X.—A Fifteenth Century Treatise on Gardening. By “MAYSTER ION GARDENER.”
With remarks by the Honourable Alicia M. Tyssen Amherst.

Read March 9, 1893.

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 1/2 inches by 4 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, ayyse 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 Valentyn and tyme, long and stonde, lond and long, best and set, yyne and dyngge, 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.
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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 begynnith.” 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 dyngyd,” error for “y dunged.”

Some words are curiously divided, as “every clone,” 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 “Aynbite of Inwytyt,” 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 Aynbite. 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 xxv j s. viij d. and a riding gowne with the hode.”

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 “Aggregatior Practicus de Simplicibus,” printed, probably by Schedler, before

* 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.*

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

* This title is added in a later hand.
OFF SETTYNG' AND RERTYNG' 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 graffy hym a-poîn a law-thorne.

OF GRAFFYNG' OF TREYS.

Thu my3t graffy appul & pere
Fro the moneth of septembr' to aurer a
Wyth a saw thou shalt the tre kytte
And w t a knyfe smowth make hytte
25 Klene A-twyne the stok of the tre
Where-yn that thy graffy schall be
Make thy Kyttyng' of thy graffy
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 euer syde fro other fle
Tyl hit be openyd wyde
Where yn the graffy schal be leyde
35 The rynde of p' graffy & p' stok of p' tre
Most a-corde how that hit ever be
Al-so sone p' graffy a-cordyth w t the stok
Take the wegge A-none vp
Upon the stok a t A-bowte
40 Clay mote be leyde to kepe p' rayne owte
For the schowrys of the rayne
Upon p' clay thu shalt mese b layne

a April, elsewher spelt Aucrell.  b A. S. mèór = moss.
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Wyth a wyth of haseltrie 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 here p next saysowne.

Of Cuttyng' and Setting' of Vynys.

Of settyng' 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 noper sette no bynde  
When the wynde ys yn the west  
To kutte & to sette ys al-ther* best  
55 Yn thys maner p" schalt kytte p' vyne-tre  
To be sette hit schal have knottys p'  
Too schal be sette yn the grownde  
And one A-bone for growwynde  
Yn p' lond where h' schal growen ynne  
60 Hit wold aske to be dyeble w' dyngge  
Every 3ere w' oust-drede  
Pey wold aske dyng' A-bouste hat sprede  
Grow they wul sone and long' be  
Than put vnder hat forkys of tre  
65 Of thys tale lete us now stone  
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 bep herbys vn-meke  
70 p" schalt ham set & sow eke

* Genitive-plural of all = best of all.  
  b Dressed, prepared.  
  c Stood = stand still, leave off.  
  d Unsoft = hardy.
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They þe beþ stronge and nouȝt meke
The names of hem ys garlek & leke
Oynet þa 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 auere þ oper yn mars as þ 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
Vuder hem than put þa schaff
That none of hem downe nouȝt faþ
Yf þa 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 þa schalt hem know
The sede wþ-yn wul schewe blake

90 Then þa schalt hem yp take
They wul be rype at the faþ
At lammasse of peteþ Apostel c
On thyss maner þa schalt þa sedys drye
Vpon a clothe þa the sedys lye

95 A-þen 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 Sowynge' and Setting' of Wurtys.

Wurtys we most haue

100 Both to myster & to knaue
Ye schul haue mynde here
To have wurtys yong' al tyme of þa yere

a = reward = I will tell you and find my reward in doing so.
b = good.  c 29th June.  d = verily.
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Every moneth hath his name
To set & sow w'oust eny blame
105 May for somer ys al the best
July for eryst* ys the nest
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
When p* hast y-sow thi sede on long'
Foore wykys ther' aftur p* let hem stonde
When p* iij wykes beth al ouer gone
Take thy plontys every-chone

115 And set ham yn kynd fat lond
And thay wul fayre wurtyes be & long
Wy'n too wykes p' thay beth y-sett
Thu may pul hem to thy mete
And so fro moneth to monethe

120 p* schalt bryng' thay wurtyes forthe
They p* schal bere sede lasse & more
Let ham grow to make the store
Of wurtyes can y no more telle
Of other herbyes her affer y schelle.

Of the Kynde of Perselye.

125 Further ouerpasse y nehd 
Tyl y haue tolde p* kynde of percehd
Percehd kynde ys for to be
To be sow yn p* monthe of mars so mote y the n
He wul grow long' and thykke

130 And ener as he growyth p* schalt hym kytte
p* may hym kytte by reson'
Pryes yn one seson

* Harvest = autumn.

b = dyngyd = dugged.

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 & sewe 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 *
Hys kynde ys nouȝt to be sette
To be sow ys al-ther' best
Thay p the sede schal bere the

140 Kytte hym nouȝt but lete hym be
Fro mydwynter to the natuyte
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 rypyne
Now here-of lete we be
And to a-nder' we wul d . . . . to e

OF OTHER MANER HERBYS.

