

The names of herbes, A.D. 1548. Edited, with an introd., an index of English names, and an indentification of the plants enumerated by Turner.

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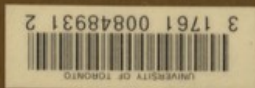
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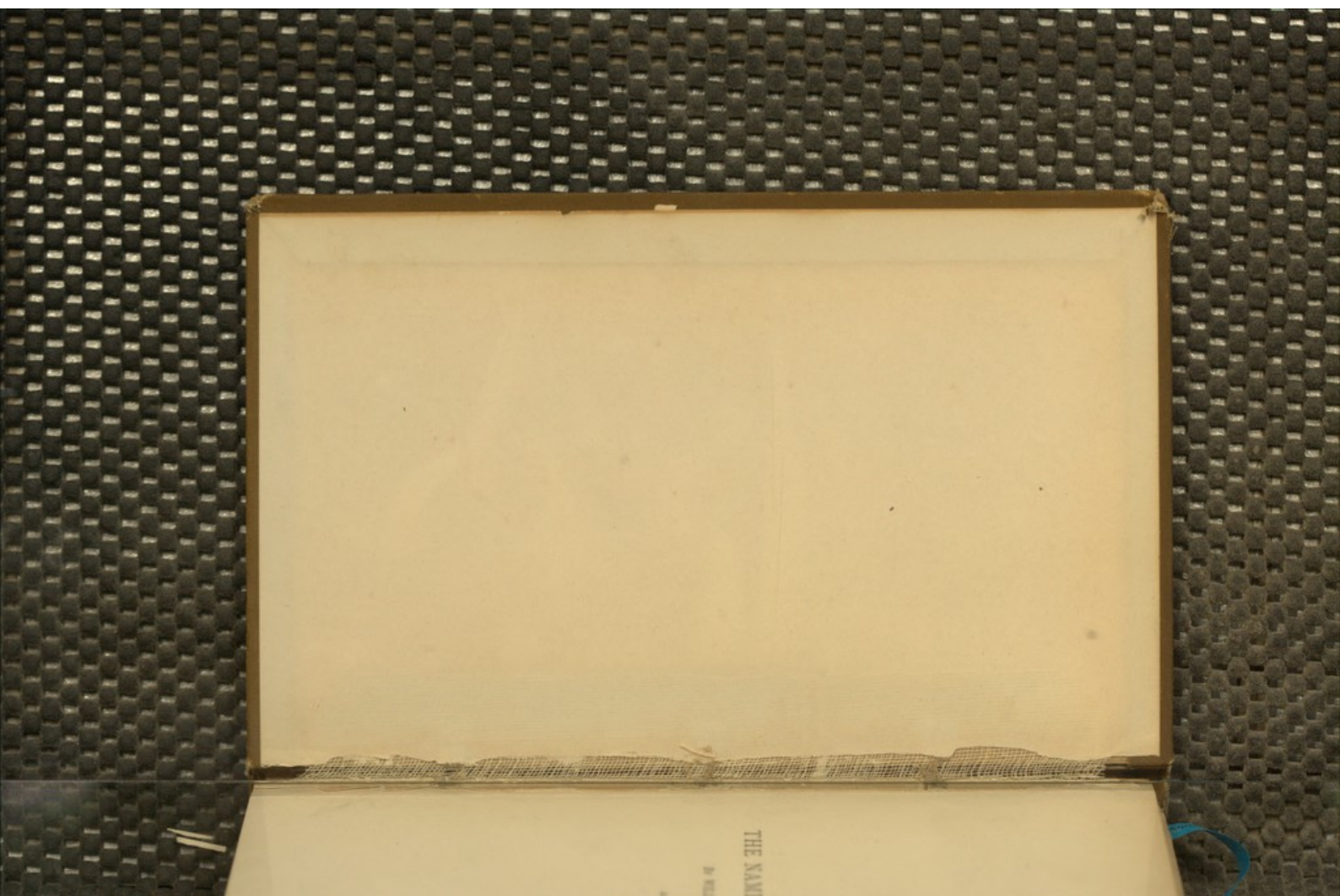


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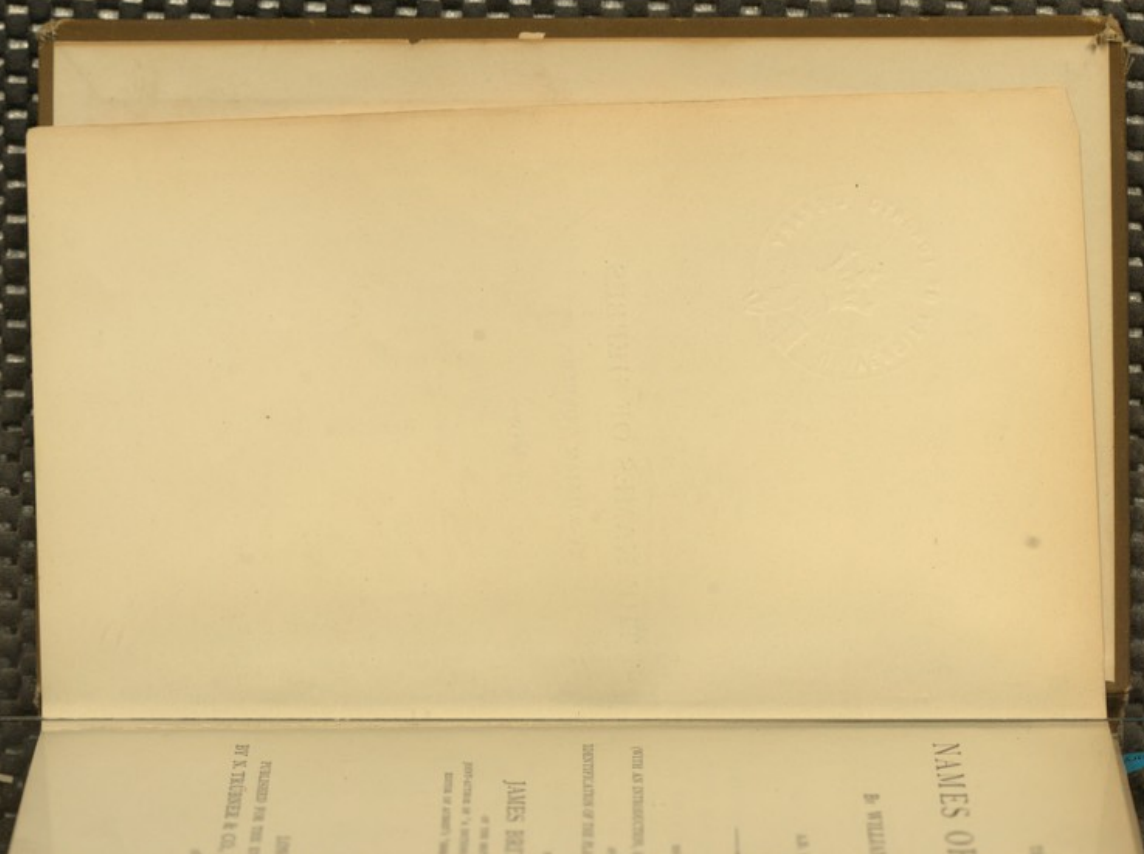
THE NAMES OF HERBES.

By WILLIAM TURNER.

A.D. 1548.



housebandry



THE

NAMES OF HERBES.

By WILLIAM TURNER.

A.D. 1548.

EDITED

(WITH AN INTRODUCTION, AN INDEX OF ENGLISH NAMES,
AND AN
IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLANTS ENUMERATED BY TURNER)

BY

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42.13

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1881.

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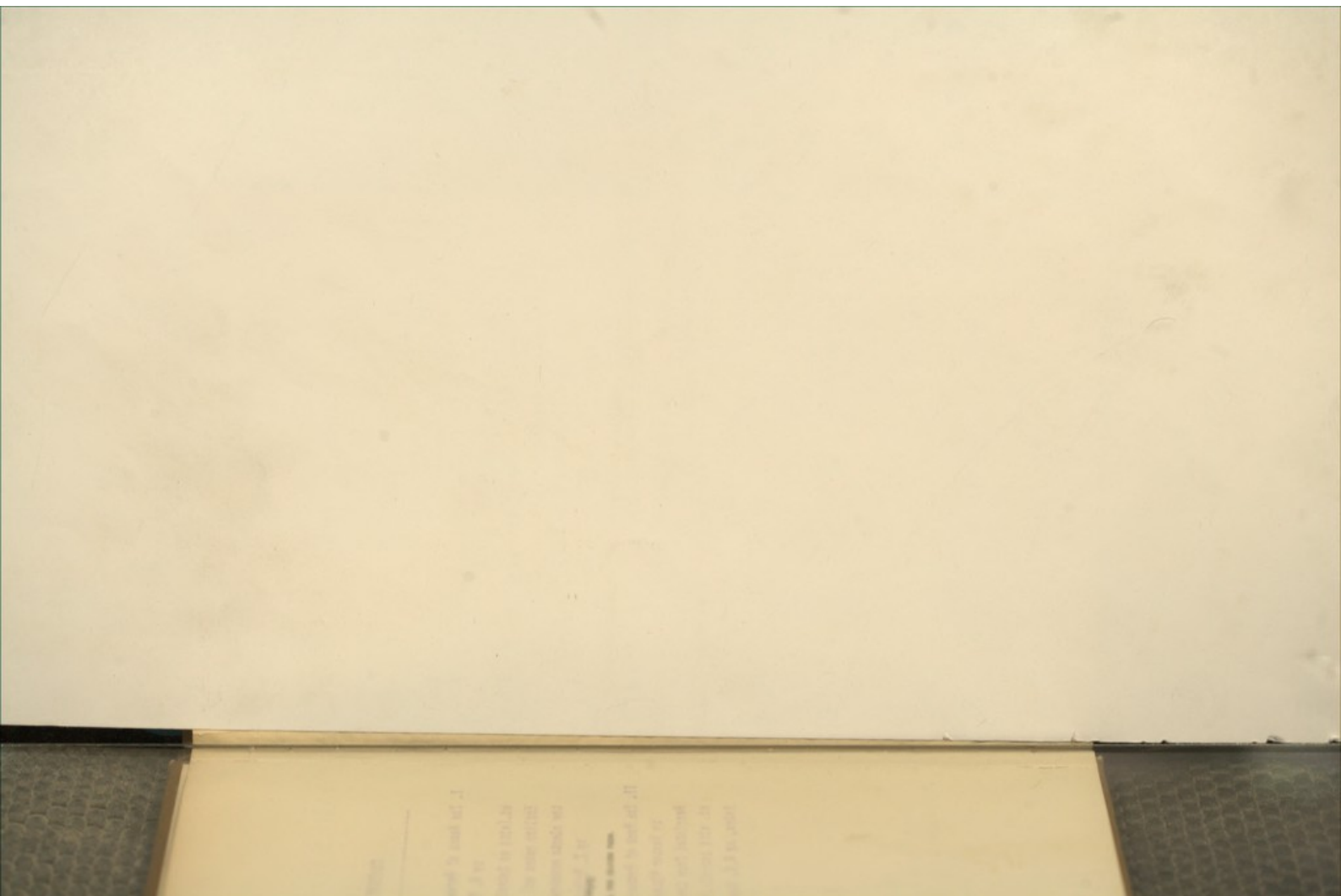
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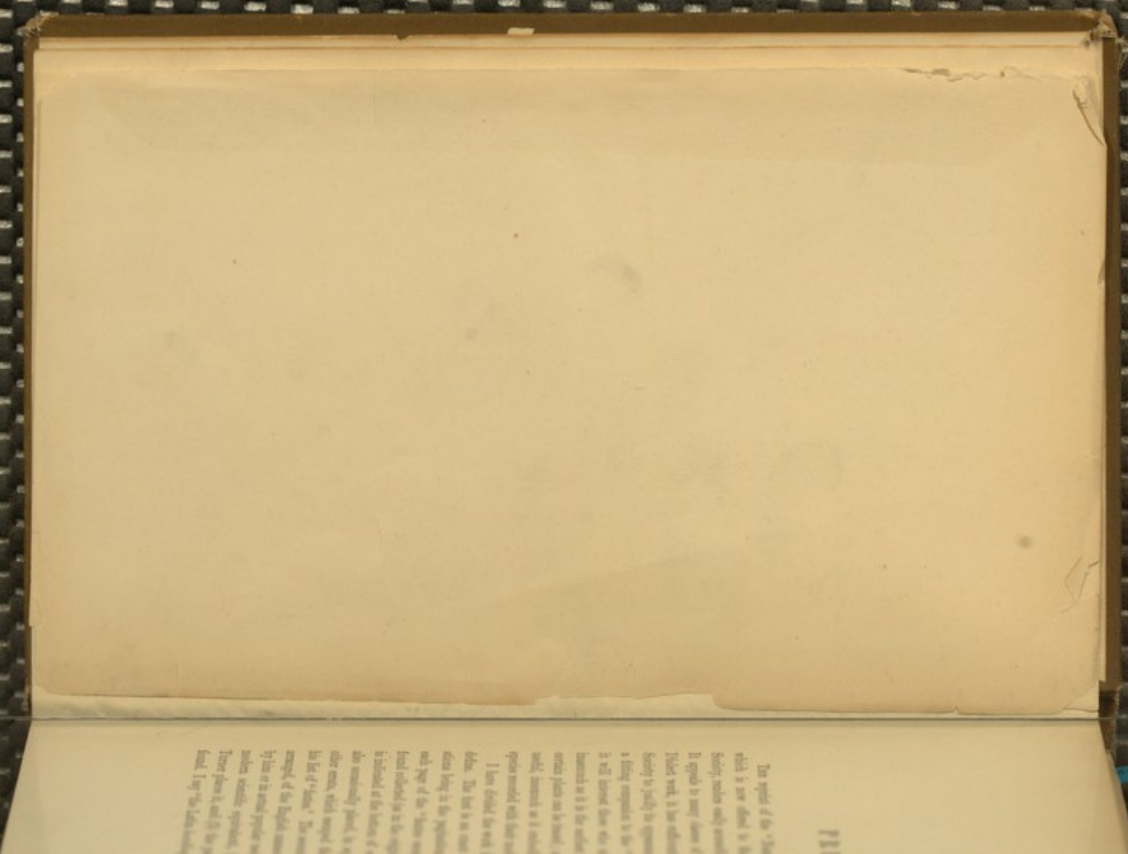
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PREFACE.

THE reprint of the "Names of Herbes," by William Turner, which is now offered to the Members of the English Dialect Society, renders easily accessible a rare and interesting little book. It appeals to many classes of readers, and although not strictly a Dialect work, it has sufficient connection with the objects of the Society to justify its appearance among our publications. It forms a fitting companion to the "Dictionary of English Plant-names;" it will interest those who study the history of cultivated plants, inasmuch as it is the earliest authority to which the introduction of certain plants can be traced; and to the botanist it will be especially useful, inasmuch as it embodies a careful attempt to identify the species recorded with their modern synonyms.

I have divided the work into three parts, which I may briefly define. The first is an exact reprint of the work, the only alterations being in the pagination, and of the insertion at the foot of each page of the "fautes escaped in the printing," which will be found collected (as in the original) at p. 90. The original pagination is indicated at the bottom of each page of the reprint, where I have also occasionally placed, in square brackets, a correction of certain other errors, which escaped the notice of Turner when he drew up his list of "fautes." The second part consists of a list, alphabetically arranged, of the English names given by Turner (whether invented by him or in actual popular use), each name being followed by (1) its modern scientific equivalent, (2) the Latin heading under which Turner places it, and (3) the page of the reprint on which it will be found. I say "the Latin heading," rather than the Latin name, because

Turner often includes several different plants under the same heading; but I have thought this plan the easiest for facilitating reference. A few blanks will be found in the second column; they indicate that I have been unable to ascertain satisfactorily the modern name of the plants to which Turner alludes. The third part is an index, similar to that in the "Dictionary of English Plant-Names," in which the modern Latin names of the plants are given in alphabetical order, followed by the various English ones by which they are mentioned in the body of the work. In this way I hope I have rendered the information contained in the "Names of Herbes" available for the use of all who may wish to obtain it.

Many dialectal names find a place in the work: *e. g.* for Northumberland, Speergrass (p. 24), Lucken gollande (p. 26), New Chapel flower (p. 58), Etlens (p. 61), and Redco (p. 78); for Durham, Speshal (p. 53); for Yorkshire, Cotswell (p. 25); for the North Brecon (p. 38), and Cawtees (p. 43); and for Cambridge-shire, Whin (p. 73), and Weybent (p. 43). I have not attempted to arrange or correct the French and German names; but in the English Index I have taken some trouble to spell both Turner's English and Latin titles as he himself writes them.

That the work is useful in fixing the date of the introduction of certain plants to English gardens is clear, from the fact that it stands at the head of the books cited by Atton in the "Hortus Kewensis" (ed. ii., p. x). Many British plants also date their record as natives of this country from this little volume. From these records, as well as from the names which he gives as then in actual use, we can trace Turner's travels in various parts of England, as well as on the continent.

It is unnecessary to enter into any account of the life and works of William Turner, as a full account of both will be found in Mr. B. D. Jackson's preface to his reprint (issued in 1877) of the "Libellus"—Turner's first work;—as well as in Trimen and Dyer's "Flora of Middlesex" (published in 1869), pp. 364—369. He was born at Morpeth in Northumberland between 1510 and 1515, went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became Fellow of that College in 1531. He afterwards took up the religious views which were then

bearing witness of the
and the first of the
of the world being divided
between the good and
evil by God. The
deep was gradually a
country of the old to the
"History of English Herbs"
I say perhaps a better
"Name of Herbs" than the
with a view of the present
the present state of the
a (Latin) edition in 1865.
to the original."

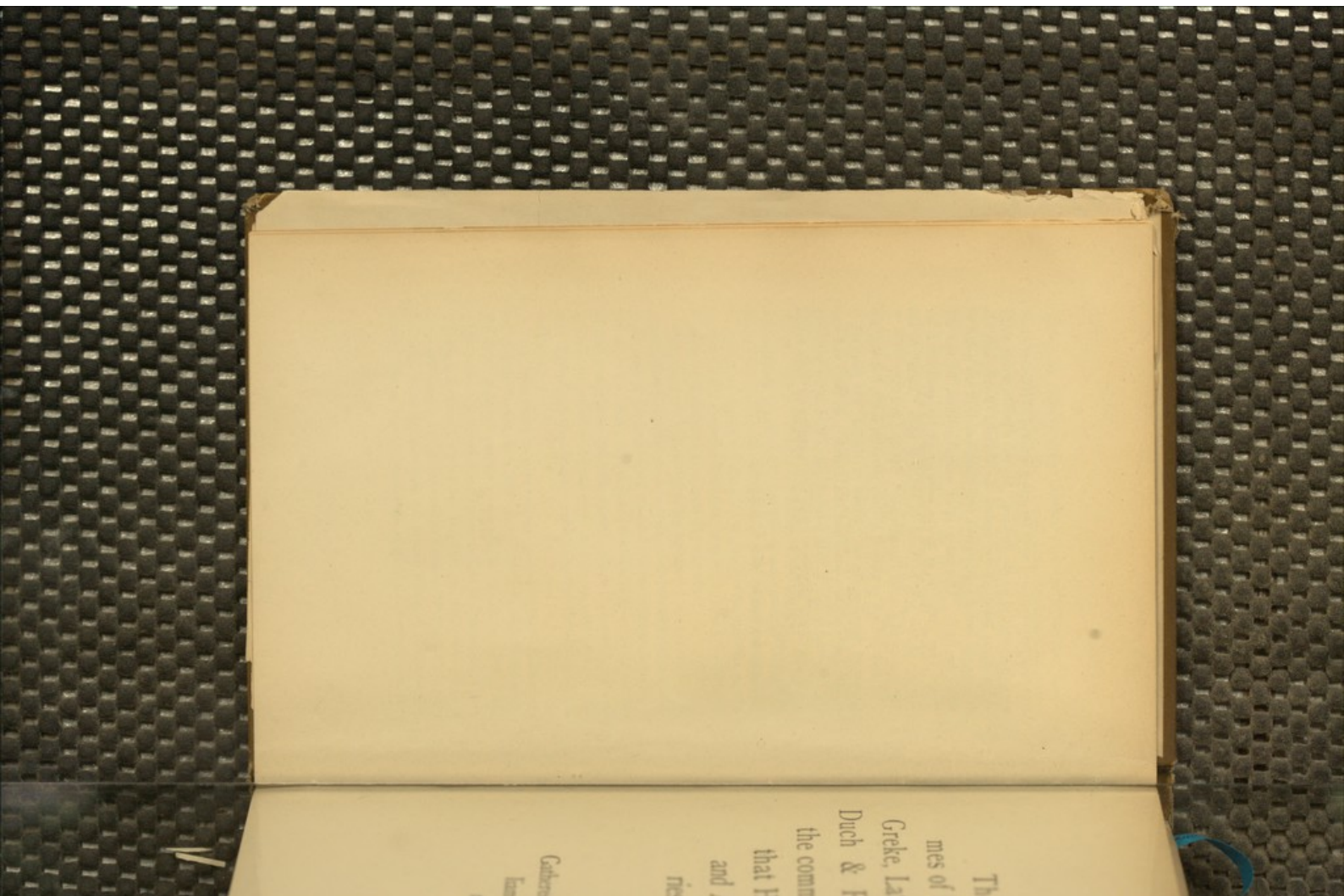
Revised January 1887

becoming prominent, and went through a series of vicissitudes which are duly chronicled by Mr. Jackson. He was a prolific writer, many of his works being directed against the Catholic Church, and exhibiting the heated controversial tone characteristic of the period in which he lived. Like many other controversialists, he was not always very particular as to the accuracy of his accusations—an example of this will be found in the note upon "Palm" in the "Dictionary of English Plant-Names." He died in 1568.

I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to the fact that the "house of Syon," where the "Names of Herbes" was prepared, is within a mile of the place where this Preface is written; and that the Protestant author of 1548 is introduced to the reading public by a Catholic editor in 1882. "Thus the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges."

JAMES BUTTEN.

Idsworth, January, 1882.

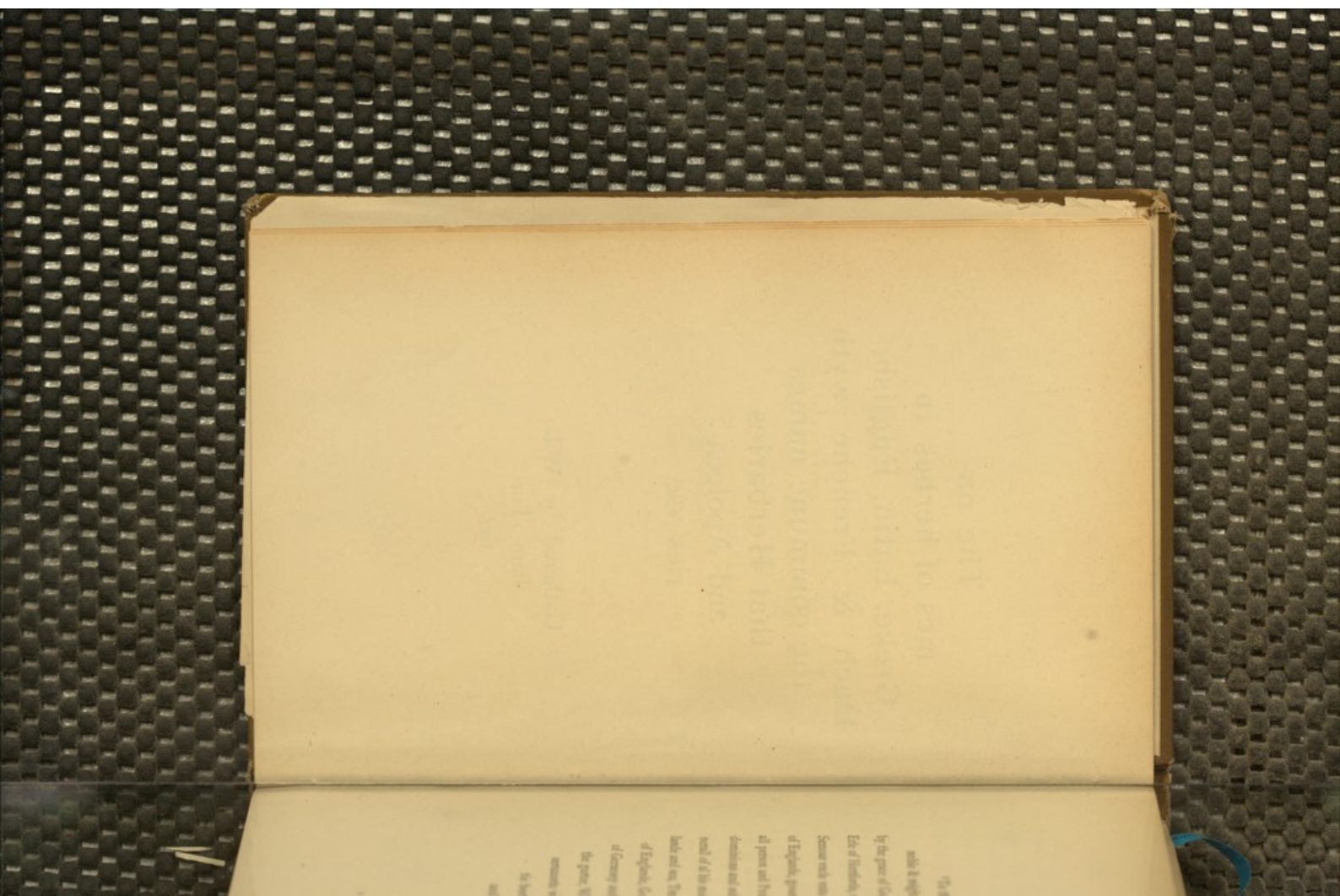


The names of herbes in
Greke, Latin, English,
Dutch & Frenche wyth
the commune names
that Herbaries
and Apotecaries vse.

