herbes) under Dictamnus "may be named in englishe righte Dittany for
some cal *Lepidium* also Dittany." "Diptamus anglie Dytan or Dytand detayne"
(Agg.). This appears to be *Origanum* or Marjoram.

Egremoyne = Egremoyne = Agrimony = *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

Elysawnder = *Smyrnum Olusatrum* = Alysawnder (B. & H.). "Alexander or Stondemerche"
(Agg.).

Feldwort = Felwort and Fieldwort = *Gentiana Amarella* (B. & H.). "Genciana is callyd
gencyan or baldwyne or fyldworte" (Agg.). Feltwort = *Verbascum Thapsus* (Mullein)
(B. & H.). "Foxglove levyd like Feldwort, but not so white and harye" (Agg.).

Floscampi?? *Lychnis Flos-cueuli* = or *Lychnis diurna* = Campion ?

Foxglove = *Digitalis purpurea*. "Erpina is foxglove long stalke & flours sadell red & most lyke
a bell."

Fynel = Fennel = *Foeniculum vulgare*. "Fœnell aut Fynle" (T.'s Lib.). "Feniculus is
fenell or fynkle" (Agg.).

Garleke, Garlick. *Allium sativum* or *Allium ursinum* (B. & H.).

Gladyn = *Iris foetidissima* or *Iris Pseudacorus* (B. & H.). "Acorum gladan a flag a yelow floure
de lyce" (T.'s Lib.) "Iris y^e floure de lyce—purpull—Yreos, white—*Gladiolus* yollow"
. . . Ireos is gladwyne or wand his levys be lyke floure de luce . . . a whyte floure &
grow in watry places. Irus is floure de luce his floure is of pp:ll colo^r & he grow^t in watyrs
& gardyns" (Agg.). "Gladiolus is gladwyne a Ireos" (Agg.). *Acorus* = *Gladiolus*
Gladon (Agg.).

Gromel = Gromwell = *Lithospermum officinale* "Gremill & Gromall Gromaly & Gromyl"
(B. & H.). In the Aggregator Gromwell is entered three times: "Cauda porcina grom-
mell," "Grand solis gromell," "Peucedamum = Cammoke or Grommell."

Growdyswyly = Growndyswyly = Groundswyll (Agg.) = Groundsel = *Senecio vulgaris*. "The medial y represents the Anglo-Saxon 'ge' in the original word, which was something like 'grundgeswylye'; in the seventh century, the form was gundswilge, *i.e.*, 'gound swallower,' gound being a disease of the eye which groundsel was supposed to dispel. When the word gound became scarce the more familiar ground was substituted, hence the modern name" (Prof. Skeat). It would appear that groundsel was intended for its medicinal use at this period, otherwise I fail to see why John Gardener should place, what is now considered a weed, among garden herbs.

Hasel tre = Hazel tree = *Corylus Avellana*.

Haw thorn = Hawthorn = *Cratægnus Oxyacantha*.

Henbane = *Hyoseyamus niger*.

Herbe Ion = A variety of *Hypericum* or St. John's Wort. Grete Herbal gives *H. perforatum*.
Andula = *herba Jonis* (Agg.). *Hypericum* or *Calendula officinalis* (B. & H.).

Herbe Robert = *Geranium Robertianum*.

Herbe Water = Herb Walter. Cannot identify. "Herba Walteri is called Herbe Walter, his leves be lyke pselye but whytier & thykker & fatt & tender he wyll ease wounds but he stynketh" (Agg.).

Hertystonge = Hartystonge (Agg.) = Harts tongue = *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

Holyhocke = *Althæa rosea* or *Malva sylvestris* or *Althæa officinalis*. "Altea is hollyhok or holyoke or wyld malowse hit is comynly knowen . . . & hit berythe a red floure" (Agg.) "Malva is called Malowse or hokkes his levys be lyke holyhoke but playner & lesse" (Agg.) "Althea . . . marish mallowe or water malowe . . . some take not as they should do holyoke for Althea mershe mallowe (T. n. of H.). Malva is divided into *Malvana hortense* & *sylvestrum*. *Malva hortensis* is of two kindes . . . Holyoke . . . and French mallow; *Malva sylvestris* . . . a wyld mallowe . . . and . . . Marrishe mallowe" (T. n. of H.) There is so much confusion among these allied genera that it is impossible to decide whether Holyhocke is here intended for *Althæa rosea*, the hollyhock of modern gardens.

Honysoke = Honeysuckle = *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Horehound = *Marrubium vulgare*.

Horsel = Horselle = Horsehele = *Inula Helenium* (B. & H.). "Enula campana or horsehele" (Agg.).

Hyndesall? = Hind-heal. In Gerard's Appendix it is entered "hyndheele is Ambrosia." Many plants were known as Ambrosia, *Chenopodium*, *Botrys* and *Ambrosia maritima* and *Teucrium scorodonia* (B. & H.). Hyndberry was a name for *Rubus Idæus*. Hind is a local name in Norfolk for a kind of sedge = *Carex divisa*?