Of other' herbys y schal telle

150 Perfor' y mote A stownd f dweff *
Yn what moneth ys hervest ham sette & sow
Sone here-after p schalt knowe
Yn the moneth of Auereff
Set & sow ham euerydeff

155 Herbys to make bothe sawce & sewe
p schalt haue ham here A rewe
Of al the herbys of yrlonde
Here p schalt knowe meny onde h
Pelyter dytawnder rewe & sage

160 Clarey tyme ysope and orage
Myntys sauerey tuscarse & spynage
Letows calamynte auans & borage

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* = juice, pottage, savoury dish.
\(\text{c} = \text{become sickly, weak.}\)
\(\text{d} = \text{go A. S. teon = to draw, pull, or go.}\)
\(\text{e} = \text{linger or dwell on it.}\)

\(b = \text{blast = wither.}\)
\(\text{d} = \text{Left blank in MS.}\)
\(f = \text{an hour, time, period = a while.}\)
\(h = \text{one.}\)
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Fynel sowthrynwode warmot & rybwort
Herbe Ion herbe Robert herbe Water & walwort

165 Hertystonge polypody parrow & comfery
Gromel woderofe hyndesaft & betony
Gladyn valeryan scabyas & sperewort
Verueyn wodesour waterlyly & lynuerworte
Moušeer' egri moyne honysoke & buguflf

170 Centory horsel adderstong' & bygnuflf
Henbane canemyl wyldtesyl & styechwort
Weybrede growdyswyly elysaunder & brysewort
Merege launyndufi radysche sanycle & seevny
Perwynke violet cowstlyppe and lyly

175 Carsyndylyys strawberys and moderwort
Langebefe totesayne tansay & feldewort
Orpy nepte horchownd & flos campi
Affodyflf redenay prinrole & occlus Christi
Rose ryde rose whyte foxglone & pypmernold

180 Holyhocke coryawnder pyony & þ' wold
All this herdys by seynt Mychaflf
Wold be sette yn the moneth of Aucreflf
Further'-more wul y nost go
But here of herdys wul y ho.*

Of the Kynde of Saffrowne.

185 Of saffrowne we mote telle
He schal be kepote fayre & welke
Saffrowne wul hane wouyst leseyn'
Bedlys y-made wel wyth dyng'
For sothe yf thay schal bere

190 Pay wold be sette yn þ' moneth of September b
Three days by-fore seynt mary day natuyte
Other the next woke þerafter so mote y the
W' a dybbyl þ' schalt ham sette
That þ' dybbyl by-fore be blunt & grete

* = stop. b = September 8th.
Three ynychys 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.

T.’s Herbal = Turner’s "Herbal," ed. 1551.
Agg. = "Aggregator Practicus de Simplicibus" (printed before 1184).

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

Affodyll = Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus. Affodyll Daffadilly (T.’s Lib.).

Anans = Geum urbanum, Avanco or Avens (B. & H.). "Anancae, anglice Anance, & is
levyd lyke harefoote sum men eall it soote he berythe a yelowe floure as it wer Turmentyll;
gud agaynst the fever, in powder, & dronk w’ watyr; & in latyne is called Seranamunda,
& in Englyshe sum calle hyt Ach, & Harefoote, & Anans" (Agg.).

Appyl = Apple = Pyrus Malus; and garden varieties.
Ache tre = Ash = Fraxinus excelsior.

Betony = Stachys Betonica.
Borage = Borrage officinalis.

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

Bugult = Bugle = Ajuga reptans (B. & H.). "Bugle or brombugle oxtonge or longe-de-befle
Buglossa" (Agg.). Bugloss Langdebefe = Echium vulgare (B. & H.).

Bygult = Bigold = Chrysanthemum segetum (B. & H.).