Gathered by Wil-
liam Turner.

A. J.

B



¹To the mooste

noble & mighty Prince Edward

by the grace of God Duke of Summerſet

Eſle of Hertforde, vicount beuchamp, lord

Semour vnle vnto the Kyngeſ highneſſe

of Englande, gouernour of his moſte roy-

all perſon and Protectour of al his realmes

dominions and ſubiectes, lieutenant ge-

nerall of al his maieties armies boeth by

lande and ſea, Treasuſer and Erlmarſhal

of Englande, Gouernoure of the Iles

of Gerneſey and Jerſey, Knyght of

the garter, William Turner his

ſeruaunte wiſheth proſperi-

tie boeth of bodie

and Soule.

many herbes, as I had sene and knewe, to whom I could make no other answer but that I had no such leasure in this vocation and place that I am nowe in, as is necessary for a mā that shoulde take in hande suche an interprise.

¹ But thys excuse could not be admitted for both certeine scholars, poticaries, and also surgeons, required of me if that I woulde not set furth my latin herbal, before I haue sene the west partes, and haue no leasure in thys place and vocation to write so great a worke, at the least to set furth my iudgement of the names of so many herbes as I knew whose request I haue accomplished, and haue made a litle boke, which is no more but a table or registre of suche boke as I intende by the grace of God to set furth here after, if that I may obtaine by your graces heulp such libertie & leasure with a cōueniēt place, as shall be necessary for suche a purpose.

Thys litle boke cōteineth the names of the moste parte of herbes, that all auncient authours write of both in Greke, Lattin, Englishe, Duche and Frenche, I haue set to also the names whiche be cōmonly used of the poticaries and cōmon herbaries. I haue tolde also the degrees of so many herbes as Galene the chiefe Doctour of al phisicians hath written of, and because men should not thynke that I write of it that I neuer sawe, and that Poticaries shoulde be excuselesse when as the ryghte herbes are required of thē, I haue shewed in what places of Englande, Germany, & Italy the herbes growe,² and maye be had for labour and money, whereof I declare and teache the names in thys present treatise. Whiche howe profitable it shall be vnto al the sick

¹ A. liij.

² A. liij. back.

folke of thys Realme, I referre the matter vnto all them
whiche are of a ryght iudgement in phisicke. Thys small
booke of myne I dedicate vnto your grace, signifying thereby,
onely what mynde I beare vnto your grace, desirynge

you to take thys in good worth tyll that

I maye haue leasure and occasion to

wryte some greater & more wor-

thy worke to your highnesse,

who almighty God long

continue in all vertue

and honoure to

his pleasure

Amen.

From your graces house at Syon

Anno Dom. MCCCCxliij

Martij. xv.

¹ *Abies.*



Bies is called in greke Elate, in english a firre tree, in duche, Ein dannen, in french Sapin, it groweth in the alpes naturally and in certeyne gardines plited and set by mannes hande boeth in Englande and in Germanie.

Abrotonum.

Abrotona is called in greke, Abrotonon, in english Sothernwood, in duche Afrush, in frenche Aroune. There are two kyndes of Sothernwood, the male and the female. The male groweth plentifully in gardines in Englande, but the female dyd I neuer see growing in Englande, it is founde in Italy in plentie inough. Sothernwood is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Absinthium.

Absinthium is called in greke, Apsinthion, in english wormwood, in Duche wermout, in french, Absince or Aluynie. There are three kyndes of wormwood, beside the commune wormwood, wormwood pontike, called in latin Absinthium ponticum, in english maye be also called wormwood gentle, it is called of Mesue and of the Potecaries of Germany Absinthium romanum the Coloners call it graue crut, the Freses call it wyld rosmary. The beste kynde of this wormwode gentle or pontike that I haue sene came from Rome, an other kynde of the same is to be had in Anwerp and thorowe al Germany in plentie. The seconde kynde is called in latin Absinthium marianum and Scryphum, it groweth comonly in ditches whereinto, the salte water vseth at certeyne tymes to come, it is plentifulous in Northumberland by holy Ilande, and in Northfolke beside Lin, at Barrowe in Brabant, and at Norden in est freslande. Some take this herbe agaynst the trueth for pontike wormwood. The thirde kynde is called in latin Absinthium santonium, I neuer se the

¹ A liij.

² A liij, back.

herbe but ones, it may be called in englishe frenche wormwood. Oure commune wormwood is called in latin *Alsinthium rusticum*. And here is to be marked that they are farr deceived that use this for pōlke wormwood. I report me to Galeme (xi Methodi modesti) whether it be so or no. Pontike wormwood, is hote in the fyrste degree and dry in the thirde. Sea wormwood is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrste, frenche wormwood is weaker then Sea wormwood is.

Acanthium.

Acanthium is called in greke *Acanthion*, it is named of some herbaries *cardus asinus*. I have not hearde the name of it in englishe, but I thynke it maye be called in englishe osethiste, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes, or gum thistle, or cotton thistle, because it is gummy and the leaues haue in the a thynges lyke cotton, which appeareth when they are brokē. It groweth in gardines in Bonony, I haue also sene it in England in garlines, but neuer a brode. The herbe is of an hote & a subtile nature.

Acanthus.

Acanthus is called in greke *Acantha*, in englishe *Branke yrsin*, in dutche *walsh beutenklaw*, in frenche *branke yrsin*, *branca yrsina* groweth in many places of Englande in gardines and in the greatest plentie that I euer sawe it, I did see it in my Lorde Protector's graces gardine at Syon, some erre sore whiche abuse for this herbe benefote. The rote of brakenursine drieth and cutteth humours lyghtly, and is of subtile partes, the leaues haue power metely to dryue humours to their places.

Aconitum.

There are .ij. kinds of the herbe called *Aconitum*, the one kynde is called *Pardianthes*, whiche we may call in englishe *Libarthayne* or one berry. It is much in Northumberland in a woulde besyde Morpeth called *Cottingwood*. It hath foure leaues lyke vnto great plantaine, & in the ouermost top a little blacke berry

¹ A v.

² A v, back.

lyke a blacke morbery, but blacker & greater. The other kynde is called Lycotomum, & in englishe it maye be called wolfe bayne. But this kynde is deuicid into two other kyndes, of whiche I neuer sawe any kynde in Englande, the one hath leaues lyke crowfoote, and bleweflores lyke hodes, and it is called muench kappen in duche, and it maye be called in englishe mokes coole or bleweflores. The other kinde hath leaues lyke a playne tree or like Palma christi & yeloweflores, thys maye be called in Englishe yelowefloresbayne. I haue sene the former kind in great plentie vpon the alpes betwene Clauena & Spelunca, and in manye gardines in Brabant, the latter kynde dyd I neuer se but in gardines.

Acorus.

Acorus groweth not in England, wherefore they are farr deceyued that vse the yeloweflores, whiche some call gladen, for Acorus, for Acorus is hote, bytinge and opening, but gladen is colde, vsuauery and astringent. I thynke that the great Galanga is the true Acorus. If they haue not it they maye vse Calamus aromaticus, or Asarabacca for Acorus. Acorus is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Adiantum.

Adiantum is called in greke Adianton, in duche iunkfrawen hare, of the herbaries Capillus veneris & groweth not in england for it that is takē here for Adiantum is trichomanes in Dioscorides. Howe be it ye may vse trichomanes for Adiantum, for they are of lyke virtue. Adiantum groweth in Italy in welles, and in the alpes in watery or drepyng rockes, and especially wheras the first water begynneth to stande, if that a rocke lyke a browe, hange ouer the wel or water, it may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colöder maidens heir. Venus heir is in a meane tempre betwene hote & colde.

Agaricus.

Agaricus is called in greke agaricos, in english agarike, in duche dauneshawm. Agarike groweth not in Englad, but in the alpes

1 A vj.

which deuide Germany and France fro Italy. Agarike is hote & dryeth awaye and breaketh in smal pteces, humours.

¹ *Albucum.*

Albucum is called also Hasanta regia, and in greke asphodelos, asphodilius groweth not in Englande. It groweth in gardenes in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte aloofell, or dutche daffodil, this that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus mentioned in plinie, it dryeth away humours and sendeth them abroad.

Alcea.

Alcea is called in greke alcea, Dutche signaswarte, of the Herbaries Herba hungarica, in frenche gunnare, it hath no name in englishe that I knowe, it maye be named Verten mallowe, or cut mallowe. It groweth plentifully in Germanie at Bon by the Rhene side.

Allium.

Allium is called in greke scorodo, in Englishe garlike, in dutche knobloch, in french anlonax, it is deuided into three kyndes, the first kynde is the comon garlike, the seconde kynde is called allium angustum in latin, and ophioscorodo in greke, in englishe crowe garlike, or wyle garlike. The third kinde is called in latin Allium vrsinum, and in english Ramey, or bucrames or rāmes. The first kynde groweth in gardenes only. The seconde kynde groweth in the feldes. The .iij. kind groweth also in gardenes. Garlyke is hote & dry in the fourth degree.

Alnus.

Alnus is called in greke Clethra, in Englishe an alder tree or an alter tree, in dutche erlbaum, it groweth by water sydes and in marish mīdowes.

Aloe.

Aloe is so called in greke, latin & english, It groweth not in Englande but by the sea side & in Ilande. I haue seene it in

¹ A. vj. back.

² A. vij.

gardines in Italy, but it dureth not in gardines above three yeres. Aloe is after Paulus hote in the first degree and dry in the third. Mesue sayeth that it is hote in the seconde and dry in the thirde, but thys is so to be understande that it is very hote in the first degree and meanly hot in the seconde.

Alsine.

Alsine is called in englishe chike weede, in dach vogell craute, in french maumon, of the herbaries Morsus galline, it is moyste and colde, it groweth on olds houses and in all places all most in summer.

Altercum.

Altercum, sine Apollinaris is named in greke hyosciamos, in englishe Henbane, in dach bylet craute, in frēch Alahabane, of the Potteurtes Jusquianus. It is colde in the thirde degree.

Althea.

Althea called also Hibiscus, and Euisus, is named in grecke althaita, in Englishe marish mallowe or water mallowe, in dach ibish, it groweth in watery places, some take not as they should do holyoke for althea, Mershe mallowe.

Alysson Plinii.

Alysson Plinii is a rare herbe whiche I coulde neuer see but once in Englande and that was a lile from Syon. It had leaues lyke madder and purple floures, it maye be named in Englishe purple goosgrafe.²

Amarantus.

There are two kindes of Amarantus, the one kynde is called in grecke of Discorides Helichryson, and thys kynde is founde in Italy. The other kynde is called here in Englande of some purple velvet floure, of other flouremore.

¹ A vij, back.

² [This should be goosgrace.]

Amygdala.

Anygala is called in greke anygale, in englishe an almon tree, in dutche en mandel baum, in frenche amander, it groweth in Italy and in high Germany in the fieldes, but in England, only in gardenes. Almondes haue a temperate heate.

Ani.

Ani is called in englishe any, of the poetarics ammeos, it groweth not in Englande, it groweth in many gardenes in Italy and in Germany. It is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Anonum.

Anonum were Rosa hieracantis if it sauoured well, but for lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be anonitis.

Anagallis.

Anagallis, siue Corchorus, is called in englishe pympernel, in dutche gauchbeyl, in french morgelina, it groweth commonly amonge the corne. The male hath a crimson floure, & the female hath a blew floure. They are sometyng hote and dry.

Anagyris.

Anagyris groweth not in Englande, it hath seede lyke a beane and I haue sene it in Bonony, it maye be called synkyngs trifoly in englishe, or beane tree. It is hote of complexion.

Anchusa.

Anchusa groweth in sady groundes and somtyme amonge the corne wyth a red rose and leaues like Buglos, it is called in french orchane, it may be named in englishe wilde Buglos or orchant, as the french men do. The herbe is colde and dry.

Androsamon.

² Androsamon is the herbe (as I dooe gesse) whiche we call

¹ A vilij.

² A vilij. back.

toisan, and the Poticaries falsly cal Agnus castus, it groweth in gardines in Englande and no where elles that I haue sene, it drieth by his natural power.

Anemone.

Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany, I haue not sene it in Englande, it is called of the comō herbaries Herba vèti, it may be called in english rose perseley.

Anethum.

Anethum is called in grecke anethon, in englishe and duche, dill, in french anet, anet is hote far in the seconde degree and is duller in drines in the same degree, Anethum is wronge englished, of some, anise.

Anisum.

Anisum is called in greke anison, in Englishe anise, the anise whiche we vse nowe adayer is not so hote as Galen sayeth that his anise is, for he sayeth that anise is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Anonis.

Anonis called also Ononis is called of the herbaries Resta bouis, Remora aratri and acutella, and in duche hawhekel & stalcrante, and in frenche Bugraues, in Cambraye Shyre a whyne, it groweth in many¹ places aboute cambraye. The roote of thys herbe is of an hote nature.

Aparine.

Aparine siue Philanthropos, siue Omphacocarpos is called in english goosgrasse or Gooschareth, in Duche Kiebkraute, in frenche Grateron, the herbe scoureth away and dryeth.

Anthemus.²

Anthemus² siue Chamaemelō is called in englishe Cammonyle, in duch camillen, in frenche camomille, Camomilla is desided into

¹ B. L.

² [This should be *Anthemis*.]

three kyndes, the firste kynde is called leucanthemū because it hath a whyte flour, and of the commune herbaries Camomilla romana, and in englyshe camomyle, thys herbe groweth on Rychnand grene, and in Hundesley heath in great penite. The second is called in greke chrysanthemū because it hath a golden flour. I founde it once in a corne fildie betwene Bayle and Surke, and have neuer sene it any where els in all my yfe, it maye be called in englyshe yelowē camomyle. The thirde kynde is named in greke Eranthemū because it groweth in the sprynge of the yere. I have sene it in Englande but very rare, some call it american rubrum, and they call it in Englyshe red matthes, alij, red mayde weed, alij, ¹purple camomyle. Camomyle is hote and drye in the fyrste degree.

Anthrion.

Anthrion is of two sortes, the one is described of Plinie wyth leaues lyke flax, and the other is described of Dioscorides wyth the leaues of pimpernel, Pinies anthrion groweth in many places of Germany in the corne fildes, and it maye be called in englyshe calfe snoute. The other kynde haue I in my gardine whose seede came fro Italy, it maye be called brode calfe snoute.

Apios.

Apios is called also Ischas, chamelanos, and carica, it is called in englyshe an eruite or an earth nute, it groweth plentifullye in Northumberland, beside norpeth & in Germany betwene Redesyrke & Colo.

Apustrium.

Apustria sine Citrugo, is named in greke Melissophylon, ant Meliphillo, in english Baume, in diuche Meleson oder Hertes kraut and Confil, in frenche Melesse. The Baume that we haue in Englande here is not the ryghte Melissophylon, but it groweth in Germany in many gardines, and hath a greete deell better smell then thys comon Melissa hath, it maye be called in englyshe Baum

¹ B. i. back.

gentle, Baume is hote in the 1^{seconde} degree, but it dryeth not so muche.

Apium.

Apium is named Selinō, in english Perseley, in duche Peterlinge either Petersely, in french Persil. It is hote in the second degree and dry in the midst of the thyride. Some vse for it with an errour Paludapio, that is Snallage for apio. Perseley groweth no where that I knowe, but only in gardines.

Aristolochia.

Aristolochia is of three sortes. The fyrst is called in latin aristolochia rotunda, and it may be named in englishe round Otter Luc² or astrolochia or round hertworte. Some abuse for this herbe, Holwort, whiche is in Pleni Capnos phragmites. But their error is easily perceyved by the readyge of the discription of Dioscorides. Thys kind groweth not in Englande, but in Italy and in Fraunce plentifulously. The second is called Aristolochia longa, and it groweth very litle in Englande that I haue sene, but about Bon in Germany it groweth in many hedges by the vineyardes, but there it bringeth furth no fruite, but besyde Lake decombe, it bringeth furth fruite lyke blacke pearres and seede lyke menmes herbes, thys kynde may be called in englishe longe Hertworth or longe Astolochia. The third kinde is call'd Clematites & it may be called in english small Hertworte, it groweth in high Almayn, in Basile. Herteworte is hote and drye about the thirde degree.

Armoracia.

Armoracia is named in greke Raphanis it groweth not in Eng-land that I wotte of, but it groweth in Italy and it is called Lar-moracia, it myght be called in englishe if we had it, wyld Radish, it is hote of complexion.

Arum.

Arum is called in greke aron, in english Cuckoopintell, Wake
¹ B ij. ² Osterheul. ³ B ij. back.

Robin, or Rampe, in duche Flaſſen bynde, in frenche, Viduaen,¹ the Poicarie callith it Pes vituli, Serpentina minor, Laph minus groweth in every hedge almost in Englande aboute townes in the spring of the yere. Some wyte that it is but hore & drie in the fyrst degree, howe be it our aron is hore in the thirde degree.

Arbutus.

Arbutus groweth in Italy, but hath leanes like Quicketree, a fruite lyke a strawberry, wherefore it may be called in english strawberry tree, or an arbute tree.

Artemisia.

Artemisia otherwyse called Parthenis, is commonly called in english mugworthe, and in duche Bilisse, it is not the very same that Dioscorides describeth. I saw the right Mugwort in an Ilande beside Venice, and it may be called in english little Mugwort. Artemisia is of three sortes, the fyrst is the herbe that I cal sea Mugworthe, the seconde kynde after Fuchsius, is Feuerfew, and the thyrde kynde Tansey. Thys brode and comon kynde maye be vsed for the ryght yll we maye get better. Mugworthe heareth in the seconde degree, and dryeth either vehemently in the ende of the fyrst degree, or els lyghtly in the begynnyng of the seconde.

Arundo.

Arundo is called in greke Calamos, in english a reed, in duche Ein rot oder ried, in frenche mug² roseau, it groweth in water sydes, & in fennes, & such other watery places.

Asarum.

Asarum is named in greke asaron, in english azarabacca or Folioſote, in duche Haselwort, in frenche Caharet, it is hore and dry in the third degree. It groweth in Germany wylde vnder Hasell trees, wherupon it hath the name. It groweth in Englande onely in gardines that I wotte of.

¹ [Vit. da chien.]

² B. lif.

³ [eng.]

Ascyron.

Ascyron is not very comon in England, howe be it I sawe it thys last yere in Syon park, it hath a foursquared stalke, & is like saynte Johans grasse, but it is greater and not wyth suche holes as are in saynte Johans grasse, wherefore it maye be called in english square saint Johans grasse or great saynt Johans grasse.

Asclepias.

Asclepias is called of the Herbaries Himmidaria, of the duche men Schwalben⁴wirt and of some poticaries Vincetoxicum. It groweth in Germany in highe mountaynes, and in stony grounde amonge bushes. I haue not sene it in England, it maye be called in english Swallowurt.

Asparagus.

Asparagus is of .ij. kyndes, the one kinde is called in latin asparagus altilis, or asparagus alone, of the poticaries sparagus, in Englishe Sperage, in Duche Spargen, in french Esperage, it groweth very plentifully in the Ilandes of east Friesland, but in Englande it groweth no where els that I knowe, but in gardines. The other is named in latin Corrada or asparagus sylvestris I neuer sawe thys kynde but onely in Italy in the mounte apenine, it maye be called in english prickly Sperage, because it is all full of pryckes.

Asplenium.

Asplenium or asplenium named in greke ^aasplenon, or Scolopendron, in duche Steinfene, is called of the poticaries Citterache. It maye be called in english Citterach, or Scaleferne, or Fingerferne. Thys herbe groweth communely in grete rockes and in moyste walles, it is very muche in highe Germany besyde Emblis bath, and besyde S. Goweris. I heare say that it is also plentiful in the west country here in Englad.

Astragalus.

Astragalus is called in lowe duche lande Erde nut, & in Berg-

¹ B ij, back.

² wurt.

³ B iiij.

G

lande Erdickin, it may be called in english peasetthunt. It groweth in the mountaynes of Germany, and hath leaues and stalkes lyke a pease, blacke hille rotes with knoppes lyke acornes, Fuchsius toke this herbe to be apios, but the description agreeth not. Astragalus hath a nature to drye, I haue sene this herbe of late in Coome parke more astringet the it of Germanie.

Atractilis altera.

Atractilis altera, named of the porticaries Cardio benedictus, and so is it also named in English, it groweth no where in Englande that I knowe, but in gardenes. It dryeth humours by nature.

Atriplex.

Atriplex called in greke atraphaxis, or ¹Chrysolachnō, in english Oreech or Oreeg, in Duchie Milken, in French the arroches, is moyste in the seconde degree and colde in the fyrste, it groweth in gardenes & in some Cornefeldes.

Avena.

Avena named in greke Bromos, in english Ores or hauey, in duche Haber or hauey, in french auoine, is something of a colde nature and a stoppyng.

Bacchar.

Bacchar or Baccharis is the herbe (as I thynke) that we cal in english Sage of Hierusalem, but I wyll determine nolyng in this matter ty I haue sene further. Let lerned men examine and iudge.

Balanus myrpesia.

Balanus myrpesia, is called of the Porticaries Ben, and so maye it be also named in english, it scoureth and cutteth wyth a certeyne astriction. It groweth not in Europa that I haue hearde tel of.

Ballote.

Ballote named of some murrubastrum or murrubium nigrum is ¹ B. 183, back.

named in english stynking Horehound or blacke Horehound in
duche stynkend andorne, in frenche: marrubin more, it groweth in
hedges communely in every cuntry.

¹ *Barba Hirci.*

Barba Hirci named in greeke Tragopogon or Come, groweth in
the fieldes aboute London plentifully, and it groweth muche in
the middowes of Colon and in many places in duch land. The
duch herbe hath some bitterness in the roote & a whyte seede, but
oures is swete and hath blacke seede, therefore oures is the better
herbe. It maye be called in english gotes bearde.

Bellis.

Bellis or Bellius named in English a Dastie, is called of the
Herbaries Cōsolida minor, in duch Massible and Cleyen Iaitfossen,
in french Margarites or Petit consyre. Dasties growe in al grene
places in greate plentie.

Beta.

Beta named in greeke Scutlon & Tentlon, is called in English
a Bete, in Duch Mangolt, in frenche Porree, ou Jotte. It is called
of Plenie² and Theophrastus, Sicula. Bete growe in England, as
farre as I knowe in gardines only.

Betonica.

Betonica called in Greeke Cestron or Psychotrophus, is named
in english Betony or Beton, in duche Betonien, in frenche Betoine,
it groweth muche in woddess and ²wylde forestes. Betony is hote
and drye.

Betonica Pauli agriode.

Betonica Pauli, is a litle herbe growing not higher than Peni
ryal wyth leaues also lyke Peni ryal wyth seedes in coddles lyke
Bursa pastoris, it groweth plentifully in Germany about Bon, and
in Englande in a parke besyde London, it maye be called in
english Pauls Betony or woddle Peni ryal.

¹ B v.

² Plinie.

³ B v, back.

Betula.

Betula or as some wryte it, *betula*, is called in greeke *Semula*, in english a birch tree or a luirke tree, in dutche *ein birck baum*, in frenche *bouleau ou beula*. It groweth in woodles and forestes.

Bitum.

Bitum is named in greeke *bitio* or *bielō* in dutch *maier*, in frenche *doublet*. I neuer saw it in England but in my lordes gardine, and there it was unknowne. It may be named a *biere*. *Biere* after *Galeme* is colde & moyste in the seconde degree.

Botrys.

Botrys is called in english *Oke of Hierusalem*, in dutche *trauben kraute*, in frenche *pissen* as some teache. It groweth in gardines muche in Englande.

Brassica.

Brassica is named in greeke *krambe*, in ¹english *colewurt*, *cole* or *keele*, in dutche *kol*, in frenche *chaulx*, in the *Yoticaries latin caulis*.

Brassica marina.

Brassica marina is called in greeke *krambe thalassa*, in dutche *meer kole*, in frenche *soldana*. I haue not seene it in England, but I thinke that it groweth plentifully in Englande. It may be called in english *seefolote*, it groweth plentifully in east Frestlande, about the bankes of ditches, wherinto the salt water cometh at euery springe tyde, it groweth also much in middowes by the sea syde, whiche are somtyme overflowed with the salte water.

Brassica sylvestris.

Brassica sylvestris groweth in Douer cliffes where as I haue only seene it in al my lyfe. It may be named in english *sea cole*.

¹ B. 91.

Bryon thalassum.

Bryon thalassio, named in latin Muscus marinus is of two sortes, the one is described of Dioscorides to be very small after the manner of heires, thys kynde is of two sortes. The one kynde is called Vinea marina, & it may be called in english sea mosse, it groweth aboute stones and shelles in the sea. An other of the same kynde is called of certeyne Herbaries Corallina. Both these haue very smal bratches, the first like wod, the other lyke stone. The other kynde is described of Plinie & Theophrastus to haue leaues lyke lettices, and thys kynde is called in english slauke. It groweth in the sea about shelles and stones also. It coleth and dryeth.

Bryonia.

Bryonia called in greeke Ampelos leuce in english bryonie or wyldie Neppie, in duch wyldie Kurksz or teufels Kirs, it is named in frenche Conleurse and de fen^a arlant. It groweth in many places of Englande in hedges. It scoureth away and dryeth vp.

Buglossum.

Buglossum called of the Potircaus borago, is called in english borage, in duche borretsch, in french borache, borage is moyst and warme. I heare saye that there is a better kynde of Buglosse founde of late in Spayne, but I haue not seene that kynde as yet. The commune buglosse that we vse, is not cirsion, as afterwards I shal declare but a certeyne kynde of ryght buglosse.

Bulbine.

Bulbine called in Duche hundes vlich maye be called in english dogges Leike, it groweth much about Bon in Germany. It hath a rounde roote and a yelow flower.

Bunium.

Bunium is a rare herbe in Englande, to me at the least, for I

¹ B vj, back.² [ca.]³ B vj.

could neuer fynde it here, but Lucas the reader of Dioscorides in Bonony shewed it me. It may be called in englishe square persey. Bunium is hore of complexion.