Langbefe, generally supposed to be *Helminthia echioides*, but Turner (Lib.) intends it for *Echium vulgare* (B. & H.). "Bugle or brembugle he beryth a blewe floure . . . and is called oxtonge or longe debeffe." *Buglossa lange de boffe* (Agg.) "Lingua cervi is

hartstonge. *Lingua bouis* is longdebeffe or oxtonge. *Lingua serpentis* is Adderstonge" (Agg.).

Lavyndull = *Lavandula vera*.

Leke = Leek = *Allium porrum*.

Letows = Lettuce = *Lactuca sativa*.

Lyly = Lily. *Lilium candidum* and other species of *Lilium*.

Lyverwort = *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, *Anemone Hepatica* or *Marchantia Polymorpha* (B. & H.).

The first we have had already as Egrimoyne; the second is more probable, Liverwort occurs twice in Agg. "Ameos or lydworthe or lyerworthe or tansye or shyrewort he levethe lyke red eldern but the leves be muche lesse & sedethe as parselye" also "Eatica ys lyverworthe, it growt by brynks & syds of wells & waters . . . he hath no stalke nor floure but small rounde levys." "Lichen = Liuerwort = *Marchantia Polymorpha* (T.'s Herbal).

Merege. Cannot identify. ? *Apium graveolens*. March or Merch (B. & H.). Merche = Smallage = *Apium* (*Archaeologia*, xxx. 410). "Marche or Smalege . . . *Apium* Comune is smalache" (Agg.).

Moderwort = Motherwort = *Artemisia vulgaris* or *Leonurus Cardiaea* or *Lysimachia nummularia* (B. & H.). "Moderwort *Arthimesia* and *Palma Christi* is Moderworthe or Stydfaste" (Agg.). The latter = *Ricinus communis* = Man's Motherwort (B. & H.).

Mouseer. = Mouse ear = *Hieracium Pilosella* or *Cerastium triviale* (B. & H.). "Mowse ere hathe lytle levys grene above & whyte under & yelow flours lyke to grana Dei & hathe no stalke, breke [the] herbe & he gevethe mylke . . . he growethe lowe by the grounde yn fylde & bredethe all to gedre as it wer a flatt rounde as a syve. *Auricula muris* mouse eyre. *Pilosella*" (Agg.).

Myntys = Mint. Various species of *Mentha* (B. & H.). *Mentha* is called Myntes (Agg.). Mynte = *Mentha viridis* (T. n. of H.).

Nepte = Nep or Neppa or Nept = *Nepeta Cataria* or flowerheads of *Lavandula vera* or a turnip (B. & H.).

Oculus Christi = *Salvia verbanaca* (B. & H.). "Galitricum is *Oculus Christi* Watyrworthe or clarye" (Agg.).

Orage = *Atriplex hortensis* = Arage or Orage all yelowe lefe & stalke sum men call hym Medlus he is comynly in gardyns & gud for the pote & colorette as saffern & is callyd red melle. "Atriplex—Orage or Arache (Agg.). Arach Arage or Orach *Atriplex hortensis* (B. & H.).

Orpy = Orpies = Orpine or orpyn = *Sedum Telephium*.

Owynys and Oynet = Onion—*Allium cepa*.

Parrow ?? Cannot identify. ? mistake for Yarrow.

Polyter = Pellitory = *Parietaria officinalis*. "Piretrum domesticum is called pelletorye" (Agg.).
"Piretrum agreste is wyld pelletorye" (Agg.). Wild Pelletay = *Achillea Ptarmica* (B. & H.).
"Piretrum = Pelletarye of Spayne (Agg.). P. of Spayne = *Anacyelus Pyrethum*
(B. & H.). Peletir = *Parietaria officinalis* (B. & H.). Pellitory of the wall (B. & H.).

Percely = *Perselye* = *parsely* = *Petroselinum sativum*.

Pere = Pear = *Pyrus communis* and all its garden varieties.

Peruynke = Periwinkle = *Vinca major* & *V. minor*.

Primrole = Primrose = *Primula vulgaris* or *Ligustrum vulgare* or *Bellis perennis* (B. & H.).
"Herbe Petyr . . . is called herba paralasis & in englyshe cowslope or prymrose"
(Agg.). "Primula veris is peralasis herba prymerose" (Agg.). "Ligustrum is
primyrose or cowslope" (Agg.). In this case it is clearly *primula vulgaris*, as we have
cowslyppe also.

Polypody = *Polypodium vulgare*. "Polipodium is polypodye fearne fenogreke that grot . . . in
an ooke" (Agg.).

Pympernold = Pimpernel. *Fimipinella saxifraga*—*Poterium sanguisorba*. *Prunella vulgaris*
or *Anagallis arvensis* (B. & H.). "Pympernell is Burnet & is much lyke to
saxyfrage w^e is callyd ryndle grasse Burnette—pipinella Pympernell" (Agg.). "Ipia
major is pympernell or waxworte Ipia minor is chykmete" (Agg.). "Burneta anglie
burnett or pympernell he berythe a blew floure as it wer hayrove or heyhove & levys lyke
jutsane but not so large . . . ther be ij kyndes on groweth in medows & hathe lytle levys
the other in harde gronde & hathe lesse levys" (Agg.).