Calamynte = Calamintha officinalis. "The garden mynt" (Agg.).
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Camemyl = Chamomile = Anthemis nobilis. "Camamyl" (Agg.).
Caravyllys. "Cars or Corses = 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.
Century = Great Centaury = Centaurea nigra and Little Centaury = Erythrea centaurium
Centaury = C. nigra or E. centaurium (B. & H.). "Centaurea anglice centaury or ortaghall C. minor les 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 scarea.
Comfrey = Comfrey = Symphytum officinale.
Coryawnder = Coriander = Coriandrum sativum.
Cowslip = 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." "Dictamus anglice Dytan or Dytnand detayne" (Agg.). This appears to be Origanum or Marjoram.
Egrimoyne = Egremoyne = Agrimony = Agrimonia Eupatoria.
Elysaunder = Smyrnium Olusatrum = Alyssander (B. & H.). "Alexander or Stoudemerehe" (Agg.).
Feldwort = Felwort and Fieldwort = Gentiana Amarella (B. & H.). "Genechina is calld geneyan or baldwyne or fyldworte" (Agg.). Felwort = Verbascum Thapsus (Mullein) (B. & H.). "Foxglove levlyd like Feldwort, but not so white and harye" (Agg.).
Floseampi? Lychnis Flos-cuculi = or Lychnis diurna = Campion ?
Foxglove = Digitalis purpurea. "Erpina is foxglove long stalke & flouris sadell red & most lyke a bell."
Fynel = Fennel = Foeniculum vulgare. "Fenell ant Fyncele" (T.'s Lib.). "Feniculus is fenell ou fyngle" (Agg.).
Garleke, Garlick. Allium sativum or Allium ursinum (B. & H.).
Glodyn = Iris foetidissima or Iris Pseudacorus (B. & H.). "Acorum gladon a flag a yellow flourre delyce" (T.'s Lib.) "Iris yf flourre de lyce—purpul—Yroes, white—Gladiolus yellow" . . . Iroes is gladwyne or wand his levys be lyke flourre de luce . . . a whyte flourre & grow in watry places. Irois is flourre de luce his flourre is of ppell color & he growt in watys & gardyns" (Agg.). "Gladiolus is gladwyne a Iroes" (Agg.). "Acors = Gladiolus Gladon (Agg.).
Gromel = Gromwell = Lithospermum officinale "Gremill & Gromall Gromaly & Gromyl" (B. & H.). In the Aggregator Gromwell is entered three times: "Cauda poreina grommell," "Grand solis gromell," "Penceedanum = Cammoke or Gromell."
Growdiswyl = Growndyswyl = Groundswyll (Agg.) = Groundsel = Senecio vulgaris. "The medial y represents the Anglo-Saxon ‘ge’ in the original word, which was something like ‘groundswylfe’; in the seventh century, the form was gundswylge, i.e., ‘gound swallowre,’ 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.

Hazel = Corylus Avellana.

Hawthorn = Cratagus Oxycantha.

Henbane = Hyoscyamus niger.


Herbe Robert = Geranium Robertianum.

Herbe Water = Herb Walter. Cannot identify. "Herbe Walteri is called Herbe Walter, his leaves bo lyke psycle but whytter & thykker & fitt & tender he wyll easlye wounds but he stynketho" (Agg.).

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

Holyhock = Althaea rosea or Malva sylvestris or Althaea officinalis. "Althea is hollyhok or holyoke or wykle malowse hit is comynly known ... & hit berythe a red flore" (Agg.) "Malva is called Malowe or hokkes his lewys bo lyke holyhoke but playner & lesso" (Agg.) "Althea ... marish mallowe or water malowe ... som take not as they should do holyoke for Althea mershe mallowe (T. n. of H.). Malva is divided into Malvana hortense et sylvestrum. Malva hortesia is of two kindes ... Holyoke ... and French mallow; Mallow sylvestris ... a wylde mallowe ... and ... Marrish mallowe" (T. n. of H.). There is so much confusion among these allied genera that it is impossible to decide whether Holyhock is here intended for Althaea rosea, the hollyhock of modern gardens.

Honysoke = honeysuckle = Lonicera periclymenum.

Horehound = Marrubium vulgare.

Horsel = Horselle = Horsecle = Inula Helenium (B. & H.). "Enula campana or horsecle" (Agg.).

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

Langbese, generally supposed to be Helminthia echioides, but Turner (Lib.) intends it for Echium vulgare (B. & H.). "Bugle or brembugle he beryth a blewe flore ... and is called oxanye or longe deboffe." Buglossa lange de boffe (Agg.) "Lingua cervi is
hartystonge. Lingua bouis is longdebeffe or extonge. Lingua serpentis is Adderstonge" (Agg.).

Lavynull = Lavandula vera.

Leke = Leek = Allium porrum.

Letows = Lettuce = Lactuca sativa.

Lily = 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 lydworte or lyverwote or tansye or shrewwort he levethe lyke red eldern but the leves be muche lesse & sedethe as parselye" also "Eptatic ys lyverwote, it growt by brynks & syds of wells & waters . . . he hath no stalke nor flourre but small rounde levys." "Lichen = Liuerwort = Marchantia Polymorpha (T.'s Herbal).


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

Mousser. = Mouse ear = Hieracium Pilosella or Cerastium triviale (B. & H.). "Mowsere hathe lytle levys grene above & whyte under & yelow fylours lyke to grana Dei & hathe no stalke, breko [th] herbo & he gevethe mylke . . . he growethowe by the grounde yn fyldes & bredetho all to gedre as it wer a flatt rounde as a syve. Auricula muris mouse eyre. Pilosella" (Agg.).


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

Oculus Christi = Salvia verbannaca (B. & H.). "Galitricum is Oculus Christi Watyrworte or clarye" (Agg.).