Buthanus.

Buthanus is lyke Chysanthemon, but the floure is a greete deeke greater. I have scene it in Italy and in high Germany, but no where in Englande. It may be called in englishe Oxeye.

Buxus.

Buxus named in greeke Pyxos is called in englishe box, in dutch buckschaume, and in frenche boys.

Calamintha.

Calamintha is of three kyndes, the firste kynde is lyke white Meriorem and it groweth muche aboute Syon in Englande, and by Bon in Germany. It maye be called in englishe bush calamin, because it groweth euer amonge the bushes, or hore calamynt. The seconde kynde groweth muche in the corne, and therefore it is called in dutch cornemynt. It is also called in english cornemint and calamynt. The thyrde kynde is called in latin Nepeta, in englishe Nepe, in Duche ¹Katzenkraute oder Katzenminz, in frenche herbe Auchat.² Calamynt is hore and dry in the third degre.

Callia.

Callia is called of the Herbaries calendula, in englishe a Mary-golde, in Duche Kingelouwen, in frenche Soulsie.

Canabis.

Canabis is called in Englishe Hemp, in dutche Hanffe in french chanure.

Cantabrica.

Cantabrica of Plenie is called in english wyde Gelowor or gele-
¹ B vyb, back.
² [herbe au chat.]

floure, in dach wylder neglebloum, in frenche Amoris. Some cal the same herbe Garyophyllatū siluestre.

Capnos.

Capnos called in latin Funaria, and in englishe Funitarie, in duche Kernell oder Erdrauch, in frenche funiterre, it groweth amonge the corne, and it hath a sharp and a bytter qualite.

Capnos phragmites.

Capnos prior Plinii, or Capnos phragmites in Theophrastus, is called in duche, Holewurt, and falsly of the commune sorte Aristolochia rotunda. It groweth plentifully in Germany aboute Bon in the hedges, it may be called in englishe Holewurt.

Capparis.

¹ Capparis or Inturis is called in english Capers, in duche Kappers, in frenche Capres. Capers is hote in the seconde degree, and dry in the thirde after Auerois.

Carduus.

Carduus called in latin Scolimus after Galene, Aetius & Paulus is a sundry herbe fro Cinara. But other authours make only thys difference that Carduus shoulde be wylde Archichoke and Cinara shoulde be the garden Archichoke.

Carium.

Carium called also Carium, and in greeke Karos, is called in englishe Caruwayes, in high duche Weisz kymmer, in lowe duche Hoffe cumyn, in frenche Carui, the poticaries cal it also Carui, it is almoste hote and dry in the thyrd degree.

Carex.

Carex is called in englishe a Sege, it groweth in fennes and in

¹ B viij.

watery places, it is called in Northumberland Sheeuegrasse because it catcheth menes blades that touche it.

Cassula.

Cassula called in greke Cassius, is named in english Doder, in duche Filiz kran, Doder, and wrong, in french Coute de line, the Potieries call it Cascian and Poligram lini. Some abuse this herbe when it groweth aboute smal grasse, or Tyne, or Sauery for Epithymo of the olde writers. Howe be it they are deceyved. For the Doder that groweth about Tyne is only Epithymum Meseus, and not Galeni and Dioscoridis. Doder groweth aboute Flax, Taree, Nettels, Tyne, Sauery, Hoppes, and many other such lyke, it is much more pléuous in Germany the it is in Englade.

Castanea.

Castanea called Castanos in greke, and of some Doshalanos,² is named in englishe a Chesnut tree, in duche en Kesten baum, in frenche Castaigney.

Celtis.

Celtis named in greke Lotos is called in frenchie as Gesnere sayeth, Algster or Ledomier, but how that it is called in English and in duche I cā not tel, for I neuer sawe it neither in Germany nor in Englade, but I haue seene it in Italy, it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therefore it may be called in englishe Nettel³ tree or Lote tree.

Centaurium.

Centaurium is of two sortes, the one is called centaurium magnum and it is called of the Potieries Raponicum, and in English Rapontike. It groweth onely in gardines, I neuer sawe it sayng only in Italy⁴ and Germany. The seconde kynde is called in latin Centaurium minus, in englishe Cétorie, in Duche Tusent gulden, in frenche Fiel de terre. Cétorie scoureth away & dryeth vp.

¹ B vly, back.

² Doshalanos.

³ [Nettel.]

⁴ C. l.

Centunculus.

Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalon is named in duche Kurkraut and in englishe in some places Cartaphilago. Howe be it that is an other herbe as afterwarde I shal declare. It maye be called in englishe Chafwesde, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede.

Cepe.

Cepe or Cepa called in greke Crommyon is of diuerse sortes, the first kynde is called in latin Cepa ascalonia, in greke Crommyon askalonion, and in english a Scallion. The seconde is called Cromyon Schiston, in englishe in some place Hole leke, it were better to call it Wymeryon, because it hath blades as Onions and not like lockes and endureth all the wynter. The Duche cal thys Onyon Seer or Suer. I see it no where elles but in gardenes, Onyons are hote in the fourth degree.

Cepaea.

Cepaea is diuersly described of Dioscorides & Plini, Cepaea that Dioscorides describeth as I iudge is the herbe whiche is called in englishe Brooklen, and in Duche Rauchbung. It groweth in water sydes, and by brookes, & sprynges. Cepaea Plinij groweth by the sea syde, and because it is very lyke Purcellayne, it maye be called in englishe sea Purcellayne.

Chamaecyparissus.

Chamaecyparissus is supposed of some men to be the herbe that we cal Lauander cotton, whose opinion as I do not vtterly reiect, yet I founde an herbe in the mountaynes aboute Bon, which being in al poyntes much more lyke a Cypres tree, then Lauander cotton is, me thynke is rather Chamaecyparissus then it is, it may be called in englishe heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwarte Cypres.

³ C. l. back.

Chamedrys.

Chamedrys called in latin Trissago, in english Germander or english Triacle, in duche Gamanderlin, in frenche Gelmandre. It is called of the Potearies Chamedrys. Germander groweth in the rocks of Germany ouer agaynst Byng besyde Creffelde. In England I sawe it no where sayyng onely in garthies. It is hote & drye in the thyrd degree.

Chamelauc.

¹Chamelauce named in latine Populago, Farfagium and Ferrand is called in Northberlande a Lucken gollande. It groweth in watery midlowes with a leafe like a water Rose, wherefore it may be called also Petite nuncdar.²

Champeuce.

Champeuce is a very rare herbe, whiche I neuer sawe growyng, sayyng onely in the alpes, it boweth lyke the eare of rye, wherefore it may be called in english Alpeare or Petite Lanix.

Champhrys.

Champhrys called in latin Ainga, and of the Potearies Iua muscata, is called in duche Ye ienger, and in frenche Iue muscate and it maye be called in english Grounde pyne. It groweth muche in the mount Appennine besyde Bonony and aboute Bon in Germany. I haue not seene it in Englande. It is drye in the thyrd degree and hote in the seconde.

Chondrilla.

Chondrilla is not in Englande that I haue seene, it is muche in highe Germany and because it hath leaues lyke Succory, and stalkes lyke Ryssties, it maye be named in english Ryshe Succory or gum Succory because it hath a clammy humour in it.

¹ C. B.² [Nemdar.]

¹ *Cicerbita*.

Cicerbita is named in grecke Sogchos,² in english a Sowthistle, in duche Saenkeol³ or gensz distel, in frenche Lattero, it groweth comūne inough in al countreys. The nature of the herbe is to coole.

Cicer.

Cicer is called in grecke Erebinthos, in duche Kicherus, kicherles, and Zisserne, in frenche Cich ou Pois ciches. Cicer is much in Italy and in Germany. I haue sene them but seldom in Englande. Cicer may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge.

Cicercula.

Cicercula named in grecke Lathyros, groweth in Germany in greate plentie about Bon, the puls maye be called in English cichlynge, or litle or Petite ciche.

Cicera.

Cicera & cicercula diffire by these markes. Cicercula hath white seede and ful of squares, and Cicera hath blacke seedes. Cicera maye be called in english blacke cichlynge.

Cicuta.

Cicuta is called in grecke Concion, in english Hemlocke or Hemlocke, in duche Shierlynge, in french Cigue or secu. The leaues of oure Hemlocke are not so smal as ⁴Dioscorides requireth in his cicuta. Helocke is colde in the extremitie, that is in the fourth degree.

Cingulum.

Cingulum is named in grecke Zoster, it groweth in the sea, & is like a gyrdel, wherefore it maye be named in english, fysshers gyrdle or sea gyrdel, or sea belte. I haue sene it in east Freslande by the sea tyde.

¹ C ij, back.² [Sorghos.]³ Haenkeol.⁴ C ij.

Cirsium.

Crisium named in grecke Crisum hath ben supposed of many to be oure Buggoss, but they are decayed. I thynke that oure Langlebe should be the ryghte Crisum, if it had purple floures, as it hath yelow. Howbeit I thynke that it is the right Crisum, for the colour of the herbe is diuerse in diuerse places.

Cisthus.

Cistus groweth plentifully in Italy and one kinde of *cistus* groweth in my lordes garden in Spyn. *Cistus* is called of some Heracleas *Kosa* lomas and *rosago*. It that groweth in Italy, which I sawe in Ferrara, hath shorter leaves, then this *cistus* that groweth in Spyn. *Cistus* may be named in english *castage* or *hushage*, for the lyknes that it hath with sage. *Cistus* bindeth and dryeth.

² *Cistus ladanifera*.

Cistus ladanifer hath larger and smaller leaves, then hath the *cistus*; it groweth muche in Spayne and also in Italy, whereas I haue scene it, it may be named in England, London² or Lalon-shrub. It is almost hote in the seconde degree and bindeth somewhat.

Clematis daphnoides.

Clematis daphnoides is called of the latin writers *Vinca peruviana*, and in english *Perewinkle*, in *duche ingrica*, and in *frenche peruvica*.

Clematis altera.

Clematis altema is not wythwynde, as Ruellius gessed, but an other herbe far vnylike, which I sawe once in Ferraia, it hath sharper & longer leaues the peruinca hath. It may be named in english the bush Perewinde.

Clinopodium.

Clinopodium groweth plentifully about Bon by the Rhine¹

1 Moor.

2 C iiij, back.

3 Laudan.

Rhine.

syde. I heare saye that it groweth also about Oxford. It may be called in english horse Tyme, because it is like greate Tyme, it is hote and dry in the thyrdie degree.

Clymenum.

Clymenum semeth not to be al one herbe in Plinie & Dioscorides, clymenum of Di'oscorides, is water Betonie as I suppose called of some Herbaries Scrofularia maior. Clymenos of Plinie semeth to ibe² an herbe called in duche aboute Colon, saynte Iohns kraute, it groweth in wodes aboute hedges, and the other kynde groweth euer in water sydes.

Cuculus.

Cuculus or cuicus is called in grecke cucucos,³ in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron, in duche wyldie saffron, in frenche saffran bastarde, it is hote in the thyrdie degree. It is muche in highe Germany sowen in fieldes, as saffron is set here. The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus.

Cholchicum.

Cholchicum is abused of some Poticaries for Hermodactylus. Cholchicum hath leaues and seedes in sommer, and flowres lyke saffron flowres aboute Mibelmesse. It is muche in Germany about Bon in moyst middowes and in woddess. It maye be called in english⁴, wyldie saffron.

Colocasia.

Colocasia called in grecke Cyamos aegyptios and in latin Faba, also Egyptia, it may be called in english a Bene of Egypt. I haue seene the right colocasia in Italy, and a kynde of the same in Germany.

Colutea.

Colutea as Ruellius iudgeth is the tree, which is called of the Poticaries Sene, and in english Sene. I haue seene it a litle from Bonony in the mount Appennine.

¹ C liij.

² [he.]

³ [cucos.]

⁴ C liij, back.

Coniza.

Coniza is of two sortes, the greater and the lesse. I have sene both the kynedes in Italy betwene Crenoma and Ferrara by the Padus banke, the lesse groweth muche in Germany by the Rhene, they are both hote and dry in the thyrde degree. Coniza maye be called in englishe Flebayne.

Consiligo.

Consiligo whercof is made mention is Columella and Plenie, is the herbe whiche is called in english Beartot, in duche Christwartz, in frenche Patc delyon.

Convolulus.

Convolulus is called in greke Helixine Cissampelos, it is the herbe which is called of the herbaries Volubilis, in english wythwynde or byndeweede, in duche Winden, in french Lizey, lizeron, or campanet. Convolulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and bushes.

Corindrum.

Corindra or Coriani is called in greke Corio & corianon in englishe Colider or coriander, in duche koriander, & in french coriande. It is hote in the first degree after Auerhois, I thinke that he meaneth of the seede.

Cornus.

Cornus is called in greke crania, in duche thierlinbaum, in fisch Cornier or corner, the male of this kynde haue I sene often in Germany, but neuer yet in Englande. It maye be called in englishe longe chery tree. The female is pletious in Englande & the buchers make prickes of it, some cal it Gadirse or dog tree, howe be it there is an other tree that they cal dogrise also.

Coronopus.

Coronopus named in greke coronopous is called in Cambrysse,

herbe lue, and it myghte also wel be named crowfote weybreade, it groweth muche aboute Shene aboute London, it loucht wel to growe by the sea bankes also.

Corylus.

Corylus called in greeke *Carya* *Pouke*, is called in englishe an Hasyle tree, in duche *Ein haselstaid*, in french *coulde*. The fruite of thys is called in latin, *Auellana*.

Crataegonum.

Cataegonā siue *crataegonum*, is the herbe which the herbaries name *Pasciarum*, englishe men cal *Arsmette*, duche men *Hochkraut*, and frenche men *Rassel* and *cutage*, it groweth in watery & moyst places.

Crithmus.

Crithmus named also *crithamus* & *Batis* is called in englishe *Sampere*, it is named of some Herbaries *creta marina*, it groweth much in rockes & cliffes beside Douer.

Crocus.

Crocus is named in greeke *Crokos*, in englishe *Saffron* or *safforne*, in duche, *Saffran*, in frenche *Safrone*, it is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrst.

Cucumis.

Cucumis is called in greeke *Sicyos* or *Sicy*, in english a cucumer, in duche *Cucumren*, in french a *cöomibre*. It is in a maner colde and moyst in the seconde degree.

Cucumis sylvestris.

Cucumis sylvestris called in greeke *Sicyos agrios*, & of other *cucumis anguinus*, of the comō Herbaries *Asininus*, groweth plētuously aboute Bonony in Italy, & in some gardines in Eng.

¹ C v, back.

lande. It maye be called in englishe wyld cucumer or leaping cucumer. It is hote in the seconde degree.

Cucurbita.

Cucurbita is called in greke Colocynthe, in englishe a Gourde, in dutche Kurbez, in frenche Couge, a Gourde is colde and moyste in the seconde degree.

Cucurbita sylvestris.

Cucurbita sylvestris is called in greke Colocynthis, it is called in englishe, and of the apotecaries colocynthida. It groweth in certeyne gardines in Germany.

Cuminum.

Cuminum is called in greke Cuminum in englishe cummy, in dutche cummich or cumyn, in frenche cumyne. Cumine is hote in the thyrd degree, it groweth in Candy, I haue not sene it in Englande.

Cypressus.

Cypressus is named in greke Cyparissos, in englishe a cypresse tree. Cypressus growe in great plentie in my Lordes graces gardine at Syon.

Cyamus.

Cyamus is named in greke Cyamos, in english Blewbottel or a blewbaw, in dutch Blaw Cornblowme, in french Blaucole, or blaueit, the herbe groweth among the corne.

Cyclaminus.

Cyclaminus otherwyse called Ichthyoceron, Rapum terre, vmbilicus terre, panis porticus, is named in dutche end arsel,¹ scilbrot, in french payne de porceu, it groweth plentifully beynde Bonony in the mount Appennine, and in swechtyrlande be-side Wallense, I heare saye that it groweth also in the west country of Englande,

¹ C. vj.

² [pécl.]

³ C. vj. back.

but I haue not hearde yet the englishe name of it. Me thynke that it might wel be called in englishe Rape Violet because it hath a roote lyke a Rape & floores lyke a Violet or sow-brede. It is hote and dry in the begynnyng of the thyrd degree.

Cynaglossus.

Cynaglossus the second of Plenie, which he describeth to haue litle bures, is the comō cynaglossus, whiche the Poticaries vse, and is called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tonge. It groweth in sandy groundes and aboute cities & townes, I haue not sene that I wotte of yet cynaglossum Dioscoridis, whiche hath no stalke at all.

Cynorrhodus.

Cynorrhodus named of the latines Rosa canina, is called in englishe a swete brete or an Egentyne, in duche wyldt Rosen or Egenter, in frenche Rose sauage or egentier. It groweth in Germany muche in the fieldes and in gardines in Englande.

Cyperus.

Cyperus is called in latin Juncus angulosus, in englishe Gallaga, in duch wyldt Galgē, in frēch Souchet. The best & rightest Cyperus groweth in Rome in cer'teyne gardines. One kynde of it which we call Galangal groweth in many gardines in Englande. Cyperus Babilonicus is the commune Galanga solde in the Poticaries shoppes, after Ruellus and after the same, cyperus indicus is a roote called of the Poticaries curcuma. Cyperus is hote & dry.

Cytisus.

Cytisus groweth plennously in mount Appennine, I haue had it also growyng in my gardine in high Germany, I haue not sene it in Englande. Cytisus may be called in englishe trefolgy.

Daphnoides.

Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe

¹ C vij.

D

Lauriel, Lorel or Laury, groweth plentifully in hedges in England, and some abuse the seede of it for coccognitho.

Daucus.

There are many kyndes of Daucus after Dioscorides, three at the least, wherof I knowe none surely but one, whiche is called in latin *pastinaca sylvestris*, in english wild carot & in grecke *Staphilinos agrios*, for the other kindes ye may see caraway seede, or carot seede. Some learned me not without a cause hold that both the Saxifages, that is the english, and the Italian may be occupied for Dauco. *Daucus* is sharpe and heateth.

Dictamnus.

Dictamnus groweth in Caly and hath rounde thicke rough leaues, I haue not seene It growyng, but dry ofte. It may be had in Venice & at Anwerp. Some abuse for thys *Frachinella*? *Dictamnus* maye be named in english righte Dittany, for some cal *Lepidium* also Dittany.

Dipsacis.

Dipsacis called in latin *Lathrum Veneris*, is called in english wilde Tysel, in duche *Karten distel*, in french *Chardé a Carter*, it groweth by ditch sides & in watery groundes, it is dry in the second degree. The common Herbaies cal thys herbe *Virgani*? *pastoris*.

Draconulus.

Draconulus is named in grecke *Dracontia*, in english Dragon, in duche *grosse waterwurtz*, in french *Serpentaire*. The Poitaines cal it *Serpentaria maiorem*. It groweth onely in gardenes in Englande, it is sharper then Avon.

Dryopteris.

Dryopteris groweth in olde Okes and in olde walles with wail Saxifage & *Trichomanes* in Loui and Anwerp. Some abuse it

¹ C. vil, back.

² *Frachinella* [*Fraxinella*].

³ [*Virgani*].

for ryght Venus heir. I haue founde ¹it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in englishe petie Ferne, or okelene.

Ebulus.

Ebulus is called in greeke Chameacte, in english Walwurt or Danewurt, in dach Allich, ² in frenche Hieble, it groweth abrode in Cambraye fields in great plentie.

Elatine.

Elatine is lyke wythwynde, but it hath seedes and floures lyke Buckwheate, it groweth amonge the corne & in hedges, it maye be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne, it is colde in the roote.

Elioselinum.

Elioselinum is called in latin Paludapium of Gaza, it is called in englishe Snallage, it groweth in watery places and also in gardines. Some haue taken thys for Apio, but the error was not very greate because they are lyke in strength.

Ephemerum non lethale.

Ephemeru is called in dach meylumle, ³ in french Muguet. It groweth plentiously in Germany, but not in England that euer I coulde see, saynge in my Lordes gardine at Syon. The Poticaries in Germany do name it Lilium coballium, it maye be called in englishe May Lilies.

⁴ *Erica.*

Erica is called in greeke Ereice, it is named in english Heth hather, or ling, in dach Heyd, in french Bruyer, it groweth on frith ⁵ and wyld mores, some vse to make brusses of heath both in England and in Germany.

Eruca.

Eruca is named in greeke Ezomios, in englishe rokket, in dach also rokket, in frsch Roquette. After Dioscorides & Plinie there

¹ C viij. ² Antich. ³ [meylumle.] ⁴ C viij, back. ⁵ Hethen. D 2

are two kyndes of rokket. The one is garlike Rokket, whiche is much greater then the other, & it hath a white leafe, some abuse thys for whyte mustarde. The other kynde called in latin *Eruca sphaerata*, is commonly called in englishe Rokket, it hath a yelowc floure, & both these kyndes are founde no where in Englande, saynge onely in gardines.

Erulita.

Erulita groweth in Italy, I have had it also growynge in my gardine in Colon. It is lyke a pease, the shale is roughe wythin, and the seede hath litle blacke spots in it. It maye be called in englishe pease erulye.

Erynum.

Erynum is named in grecke *Orobos*, it groweth in Italy and in highe Germany aboute Mense, it is greater & bytterer than 'a Fych, it maye be called in englishe bitter Fyche. Bitter Fyche dryeth farr in the seconde degree, and is hote in the fyrst.

Eryngium.

Eryngium is named in englishe sea Holver or sea Holly, it groweth plentifully in Englande by the sea syde. The herbes that Fuchsius and Riffius paint for *Eryngium* are not the true *Eryngium*.

Euonymus.

Euonymus is called of some wyters *Fusago* or *Fusaria*, it is a very bryel tree yelow with in & the yonge braches which come stryghte from the roote are al foure square, wherfore some cal it *Euonomum*, I have sene it betwene Barkway and Ware in the hedges. It maye be called in englishe Synde tree or square tree.

Eupatorium.

Eupatorium named in grecke *Eupatorion*, is called in english *Agmony*, in duth *Agmonien*, in frenche *Algermoine*. Thys is

not Eupatorium Mesues, for that is called in english Maudlene.
It is hote in the fyrst degree.

Faba.

Faba is named in grecke Cynos, in english a beane, in duche Ein bon, in frenche ¹Febue. Beanes growe in al coitreis in plentie enough.

Fagus.

Fagus is named in grecke Phagos, in duche Ein buchbaume, in french Fan. Bech trees growe plentifully in many places of Eng-land. Two of the greatest that euer I sawe, growe at Morpeth on .ij. hylles right ouer the Castle.

Ferula.

Ferula is called in grecke Narthex, but howe that it is named in english, as yet I can not tel, for I neuer sawe it in Englande but in Germany in diuerse places. It maye be named in english herbe Sagapene or Fenel gyante, it is hote and maketh subtle.

Ficus.

Ficus is called in greke Syce, in english a fig tree, in duche Ein fygg baume, in french vng figuer. There are diuers Fyg trees in Englande in gardines, but no where els.

Ficus Aegyptia.

Ficus Aegyptia is called also Morus Aegyptia and Sycomorus, it is one tree, hauing a name of a Fyg tree and a Mulbery tree, wherefore it may be called a Mulbery fig tree, it is to be found in Aegypt, but not in thys parte of Europa that I knowe of.

Filix.

² Filix is called in grecke Pteris, in english a Ferne or a brake, in duche Ein walt fern, in frenche Fauchier. There are two kindes

¹ D i, back.

² D ij.

of brakes. The one kynde is called in latin *Filix mascula* and in grecke *Pteris*, it groweth communely vpon stones, it is al full of little wynges euen from the roote. The seconde kynde is called in grecke *Thelypteris*, in latine *Filix femina*, this is the commune Ferne or brake, which the Northerne men cal a bracon. It hath a long bare stalke and the leaues onely on the toppe of that.

Filicula.

Filicula is called in grecke *Polypodium* in inglishe *Polipodium* or walceme, in duche *Engeluet*, in frech *Polypody*. It groweth in Oke trees, and in olde walles. It dryeth without byrnyng.

Feniculum.

Feniculum is called in greke *Marathro*, in english *Fenel* or fenkel, in duche *Fenchel*, in french *Fenoul*. Fenel is hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the fyrst. Fenel groweth in gardines in al countreys.

Fenum grecum.

Fenum grecum is called in grecke *Telis*, in english *Fenegreke*, in duche *Bakshorne*, in french *Fenerecke*. It groweth in Italy, and in Germany. Fenegreke is hote ¹ in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrste.

Fragaria.

Fragaria is called in english a strawberry leafe, whose fruite is called in english a strawberry, in duche *Erdberch*, in french *Frayme*. Euery man knoweth wel inough where strawberries growe.

Fraxinus.

Fraxinus is called in grecke *Melia*, in english an Ashe tree, in duche an Ashe baume in french *Fraine*. Ashes growe in euery country.

Galion.

Galion or *gallion* is named in english in the North country

¹ D. ff. back.

Maydens heire, in duche Bethstrowe, in french Petit Muguet. It groweth muche in bushes and it is lyke Goosgrasse or gooshareth.

Galeopsis.

Galeopsis after my iudgemente is the herbe, whiche is called in englishe red Archangel. It is lyke Archangel, but it hath a purple floure, and lesse leaues and shorter. It groweth in hedges.

Genista.

Genista is named in englishe Broume, in duche Genist, in frēch Duguet.¹ Broume groweth in al countreis of England, where as I haue ben. Genista is not Spartum, as * I shall proue in my latine Herball.

Gentiana.

Gentiana called in greeke Gentiane, is called in englishe Gentiane, in duche Entian, in frēch de la entienne. It groweth much in the Alpes, and a basterde kinde of it groweth in the middowes about Bon.

Geranium.

Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nelle or Cranes byl the other is called Pes columbinus of the commune Herbaries, and it maye be called in englishe Douefote.