Radysche = Radish = *Raphanus sativus*. "Raffanus radyshe or turnepe" (Agg.).

Redenay. Cannot identify.

Rewe = Rue = *Ruta graveolens* = "Ruta is called Rewe or herbe grase" (Agg.).

Rose = *Rosa*, red & white. "Rosa is callyd Rose & ther is red & whyte" (Agg.).

Rybwort = Ribwort = *Plantago lanceolata*. "Plantago minor is Rybworte" (Agg.). "*Jacea*
alba is scabiosa minor is wylde tansye or gosegrasse or rybworte" (Agg.).

Saferowne = Saffron = *Crocus sativus* the stamens of which are the saffron of commerc^e.
"Crocus anglie saforne comynly knowen" (Agg.).

Sage = *Salvia officinalis*.

Sanyele = Sanicle = *Sanicula Europæa*.

Sauerey = Savory = *Satureja hortensis* or *Satureja montana*.

Scabyas = Scabious, varieties of *Scabiosa*. "Scabiosa men call Scabyose . . . there be ij kyndes
of hym" (Agg.).

Seueny = Senieue = *Sinapis nigra*, *S. alba* or *S. arvensis*, "common mustard or field senive"
(Gerard). Under mustard, Gerard gives "common mustard or field senuie, names Latin
Sinapi, the rude & barbarous *Sinapium*, Germans *Senff*, the Frenchman *Seneve* &
Moutarde . . . & some have called it *Saurion*." *Sinapi* (T's. Herbal). *Senvie* or
Senvy = *Sinapis* (B. & H.).

- Sowthrynwode = Southernwood = *Artemisia abrotanum*.
- Sperewort = Spearwort = *Ranunculus Flammula*. "Flamula major is Sperworte or lancele" (Agg.). "Lancea lata is sperworte" (Agg.).
- Spynage = Spinach = *Spinacia oleracea*. "Spinachia spynage" (Agg.).
- Strowberys = Strawberries = *Fragaria vesca* (Agg.).
- Stychewort = Stichewort *Stellaria Holostea* (B. & H.). "Lingua avis-pigelis, stychwort or byrdestonge or pyngle" (Agg.).
- Tansay = Tansy = *Tanacetum vulgare*.
- Totesayne = Tutsan = *Hypericum Androsæmum* (B. & H.). "Tutsane or parke leves, hit hathe leves lyke Arago . . . and hathe senows on his leves lyke waybrede & yelow flours & black berries at the toppe when they be rype or elles yelowe." "Agnus castus Tutscyn or parke leves" (Agg.).
- Tuncarse = Town cress = *Lepidium sativum*.
- Tyme = Thyme = *Thymus serpyllum*.
- Valeryan = "A general name for Valeriana, especially *V. officinalis* also *Polemonium cœruleum* (B. & H.) or *Centranthus ruber*." "Valerian or Selfhele or lurkadyshe. Anantilla" (Agg.).
- Verueyn = Vervain = *Verbena officinalis*. "Centr' galli verbena, vervyn" (Agg.).
- Violet = *Viola* = generally *V. odorata*. "Viola anglie vyolet ther be iij kindes" (Agg.).
- Vynys and Vyne tre = Vine. *Vitis vinifera*.
- Walwort = *Parietaria officinalis* or *Sedum acre* or *Sambucus Ebulus* or *Cotyledon umbilicus* (B. & H.). "Ebulus is walworte, Ebulus minor the lesse walworte" (Agg.). "Walwort or Danewort or Dwarf elder. Ebulus" (Gerard).
- Warmot = Wormwood = *Artemisia Absinthium*. "Warmot is wormewood" (Gerard's App.).
- Waterlyly = Water lily = *Nymphaea alba* or *Nuphar luteum*.
- Weybrede = *Plantago major*. "Plantago is plantayne or waybrode" (Agg.). "Clutoucrina— Plantago is waybrode & in latyn is callyd Agni lingua & Arnoglossa is plantayne or weybrede" (Agg.).
- Woderofe = Woodruff = *Asperula odorata*.
- Wodesour = Woodsour = *Oxalis acetosella* or *Berberis vulgaris* (B. & H.). "Alleluya anglie wodsowre or stubworte he hathe levys of the w^{ch} ij be rounde a lytle departyd above & berythe a whyte floure . . . he groweth in woddes muche" (Agg.). Stalewort = *Oxalis Acetosella* (B. & H.)
- Wurtys or Wortys = *Brassica oleracea*. "Brassica . . . wortes aut cole aut colewortes" (T.'s Lib.) "Brassica i. callis, oleris." "Cole is named . . . in Latin brassica . . . of the common wryters and apothecaries caulis" (T.'s Herbal).
- Wyldtesyl = Teazel = *Dipsacus sylvestris* or *D. fullonum*.
- Ysope = Hyssop = *Hyssopus officinalis*. "Ysopus is ysope" (Agg.).