Orage = Atriplex hortensis = Arage or Orage all yolowe lefe & stalke sum men call hym Medius he is comynly in gardyns & gud for the pote & colorthe as saffern & is calld red melde. "Atriplex—Orage or Arace (Agg.). Arach Arage or Orach Atriplex hortensis (B. & H.).

Orpy = Orpies = Orpine or orpyn = Sedum Telephium.

Owlynys and Oynet = Onion—Allium cepa.

Parrow ?? Cannot identify. ? mistake for Yarrow.
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Percely = Perselye = parsely = Petroselinum sativum.

Pere = Peer = 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 Petry ... is called herba paralasis & in englyshe cowslpe or Prymrose" (Agg.). "Primula veris is peralissis herba prymerose" (Agg.). "Ligustrum is primyrose or cowslpe" (Agg.). In this case it is clearly primula vulgaris, as we have cowslypee also.

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

Pynpernold = Pimpernel. Fimpinella saxifraga—Poterium sanguisorba. Prunella vulgaris or Anagallis arvensis (B. & H.). "Pynpernell is Buret & is much lyke to saxyfrage wé is callyd rynde grasse Burnette—pypinella Pympurnell" (Agg.). "Ipia major is pynpernell or waxworte Ipi minor is chykmete" (Agg.). "Buretta anglice burnett or pynpernall he berythe a blew flore 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 grounde & 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 gosegrassse or rybworte" (Agg.).

Saferowne = Saffron = Crocus sativus the stamens of which are the saffron of commerco. "Crocus anglice safere communely knownen" (Agg.).

Sage = Salvia officinalis.

Sanycle = Sanctile = Sanicula Europaea.

Sauerey = Savory = Satureja hortensis or Satureja montana.

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

Seuny = Seniue = Sinapis nigrum, S. alba or S. arvensis, "common mustard or field senivo" (Gerard). Under mustard, Gerard gives "common mustard or field senie, names Latin Sinapi, the rude & barbarous Sinapium, Germans Senff, the Frenchian Seneve & Moutarde ... & some have called it Saurion." Sinipe (T's. Herbal). Senvio or Senvy = Sinapis (B. & H.).
Sowthrynwoode = Southernwood = Artemesia abrotanum.
Sperewort = Sperworte = Ranunculus Flammula. "Flamula major is Sperworte or lanceolo" (Agg.). "Lancea lata is sperworte" (Agg.).
Spynage = Spinach = Spinacia oleracea. "Spinachia spynage" (Agg.).
Strowbery = Strawberries = Fragaria vesca (Agg.).
Stychewort = Stichewort = Stellaria Holostea (B. & H.). "Lingua avis-pigelis, stychwort or lyrdestonge or pyngle" (Agg.).
Tansy = Tansy = Tanacetum vulgare.
Totesayne = Tutsan = Hypericum Androsaum (B. & H.). "Tutsane or parke leves, hit lathe leves lyke Arago . . . and lathe senows on his leves lyke waybroke & yelow flours & black berries at the toppe when they be rype or elles yelowe." "Agnus castus Tuteyen or parke leves" (Agg.).
Tuncarse = Town cress = Lepidium sativum.
Tyme = Thyme = Thymus serpyllum.
Valeryan = "A general name for Valeriana, especially V. officinalis also Polemonium caeruleum (B. & H.) or Centranthus ruber." "Valerian or Selfhele or lurkadyshe. Anantilla" (Agg.).
Vernucyn = Vervain = Verbena officinalis. "Centr galli verbena, vervyn" (Agg.).
Violet = Viola = generally V. odorata. "Viola anglice vyolet ther be iij kindes" (Agg.).
Vyynys and Vyner tre = Vine. Vitis vinifera.
Waldwort = 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 = Artemesia Absinthium. "Warmot is wormewood" (Gerard's App.).
Waterly = Water lily = Nymphaea alba or Nuphar luteum.
Weybrome = Plantago major. "Plantago is plantayne or waybrome" (Agg.). "Clutouerina—Plantago is waybrome & in latyn is callyd Agni lingua & Arnoglossa is plantayne or weybrome" (Agg.).
Woderofe = Woodruff = Asperula odorata.
Wodesour = Woodsour = Oxalis acetosella or Berberis vulgaris (B. & H.). "Alleluya anglice wodswore or stubworte be lathe leves of the wth ij he rounde a lytle departyd above & berythe a whyte floore . . . he groweth in woddes mucho" (Agg.). Stalewort = Oxalis Acetosella (B. & H.)
Wurtyys or Wortys = Brasica 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 caulia" (T.'s Herbal).
Wyldtcesyl = Teazel = Dipsacus sylvestris or D. fullonum.
Ysope = Hyssop = Hyssopus officinalis. "Ysopus is ysope" (Agg.).