Gethium.

Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chiue, or a ciuet, in duche Saitlauch, in frēch Ciues & cucions. Ciues growe only in gardines that I know of, in England, but a litle about Bon they growe in great plentie by the Rhene syde vnset or sown.

Geum.

Geum is called in englishe Auenues, in duche Benedictē kraut, in french Salmoud. It is named of the Herbaries Garyophyllata Sanamunda and benedicta. It groweth communely about hedges.

¹ [de genat.]

² D. iiij.

Gingilium.

Gingilium except I be deceyved with a great sort of leamed me, is the herbe whiche ¹is called in englishe Chervil, in duche Kervel oder korbel krute, in frenche Cernile. Chervil is called of some wyters Cherephillum, & of the cōmune sorte Cerefolium.

Gil.

Gil is named in greke Melanthion, in englishe herbe Gil or Nigella romana, in duche Schwartz himmich, in frenche Niel. It groweth in gardines onely that I have sente, saynge that in Germany there groweth in the come fieldes after the come is caried away a certeyne kinde of Gil which hath a good savour, & is in al poyntes lyke the gardine Nigella, saynge that the vessels whiche holde the blacke seede are not al in one, as the other have, and smelleth² not so wel full out, as the other do. It is hote & dry in the thyrde degre.

Glastum.

Glastu is called in greke Iastis, in english wad, & not Ode as some corrupers of the englishe tongue do miskenne it, in duch waid or weid in french Guesde. Wad is comō in julkker land, & some is now set in England. The wild wad groweth plentifully in Germany beside the Rhene, & in many come fieldes in hye Almay. Wyld wad is called in Englishe ashe of Hiernale. It dryeth muche.

Glaux.

³Glaux is very strange in Englande, for I never sawe the ryght Glaux in England, saying it that was brought out of Italy by John Falconer. It groweth in Flanders by the sea syde, as I remembre it, myles fro Dunkyrke. It may be called in englishe sea Trifoly.

Glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhiza called in latin Radix dulcis is named in english Lycores, in duche Suesholz, or Lycores or Clarrish, in frenche Exce-

¹ D. iij. back.

² [sweetish.]

³ D. iij.

lisse or Rigolisse. It groweth in the Rockes of Germany without any settinge or sowing. It is warme and in a manner hote.

Gossipium.

Gossipia is called of Barbarus wryters, Bombax and Cotonum, in englishe Coton in greeke Pylon,¹ in duche Baunewoll, in frenche ducotton.² I neuer sawe it growyng sayyng onely in Bonony.

Gramen.

Gramen is called in greeke Agrostis, in english great grasse, in duche, grasse. Some take Stichwurt for the true grasse, but they are deceyved. The best Gramen and moste agreyng with Dioscoridis description, dyd I see in Germany with other maner of rootes, then the commune grasse hath.

Halimus.

³ Halimus groweth plentifully in the Ilandes of east Freselande where as the inhabitants make veruice of the red beries. I haue sene it also in Flaunders by the sea syde. It may be called in englishe sea wylowe or prickwylowe because it hath the leaues of a wylowe and prickes lyke a thorne.

Heliotropium.

Heliotropia called also scorpyuros groweth plentifully aboute Bonony. I haue had it growyng muche in my gardine in Germany. They are foally deceyved and shamefully deceyue other whiche holde in their wrytynges that our Marigold is Heliotropium Dioscoridis. Heliotropium mai be called in englishe Scorpiones tayle. It is hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the second.

Helxine.

Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal, in duche saynt Peters kraut, or Tag vnd naught, in frenche Du parietaire. The Herbaries cal it Parietarium. It groweth on walles.

¹ Xylon.

² [du cotton.]

³ D. III, back.

Hieracium.

Hieracium is of two kyndes. The one is called in latin Hieracium magnum. It may be called in englishe grete Hankeweede or yelowew Succory. It groweth in Germany about Colo. The second is like Dandelion, it groweth in many myddowes in Germany. I thynke it maye be founde also in Englande. It maye be called in englishe lesse Hankeweede.

Hippoglossum.

Hippoglossum is called of the Potcaries and the Herbaries of Germany and Italy Vuarin, in duche Zalkinkraut. I haue not sene it in England. It is called of some writers Laurus alexandrina. It maye be called in english Tonge Laurel because it hath litle leaves lyke tonges growing out of the greater leafe, whiche is lyke a Laurel leafe. It is manifestly hote.

Hirundinaria.

Hirundinaria called in greke Chelidonium is of ij. kyndes. The one kinde, that is the greater, is called in englishe Seledine, in duche Schelwurtz, in french Chelidoine or Escdere. It groweth in hedges in the spring & hath a yelowew iuce. The second kynde called in latine Chelidonium minus, is called in englishe Flygwurt, it groweth vnder the shadowes of ashe trees. It is one of the fyrst herbes that hath floures in the spring. Celadine is hote & dry in the thyrd degree. Hirundinaria minor is hote in the fourth degree.

Hordeum.

² Hordeum called in greke Cithis, in englishe Barley, in duche Gerst, in frenche Orge, it is of diuerse kyndes. The fyrste kinde is called in latine Hordeum distichum is englishe Barley. The seconde kynde is called in latin Hordeum tetastichum, in englishe Byg Barley or beare, or byg alone. Thys kynde groweth muche in the North country. The thyrde kynde is called in latin Hordeum Hexastichum, I haue not sene thys kynde in Englande, but ofte.

¹ D v.² D v. back.

tymes in high Germany, wherefore it maye be called in englishe dach Barley. The fourth kynde is called of Galene in the greeke tonge, Gymnochithon, in latin Hordeum nudum, of other some Hordeum mundum. It maye be called in englishe wheate Barley because it hath no mo Huskes on it the wheat hath. It groweth in Italy.

Hordeum murinum.

Hordeum murinum, whiche Plinie¹ calleth also Phenicea semeth to be in Dioscorides Phenix, as touchyng the name, but in the thyngs they seme somewhat to vary, for Phenicea or Hordeum murinum of Plinie, is the wal Barley, whiche groweth on mud walles. Phenix Dioscoridis semeth to be the herbe which is called in Calthrshire Way bent. It is like vnto barlei in the care.

² *Hyacinthus.*

Hyacinthus verus groweth plentifully in the mount Appennine. The comune Hyacinthus is muche in Englande about Syon and Shene, and it is called in Englishe crowtoes, and in the North partes Crawtees. Some vse the rootes for glue.

Hyosiris.

Hyosiris is a litle rough herbe like Dandelion, lesse than litle Haukweede. It groweth in baron groundes & in sandy diches.

Hypericon.

Hypericon is called of barbarus writers Fuga demonum, in englishe saynt Iohans wurt or saynt Iohans grasse, in dach saynt Iohans kraut. It groweth comunely in al places of Englade, & especially in woddes.

Hissopus.

Hissopus is called in englishe Hysope, in dach Ispe, in french Dehysope.³ Hysope groweth in gardines onely, in Englande as far as I haue sente.

¹ Plinie.

² D. vj.

³ [de hysope.]

Iasme.

Iasminū otherwise called Iasme, is called in englishe Getisamyne, in frenche Iasmin. It groweth communely in gardenes bout London.

Iberis.

Iberis otherwyse named Kardamanike ¹ groweth plentifully in Germany aboute Bon where as it is called Besenkrantz. It groweth in greate plentye in east Frieslande aboute the sea banks. Fuchsius taketh the herbe which I take for Iberis, to be Thlaspi secundum.

Intubus.

Intubus which is named in grecke Seris, is of two sortes. The one is called Intubus hortensis, and the other is called Intubus sylvestris. Intubus hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, & the other is called garden Succory. Intubus sylvestris is of two sortes, the one is called in latin Cichorium, and in englishe Succory or hardwete, and the other is called of Theophrastus Aphaca, of Plinie Helypnos, in englishe Dan de Lyon or pristes crowne, in duche Pfaffenblat, it groweth every where. These kyndes are colde and dry aboute the seconde degree.

Intula.

Intula is called in grecke Helenion, in englishe Alecampane, or Elcampane, in duche Alantz wartz, in frenche, and in the Poicaritis shoppe² Enula cāpana. It is hote and dry in the seconde degree.

Irio.

Irio is named in grecke Erisimo, in englishe wynter cresse, it groweth about townes and aboute water sydes, but not where as the water cometh, as watercresse doeth. The Colomers cal this herbe wynter cresse.³

¹ D. vj. back.² [shoppe.]³ D. vj.⁴ Kersc.

Juglans.

Juglans called also Nux regia, & in greeke Carya Basileica is called in english a walnut tree, in duche Ein noss baume, in french Vng noter.

Juncus odoratus.

Juncus odoratus sive rotundus, is called in greeke Schenos, in english squinant, in duche Kamelheue, in the Poticartes shoppes Squinantum. It is measurably hote and byndyng.

Juniperus.

Juniperus is called in greke Arcuthos, in english ienerper or iuniper, in duche Kesholterbaume, in frenche Geneure. It groweth muche in Germany and in many places of Englande also. It is hote and drye in the thyrd degree.

Labrusca.

Labrusca which is called in greeke Ampelos agria or Omphax, is of two sortes, the one kynde is so wyld that it hath onely floures and goeth no further, and thys is called Enathe. The other hath floures and also litle grapes. I haue sene of both the sortes plentifulously in Italy in diuerse places, by the floude Padus, and in highte Almany also. It may be called in english a wild vine.

Lactuca.

Lactuca called in greeke Thridax, in english Lettis, in duche Latich, in french Vug laictue, is of diuerse sortes. One is called in latin Lactuca capitata, and in english Cabbage lettis, an other is called in latin Lactuca sessilis, in english spreadyng Lettis. The thyrd sorte is called in latin Lactuca sylvestris, in english greene Endyue, the Poticartes haue longe abused thys herbe for right Endyue, but they haue bene deceyved. It is measurably colde and moyst.

¹ D vij. back.

Lagopus.

Lagopus called also *Logopyros* groweth much among the corn, it hath a rough toppre lyke Doune, and leaues lyke a Clauer, wherefore it maye be named in englishe rough Trifoly or harefote, the duche mē cal it, Katzenblet, the french men Pede de leure. It dryeth manifestly.

Lamium.

Lamium called also *Vritica* iners and *Anonium*, is named in englishe dead nettle or whyte nettle, in duche Weizenstien, in french Ortie morte, it groweth comonly in hedges.

Lampasana.

Lampasana Plinij, seemeth to be the weede that we call commonly in englishe wythe Cole, and in other places Cartooke, it groweth comonly amonge the corn. Dioscorides describeth one wyth smother leaues, whiche I haue sene in Bomyony and in Colon also.

Larix.

Larix or *lurex* groweth in the highest toppes of the Alpes higher then the firres do, the duche mē cal *Laricem* ein larchen baume, the french men cal it Dolage.¹ It maye be called in englishe a Larche tree.

Laserpitium gallicum.

Laserpitium gallicum as Ruellius indgeth, is the herbe called of the Herbaries Angelica, but I rather holde wyth Fuchsius whiche sayeth that the herbe, whiche englishe mē call Pilliorte of Spayne, the duche men Meisterwurz, the Herbaries *Osturtium* and magistrancha, is *Laserpitium gallicum*, for the leaues of it are lyke vnto *Pereley*.

Lathyrus.

Lathyrus is called in englishe communely Spounge, in duche Spynkornet, in french Espurge. It is called of some *Esula maior*.

¹ D viij.² [du large.]

Thys kynde of Spurge hath swete seedes as wines Dioscorides and Plinie.

¹ *Laur.*

Laur or Sion is called of some englishe men Bellinages, of other some yealow watercresses. Howe be it there is an other herbe lyke Rocket whiche groweth in the waters and brokes which is the ryght watercresse. Yealow water cresse groweth in water sydes and in springes & wel heades.

Laurus.

Laurus is called in englishe a Baye tree or a Laurel tree, in greeke Daphne, in duche a Lorber baume, in french Ving laurier. Bay trees are comune in gardines in the South parte of Englande, but they are very skarse in Germany. It is vehemently hote & drye.

Lens.

Lens is named in greeke Phacos, in englishe Lentil, in duche Linsen, in french Lentille. Lentilles are sown in corne fieldes and growe as Tares do.

Lens palustris.

Lens palustris called in greeke Phacos epiton teimato, is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Léttilles, in duch wasser linse.

Lentiscus.

Lentiscus is called in greeke Schinos, in duche Mastix baume, in french Lentisque, I neuer sawe it sauynge onely in Italy. It maye be called in englishe Mastike tree.

² *Lepidium.*

Lepidium is wel known in Englande and is called wyth a false name Dittany, duche men cal it Pfefferkraut, it groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland by a water called Wanspeke in great pléitie

¹ D viij, back.

² E j.

alone without any setting or sowing. It is hote in the fourth degree.

Limonotis.

Limonotis called in latin Rosmarinus is of .iij. kyndes, where we haue none sayyng only Rosmarinum Coronarium, which we cal in englishe Rosmary, whiche groweth plentifully in gardenes in Englande. It is hote in the seconde¹ and dry in the fyrst.

[*Lichen.*]

Lichen is called in englishe Lauerwurt, in duche Steinbuckkraut, in french Hepatique, the Poiticares cal it Hepaici. It groweth vpon stones and moyst groundes, & where as the sunne cometh not.

Ligusticum.

Ligusticum or Libysicum groweth neither in England nor Germany that euer I could see or heare tel of. I haue sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Louage, it is manifestly hote.

Ligustrum.

Ligustrum is called in greke Cyros, in ² englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldly then kermethly, deduced the contrary as I shal proue in my latin herbal when it shal be set fourth.

Lilium.

Lilium is named in greke Cinon, in englishe a Lily, in duche Ein glegen, in french Vng Lis.

Limonium.

Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duche wintergrowe,³ it groweth in woddles in Germany in great plenty, and in an Iland of east Freeland called Nordency. It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene.

¹ Add degree.

² E. J. lank.

³ Wintergrune.

Linum.

Linum is called in englishe Flax. lyne or lynte, in duche Flachs, in frenche du lyne.

Lithospermon.

Lithospermon is called of the Herbaries Milium solis, in englishe Grummel, but it shoulde be called Gray myle, in duche steensomē, in frenche Gre myl. It groweth plētuously aboute woddies and bussies.

Lolium.

Lolium is named in greke Ara,¹ in english Darnel, in duche Kuweitzē or Lotch, or dort in frsch. Some take cockel for folio, but thei are far decayed as I shal declare at large *if God wil, in my latin herba. Darnel groweth amonge the corne and the corne goeth out of kynde into Darnel.

Lotus vrbana.

Lotus vrbana called in grecke Lotos emeros is not growyng in Englande that euer I could spie. It groweth in Ferrara in the blacke friers gardine, and in chawēna, it is lyke cuckowes meate, but that it hath a ycalowe floure. It maye be named in english gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly.

Lotus syluestris.

Lotus syluestris is called in greke Lotus agrios, in duche stund kraute, in Freseland, wyt Nardus. It groweth muche in east Freselande in gardines, of thys kynde are the herbes whiche are called here in english Melilotes. Thys herbe groweth nowe in Syon gardine. It maye be called in english wyldc lote.

Lupus salictarius.

Lupus salictarius is named in grecke Bryon, in englishe hoppelles, in duche hopfen in frenche Hupelon. Hoppelles do growe by hedges and bussies both set and vnset.

¹ Aera.² E. ij.

Lycopsis.

Lycopsis Dioscoridis semeth to be vmo Ruellius, and to thiers
other learned men Cynaglossa, of the Porticaria which is call^d hel
in englishe Houdestonge, & after my iudgemente the description
in al poyntes agreeth wel sayng that there is no mention made of
the burres in the toppes.

Lycopus.

Lycopus is called of the commune Herbaries Cardiac, in
englishe Moherwur, in duche Hertzespan, in frenche Agri palma.
It groweth in hedges & about walles.

Lysimachia.

Lysimachia is of two sortes. The one is described of Dios-
corides, and it hath a yelow flower. Some call it *Lysimachium*
luteum, it groweth by the Tames syde beside Shene, it may be
called in englishe yelow Loustryfe or herbe Wyflowe. The other
kynde is described of Plinie, and it is called *Lysimachia purpurea*,
it groweth by water sydes, also and maye be called in englishe red
loosstryfe, or purple loosstryfe.

Malva.

Malva is called in greke Malache, in englishe a Mallowe or a
Mallo. *Malva* is deuided into *Malum hortense* and *stylustrem*.
Malum hortense is of two kinde. The one is called alone in greke
Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of this sort is the tugged mallowe.
The other kynde as Plinie sayeth is called in greke Molochie, or
?molope, it is called in englishe french Mallowe. *Malva stylustis* is
of ij. sortes. The one is called in latin *Malva syluestris*, in greke
Malache Chersia, in englishe a wyld Mallowe, in duche Haden
pappel, in frenche Malue sauvage. The other kynde is called of
Dioscorides Althea & Hibiscus, of Plinie Artathlea, of Galene
Anadendron, of Erius Dentonmalache, in englishe marrie Mal-
lowe.

¹ E. ij, back.

² E. iii.

Mandragoras.

Mādragoras is called in english a Mādrage, Mādrag is wel known in Englad, & it groweth in diuerse gardines. The duche men cal it Altram. Mandrage is colde in the thyrd degree, but the Apples haue some heate in them.

Marrubium.

Marrubium is called in greeke Prasion, in englishe Horchound, in duche Wesen¹ Audorn, in french Du marrubium, it groweth aboute townes and villages. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrd.

Medica.

I haue not sene Medica growe in Englad, wherefore I knowe no englishe name that it hath. It hath leaues like a clauer and horned cods wherein it hath sede somthyng facioned lyke Fene-greeke. Therefore it maye be call^{ed} in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly because the coddles are so wrythen in agayne as a water snayle or saynte corniliusses horne. It groweth in many places of Italy.

Malus.

Malus is named in greke Melea, in englishe an Apple tree, in duche Ein Opfel baume, in french Vn pommier.

Malus medica.

Malus medica otherwise called Malus Assyria, or Citrus is called an Orenge tree and vnder the name of Citrus are conteyned both Limones & also Cytrones & Orēges. These trees growe in Spayne and Italy.

Malus Cotonea.

Malus Cotonea is called in greeke Melea Cydomos, in englishe a Quince tree, in duche Kuttē baume or ein quiddē baume, in frenche Vn Coignier.

¹ Witten.² E. iij. back. E. 2

Malus Persica.

Malus Persica is called in grecke *Melea Persica*, in english a *Peeche* tree, in duche *Ein pferische baume*, in french *vn Perchier*.

Malus punica.

Malus Punica is called in grecke *Roia* in english a *Pom-granat* tree, in duche *Ein Granat baume*, in french *Vng Pontier des granades*, *Pongranat* trees growe plentifulously in Italy and in Spayne, and there are certayne in my Lordes garden at Syon, but their fruite cometh neuer unto perfection. The potteries call the fruite of this tree *Pomum granatum*.

Malus armeniaca.

Malus armeniaca is called in Greeke, *Melea armeniaca*, in highe duche *Land ein amarel baume*, in the dioses of *Colo kardameker baume*, in french *Vng albricotier*, and some englishe men call the fruite an *Albricok*. Me thynke seinge that we haue very fewe of these trees as yet, it were better to call it, an *hasty Peeche* tree because it is lyke a *pech* and it is a great whyle ripe before the *pech* trees, wherefore the fruite of this tree is called *malum precox*. There are in *Colo* great plenty of *hasty peche* trees.

Meltrugum.

Meltrugum named in grecke *Meleas*, sitos groweth muche in Germany beynde *Bon*, and that alwayes amonge the corne it is very lyke the commune *Melilot*, but that it hath whyle flowers. It maye be called in english *whyle melilot*.

Mentha.

Mentha is called in grecke *Edismos*, in english *Mynte*, in duche *minutzen*, in french *de la ment*, *Mynt* is comon inough in *2al* countreys. *Mynte* is hote in the thyrde degree.

¹ E. III.

² E. III, back.

Menthastrum.

Menthastrum is called in greeke Ediosmos agrios, in englishe wyld mynte, it groweth in watery places wyth a rounde leafe & thicke with a longe eare in the top.

Mercurialis.

Mercurialis is called in greeke Ernouppoa or Linozostis, in englishe Mercury, in duche Recroute and Bingelkraute, in frēch mercuriallo. The herbe whiche is comūely called in englishe mercury hath nothing to do wyth mercurialis, whercof I spake nowe. Let the Poticaries vse thys mercury and let the commune mercury alone. Mercury is as comūe about Colon in the gardines, as any weede is commune in gardines in England. It is hote and dry in the fyrste degre.

Mespilus.

Mespilus called in greeke mespile, is of two sortes, the one hath three stones in the fruite, and that kynde is not wyth vs. The other kynde hath in the fruite, fyve stones, and thys kynde is commune in Englande, and it is called in englishe a medler tree or an open ars tree.

Meum.

¹Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion is called of the Poticaries Meū, in duche Bearwurtz. Some Poticaries in Anwerpe vse thys herbe for Peucedano and so they cal it. I neuer sawe thys herbe in Englande saynge once at saynte Oswarldes where as the inhabitants called it Speknel, it groweth in greate plentie eighte myle aboute Bon in a felde besyde Slyde in Germany. It may be called in englishe mew or duche Dyl. The rootes are hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the seconde.

Milium.

Milium is called in greeke Cegachros, & Piston, in duche Hirs, in french Du millet. I haue not sene it in Englande, but very

muche in high Germany. It maye be called in englishe Hisee or millet.

Milium indicum.

Milium indicum is nowe muche sowed in Italy, and it is in some gardenes in Germany where as it is called turkish corne, and some cal it in Englande wheate of turkey. Howe be it there is an other thyng that is the true turkish wheate, it were better to cal it after my indgemēt turkish millet.

Morus.

Morus is called in grecke mora, in english a mulbery tree, in duche maubertbaum 1 in french muier, it groweth in diuers gardenes in Englande.

Myrica.

Myrica, otherwys named tamarix, and of the Herbarius Tamariscus is named in duche tamariske, in frenche tameris. I dyd neuer see thys tree in Englande, but ofte in high Germany, and in Italy. The Porticaries of Colon before I gaue them warning vssed for thys, the bowes of yeghe, & the Porticaries of London vse nowe for thys quik tree, the scholemasters in Englande haue of longe tyme called myrtick heath, or yng, but so longe haue they bene decyved al together. It maye be called in englishe, Tamarik.

Myrrhis.

Myrrhis is called in Caldygeshyre casshes, in other places mochecheruel, in duche wilder Peterlin, in frenche Persil de asne. It groweth in hedges in euery country, but the best that ever I sawe was in Germany besyde Bon.

Myrtus.

Myrtus is called in grecke myrtine, in english a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree, in frēch meurtie. Myrt trees growe in great plentye in Italy in the mount Appennine besyde Bonony. Some abuse a little

¹ E. v, back.

shrub called Gal¹ in englishe, whiche groweth in fennes and waterish mores for myrto, but they are far deceyued.

Napus.

Napus is named in greeke Boulias, in duche Stekruben, in french Rauonnet or naucau, I haue heerde sume cal it in englishe a turnepe, and other some a naudet or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle, as a rape hath a round roote, so hath a naudet a longe roote and somthinge yealowishe. Thys herbe groweth plentifulously at Audernake in Germany.

Narcissus.

Narcissus is of diuerse sortes. There is one with a purple floure, whiche I neuer sawe, & an other with a white floure, which groweth plentifulously in say Lordes gardine in Syon, and it is called of diuerse, whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffodyl. Plinie² maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbaceus, whiche is after my iudgement our yealow daffodyl.

Nardus.

Nardus is named in greeke Nardos, in englishe Spyknaude, the Potecaries name it Spicaum Nardi, it groweth not in Europa that I haue heard tel of. It is hote in the fyrst degree and dry in the seconde.

³ *Nardus cellica.*

Nardus cellica, otherwyse called Saliunca, is in great plentie growing in the alpes. The Germanes cal it marient magdalene kraut, it may be called in englishe fresh spiknaude, when the indish spiknaude is olde and dusty and rotten, it is better to vse thys in medicines then it.

Nasturtium.

Nasturtium is called in greeke Cardamon, in englishe Cresse or Kerse, in duche Cresuch, in frenche Cresson, Alatois, and

¹ E. vj.

² Plinide.

³ E. vj. back.

nasuorte. Cresses growe no where, but in gardenes. It is drye and hote in the fourth degree after Averrois.

Nerion.

Nerion otherwyse called Rhododendro, and Rhododaphne, is named in duche Olander, in frenche Roauge. I neuer sawe it but in Italy. It maye be called in english Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. This tree is named of some olander.

Nux castanea.

Nux castanea is called in grecke Castanon, in english a Chesnut tree, in duche Castene, in frech, Vng Chastagne. Chesnutes growe in diuerse places of Englande. The mainest that I haue seene was in Kent.

Nymphaea.

¹Nymphaea is also named in grecke nymphaia, & madonais & is called in english water Roses, & some wryth the Porticaries cal it nenifar. The duche me cal thys herbe Seebloemen. Boeth the kyndes of water Roses growe in standyng waters.

Ocymum.

Ocymum is called in english Basy, in duche Basilien, in frenche du basilike, the Porticaries cal it Basilicon. It groweth in Englande onely in gardenes. It is hote in the seconde degree.

Oenanthe.

Oenanthe is called boeth of the Herbaries and of al our country men Filipendula, in duche Rotenssteynreth. Some say that the same herbe is called Pheclandryon in Plinie. Filipendula groweth in great plentie beside Syon & Skene in the middlowes.

Olea.

Olea or oliua is called in grecke Elnia, in english an Olyue
¹ E. oil.

tree, in duche Ein olbeaume, in french Vng oliuiericr. Olive trees growe plentifully in Italy.

Olus atrum.

Olus atrum is called in greeke Hypocistion, in english Alexader, in duche schwartz, Petersily or grosse eppich, in french metcherô or Alexadry. Some poticaries though¹ falsly, cal it Petroselinum macedonicum.

Opulus.

Opulus is a tree commune in Italy & Germany, but I haue not sene it that I remembre in Englande. It is called in french as Gsmere sayeth opier, and so maye it be also called in english tyl we fynde a better name.

Origanum.

Origanum is called in english organ, howe be it I neuer sawe the trewe organ in England. I haue sene diuerse times organe whiche grewe in Candy, muche hotter then thys our commune organ is, whiche is called origanum syluestre in latin, and in some places in England wyldt mergerum. It is hote and dry in the thyrd degree.

Orminum.

Orminum is called in english Clarie, in duche Scharlach, in french ornali, howe be it the description of Dioscorides doeth not in al poyntes agree, some cal thys herbe scharea. Orminu syluestre is supposed to be the herbe, whiche is called oculus Christi.

Ornithigalum.

Ornithigalum is called in Colon Hondes vlich, but I can not tel howe that it is called in english, for I neuer sawe it in Englande, sayyng onely besyde Shene herde by the Temmes syde, howe be it after the followinge of the duche tonge it may be called dogleke or dogges onion.

¹ E vij. back.

² E vij.

Orobanch.

Orobanchie is so rare an herbe in Englande, that I neuer sawe it in al Englande, but in Northumberlande, where as it was called newe chapped floure. It may be of his propriete called Chokeweede, because it destroyeth and choketh the herbes that it tyeth and chaspeeth wyth his roote. It is colde and dry in the fyrst degree.

Oryza.

Oryza is called in english Ryse, in dutch and french ryze. Ryse groweth plentifully in watery myddowes betwene Myllane and Paula.

Oxyris.

Oxyris or oxyrias groweth plentifully in Englande, but I do not remember what name it hath. If it haue no name it maye be called in english Lynary or todies flax, for the Poticaries cal it Lininiam, and the dutch call it Krotensflax.

Oxyacantha.

Oxyacantha is called in english as it is named of the poticaries berberies. Of some, pipyrges, in dutch Saunrich, in frenche Espigneniet, or de Berberis. Berberies growe wyde in the hedges and woddles in Germany, but in Englande onely in garinies.

Oxyphenix.

Oxyphenix is called of the Poticaries Tamarindus, and it maye be called in english a tamarinde. I neuer sawe the tree it selfe, but the fruite alone. It is colde in the thyrde and dry in the seconde degree.

Oxys.

Oxys is called in English Alleia, Cockowes meate, and wold sorel, in dutche Haesen ampler, in frenche payne de Coqum. It groweth in woddles aboute tree rootes and amonge bushes.

¹ E. viij, back.

Peonia.

Peonia is also named in greeke Glycyside, it is called in englishe peony or pyony, in dach peonierose, in french penoïne and pinoïne. Peony the female groweth in euery country, but I neuer sawe the male sauing only in Anwerp. Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrde degree.

Palma.

Palma is called in greeke phenix, in english a Date tree, in dach Ein dattel baume, in french Ung arbor dict palme. I neuer saw any perfitt date tree yet, but onely a litle one that neuer came to perfection. Date trees growe in Asia in great plentie, but none in Europa, whiche brynge furth any fruite.

¹ *Panicum.*

Panicum is called in greeke Elymos or melinos, in duche Fenike, in french paniz. I haue not sene it in Englande, sauing in my Lordes gardine at Syon, but it may be called Panike, it groweth in Italy and in high Almanay in the fieldes.

Papauer.

Papauer is called in greeke Mecon, in englishe Poppy or Chesboul, in dach magom or mausom,² in french du painot. It groweth sowne in gardines.

Papauer erraticum.

Papauer erraticū is called in greeke Roias, in englishe Redderose or wyde poppy, in duche wilde man, korne rosen, or klapper rosen.

Papauer corniculatum.

Papauer corniculatum is called in greeke mecon ceratites, in englishe horned poppy or ysalow poppy, in dach Gaelein. It

¹ F. l.² Mausom.

groweth in Douer clyffes, and in many other places by the sea syde. It is cold in the fourth degree.

Papyrus.

Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Docke. I haue sene it diuerse tymes in Anwerp, wherein was sugr and diuerse other marchandise wrap'ped. It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

Parthenium.

Parthenium after the mynde of Hermolabus, Ruellius and diuerse other lerned mē, is the herbe which is called in barbarus latin Matricaria, in english feautew, in duche Mater, whose iudgement I rather alowe in this matter, then the iudgement of Fuchsius whiche would Parthenium to be styngkyng mayeweede.

Pastinaca.

Pastinaca is called in greeke Saphirinos in englishe a Carot, in duche pasteney, in frenche Carottes. Carottes growe in al countreis in plentie.

Pepitis.

Pepitis groweth by the sea syde, not far from Venice. It is very like vnto wartwort but that it is shorter, thicker and spread vpon the grounde. It may be called in english sea wartwurt.

Peplum.

I neuer sawe peplum but once in Bonony, it had litle smal leaues lyke tyne, and in other facion lyke spourge, wherefore it may be called spourge tyne in englishe, y^t we cā fynde a better name.

Perilymenum.

² Perilymenum is called of the herbaries and poticaries Capitfolium and Martysylla, in english woad bynde and Honystuckes, in

¹ F. l. back.

² F. ij.

duch walt gylgē, in frech Cheure fuele. Wodbyne, is commune in every wodde.

Personata.

Personata is called in greeke Arceion or prosopion, in english a Bur, in duche grosse kletten, in frenche Gletteron or Gluteron. The Herbaries cal it Lappam maiorem. It groweth cōmōly about townes and villages.

Petasites.

Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur, in the North, it is called about Morpeth Eldes¹, the duch cal it pestilentz kraute. It groweth in broke sydes and in moyste middowes whiche are overflowne some tyme wyth the water. It dryeth in the thyrd degree.

Petroselinum.

Petroselinum named in latine Apium saxatile is not our cōmune persely, as many haue beleued, but it is an other herbe, as I do thinke, whiche is called in some places of Italy Imperatoria. Whiche may be called in english stone persely or Lumbendy persely. I neuer sawe it in England neither in Germany, saynge onely dry, I proued oftē in Germany, but I coulde neuer make ²the seede growe there. For lacke of thys mē maye vse the seede of pillitory of Spayne called masterwurt, or the seede of Angelica. Stone perseley hath seede hote and drye in the thyrd degree.

Peucedanum.

Peucedanum is called in duch harstrang it groweth plentifulously in Germany beside Erensfielde ouer agaynste Byng, and also in the middowes beside Mence, called other wyse Maguncia.

Phalaris.

Phalaris is founde in many places of Italy. It hath seede like Panicum, wherefore it maye be called in englishe petite panicke,

¹ [Eldens.]

² F ij, back.

or because it is partly lyke grasse and partly lyke corne, it maye be called grasse corne.

Phasiolus.

Phasiolus otherwyse called Dolichos, maye be called in englishe longe peasen or faselles, in dutche it is called Welshie bonen or faeselen, in frenche phascolos. Faselles grow in great plette in Italy about Paula.

Phu.

Phu is called in englishe setwal, of other some Capones tyle, in dutche Garten baldrian, in frenche Vertentrete. The potteries in Germany cal it Valerianum. There are two other kyndes of Valeriane besyde ¹thys. Of the whiche, the one is growing about water sydes, and in the moist plasses and in moorish groundes, and it is called in englishe wyld Valerian. The other kynde is called Valeriana greca, and thys is oure commune Valerian that we vse agayne cuttes wyth a blewie floure.

Phyllitis.

Phyllitis as Corus iudgeth, is the herbe whitte we cal in englishe Hartes tonge, the duch cal Hirtze zunge, the french mé Lang de Cerfe, the potteries Lingua ceruinum. To whose iudgemente I rather assent, then to Ruellius & Fuchsius. Hartes tonge groweth in welles and olde wallies.

Picea.

Picea is called in grecke as Theodore Gaza turneth, pitys, & after Ruellius peuce and it is called in duch rotte Dan, wherefore it maye be called in englishe a rot fyre tree.

Pinus.

Pinus as Theodore translatheth, is called in grecke Pence, in englishe a pyne tree, in duch Ein forthen, in french Vng pin. Pinus growe fayrest in gardines. These groweth one fayre one in Richmond Pine nuttes are hote and drye.

¹ F. 59.

Piperitis.

Piperitis called also Siliquastrum after the iudgemente of Fuchsius is the Herbe which is called in english Indische peper, in duche indisschouer pfefer. If this herbe be not it that it is take for, the ycalowe seedes which oughte to be whyte do onely hynder. The herbe groweth in certeyne gardines in Englande.

Pistacia.

Pistacia are called of the poticaries Fisticia, they may be called in english Fisticke or Festike nuttes. I neuer sawe the Fisticke tre sauing only in Bonony, the leaues were somthing rounde and full of red spottes.

Pisum.

Pisum is called in greeke Lecithos, in english a pease, in duche Erbes, or Erwiten, in frenche Pois. They growe communely in the fieldes.

Pityusa.

Pityusa is called of some Herbaries Esula minor, and in english Spourge, but it oughte to be called litle Spourge, or Lint-spourge, for it hath smal leaues like Flax, or an other herbe called Linaria, whereby the one is ofte taken for the other, but the difference is knownen by this verse. Esula lactescit, Linaria lac dare nescit. The other kinde of this which groweth almoste into the heighte of a smal tree, groweth a myle beneath Colon in a watery close which is ofte ouerflowen wyth the Rhene. It maye be called in english, Spourge gyant.

Plantago.

Plantago is called in greeke Arneglossos. There are two sortes of Plantaginis, the one is called in english alone Plantaine or waybread, or great waybread. The other is called Rybwurte, or Rybgrasse, and of some Herbaries Lancea lata. They are cold and dry in the seconde degree.

^a F. iij.

¹ F. iij. back.

Platanus.

Platanus is called in english a playne tree, in french playne. I neuer saw any plaine tree in Englande saining once in Northumberlande besyde Morpeth, and an other at Barnet Abbey besyde Cambrige.

Polium.

I haue sene Polium of two sortes, the one had hore leaues with the figure of time, and the other had leaues lyke wyld Tyme, but they were a greite dele longer and greater. Polium maye be called in english Poly. The first kynde dyd I see in Italy. The second in the Alpes of Rhetia beside Cure. It is hote in the second and dry in the third.

Polygonatum.

Polygonatum is called of Herbarius Sigillum Solomonis, in english Scale celi, ¹in duche wisz wurtz. It maye be called in english white wurte, it groweth plentifully in the woodes of Germany, but I neuer sawe it out of a gardine in Englande.

Polygonum.

Polygonum is called in latine Sanguinaria. There are two kinds of Polygon, the former kinde is called in english knot-grasse, or swyne grasse, in duche Weggrasz wegstal or wegtele, in frenche de la corrigiole. The seconde kynde, whiche is called Polygonum femina is called in English thiycke Shauegrasse, or short Shau grasse. The firste kynde groweth in hygh wayes, the seconde kynde groweth in many places by water sides, & some time amog the corne. Knotgrasse is colde in the seconde degree.

Populus.

Populus is of two kyndes, the fyrste kynde is called in grecke Letuce, in latin Populus alba, in english whyte Poplar or white Esprete, in duche wisz sarbach. Thys kynde is commune about the bankes of the floude Padus. The seconde kynde is called in

¹ F. iiiij, back.

Greeke Argeiros, in englishe alone, a popler, or an Asp tree, or a blacke popler.

Porrum.

Porrum is named in greeke prason, in englishe a Leke, in duche Ein lach, in frenche l'Vng porreau. Beside the commune Leke there are two other kyndes, the one is called in latine porrum sectium, in englishe a frenche Leke. The other kynde is called in greeke Ampelo prason, in latine porum syluestre, in duche wylde Lauch. I neuer sawe thys kynde but in certeyne closes in Germany aboute Bon. Lekes are hote in the fourth degree.

Potamogeton.

Potamogeton is called in duche Sankraute, it maye be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmyng plantayne, because it swymmeth aboute pondes and standyng waters.

Portulaca.

Portulaca is called in english porcellaine. in greeke Andrachne, in duche Burgel greusel, and in neither^s land porcellane, in french porcellina.

Prunus.

Prunus is called in greeke Coccimelen, in englishe a plum tree, in duche ein pslaumen baume, in frenche l'un prunier. Prunus syluestris is called in english a slo tree, or a sle tree.

Psyllium.

Psyllium is called in duche psilien kraut, in french herbe pucees or herbe a pulce, it groweth plentifully in Italy and in certeyne gardines in Germany. It may be called in english Flewurt. Flewurt is colde in the seconde degree, and is in a meane tempre in dryinge and moyst makyng.

Pulegium.

Pulegium is called in greeke Glechoon, in englishe Penyrval or

¹ F v.

[² Nether.]

³ F v, back.

F

pudding grasse, in duche polley, in french du poulote. Penny ryal groweth in such ditches and watery places as are full of water in wynter, and are dyed¹ vp in the begynnyng of Summer.

Pyrus.

Pyrus is called in grecke Apios, in english a Pearre tree, in duche ein byrbaume, in frenche Yng popier.

Quercus.

Quercus is named in grecke Drys, in english an Oke or an Elke tree, in duche ein etch baume, in frenche yng Chescne.

Quinquefolium.

Quinquefolium is called in greke Pentaphylon, in english Cynkfoly or fyve fynget grasse, in duche Fünffinger kraute, in frenche quinte fuele. Cynkfoly is commune in al places.

Radicula.

Radicula called otherwys Lamaria, is called in greke struthion, and of the commune Herbaries it is called Saponaria and Herba fallonum, it groweth in certaine gardines of Germany, but I neuer sawe it in England, therefore I know no english name for it. Howbeit, if we had it here, it myghte be called in english sopewurt or skowwurt. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Radix.

Radix is called in grecke Raphanos, in english a radice or radish, in duche rattich, in frenche raforte. There are two kindes of radice, the one is the commune radice wyth the longe roote, and that is called in latine Radix Cleonca and algerdis radix. The other kynde hath a rounde roote lyke a rape, and thys is called radix Beotia and radix Syriaca. The former kynde groweth communely in Englande, but I have sente the seconde kynde no where els saynge onely in high Almayny, thys maye be called in

[¹ dyed.]

¹ F. 9.

englische, an Alman radice, or rape radice. Radice is hote in the thyrdie degree and dry in the seconde.

Ranunculus.

Ranunculus is called in greeke Batrachion, in englishe Crowfote or a Gallande.¹ The kyndes of crowfote are al wel inough knownen sayng the second, whiche if it be vnknewen, it maketh no matter, for it hath ²more hurte then goodnesse in it.

Rapum.

Rapā or rapas³ is called in greeke stroggyle, in englishe a rape, in duche ein ruben. Rapes are commune in al countreys.

Rhamnus.

Rhamnus groweth in the mount Appennine aboue Bonony, it hath very sharpe prickes, rounde leaues and fruite lyke a litle buckeler. The inhabitants cal it there spinā Christi. Wherefore it maye be called in english Christes thorne, or buckeler thorne.

Rhus.

Rhus after Dioscorides is but of one kynde, but Galene in the boke of the compositiō of medicines according to the places nameth two kyndes, the one he calleth Culmaria, and the other Coriaria. Plinie maketh three kyndes of Rhois, of the whiche kyndes I knowe one certaynly, whiche is called of the Potcaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in Englishe. I haue sene it growyng besyde Bonony in certeine gardines besyde the blacke freres. I thinke that I knowe also Rhoa Coriaria, for I suppose that the shrubbe which the Italians about Bonony cal Scotonum and aboute Cremona cal Rhois, is Rhus Coriaria, for the Italians vse the same to tanne leather ⁴with. Thys kynde dyd I firste see in Bonony afterwarde besyde Cremona, laste in the rockes besyde Lake de Come. Rhus is drye in the thyrdie, and colde in the seconde degree.

¹ Gallande.

² F vj, back.

³ Rapa.

⁴ F vij.

F 2

Kitinus.

Ricinus is called in greeke Cici or Cotoon, in english Palma Christi, or tickle seed because it is lyke a tycke, it is called in duche wunden baume, kreutz baume and Zecken corner, in french Palma Christi. It groweth onely in gardenes that I haue sene.

Rosa.

Rosa is called in greeke Rhodon, in english a Rose, in duche ein rosen, in french vine rose. It is cold and drye in the fyrst degree.

Rubia.

Rubia is called in greeke Erythrodan, in english madder, in duche rot, in french Garance. Rubia groweth in diuerse places of Germany in the fieldes in greate plentye both set and vnset. Wilde madder groweth in diuerse wods of Germany, & in greatest plentye about Bon. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrd.

Rubus.

Rubus sine sentis is called in greke Batos, in english a Bramble or a blacke berry bush, in duche ein bromber, in french ronce.

Rubus canis.

Rubus canis is called in greeke Cynoslatos, in english a Briar tree or an Htep tree, in duche wyldt rosen.

Rubus idens.

Rubus idens is called in greeke Batos idia, in english raspes or hyndberes, in duche hyndberen, in french franboise. Raspes growe most plentifully in the woddles of east Fresclande besyde Auri, and in the mountaynes besyde Bon, they growe also in certayne gardenes of Englande.

¹ F vii, back.

Rumex.

Rumex is called in greeke Lapatton, in english a Docke or a docken. There are .iiij. kyndes of Dockes. The fyrst kynde is called in greeke Oxylapattho, in english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. Thys is lesse then Pacience and wyth a sharper toppre or ende of the leafe, and groweth in diches & slowe running waters, The second kynde is called Rumex sativus, thys is called in barbarus latine Reubarbarum monachoru. The thirde kynde is the litle commune Docke. The fourth kynde called in greeke Oxalis. in barbarus latin Acetosia or Acidula, in englishe Sorel or sourdocke, in duche saur ampsfer.

Ruscus.

Ruscus is called of the Poticeries Ruscum, in english buchters brome or Peignrie. Peignrie groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes, but it beareth no fruite as it doeth in Italy.

Ruta.

Ruta is called in greeke Peganon, in english and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in duche Ruten. Rue is hote and drye in the seconde degree, but wyld Rue is hote and drye in the fourth degree.

Sabina.

Sabina is called in greeke Brathy, in english Saunye, in duche seuinbaume, in frenche sauniera or du saunier. Saun groweth in many gardines in Englande. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Sambucus.

Sambucus or as some wryte Sabucus is called in greeke Acte, in english the Elder tree or a Bourre tree, in duche Holde or Hollender, in frenche Vag Suscau.²

Salix.

Salix is called in greeke Itea, in english a wyflow tree, a slowe

[² Sureau.]

¹ F viij.

tree or a saugh tree, in duche weidenbaume, in french Vng saulge. Salix as Columella wyrtch is divided into two principall kyndes the one is called Petricalis, and the other is called Viminalis. Petricalis salix is the grete Wyhowe tree whyche hath longe rodde and staves growyng in it. Viminalis is an Oyer tree, suche as bryngeth furth rodde that baskettes are made of. Viminalis is of diuerse sortes, the fyrste is called salix greca, the seconde gallica, the thyrde sabina. Salix greca whyche is yelowre in coloure groweth in east Freselande aboute a Citie called Aurt. Salix gallica whyche hath red twiggys groweth in many places of Englande. Salix sabina whyche is also called amerina groweth in Italy and in certeyne places of east Freselande.

Salvia.

Salvia is called in grecke Elisiphacos, in englishe sage or sauge, in duche salbey or selue, in french saulge. It heareth and somthyng stoppeth.

Satureia.

Satureia is called in grecke thymbra, in englishe sawery or sawry, in duche saurei, in frenche sarriette. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degre.

Satyrion.

Satyrion is very commune in Germany, and a certeyne ryght kynde of the same groweth beyside Spyn, it bryngeth furth ²whyte floures in the ende of harneste, and it is called Lady traces. The great Satyrion may be called in englishe whyte satyrion or great satyrion. There is an other kynde of Satyrion whyche is called satyrion regale in latine, in duche Krentzblumen, in frenche du satyrion royal. Thys may be called in englishe satyrion Ryal or hand satyrion, because it is like a mannes hande in the roote. Satyrion is hote & very moyste.

Scandix.

Scandix groweth in Germany among the come. The greatest

¹ F viij, back.

² G l.

plentie of it that ever I sawe, was betwene Bon and Popelsdorp in a corne feldie. It may be called in english come Cheruel. It is hote & dry in the thirde degree.

Secale.

Secale is called in english Rye, in duche Roggen or rug, in frenche Segle. There is plentie inough of rye in al countreys, and no where more thē in Germany, that I wot of.

Scilla.

Scilla is named of the Poticaries squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a french Oryon, in duche Meusz Zwybeln. Squilles growe in the sea coste of Spayne in greate plentie. Scilla is hote in the seconde degree.

¹Scirpus.

Scirpus siue Juncus is called in greeke Scirinos Eleos, in english a rishe or a rashe, in duche Bauchbint, in frenche Junc.

Scordium.

Scordium groweth in diverse places of Germany, & is solde at Franckeforde mart in greate plentie, & I heare saye that it groweth also besyde Oxforde. It is called in duche Wasser batenig, and it maye be called in english water Germander or Garleke Germander.

Scordotis.

Scordotis altera wherof Plinie maketh mention, is in leaues muche lyke a Nettle, but deaper endented wyth a foure squared stalke, and wyth a somthyng sharpe taste, it groweth aboute the Rhene syde. Some take thys for Verbena recta, but it hath no purple floures, wherfore they are decoyed. It maye be called in englishe banke Nettle.

Securidaca.

Securidaca called in greeke Edysaron and Pelecinos, is so

¹ G i, back.

unknown in England, and in Germany that I never saw it in either of these regions, but I have seen it in Italy diverse times, and it may be called in English *Axiche* or *Hachetich*, because the seeds resemble an Hatchet.

Sedum.

Sedum is called in greke *Aezooon*, and the fyrst kynde and moste spoke of, of writers, is called in English *Honsleke* or *syrreng*. The seconde kynde is called in English *thryft* or *ston-crope*. The thyrd kynde is called in English *Moose tayle* or *litle stoncrope*, and in dutche *Maur pfeffer*. All these kyndes growe on walles and houses. It is colde in the thyrde degree.

Senecio.

Senecio is called in greke *Erigeroon*, in english *Groundswel* or *Groundsel*, in dutch *Grytkraut*, in frenche *du Senecion*.

Serpyllum.

Serpyllum called in greke *Ipyllon*,² is of .ij. sortes. The one is called in latin *serpyllum* *Hortense*, and in English *running tyne*. The seconde kynde is called in latine *serpyllum sylvestre*, and in English *wylde tyne*. The one groweth in garthines & the other in sandy fieldes and bare groundes.

Sertula campana.

Sertula campana sine corona regia, is called in greke *Melilotos*, in dutch *Guidenthe*, in Welsher, *steynde*, in frenche *du Melilote*. I never sawe the ryght *Melilote* yet in England, but I have seene the ryght *Melilote* which groweth in Italy, & hath seedes³ in litle hornes. This herbe whiche ye use in Englande for *Melilote*, is a kynde of *Lotus sylvestris*. The ryght *Melilote* may be called in English *Melilote*, or right *Melilote*, or *Lumberdy Melilote*. *Melilote* is hote and dry on the fyrst degree.

¹ G. jf.

² Eryllon.

³ G. jf. back.

Sesama.

Sesamum dyd I neuer see in England, but I haue sene it in Italy, and it maye be called in englishe, sesame or oyle seede, for of al seede it is moste oylie.

Seseli massiliense.

Seseli massiliense is called in the Poticaries shoppes, siler montanum, it may be called in englishe, siler montayne. The seede of this herbe is commune in euery Poticaries shoppe.

Siliqua.

Siliqua is not as the commune sorte of grammarians and phisicians suppose, the corne called in englishe Rye, and in duche Rogg, but it is a kynde of ryghte wheate, as Columella and Plinie do testifie. Therefore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate.

Sideritis.

Sideritis prima, groweth vpon Colon walles and also in sandy groundes aboute Colon. It is called in duche Glyderant,¹ and may be called in englishe walsage or ston'sage. Sideritis secunda, is moste lyke to Osmunde of the Poticaries, of al herbes that euer I sawe, and nothyng is contrary vnto the description sauynge onely the seedes. Sideritis tertia semeth to be the herbe called in englishe, herbe Roberte wyth the leaues lyke Colander.

Siliqua.

Siliqua is not as the commune sort take it for the shale onely of a peascod, or of such lyke pulse, but it is taken for a certeine tree, and fruite which is called in greeke Ceretia, or Ceratonia, in Italian Carobe, in duche saynte Iohans Brot. I met wyth certeyne Grecians whiche dwelled in Pelopenseso, that called it in their speache Xyloceraio. It may be called in english a Carobe tree, and the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes. I se in Colon one litle Carobe tree, and no where els that I remembre.

¹ Glyderant.² G. ij.

Sinapi.

Sinapi is called in greke sinepi, in englishe Mustarde, in dutche senfe, in frenche Mustarde. It groweth in al countreis in plenty.

Sisaron.

Sisaron sine siser, is called in englishe a Persneppe, in dutche grose Zammoren, and also Pinsternach. Fuchsius rekeneth that ¹our skyrwort, or skyrwit is a kynde of siser. Persnepes, and skirworts are commune in Englande.

Sison.

Sison called of other Sino, is the herbe whose seede the Poticaries in Anwerp use for Amonio. Ther groweth a kinde of this beeyde Shene, and it maye be called in englishe wykle Persley. The best kinde groweth in Anthony the Poticaries gardine of Anwerp.

Sisymbrium.

Sisymbrium hortese is called in englishe, baume Mynte, or water Mynte, in dutche fahne Mynt, or Wasser Muntz. Many learned me cōtayne the red Mynt that groweth by water sydes, and is called of some horse Mynt vnder sisymbrio. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Sisymbrium alterrum.

Sisymbrium alterrum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses, in dutche wasserkrassich, in frenche du Cresson. Thys is not the herbe with leaues lyke Persley commonly called water Cresses, but it is the true water Cresse wyth leaues lyke Rocket, and some cal it in latine Nasturtium aquaticū. It groweth muche in brokes and water sydes.

Smilax hortensis.

Smilax hortensis is called in dutch welshie arbs or welshie Bonen,

¹ G. liij, b. ack.

² G. liij.

in frenche as some wryte Phassole. It may be called in english Kydney beane, because the seede is lyke a Kydney, or arber beanes, because they serve to couer an arber for the tyme of Summer.

Smilax aspera.

Smilax aspera groweth not in Englade that euer I could see, I haue sene it in Germany where it is called grosse Stechend wynde, or shraffe wynde. It maye be called in englishe Pryckewynde or Sharpwynde.

Smyrnium.

Smyrnium is neither Angelica nor yet Louage. I dyd see it once in Bonony. It maye be called in englishe blacke Louage, because it hath leaues lyke Louage, and yet blacke seede. It is hote & dry in the thirde degree.

Solanum hortense.

Solanum hortense which is called in greke Strichnos Cepaios is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or pety morel, in duche Nachshat, in frenche Morel. The Poticaries cal it Solatrum.

Solanum vesicarium.

Solanum vesicarium is called in grecke Strichnos haliacabos, in Pottcarie latin Alkakenge, in englishe Alcakeng or wynter cherries, in duche Judenkyrse, in frenche Baganauldes. Thys herbe groweth much in my Lordes gardine at Syon.

Sorbus.

There are foure kyndes of sorbus after Plinie, of the which I knowe three kyndes. The fyrst kynde that I knowe is commune aboute Bon. It hath leaues lyke a quicken tree, and a fruite lyke a litle Pearre, the duch cal it ein spierlyng, and ein sporopfel. Thys tree maye be called in englishe a sorb tree, and the fruite a sorb Appel. The seconde kynde is called in duche ein Hauer ashe, in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. The third kinde

¹ G iij, back.

that I knowe of sorbus and the fourth kynde in Plinie is called sorbus torminalis, in englishe a service tree.

Spartum frutes.

Spartum or spartum is not the Broume that we make becomes of in Englande, but it is a bushe called of some gardeners frenche broume. It groweth naturally by it selfe in mount Appennine, and it is founde nowe in many gardenes in Englande, in my Lordes gardine at Shene, and in my Lorde Cobhams gardin a litle fro Graues Ende.

Spartum herba.

Spartum is also an herbe as Plinie wyreth, by whose description I gather that it is the rishe that the Fig fayres be made of. I haue sene the rishe in the Ilandes of east Freseland, and the people there make ropes of that rishe & thach their houses also wyth the same. It may be called in english Frailebente.

Sphondilium.

Sphondilium is called in duche wyde Patency,² or wyde Berenklawe, in frenche Panate sauge. It may be called in englishe Cowpersiepe or rough Persiepe. It groweth in watery middowes and in ranke groundes about hedges.

Spina alba.

Spina alba mentioned in Columella is spina Appendix in Plinie, and it is called in englishe an Hawthorne tree, or a whyte thorne, in duche ein wissen dorne, or ein Hagendorne.

Stachys.

Stachys semeth to Gesner to be the herbe that we cal in english Ambrose, & I deni not but that it may be a kynde of it. Howe be it I haue sene the true Italian stachys, whiche hath narrower and whyter leaues then Ambros: hath. It maye be named in englishe

¹ G. v.

² Patency.

little Horehounde or straye Horehound. It is hote in the thyrdie degree.

Staphis agria.

¹Staphis agria is called in englishe Staues aker, in duche Biszmuntz or Lanskraut, in frenche de lee staues agrie. I haue sene it growyng in certeyne gardines in Italy.

Stechas.

I haue sene in Italy diuerse kyndes of Stechados growyng. One was called stechas mōtana, an other stechas provincialis, and the thyrd stechas Arabia.² I neuer sawe any of these kyndes growyng in England, but I haue had them growyng in my gardines in Germany. The herbe may be called in englishe stichas or Lauēder gentle, the Poitcaries cal thys herbe stichados. I suppose that our lauēder is a kinde of stichas. It is hote in the first degree & dry in the second.

Symphytum.

Symphytum is of two sortes, the former is called Symphytum petreum, and this herbe groweth about Syon, seuen myles about London. It is lyke vnto wyld Mergerum, but it is neither so hote neither so wel smellyng. It may be called in englishe vsuauery Margeri. The other kynde called in latin Symphytum alterum, is called in englishe comfery or Blackewurt, and in duche walde wurtz, or schwartz wurtz, in frenche de la confire.

Tarchon.

³Tarchon is wel knowne in Englande, and is called wyth vs Tarragō. Some cal thys same herbe Draconē hortēse in. Some other do put thys herbe vnto the kyndes of Sauery.

Taxus.

Taxus is called in greke Smilax or taxes, in englishe an Vghe tree, or an yew tree, in duche ein Iben baume, in french Yff. The

¹ G v, back.

² Ambica.

³ G vj.

beste Yghe groweth in the Alpes. Comme Yghe, groweth in diuerse partes of Yorke shyre.

Thapsia.

Thapsia groweth in diuerse places of Italy that I haue sene, and the beste learned of that countrey thynke that Meues turbit is Thapsia. Thapsia maye be called in english thapsene or thapsia.

Thlaspi.

Thlaspi or thlaspium is called in duche Baurenfene.¹ It groweth wonders plentifully about Bon in the corne fieldes, and among the corne. It groweth also plentifully beeyde Syon. It may be named in english dyshmustard, or tracle Mustard, or Bours Mustard, because the seede is lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that cōtēneth the seede is lyke a dishe. There is yet an other kinde of thlaspie mentioned of Dioscorides and called thlaspi alterum & sinapi perficuum. Thys kynde groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Redtoo. It shoulde be called after the olde saxon english Ketichcol, that is Reddine colle. The high Germans cal it mere Ketich.

Thymus.

We gather boeth by Dioscorides & Plinie, that there are two kyndes of Thyme, wherof I see but one kinde as yet in Englande, for that runnyng thyme that we take for thymo, is serpyllum and not thymus. The greete kynde of thyme, wherof Dioscorides maketh mention of in Egypthymo, is called nowe Venetian thyme, and the blacke kynde that Plinie speaketh of, is oure commune thyme that groweth right vp in our gardenes. Thyme is hote in the thyrde degre.

Thunbergia.

Thunbergia is called in grecke Bechion, in english Bullote or horschote, in duche Koshub or horse litch, in frech Pas de Aene,

¹ Baurenfene.

² G. vj. back.

the Poticaries cal it *Vngulam caballinam*. Thys herbe groweth by water sydes, and in marishe groundes.

Typha.

Typha groweth in fennes & water sydes amōg the reedes, it hath a blacke thinge Almost at the head of the stalke lyke blacke velvet. It is called in englishe cattes tayle, or a Reedmace, in Duche Narren Kolb, or Moss Kolb.

Verbascum.

Verbascum is called in greke *Phlomos*, in englishe *Mullen higgis* taper or *Longe wurt*, the Poticaries cal it *tapsus barbarus*.

Verbasculum.

There are .iij. *Verbascula* called in greke *Phlomidēs*. The fyrste is called in barbarus latin *Arthritica*, and in englishe a *Primerose*. The seconde is called in barbarus latin *Panulysis*, and in englishe a *Cowslip*, or a *Cowslap*, or a *Pagle*. The third is called *Thryallis*, and *Rosecampi* in englishe.

Verbenaca.

Verbenaca recta is called in greke *Peristereon yphos*, in english *Veruine*, in duche *Eiser kraute*, in frenche *Veruayne*. Thys herbe groweth in many places of Englad. *Verbena supina*, is harde to fynde in Englande I neuer sawe it in any place saynge in Swytherland. It is lyke *Bugle*, but the leaues are deaplyer endented & grener then *bugle* leaues be. It may be called in english *geagged* ² *Bugle*. It groweth in shadowye places about tree rootes.

Veratrum.

Veratrum is called in greke *Helleborus*, in duche *Neisz wurtes*, in frenche *Viraire*. It maye be called in englishe *Nesewurt*. There are two kyndes of *Helleborus*, the one is called *Veratrum album*, and it is called in duche *Wisz Neiszwurtes*, in englishe *Nesewurt* or whyte *Nesewurt*. This kinde groweth in Syon Parcke in Englande,

¹ G vij.

² [jagged.]

³ G vij, back.

in the woddos of Bon in Germany, in the Alpes betwene Curedland and Lamberdy, but it that groweth in Eglid, and in Germany hath not the strength that it hath whiche groweth in the Alpes. The other kynde is called *Veratrum nigrum*. I have not sene thys herbe in Germany, neither in Englande. For the herbe called in englishe beartfoe, in duche Christwurte, which hath bene hytherto taken for blacke Nisewurt, or *Veratrum nigrum*: is Consiligo in Columel and Plinite, and not *veratrum nigrum*.

Vicia.

Vicia is called in grecke Biccion, in Englishe a Fische, in duche Wicken, in frenche *La vesce*.

Viola alba.

Viola alba is called in grecke Leucoion. There are diuerse sortes of *Leucoion*. One is called in english Cherty, Hertes ease or wal ! Gedeioure, it groweth vpon the walles, and in the spryge of the yere, it hath yeloww floures. The Arabians cal it Cherti. An other kynde hath whyte floures, whiche some cal whyte stocke gele-floure, or Gedeiours. The other haue purple and blew floures, and are called purple & blew stock-gedeiours.

Viola nigra.

Viola nigra sice purpurea is called in grecke Ion mehan, in englishe a Violet, in duche violen, Viole or Violette, in frenche Violet marie. It is colde and moyste in the seconde degree.

Viola flammula.

Viola flammula othervyse called Phlox or Phlogion is the herbe as Gesner thynketh, whiche is called in duche Fuschblum, and in englishe velvet floure or french Margouile.

Viscum.

Viscum is called in grecke Ixos, in english Miscoleto or Miscoleto, in duche Miscoel, Vogelglyn, and Affoller in french. This shrub groweth only in trees & no where els.

¹ G. mly.

Vitex.

Vitex is called in greeke Agnos, of the Poticarities of Italy Agnus castus, the Poticarities of Germany in netherlande abuse ¹ Ligustro for Agno. And we abuse Tusan for Vitex. The true Agnus or Vitex groweth in the blacke friers in Farraria where as I sawe it, and it groweth in diuerse other places of Italy, as I heare saye. It is a tree and hath leaues lyke Hemp, euer fyue growing together. Wherefore it may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast-tree, or Agnus tree. It is hote and drye in the thyrd degree.

Vitis vinifera vrbana.

Vitis vrbana is called in greke Ampelos emeros or oniphoros, in english a vyne, in duche in win reb, in frēch vn vigne cultiue.

Vitis syluestris.

Vitis syluestris solani folijs is called in greeke Ampelos agria, in duche Melcu, in frenche Viorne, and Haide. It maye be called in englishe Heguine,² or Downuine. It groweth plentifully betwene ware and Barckway in the hedges, whiche in summer are in many places al whyte wyth the downe of thys Vine.

Vlmus.

Vlmus is called in greeke Ptelea, in englishe an Elme tree, or a Wich tree, in duche ein vime baume, or Ylmen or Rust baume, in frenche Orme.

Vritica.

³ *Vritica* is called in Greeke Acalyphe or Cride, in english a Nettle, in duche ein Nessel, in lowe duche ein Netel, in frenche Orrice. The true Netel groweth not in Englande out of gardines, but it groweth in Italy & at Mense in Germany vnset or sowen abrode in the fieldes and hedges.

Xanthium.

Xanthium is called in english Dichebur or Clotbur, in duche Bedlersteusz kleyn kletten, in frenche glowteron.

¹ G vilij, back.

² Hedgvyne.

³ H. l. G

Zizypha.

Zizypha or *Serica* are called in frenche Iunibes, the Poitaries cal the fruite Iuniba. It maye be called in english Iuniba tree and the fruite Iunibies. I neuer sawe moe trees of this kynde, but one, in Ferrara.

Names of newe founde Herbes, wherof is no mention in any olde auncient wryter.

A Lechinilla other wyse called Pes leonis, is called in english our Ladies Milet or syndow. It groweth in middowes like a Malowe.

Alliaria.

Alliaria is called in english Sauce alone or lacke of the hedges. Some doyng Potitaries in Germany abuse thys herbe for Scordio. Thys herbe groweth in hedges and ditches in the sprynge of the yere.

Balsamine.

Balsamine is called of other Pomii Hierosolymitanum, & Pomum mirabile. Some cal it Chariatia. It is called in dutch Balsam kraute, it maye be named in english Balsam apple. It groweth muche in Italy and in some places of Germany, but onely in gardines.

Barbare herba.

Barbare herba groweth aboute Brokes and water sydes. It hath leaues lyke Rocket, wherefore it maye be called in english wound-rocket, for it is good for a wounde. Some cal thys Carpentarian.

Bipennella Italica.

Bipennella or *bipennula* Italica, is called in english Burnet. It

¹ H. i, back.

groweth much about Syon and Shene, and in many other places of Englad. The Poicaries cal it Pimpinellam.

Bipennula Germanica.

Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifraga Italarum, and it is called in englishe Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bibinellen.

Bistorta.

Bistorta is called of the Northerne men ¹Betes, in the South countrey Astrologia, in east Freselande Leuerkraut. Thys herbe groweth in Englande onely in gardines, in the woddess of Freeland, it groweth without any setting alone.

Bursa pastoris.

Bursa pastoris is also called in englishe of many Bursa pastoris & of other Shepherdes bag or Shepherdes purse. It groweth by high wayes, almost in every place.

Cartafilago.

Cartafilago otherwise called Ceratophilax, is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte. It groweth gladly where as turnes haue ben digged.

Consolida media.

Cosolida media is called in english Bugle. It is a blacke herbe and it groweth in shaddowy places and moyst groundes.

Cornu ceruinum.

Cornu ceruinum is the name of three herbes. The fyrst is Coronopus, the seconde is Hartes horne lyke a rishe, the thyrd is comō in the dioces of Colo, which is so called, because it hath leaues lyke an Hartes horne.

Christophoriana.

Christophoriana groweth plentifully in the woddess aboute Bon,

¹ H ij.

G 2

but I haue not hearde any duche name that it hath. It may¹ be called in englishe Grapewurt, because it hath many blacke berries in the toppes lyke Grapes.

Centimoria.

Centimoria otherwise called Nummularia, is called in duche Pfenikranke and schlangkraute. It may be called in englishe Herbe .ij. pence or two penigraue because it hath two and two leaves standing together of ech syde of the stalke lyke pence. It groweth in moyste groundes and in ditches whereas water hath stande in wynter, and are drye in summer agayne.

Digitalis.

Digitalis is called in english Foxglove. It groweth in hedge sydes, in woddles and wyde places.

Eufragia.

Eufragia or Ophthalmica is thoughte to haue bene called of the later Grecians Euphrasyme. It is called in englishe Eye bryghte, and in duche Ougen troit.

Eupatorium vulgare.

Eupatorium vulgare, whiche the Potcaries vse in many places is not Eupatorium Dioscoridis. It may be called in english water Hempe, because it groweth about watersydes, and hath leaves lyke Hempe.

Flamula.

²Flamula is the herbe whiche we cal in englishe Spewewurt or spergrasse. It groweth in moyste places.

Genistella.

Genistella is a litle herbe wryth leaves, floures and coddles like Broume, but many partes lesse, and it is full of prickes. I haue not sene it in England saynyng once besyde Coome parcke, but often in

¹ H. ij. back.

² H. iij.

Germany by the Rhen side, whereas it is called stechend gnist. It maye be called in english Thorn-broume or prickly broume.

Lunaria.

Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior, which hath leaues lyke wyld Cucumer & coddles rounde almost as the mone, and as thyn as a Cole leafe. It maye be called in english great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in english litle Lunary or Maye Grapes, the duche cal this herbe Monkraut and meydrunē. The former herbe groweth onely in gardines, the other in middowes and pastur groundes.

Lingua serpentina.

Lingua serpentina groweth in many places of England. It may be called in greeke Ophioglosson, in english Adders tonge, the duche cal it Natter Zunglin. It groweth plentifully in middowes where as Lunary groweth.

Leuisticum.

Leuisticum is called in english Louage in duche Lulstocke or Lieb stokel, in french Lueshe. It groweth onely in gardines so muche as I haue sene.

Martagon.

Martagon is an herbe wyth two leaues onely, one of ech syde. It groweth in many places of Englande in watery middowes and in woddes. It is also called in english Martagon.

Perfoliata.

Perfoliata is an herbe wyth a leafe lyke a pease, & litle blacke seedes in the top. The Germans cal it Durchwassz. It maye be called in english Thorowwax, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues.

Pes anserinus.

Pes anserinus is called in duche geusz fusz and it may be called i H ij, back.

in english Goosefoote. It groweth in the fieldes of Germany among the corne and aboute towne & cities.

Pilosella.

Pilosella is of two kyndes, the one hath a yelowowe floure and is commonly called in english Mousere, and for difference sake ¹ it may be called in english yelowowe mousere. The other kynde hath purple floures mingled wyth whyte altogether, and thys groweth in heathes where as Ling or heath groweth, and may be called in english purple Mousere or lile Mousere.

Portentilla.

Portentilla or as some write *Potentilla*, is named also *Tanacetum sylvestre*. It is named in english wyde Tansey, in duche Genserich, & in french Tannaie Salage.

Regalium.

Regalium is also named *Ruta cararia*, *Galega*, & *Galarda*. It groweth very plentifully about the bankes of Padus in Italy. It maye be called in english mocke Licoreas, because the leaues are lyke Licoreas.

Rhibes.

Rhibes is called in duche saynte Iohans Treuhlin, and it is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree.

Sanicula.

Sanicula is named in english Sanicle, in duche Sanikel or Sharnikel. It groweth communely in woddes.

Salvia vita.

Salvia vita or *Ruta muralis* is called in duche Maurrenchen & seimantchen. It maye be called in english Stone Rue, or wyl Rue. ² Some haue used this for Capillo Veneris.

¹ H iij.

² H iij, back.

Solidago saracenia.

Solidago seracenia, otherwyse called *Herba fortis* or *Herba Indaita*, is called in duche Heidinische wuntkraut. I haue not sene it in Englande, but diuerse tymes in duchland. It may be called in english Woundewurte.

Scabiosa.

Scabiosa is called in english Scabious or Matfollon, in duche Scabiosen, in french la scabiense.

Saxifragia.

There are foure herbes, whiche al are called saxifragia. The english mens Saxifragia, which they cal Saxifrage, hath leaues lyke smal perseley, & it groweth in middlowes. The Italians saxifragia is lyke the same, but it hath rougher leaues and greater, & an hotter roote. The Germainys haue two Saxifrages, whiche other countreis know not by those names. The greater hath greete leaues, lyke smallage, and yelowew iuce in the stalke, and this is called of other wryters Viride Marcum. It maye be called in english, grene Marke. Thys groweth muche by the Temmes syde about Shene. The other duche saxifrage hath leaues lyke Tyme & it may be called in english Time-stonebreake. I haue not sene it in England. It groweth in sandy groundes aboute the Rhene.

Tormentilla.

Tormentilla is called in greeke Heptaphyllon, in english Tormentil, or Tormentik, in duche Tornétill. It groweth in Mores and Heaths.

Trinitaria or Trinitatis herba.

Trinitatis herba, is of two sortes. The one hath leaues lyke a Clauer, and it groweth in the Alpes, and other highe mountynes. It may be called in english mount-trifoly. The other kinde is called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. Thys is like vnto a Violet in the floures, and it groweth ofte amonge the corne.

H v.

Vua crispa.

Vua crispa is also called Grossularia, in english a Groser bush, a Goosebery bush. It groweth onely that I have sene in England, in gardines, but I have sene it in Germany abroad in the fields amonge other bushes.

Veronica.

Veronica groweth in many places of England, and it is called in english Fluelleng, in dutche Eremprise.

Vulnaria.

¹ Vulnaria is a styngyng herbe creapyng by the ground with leaues of Meegerum or Organe. It groweth muche aboute the walles of Bon in Germany. I did se it also in my Lorde Cobham's gardine at Calice.

A table for the commune english names used nowe in al countreis of Englande.

A Lo^e, Agarik, Aucres, Aissmert, Astrologia, Adderstong, Apple tree, Albreck, Alexander, Alkenger.

Baye tree, Barley, Basyll, Barnette, Broune pricki, Broune, Beltrages, Brier brake, Bramble, Bullofe, Butter bur, Butchers broune, Bullof, Brake vrsine, Baume, Baume Mynte, Birchle, Bene, Brocketen, Beech tree, Blewblawe, Bynde corne.

Camarill, Chickewede, Citerach, Ceto^y, Capers, Cuckowe pinle, Carawis, Caret wytle, Corne Mynte, Comyn, Cotton, Chernel, Celending, Crowe toes, Cartocke, Cresse of the gardine, Cresse of the water, Chesnut, Clarie, Cuckowes meate, Confer^y.

Duckes meate, Dittany, Dittany of Caldy, Darnel, Dragon, Date tree, Dogges ²longe, Docke, Daffodyl, Daffadyl dutche, Dasy, Dodder, Elm tree, Earthnut, Egletine, Endyue, Elecampane.

Foxglove, Fluellin, Filipendula, Fiche, Firtree, Flouramor, Funnory, Figtree, Fern, Finel, Fensgreke.

¹ H v, back.

² H f.

Galiaga, Garleke, Garleke wyld, wild Goosegrasse, Gotebearde,
Gourd, Gentiane, Gooseberies, Grasse, Gethsamyne, Grummell,
Groundsel.

Hartes home, Hysope, Hoppes, Horehonde, Honisucles,
Hartes tonge, Housleke, Hēbayne, Horehonde stinkyng, Hum-
locke, Herbe Iue, Hesel, Heath, Hulnet or Holy of the sea.
lacke of the hedge, Iuniper.

Knotgrasse.

Ladies mantle, Lunary, Louage, Licores, Lettes, Laurel, Lauriel,
Lēttilles, Liuerwurt, Louage of Lumberdy, Little licke, Lange de
beece, Ladies traces.

Mallowe, Mallowe verueyn, Mosse, Mynt, corne Marigolde,
Mayden heire, Martagon, Mouseare, Mastike tree, Madragge, Mynt,
Mercury, Medler, Mewe, Mulbery, Melilote, Mustarde, Mullain,
Muscelto.

¹Nigella romana, Nettel, Nightshade, Nepe, (Orege, Orege,
Otes, Oke, Oke of Hierusalem, Onyon, Organ.

Prymet, Pomgarnat, Piony, Poppy, Papyre, Pyncaple, Pease,
Plantaine, Popler, Purcellaine, Plame² tree, Penitral, Peatree,
Palma Christi, Peach tree, Persnepe.

Quicken tree.

Rasin tree, Rosemary, Rysc, Radice, Rape, Rosa, Raspises,
Rue, Rye, Rysles, Rāpions, Ramses, Rampes, Reede, Rocket.

Sowthistle, Saynte Iohans grasse, Spourge, Spetage, Slauke,
Saffro, Setwall, Saffron wyld, Sene, Sampere, Stoncrop, Strawberry,
Syues, Shorberdes bag, Sanicle, Saxifage, Staues aler, Succory,
setwal, Scala celi, Saune, Sallowe, Sage, Sauery, Satyrion.

Twopeyn grasse, Thorowax, Tormentil, Two faces in a hode,
Tunariske, Turnepe, Tyme, wyld Tyme, Thorne-tree, Tarragon,
Thistle cotton, Trifoly, Tutsan, Tassel wyld.

Wormrodde, Wuiles hayne, Venus heire, Veluet floure purple,
water lyf, Water betony, Wodbyne, Vinde, Wad, Walwurt, Wey-
bent, Walnut, Vine wild, Water rose, waybrade, Whyte roote,
Wyłowe, Vghe, Verucyne, Violet.

Finis.

¹ H vj, back.

² Palme.

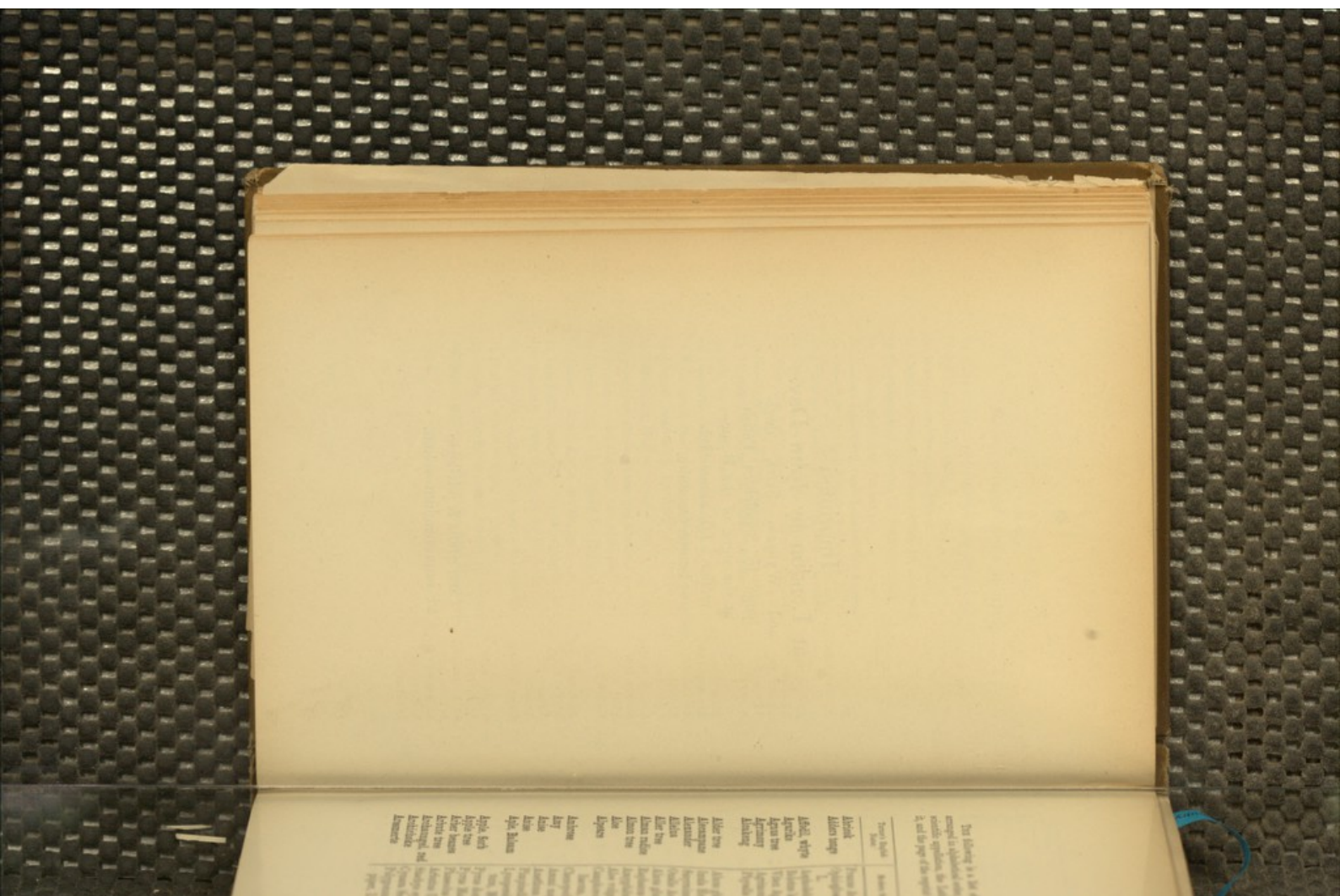
¹ Faures escaped in the printing.

In Aristolochia; read Osterhuci, for Oster Laci.
 In Asclepias, read wurt, for wirt.
 In Beta, reade Plinie, for Plenie.
 In Cactenea, read Diosbalanos, for Doshalanos.
 In Cicethla, read Hasenkeel, for Sassenkeel.
 In Circium, read flour for herbe.
 In Cisthus ludanifera, read Landan, for London.
 In Clinopodium, read Rhene, for Rehe.
 In Dictamnus, reade Tracinella,² for Tracinella.
 In Ebulus, reade for Allich, Attich.
 In Eriæ, for Frith, Hehes.
 In Goscipium, for Pylon, Xylon.
 In Hordium murinum, for Plenie, Plinie.
 In Irio, for Cense, Kense.
 In Ithamotis, reade second degree.
 In Limonium, read for wintergrown: wintergrune.
 In Lolium, read Aera, for Ara.
 In Marubium, read witen for welen.
 In Narcissus, reade Plinie, for Plenie.
 In Papaver, read Mansom, for Mansom.
 In Ranunculus, read Golland for Galland.
 In Rapum, reade Kapa, for Kapas.
 In Scryllum, reade Eryllon, for Iryllo.
 In Sideritis, reade Gilderant for Gilderant.
 In Sponothium, reade Pasteney, for Pateney.
 In Stechas, reade arabica, for Arabia.
 In Thapsi,³ for Baurenfanc: reade Baurensefne.
 In vitis Sylvestris, for Heguine, read Hedguine.

¹ H. 6b.² [Tracinella.]³ H. 6b. back.⁴ [Thapsi.]

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The following is a list of the English names given by Turner, arranged in alphabetical order, each name being followed by the modern scientific appellation, the Latin heading under which Turner refers to it, and the page of the reprint on which it will be found.

Turner's English Name.	Modern Scientific Name.	Turner's Latin Heading.	Page in Reprint.
Abricot	<i>Prunus Armeniaca</i> , L.	<i>Malus armeniaca</i>	52
Adders tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> , L.	<i>Lingua serpentina</i>	85
Affodil, whyte	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> , L.	<i>Albus</i>	10
Agarike	<i>Boletus laricis</i> , Jacq.	<i>Agaricus</i>	9
Agnus tree	<i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i> , L.	<i>Vitex</i>	81
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia Eupatoria</i> , L.	<i>Eupatorium</i>	36
Alcakenge	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i> , L.	<i>Solanum vesicarium</i>	75
Alder tree	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , L.	<i>Alnus</i>	10
Alecampane	<i>Inula Helenium</i> , L.	<i>Inula</i>	44
Alexander	<i>Smyrnum Olusatrum</i> , L.	<i>Olea atrum</i>	57
Alletua	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , L.	<i>Oxys</i>	58
Alter tree	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , L.	<i>Alnus</i>	10
Alman radice	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Radix</i>	66
Almon tree	<i>Amygdalus communis</i> , L.	<i>Amygdala</i>	12
Aloe	<i>Aloe vulgaris</i> , Lam. f	<i>Aloe</i>	10
Alpeare	<i>Camphorosma monopetalum</i> , L.	<i>Chamaepacea</i>	26
Ambrose	<i>Chenopodium Botrys</i> , L.	<i>Stachys</i>	76
Amy	<i>Ammi majus</i> , L.	<i>Amy</i>	12
Anise	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> , L.	<i>Anethum</i>	13
Anise	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i> , L.	<i>Anisum</i>	13
Aple, Balsam	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , Mill.	<i>Balsamine</i>	82
Apple, Sorb	<i>Pyrus domestica</i> , Sm.	<i>Sorbus</i>	75
Apple tree	<i>Pyrus Malus</i> , L.	<i>Malus</i>	51
Arber beanes	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Sonchus hortensis</i>	75
Arbutie tree	<i>Arbutus Unedo</i> , L.	<i>Arbutus</i>	16
Archangel, red	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i> , L.	<i>Galicopsis</i>	39
Archichoke	<i>Cynara Scolymus</i> , L.	<i>Carduus</i>	23
Arsmerte	<i>Polygonum Hydro-piper</i> , L.	<i>Crotogeomum</i>	31

English Name	Scientific Name	Latin Heading	Page
Ashe of Hiernia- lem	<i>Ilex tinctoria</i> , L.	<i>Clavatum</i>	40
Ashe tree	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , L.	<i>Provins</i>	38
Asp tree	<i>Populus tremula</i> , L.	<i>Populus</i>	65
Astiochia, longe	<i>Aristolochia longa</i> , L.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	15
Astrolochia	<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i> , L.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	15
Astrolagia	<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i> , L.	<i>Bistorta</i>	83
Auenas	<i>Gemma urticae</i> , L.	<i>Gemma</i>	39
Axfohe	<i>Sesamum Corollina</i> , DC.	<i>Sesumida</i>	72
Azabacca	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> , L.	<i>Asarum</i>	16
Balsam apple	<i>Lycopersicon esculen- tum</i> , Mill.	<i>Balsamine</i>	82
Banke nettle	<i>Nepeta Scordalis</i> , L.	<i>Scordalis</i>	71
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Hordeum</i>	42
Barley Bys	<i>Hordeum murina</i> , L.	<i>Hordeum mur-</i> <i>ina</i>	43
Barley dunt			
Barley, wall			
Barley, wheate	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , L.		42
Baselade saffron	<i>Carduus tinctoria</i> , L.	<i>Hordeum</i>	29
Bayl	<i>Oxyrum basiliacum</i> , L.	<i>Gucora</i>	56
Banum gentile	<i>Medisa officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Oxyrum</i>	56
Banum			14
Banne mynte	<i>Monarda sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Aspidium</i>	74
Bay tree, Rose	<i>Nerium Oleander</i> , L.	<i>Sisophyllum</i>	74
Baye tree	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> , L.	<i>Asteron</i>	47
Beane	<i>Faba vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Laurus</i>	46
Beane, arber		<i>Faba</i>	37
Beane, kuyghy	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Sinclair hordeata</i>	75
Beane tree	<i>Anagyris foetida</i> , L.	<i>Amomyia</i>	42
Beate	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Amomyia</i>	12
Beafof	<i>Halimolus niger</i> , L.	<i>Conspilio</i>	37
Bech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , L.	<i>Pogus</i>	50
Belragges	<i>Nesutium amphibium</i> , Be.	<i>Laser</i>	47
Bele, sea	<i>Laminaria saccharata</i> , Lam.	<i>Cladium</i>	27
Ben	<i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> , L.	<i>Baldus myrsicon</i>	18
Bene of Egypt	<i>Cerithia</i>	<i>Calceola</i>	29
Bent, Way	<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> , L.	<i>Scorlion herba</i>	76
	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i> , L.	<i>Hordeum mur-</i> <i>ina</i>	43
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> , L.		

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Barberries	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Oxyacantha</i>	58
Bete	<i>Beta maritima</i> , L.	<i>Beta</i>	19
Betes	<i>Polygonum Bistorta</i> , L.	<i>Bistorta</i>	83
Beton	<i>Stachys Betonica</i> , Benth.	<i>Betonica</i>	19
Betonie, water	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i> , L.	<i>Clymenum</i>	29
Betony	<i>Stachys Betonica</i> , Benth.	<i>Betonica</i>	19
Betony, Pauls	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Betonica Pauli</i>	19
Birch tree	<i>Betula alba</i> , L.	<i>Betula</i>	20
Birke tree			
Bitter Fyde	<i>Vicia Ervilia</i> , Willd.	<i>Ervum</i>	36
Black cichlynge	<i>Lathyrus Cicera</i> , L.	<i>Cicera</i>	27
Blacke Hore-	<i>Balloia nigra</i> , L.	<i>Ballote</i>	19
hound			
Blacke lovage	<i>Smyrnum Olusatrum</i> , L.	<i>Smyrnum</i>	75
Blacke popler	<i>Populus tremula</i> , L.	<i>Populus</i>	65
Blacke berry bush	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , L.	<i>Rubus</i>	68
Blackewurt	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Symphytum</i>	77
Biete	<i>Blitum virgatum</i> , L.	<i>Blitum</i>	20
Blewblaw	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> , L.	<i>Cyanus</i>	32
Blewbotle			
Blaw stock gele-	<i>Mathiola incana</i> , Br.	<i>Vida alba</i>	80
fources			
Blewe wolfsbane	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> , L.	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Boaglossum</i>	21
Boure tree	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , L.	<i>Sambucus</i>	69
Boures Mustard	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> , L.	<i>Thlaapi</i>	78
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , L.	<i>Buxus</i>	22
Bracon			
Brake	<i>Pteris aquilina</i> , L.	<i>Filix</i>	38
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , L.	<i>Rubus</i>	68
Branke vrsin	<i>Acanthus mollis</i> , L.	<i>Acanthium</i>	8
Brere, swete	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> , L.	<i>Cynarhodus</i>	33
Brier tree	<i>Rosa canina</i> , L.	<i>Rubus canis</i>	68
Brode calfeanoute			
Brooklem	<i>Veronica Piceabunga</i> , L.	<i>Antirrhinum</i>	14
Broume	<i>Savillanum scoparium</i> , Wimm.	<i>Cypaea</i>	25
		<i>Genista</i>	39
Broume, frence	<i>Spartium monospermum</i> , L.	<i>Spartium frutez</i>	76
Broume, prickly	<i>Genista anglica</i> , L.	<i>Genistella</i>	85
or Thorn			
Bryonie	<i>Bryonia dioica</i> , L.	<i>Bryonia</i>	21
Buchers brome	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Ruscus</i>	69
Buckeler thorne	<i>Paliurus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Rhamnus</i>	67

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Carot	<i>Daucus Carota</i> , L.	<i>Pastinaca</i>	60
Carot, wild	<i>Daucus Carota</i> , L.	<i>Daucus</i>	34
Carraways	<i>Carum Carvi</i> , L.	<i>Cuminum</i>	23
Cartaphilago	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> , L.	<i>Centunculus</i>	25
Cashes	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Myrrhis</i>	54
Catties tayle	<i>Typha latifolia</i> , L.	<i>Typha</i>	79
Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> , L.	<i>Hirundinaria</i>	42
Centorie	<i>Erythraea Centaurium</i> , L.	<i>Centaurium</i>	24
Chafewarte	<i>Flago germanica</i> , L.	<i>Cardiophago</i>	83
Chafweed	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> , L.	<i>Centunculus</i>	25
Chast-tree	<i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i> , L.	<i>Vitex</i>	81
Chairy	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> , L.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Cherries, wynter	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i> , L.	<i>Solanum vesicarium</i>	73
Chernel	<i>Anthriscus Cerefolium</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Glugidium</i>	40
Chernel, corne	<i>Scandix Pecten</i> , L.	<i>Scandix</i>	71
Chernel, mocke	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Myrrhis</i>	54
Chery tree, longe	<i>Cornus Mas</i> , L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
Chesboul	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , L.	<i>Papaver</i>	59
Chesnut tree	<i>Castanea vesca</i> , L.	<i>Castanea</i>	24
Chike weede	<i>Stellaria media</i> , L.	<i>Nux castanea</i>	56
Chine	<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i> , L.	<i>Aleine</i>	11
Chokeweede	<i>Orobancha Raquum</i> , Thuill.	<i>Gethium</i>	39
Christes thorne	<i>Palurus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Orobancha</i>	58
Ciech	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , L.	<i>Blamius</i>	67
Cieche, litte, or	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Cicer</i>	27
Pette	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , L.	<i>Cicerula</i>	27
Cieche pease	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Cicer</i>	27
Cichlynge	<i>Lathyrus Cicera</i> , L.	<i>Cicerula</i>	27
Cichlynge, blacke	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i> , L.	<i>Cicera</i>	27
Cistsage	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Cistus</i>	28
Citterrach	<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i> , L.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Ciuet	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i> , L.	<i>Gethium</i>	39
Clarie		<i>Ornium</i>	57

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Crowtoes	Scilla nutans, Sm.	<i>Hypocisthus</i>	43
Cuckoo-teill	Arum maculatum, L.	<i>Arum</i>	15
Cuckoo's mate	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	<i>Lotus rubra</i>	49
Cucumer, leaping	Echallium Elaterium, A. Rich.	<i>Oenanthe spheodes</i>	32
Cucumer	Cucumis sativus, L.	<i>Cucumis</i>	31
Cutweede	Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L.	<i>Centunculus</i>	25
Cudwort	Filago germanica, L.	<i>Cartilago</i>	83
Cummin	Cuminum Cuminum, L.	<i>Cuminum</i>	32
Cut mallowe	Malva Alesia, L.	<i>Alcea</i>	10
Cynkfoly	Potentilla reptans, L.	<i>Quinquifolium</i>	65
Cypres, dwarfed,	Lycopodium alpinum, L.	<i>Chamaecyparissus</i>	25
or heath			
Cypresse tree	Cupressus sempervirens, L.	<i>Cupressus</i>	32
Cytrones	Citrus medica, L.	<i>Malva medica</i>	51
Daffodyl, whyte	Narcissus poeticus, L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
Daffodil, duche	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	<i>Albus</i>	10
Daffodyl,	Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
yellowe			
Den de Lyon	Leontodon Taraxacum, L.	<i>Inula</i>	44
Danewurt	Sambucus Ebulus, L.	<i>Elulus</i>	35
Darnel	Lolium temulentum, L.	<i>Lolium</i>	49
Dasie	Bellis perennis, L.	<i>Bellis</i>	19
Date tree	Phoenix dactylifera, L.	<i>Palma</i>	59
Dead nettle	Lamium album, L.	<i>Lamium</i>	46
Dichebur	Xanthium Strumarium, L.	<i>Xanthium</i>	81
Bill	Anethum graveolens, L.	<i>Anethum</i>	13
Dittany	Origanum Dictamnus, L.	<i>Dictamnus</i>	34
Dittany	Lepidium latifolium, L.	<i>Lepidium</i>	47
Dittany, righte	Origanum Dictamnus, L.	<i>Dictamnus</i>	34
Docke	Rumex (various species).	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Docke, Sharp	Rumex acutus, L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Docke, Sour	Rumex acetosa, L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Docke, Water	Rumex Hydrolapathum, L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Docken	Rumex (various species).	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Doder	Cuscuta europaea, L., and C. Epithymum, L.	<i>Cuscuta</i>	24
Dog tree	Cornus sanguinea, L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
Dogges Leike	Gagea lutea, Ker.	<i>Bulline</i>	21

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Fenkel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> , Gaertn.	<i>Foeniculum</i>	38
Fern, Wall	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Filicula</i>	38
Ferne	<i>Paris aquilina</i> , L.	<i>Filix</i>	37
Ferne, finger	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Ferne, oke or petio	<i>Polypodium Dryopteris</i> , L.	<i>Dryopteris</i>	35
Ferne, Scale	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Festike nuttes	<i>Pistacia vera</i> , L. (fruit)	<i>Pistacia</i>	63
Feserfew	<i>Pyrethrum Parthenium</i> , Sm.	<i>Athamisia</i>	16
Feserfew	<i>Pyrethrum Parthenium</i> , Sm.	<i>Parthenium</i>	60
Fiche	<i>Vicia sativa</i> , L.	<i>Vicia</i>	80
Fiche, Ax or Hachet	<i>Securigena Corouilla</i> , DC.	<i>Securidaca</i>	72
Fig tree	<i>Ficus Carica</i> , L.	<i>Ficus</i>	37
Filpendula	<i>Spirea Filipendula</i> , L.	<i>Oenanthe</i>	56
Finger-ferne	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Firre tree	<i>Pinus Abies</i> , L.	<i>Abies</i>	7
Firre tree, red	<i>Pinus Picea</i> , L.	<i>Picea</i>	62
Fistiktree: the fruit, Fistikes	<i>Pistacia vera</i> , L.	<i>Pistacia</i>	63
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , L.	<i>Linum</i>	49
Flax, todes	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Mill.	<i>Oxyris</i>	58
Flabayne	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> , Gaertn.	<i>Coniza</i>	30
Fleurute	<i>Plantago Psyllium</i> , L.	<i>Psyllium</i>	65
Flourmore	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> , L. and allied species	<i>Amarantus</i>	11
Flourdeluce, yellowe	<i>Iris Pseudacorus</i> , L.	<i>Acorus</i>	9
Fluellyng	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Veronica</i>	88
Folefote	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> , L.	<i>Asarum</i>	16
Folfote, sea	<i>Convolvulus Soldanella</i> , L.	<i>Brassica marina</i>	20
Foxglone	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , L.	<i>Digitalis</i>	84
Fralbente	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i> , L.	<i>Spartum herba</i>	76
Frenche broume	<i>Spartium monospermum</i> , L.	<i>Spartum, frutes</i>	76
Frenche Loke	<i>Allium Porrum</i> , L.	<i>Porrum</i>	65
French Mallowe	<i>Lavatera Olbia</i> , L.	<i>Melua</i>	50

Page	Latin Heading.	Scientific Name.	English Name.
80	<i>Viola flammula</i>	<i>Tegetes indica</i> , L.	French Marigold
71	<i>Scilla</i>	<i>Scilla maritima</i> , L.	French Onion
58	<i>Narcissus celtica</i>	<i>Valeriana celtica</i> , L.	French sphindaw
8	<i>Asteranthium</i>	<i>Artemisia</i> (A. gallica, Wild.),	French worm-wod
23	<i>Cynos</i>	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , L.	Fumitarie
36	<i>Bryum</i>	<i>Vicia officinalis</i> , L.	Fyshe, bitter
37	<i>Picus</i>	<i>Vicia Erylla</i> , Willd.	Fys tree
37	<i>Picus Egyptia</i>	<i>Picus Carica</i> , L.	Fys tree Mal-berry
42	<i>Hirundinaria</i>	<i>Picus Syonorus</i> , L.	Fyswart
27	<i>Chingulum</i>	<i>Ranunculus Ficaria</i> , L.	Fyschers gyrdle
66	<i>Quinquifolium</i>	<i>Laminaria sacchara</i> , Lam.	Fyrre fyngred grasse
30	<i>Coruus</i>	<i>Potentilla reptans</i> , L.	Gal
33	<i>Myrica</i>	<i>Coruus sanguinea</i> , L.	Galatide
55	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>Myrica Gale</i> , L.	Galangal
44	<i>Lotus rubra</i>	<i>Cyperus longus</i> , L.	Gardine Glaver
49	<i>Indulus</i>	<i>Melilotus corubia</i> , Lam.	Gardine Snocoy
49	<i>Lotus rubra</i>	<i>Chelidonium Majus</i> , L.	Gardine Triloly
71	<i>Scoriotum</i>	<i>Melilotus corubia</i> , Lam.	Gardike Ger-mander
10	<i>Allium</i>	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.	Gardike
10	<i>Allium</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i> , L.	Gardike
79	<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>Allium vineale</i> , L.	Gardike, crowe
22	<i>Camphorica</i>	<i>Ailiga genovensis</i> , L.	or wyde
22		<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> , L.	Gangged bugle
80	<i>Viola alba</i>		Geldoune
80	<i>Viola alba</i>	<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> , L.	Geldoune, wai
22	<i>Camphorica</i>		Geldoune, wai
22		<i>Matthiola incana</i> , Br.	whyte stooke
22			Gelenours
22		<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> , L.	Gelenour, wyde
29	<i>Gentiana</i>		Gentiane
36	<i>Camelotys</i>	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> , L.	Gentiane
71	<i>Scoriotum</i>	<i>Teucrium Chamaedrys</i> , L.	Germender
44	<i>Loane</i>	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.	Ger-joke or water
44	<i>Gitt</i>	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> , L.	Gethamayne
9	<i>Acorus</i>	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> , L.	Git, herbe
67	<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> , L.	Glatan
67		<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> , L., and allied species	Gotland

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Gollande, Lucken	<i>Caltha palustris</i> , L.	<i>Chamaelea</i>	26
Gooseberry bush	<i>Ribes Grossularia</i> , L.	<i>Vua crepa</i>	88
Goosefoot	<i>Clenopodium murale</i> , L.	<i>Pes asserinus</i>	85
Gooseharbath	<i>Galium Aparine</i> , L.	<i>Aparine</i>	13
Goosgrasse	<i>Galium Aparine</i> , L.	<i>Aparine</i>	13
Goosgrasse, purple	<i>Shenardia arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Alyson Plinii</i>	11
Gotes bearde	<i>Tagopogon pratensis</i> , L.	<i>Barba Hirci</i>	19
Gourde	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i> , L.	<i>Cucurbita</i>	32
Grapes, Maye	<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> , L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Grapewurt	<i>Actaea spicata</i> , L.	<i>Christophoriana</i>	84
Grasse corne	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> , L.	<i>Phalaris</i>	62
Grasse, great	It is not possible to say what grass is here intended	<i>Gramen</i>	41
Grasse, puddyng	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , L.	<i>Pulegium</i>	66
Gray myle	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Lithospermum</i>	49
Great grasse	<i>See Grasse, great</i>	<i>Gramen</i>	41
Greats Hawk-weede	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> , L.	<i>Hieracium</i>	42
Great Lunari	<i>Lunaria biennis</i> , L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Great saynt	<i>Hypericum quadrangulum</i> , L.	<i>Aegyron</i>	17
Great satyrion	<i>Johans grasse</i>		
Great waybread	<i>Plantago major</i> , L.	<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Great wylowe tree	<i>Salix alba</i> , L.	<i>Plantago</i>	63
Greene Endyue	<i>Lactuca Scariola</i> , L.	<i>Salix</i>	70
Grene Marke	<i>Emanthe crocata</i> , L.	<i>Lactuca</i>	45
Groser bushe	<i>Ribes Grossularia</i> , L.	<i>Saxifraga</i>	87
Grounde pyne	<i>Ajuga Chamæpitys</i> , L.	<i>Vua crepa</i>	88
Groundsel or Groundswel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Chamaepitys</i>	26
Grunnel	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Senecio</i>	72
Gum Suceory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> , L.	<i>Lithospermum</i>	49
Gum thistle	<i>Oncopeltum Acanthium</i> , L.	<i>Chondrilla</i>	26
Gyrdel, sea	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> , Lam.	<i>Acanthium</i>	8
Gyrdle, fysshers		<i>Oingulum</i>	27
Hachet fiche	<i>Securigera Coronilla</i> , D.C.		
Hand Satyrion	<i>Orchis maculata</i> , L.	<i>Securidaca</i>	72
		<i>Satyrion</i>	70

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Holly, sea	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> , L.	<i>Eryngium</i>	36
Holyoke	<i>Aleca rosea</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Homlocke	<i>Conium maculatum</i> , L.	<i>Cicuta</i>	27
Honyuccles	<i>Lonicera Periclymenum</i> , L.	<i>Periclymenum</i>	60
Hoppes	<i>Humulus Lupulus</i> , L.	<i>Lupus salicarius</i>	49
Hore calamyt	<i>Calamintha officinalis</i> .	<i>Calamintha</i>	22
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Marrubium</i>	51
Horehound, blacke or stynking	<i>Ballota nigra</i> , L.	<i>Ballote</i>	19
Horehound, little or straye	<i>Sideritis syriaca</i> , L. 1.	<i>Sidchys</i>	77
Horned clauer	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> , L.	<i>Medica</i>	51
Horned poppy	<i>Glaucium luteum</i> , Scop.	<i>Papaver corniculatum</i>	59
Horse Mynt	<i>Monarda hirsuta</i> , L.	<i>Siagubrium</i>	74
Horse Tyne	<i>Calamintha Clinopodium</i> , Benth.	<i>Clinopodium</i>	29
Horsehofo	<i>Tussilago Farfara</i> , L.	<i>Tussilago</i>	78
Houndes tong	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Cynoglossus</i>	33
Housleke	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> , L.	<i>Lycopsis</i>	50
Hulver, sea	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> , L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Hyndberies	<i>Rubus Idaeus</i> , L.	<i>Eryngium</i>	36
Hysope	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	68
Iacke of the hedges	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i> , Andrz.	<i>Hissopus</i>	43
Legged Mallowe	<i>Aleca rosea</i> , L.	<i>Alliaria</i>	82
Ienepet	<i>Juniperus communis</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Indishe peper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , L.	<i>Juniperus</i>	45
Iutiba tree; the fruit Iunbels	<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , Lam.	<i>Piperitis</i>	63
Iuniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> , L.	<i>Zizypha</i>	82
Ive, herbe	<i>Plantago Coronopus</i> , L.	<i>Juniperus</i>	45
Keele	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> , L.	<i>Coronopus</i>	31
Kerse	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> , L.	<i>Brassica</i>	20
Knotgrasse	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , L.	<i>Nasturtium</i>	53
Kydney beane	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Polygonum</i>	64
		<i>Sinlatz hortensis</i>	75

English Name	Scientific Name	Latin Heading	Page
Little Moneare	Antennaria dioica, Gaertn. †	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Little Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris, L.	<i>Artemisia</i>	16
Little spurge	Euphorbia Esula, L.	<i>Polygona</i>	63
Little stonecrop	Sedum acre, L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Liverwort	Marchantia polymorpha, L.	<i>Lichen</i>	48
Longe Astlochia	Aristolochia longa, L.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	15
Longe chery tree	Cornus Mas, L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
Longe Hertworth	Aristolochia longa, L.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	15
Longe Heasen	Phacelia vulgaris, L.	<i>Phacelia</i>	62
Longe Rape	Brassica Napus, L.	<i>Napus</i>	58
Longe wart	Verbascum Thapsus, L.	<i>Verbascum</i>	79
Loostryfe, red	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	<i>Lythrum</i>	50
Loestryfe, purple	Daphne Laureola, L.	<i>Daphnoides</i>	33
Lote tree	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Lote, wyde	Celtis australis, L.	<i>Celtis</i>	24
Louge	Melilotus officinalis, Willd.	<i>Lotus sphaerostylis</i>	49
Louge, blacke	Levisticum officinale, Koch.	<i>Lonicum</i>	85
Louge, Lum-bardy	Smyrnum Olusatrum, L.	<i>Smyrnum</i>	75
Loury	Laserpitium Siler, L.	<i>Ligusticum</i>	48
Loustryfe, yealowe	Daphne Laureola, L.	<i>Daphnoides</i>	33
Lucken gollande	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Lumbardy	Caltha palustris, L.	<i>Chamaelea</i>	26
Louge	Laserpitium Siler, L.	<i>Ligusticum</i>	48
Lumbardy Meli-lote	Melilotus italica, Lam. †	<i>Sertola campana</i>	72
Lumberdy		<i>Petroselinum</i>	61
Lunardy		<i>Petroselinum</i>	61
Lunardi, great	Lunaria bicoloris, L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Lunardy, little	Botrychium Lunaria, L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Lycoris	Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>	40
Lygat wheate	Triticum sativum, L. var. hybernum.	<i>Siligo</i>	73
Lynary	Linaria vulgaris, Mill.	<i>Ogris</i>	58
Lyne	Linum usitatissimum, L.	<i>Linum</i>	49
Lyng	Tamarix gallica, L.	<i>Myrica</i>	54
Lynte	Linum usitatissimum, L.	<i>Linum</i>	49
Madder	Rubia tinctorum, L.	<i>Rubia</i>	68

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Madder, wilde	<i>Rubia perigrina</i> , L.	<i>Rubia</i>	68
Maidens heir	<i>Adiantum Capillus-Veneris</i> , L.	<i>Adiantum</i>	9
Malo	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Mallowe	<i>Malva Alcea</i> , L.	<i>Alcea</i>	10
Mallowe, cut	<i>Levatera Olbia</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Mallowe, french	<i>Alcea rosea</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Mallowe, jagged	{ <i>Althaea officinalis</i> , L. }	<i>Althaea</i>	11
Mallowe, marsh		<i>Malva</i>	50
Mallowe, or	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Althaea</i>	11
Mallowe, water	<i>Malva Alcea</i> , L.	<i>Alcea</i>	10
Mallowe, wyde	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Althaea</i>	11
Mandrage	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Mandrage	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i> , L.	<i>Mandragora</i>	51
Marguerum, vasaury	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Symphylum</i>	77
Margouide, french	<i>Tagetes indica</i> , L.	<i>Yeda, flammœa</i>	80
Marsh mallowe	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Althaea</i>	11
Marke, grene	<i>Oenanthe erecta</i> , L.	<i>Scoroparia</i>	87
Marrish mal-love	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Marragon	<i>Lisiera ovata</i> , Br.	<i>Mertogon</i>	85
Marygolds	<i>Galentula officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Callia</i>	22
Mastewurt	<i>Puccinellum Ostruthium</i> , Koch.	<i>Petroelinum</i>	61
Mastike tree	<i>Pistacia Lentiscus</i> , L.	<i>Lentiscus</i>	47
Mattellon	<i>Castanea Scabiosa</i> , L.	<i>Scabiosa</i>	87
Mathes, red	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> , L.	<i>Adonis</i>	14
Maudlane	<i>Achillea Agrostum</i> , L.	<i>Eupatorium</i>	37
May lillies	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> , L.	<i>Ejkennerum</i>	35
Maydens heire	<i>Galium verum</i> , L.	<i>Galton</i>	38
Mayde wed, red	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> , L.	<i>Adonis</i>	14
Mayweede, stryknge	<i>Anthemis Cetha</i> , L.	<i>Perthenum</i>	60
Maye Grapes	<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> , L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Meller tree	<i>Mespilus germanica</i> , L.	<i>Mespilus</i>	53
Melliole	{ <i>Melilotus italica</i> , Lam. }	<i>Serula compans</i>	72
Melliole, Linn-			
Melliole, right	<i>Melilotus alba</i> , Lam.	<i>Melilotus</i>	52
Melliole, whyte	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Lotus sylvestris</i>	49
Melliole	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> , L.	<i>Mercurialis</i>	53

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Mergerum, wydde	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Origanum</i>	57
Merse mallowe	<i>Althea officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Althea</i>	11
Mewe	<i>Menum athamanticum</i> , L.	<i>Menum</i>	53
Millet	<i>Panicum nulliacum</i> , L.	<i>Milium</i>	54
Millet, turkish	<i>Zea Mays</i> , L.	<i>Milium</i>	54
Mint, corne	<i>Calamintha Achnos</i> , Clairv.	<i>Calamintha</i>	22
Misceldin or	<i>Viscum album</i> , L.	<i>Viscum</i>	80
Miscelto			
Mocke licores	<i>Galega officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Regalium</i>	86
Mocke saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> , L.	<i>Crocus</i>	29
Mochehermel	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Myrrhis</i>	54
Monkes coule	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> , L.	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Morbery	<i>Morus nigra</i> , L.	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Morel, pety	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> , L.	<i>Solanum hortense</i>	75
Mosse, sea	(A Zoophyte)	<i>Bryon thalassion</i>	21
Motherwurt	<i>Leonurus Cardiaea</i> , L.	<i>Lycopus</i>	50
Mount-trifoly	<i>Anemone Hepatica</i> , L.	<i>Trifolium</i>	87
Mouse tayle	<i>Sedum acre</i> , L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Mousseare	<i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> , L.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Mousseare, little, or purple	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> , L. f.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Mousseare, yea-low	<i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> , L.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Mugwort, little, or			
Mugworthe	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i> , L.	<i>Artemisia</i>	16
Mugworthe, sea	<i>Artemisia maritima</i> , L.	<i>Artemisia</i>	16
Mullen	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> , L.	<i>Verbascum</i>	79
Mulbery tree	<i>Morus nigra</i> , L.	<i>Morus</i>	54
Mulbery fig tree	<i>Ficus Sycomorus</i> , L.	<i>Ficus Aegyptia</i>	37
Mustard, Bource, dysb. or triacle	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> , L.	<i>Thlaspi</i>	78
Mustarde	<i>Sinapis nigra</i> , L.	<i>Sinapi</i>	74
Mynte	<i>Mentha viridis</i> , L.	<i>Mentha</i>	52
Mynte, baume	<i>Mentha sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Singularium</i>	74
Mynte, horse, or red	<i>Mentha hirsuta</i> , L.	<i>Singularium</i>	74
Mynte, water	<i>Mentha sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Singularium</i>	74
Mynte, wydde	<i>Mentha rotundifolia</i> , L.	<i>Menthastrum</i>	53
Myrtle or myrt tree	<i>Myrtus communis</i> , L.	<i>Myrtus</i>	54
Nauet, Nauet, or	<i>Brassica Napus</i> , L.	<i>Napus</i>	55
Nauet gentle			

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Nelle, pinke	Eosium cicutarium, L'Hec.	Gerronium	39
Nemtar, Petite	Gallia palustris, L.	Gomphocoe	26
Nepes	Nepeta Cataria, L.	Galantha	22
Noppe, wilde	Bryonia dioica, L.	Bryonia	21
Neswurt, or	Ventrum album, L.	Ventrum	79
wylde Kees-			
wurt			
Nessel tree	Celtis australis, L.	Celtis	24
Nette	Urtica dioica, L.	Urtica	81
Nette, banko	Nepeta Scutellota, L.	Scutellota	81
Nette, dend or	Lamium album, L.	Lamium	46
wylde			
Newe chappel	Orebanche Rapum, Thunll.	Orebanche	58
houe			
Nigella, rokma	Nigella arvensis, L.	Gil	40
Nieswurt, blacke	Helleborus foetida, L.	Ventrum	80
Nit, Pestile	Platanus vera, L.	Platanus	63
Nite, earth	Bunium flexuosum, With.	Apote	14
Nyctshade	Solanum nigrum, L.	Solanum hortense	75
Ole	Ilex tinctoria, L.	Gladium	40
Oke	Quercus Robur, L.	Quercus	65
Oke of Hier-	Chamaepodium Boidys, L.	Boidys	20
usalum			
Oxetene	Polypodium Dryopteris, L.	Dryopteris	35
Oleander	Nerium Oleander, L.	Nerion	56
Olyne tree	Olea europaea, L.	Olea	56
Oue berry	Paris quadrifida, L.	Aconitum	8
Onion, dogges	Orythanthum umbella- tum, L.	Orythanthum	57
Onion, sea	Sellia maritima, L.	Sellia	71
Ouyon, french	Allium Cepa, L.	Cepa	25
Ouyon, Wynter	Mesophras germanica, L.	Mesophras	53
Open ars tree	Vincetum Opuntia, L.	Opuntia	57
Opter	Lycopodium arvensis, L.	Anchusa	12
Orebanet	Atriplex hortensis, L.	Atriplex	18
Orech	and allied species,		
Orege	Citrus Aurantium, L.	Malus molleuca	51
Oregea tree	Organum vulgare, L.	Organum	57
Oregea	Aristolochia rotunda, L.	Aristolochia	70
Oregei, round			
Oyer tree	Salix viminalis, L.	Salix	13

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Ote thistle	<i>Onopordum Acanthium</i> , L.	<i>Acanthium</i> .	8
Otes	<i>Avena sativa</i> , L.	<i>Avena</i> .	18
Our Ladiesmantel	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Alchemilla</i> .	82
Oxeye	<i>Anacyclus radiatus</i> , Loia.	<i>Bulbamus</i> .	22
Oyle seede	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> , L.	<i>Sesamum</i> .	73
Pacience	<i>Rumex Patientia</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i> .	69
Pagle	<i>Primula veris</i> , L.	<i>Verbaeculum</i> .	79
Palma Christi	<i>Ricinus Palma-Christi</i> , L.	<i>Ricinus</i> .	68
Pancke, petie	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> , L.	<i>Phalaris</i> .	61
Panike	<i>Panicum italicum</i> , L.	<i>Panicum</i> .	39
Panses	<i>Viola tricolor</i> , L.	<i>Trinitaria</i> .	87
Paper, Herbe or water	<i>Papyrus antiquorum</i> , L.	<i>Papyrus</i> .	60
Parietorie of the wal	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Helazine</i> .	41
Parsely Lum-berdy	<i>Petroselinum</i> .	<i>Petroselinum</i> .	61
Paulas Betony	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Betonica Pauli</i> .	19
Pearre tree	<i>Pyrus communis</i> , L.	<i>Pyrus</i> .	65
Pease, a	<i>Pisum sativum</i> , L.	<i>Pisum</i> .	63
Pease, eiche	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , L.	<i>Cicer</i> .	27
Pease, eroyie	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> , L.	<i>Ervilia</i> .	55
Peasen, longe	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Phaseolus</i> .	62
Peaserthunt	<i>Lathyrus macrorrhizus</i> , Winn.	<i>Astragalus</i> .	18
Pechre tree	<i>Amigdalus persica</i> , L.	<i>Malus Persica</i> .	52
Pechre tree, hasty	<i>Prunus Armeniaca</i> , L.	<i>Malus armeniaca</i> .	52
Pelletorie of the wal	<i>Parietaria officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Helazine</i> .	41
Penyryal	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , L.	<i>Pulegium</i> .	65
Penyryal, Wodde	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Betonica Pauli</i> .	19
Peony	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Paeonia</i> .	59
Peper, indische	<i>Capicum annuum</i> , L.	<i>Piperitis</i> .	63
Perewincle	<i>Vinca minor</i> , L.	<i>Clematis daph-noides</i> .	28
Perewincle, bush	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i> , L.	<i>Clematis altera</i> .	28
Persley, Rose	<i>Aemone hortensis</i> , L.	<i>Apium</i> .	15
Persley, square	<i>Bunium Bulbocastanum</i> , L.	<i>Anemone</i> .	13
Persley, wyide	<i>Sison Amomum</i> , L.	<i>Bunium</i> .	22
Persely, stone		<i>Sison</i> .	74
		<i>Petroselinum</i> .	61

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Priestess crowne	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum</i> , L.	<i>Intabus</i>	44
Prim print	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Ligustrum</i>	48
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Verboascium</i>	79
Prinet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Ligustrum</i>	48
Pryckwynde	<i>Smilax aspera</i> , L.	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	75
Pudding grasse	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , L.	<i>Pulegium</i>	66
Purcellaine	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , L.	<i>Portulaca</i>	65
Purcellayne, Sea	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> , L.	<i>Cypaea</i>	25
Purple camomyle	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> , L.	<i>Anthemus</i>	14
Purple goosgrase	<i>Siberia arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Alison Phini</i>	11
Purple Mouseare	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> , L.	<i>Pilella</i>	86
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i> , L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Purple stock	<i>Matthiola incana</i> , Br.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Purple geoflowes	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> , L.	<i>Amarantus</i>	11
Purple velvet	and allied species		
Pympernel	<i>Angelica arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Anagallis</i>	12
Fyne, gronde	<i>Ajuga Chamæpitys</i> , L.	<i>Chamaepitys</i>	26
Fyne tree	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Pinus</i>	62
Fyony	<i>Peonia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Peonia</i>	59
Quicken tree	<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> , L.	<i>Sorbus</i>	75
Quik tree	<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i> , Pers.	<i>Myrica</i>	54
Quince tree		<i>Malus Cotonea</i>	51
Radice, or			
Radishe	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Radix</i>	66
Radice, alman			
or rape			
Radish, wyld	<i>Raphanus Raphanistrum</i> , L.	<i>Amoracia</i>	15
Rammes	<i>Allium ursinum</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	10
Rampe	<i>Arum maculatum</i> , L.	<i>Arum</i>	16
Ramsey	<i>Allium ursinum</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	10
Rape	<i>Brassica Rapa</i> , L.	<i>Rapum</i>	67
Rape, longe	<i>Brassica Napus</i> , L.	<i>Napus</i>	55
Rape radice	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Radix</i>	66
Rape violet	<i>Cyclamen europæum</i> , L.	<i>Cyclaminus</i>	33
Rashe	Various species of	<i>Scirpus</i>	71
Rasin tree	<i>Juncus</i>		
Raspes	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> , L.	<i>Ribes</i>	86
Red Archangel	<i>Rubus Idæus</i> , L.	<i>Rubus idæus</i>	68
	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i> , L.	<i>Galathea</i>	39

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Bye	<i>Oryza sativa</i> , L.	<i>Oryza</i>	58
Rybe Succory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> , L.	<i>Chondrilla</i>	25
Saffone	<i>Crocus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Crocus</i>	31
Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> , L.	<i>Crocus</i>	29
Saffron. Bastard, or mocke	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , L.	<i>Colchicum</i>	29
Saffron. wyde	<i>Ferula communis</i> , L.	<i>Ferula</i>	37
Sagapene, herbe	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Salvia</i>	70
Sage	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i> , L.	<i>Cistus</i>	28
Sage. Bush, or Cist			
Sage. Stoni, or Wal		<i>Sideritis</i>	73
Sage of Hier- usalem	<i>Phlomis frutescens</i> , L.	<i>Bacchar</i>	18
Saint Johns grasse	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> , L.	<i>Acyron</i>	17
Salowe tree	Various species of <i>Salix</i>	<i>Salix</i>	69
Sampere	<i>Critimum maritimum</i> , L.	<i>Critimus</i>	31
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula europaea</i> , L.	<i>Sanicula</i>	86
Satyrion	A name for Orchids in general	<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Satyrion, great		<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Satyrion, hand	<i>Orchis maculata</i> , L.	<i>Satyrion</i>	71
Satyrion, whyte		<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Satyrion Ryal	<i>Orchis maculata</i> , L.	<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Sauce alone	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i> , Andrzej.	<i>Alliaria</i>	82
Saueray, or Saucy	<i>Saurau hortensis</i> , L.	<i>Saturia</i>	70
Sauge	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Salvia</i>	70
Saugt tree	Various species of <i>Salix</i>	<i>Salix</i>	70
Sauyne	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i> , L.	<i>Sabina</i>	69
Saxifrage	<i>Silene pratensis</i> , Bess	<i>Saxifraga</i>	87
Saynt Iohans grasse, or Saynt Iohans wurte	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> , L.	<i>Hypericon</i>	43
Saynt Iohans grasse, Square or great	<i>Hypericum quadrang- ulum</i> , L.	<i>Acyron</i>	17
Scabious	<i>Centaurea Scabiosa</i> , L.	<i>Scabiosa</i>	87

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Scala celi	Polygonatum multi- florum, All.	Polygonatum	64
Scaleferne	Ceanoth officinarum, Willd.	Asplenium	17
Sealion	Alum ascloiticum, L.	Cope	25
Scorpioides taylor	Heliotropium europaeum, L.	Heliotropium	41
Sea belt, or Sea gyrdel	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	Cingulum	27
Sea Holly, or Sea Hulver	Eryngium maritimum, L.	Eryngium	36
Sea moss	[A. Zoophylo]	Bryon thalassion	21
Sea Murwort	Artemisia maritima, L.	Artemisia	16
Sea onion	Sella maritima, L.	Scilla	71
Sea Pursellayne	Avicula portulacoides, L.	Cepaea	25
Sea Triloly	Artemisia maritima, L.	Glauc	40
Sea wartwort	Artemisia maritima, L.	Pegil	60
Sea wormwod	Hippophis rhamnoides, L.	Artemisia	8
Sea wylowe	Brassica oleracea, L.	Helianthus	41
Sea cole	Convolvulus Soldanelle, L.	Brassica esculenta	20
Seafolote	Various species of Carex	Brassica maritima	20
Sege	Chalcidionum majus, L.	Carex	23
Seldendine	Colutea arborea, L.	Hermodactylus	32
Sene	Pyris torminalis, Sm.	Colutea	29
Service tree	Sesamum orientale, L.	Sorbus	75
Sesamo	Valeriana pyrenaea, L.	Sesamo	73
Setval	Linnaria borealis, L.	Pius	62
Shabub	Rumex acetosa, L.	Linaria	85
Shaplooke	Rumex crispus, L.	Rumex	69
Sharplooke	Hippuris vulgaris, L.	Smilax aspera	75
Shavegrasse,	{ Hippuris vulgaris, L. A. Carex : or portage	{ Polygonum	64
short, or Hycle	Carex	Carex	23
Shavegrasse	Ciclatum Mariscus, L.	Bursa pastoris	83
Shepherd's bag,	Capsella Bursa-pastoris		
or pure	Hippuris vulgaris, L.	Polygonum	64
Short shane	Equisetum arvense, L.		
grasse	Anni Vianago, Lam.	Saxi muscigenae	73
Siler montayne	Saponaria officinalis, L.	Radicula	66
Skorwort	Sium Sisarum, L.	Sisiron	74
Skyrtel, or Skywort			

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Slauke	<i>Ulva latissima</i> , L.	<i>Bryon thalassion</i>	21
Sle tree, or Slo tree	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> , L.	<i>Prunus</i>	65
Smallage	<i>Apium palustre</i> , L.	<i>Ellisium</i>	35
Small Hertiorte	<i>Aristolochia Clematitis</i> , L.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	15
Snail Trifoly	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> , L.	<i>Medica</i>	51
Sopewurt	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Rodentia</i>	66
Sorel	<i>Rumex Acetosus</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Sorel, wod	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , L.	<i>Oxys</i>	58
Sorb Appel, or Sorb tree	<i>Pyrus domestica</i> , Sin.	<i>Sorbus</i>	75
Sothernwood	<i>Artemisia Abrotanum</i> , L.	<i>Abrotanum</i>	7
Sourdocke	<i>Rumex Acetosus</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
Sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> , L.	<i>Cicerbita</i>	27
Speknel	<i>Meum athamanticum</i> , L.	<i>Meum</i>	53
Sperage	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Asparagus</i>	17
Sperage, prickly	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> , L.	<i>Asparagus</i>	17
Spergrasse, or Sperewurt	<i>Ranunculus Flammula</i> , L.	<i>Flammula</i>	84
Spiknaude, french Spounge	<i>Valeriana celtica</i> , L.	<i>Nardus celtica</i>	55
Spounge	<i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i> , L.	<i>Lathyris</i>	46
Spounge gyant	<i>Euphorbia Esula</i> , L.	<i>Pityusa</i>	63
Spounge lint or litie	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i> , L.	<i>Pityusa</i>	63
Spounge tyme	<i>Euphorbia Peplus</i> , L.	<i>Peplus</i>	60
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i> , L.	<i>Lathyris</i>	46
Spredynge Lettis	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> , L.	<i>Lactuca</i>	45
Spyknaude	<i>Nardostachys Jatamansi</i> , DC.	<i>Nardus</i>	55
Spyndle tree	<i>Econymus europaeus</i> , L.	<i>Econymus</i>	36
Square perseley	<i>Bunium Bulbocastanum</i> , L.	<i>Bunium</i>	22
Square tree	<i>Econymus europaeus</i> , L.	<i>Econymus</i>	36
Square saint	<i>Hyericum quadrangulum</i> , L.	<i>Aegron</i>	17
Johans grasse	<i>Andropogon Schomannus</i> , L.	<i>Juncus odoratus</i>	45
Squinant	<i>Delphinium Staphis</i> , L.	<i>Staphis agria</i>	77
Staues aket	<i>Stachys</i> , L.	<i>Stachys</i>	77
Stichas	<i>Lavandula Stoechas</i> , L.	<i>Gramen</i>	41
Stichwart	<i>Stellaria Holostea</i> , L.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Stoeke gelefloure	<i>Mathiola incana</i> , Br.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Stoncroppe	<i>Sedum reflexum</i> , L.		

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English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Thorne, buckeler or Christe's	<i>Paliurus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Rhamnus</i>	67
Thorne, Whyte	<i>Crataegus Oxycantha</i> , L.	<i>Spina alba</i>	76
Thoroughwax	<i>Bupleurum rotundi- folium</i> , L.	<i>Perfoliata</i>	85
Thrift	<i>Sedum reflexum</i> , L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Thycke shane- grasse	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> , L. }	<i>Polygonum</i>	64
Thyme	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , L. }		
Thyme, commune	<i>Thymus Serpyllum</i> , L.	<i>Thymus</i>	78
Thyme, Venetian	<i>Thymus cephalotes</i> , L. }	<i>Thymus</i>	78
Ticke sede	<i>Ricinus Palma-Christi</i> , L.	<i>Ricinus</i>	63
Time stonebreake		<i>Saxifraga</i>	87
Todes flax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Mill.	<i>Oxyris</i>	58
Tonge laurel	<i>Ruscus Hippoglossum</i> , L.	<i>Hippoglossum</i>	42
Tormentil, or Tormerik	<i>Potentilla Tormentilla</i> , Nestl.	<i>Tormentilla</i>	87
Totsan	<i>Hypericum Androsce- mum</i> , L.	<i>Androsæmon</i>	13
Traces, Lady	<i>Spianthes autumnalis</i> , Rich.	<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Tre trifoly	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> , L.	<i>Cytisus</i>	33
Triacle, English	<i>Tauricum Sordium</i> , L.	<i>Canadrys</i>	26
Triacle Mustard	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> , L.	<i>Thlaspi</i>	78
Trifoly, gardine	<i>Melilotus caerulea</i> , Lam.	<i>Lotus vrbana</i>	49
Trifoly, mount	<i>Anemone Hepatica</i> , L.	<i>Trinitaria</i>	87
Trifoly, rough	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> , L.	<i>Lagopus</i>	46
Trifoly, sea	<i>Astragalus Glaux</i> , L.	<i>Glaux</i>	40
Trifoly, snail	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> , L.	<i>Medica</i>	51
Trifoly, stynk- yage	<i>Anagris foetida</i> , L.	<i>Anagris</i>	12
Trifoly, tre	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> , L.	<i>Cytisus</i>	33
Turkische corne, or millet	<i>Zea Mays</i> , L.	<i>Milium indicum</i>	54
Turnepe	<i>Brassica Napus</i> , L.	<i>Napus</i>	55
Two faces in a hoode	<i>Viola tricolor</i> , L.	<i>Trinitaria</i>	87
Two pealgrasse	<i>Lysimachia Nummularia</i> , L.	<i>Centinordia</i>	84
Tyme, Horse	<i>Calamintha Clinopo- dium</i> , Benth.	<i>Clinopodium</i>	29
Tyme, runnyng	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Serpyllum</i>	72

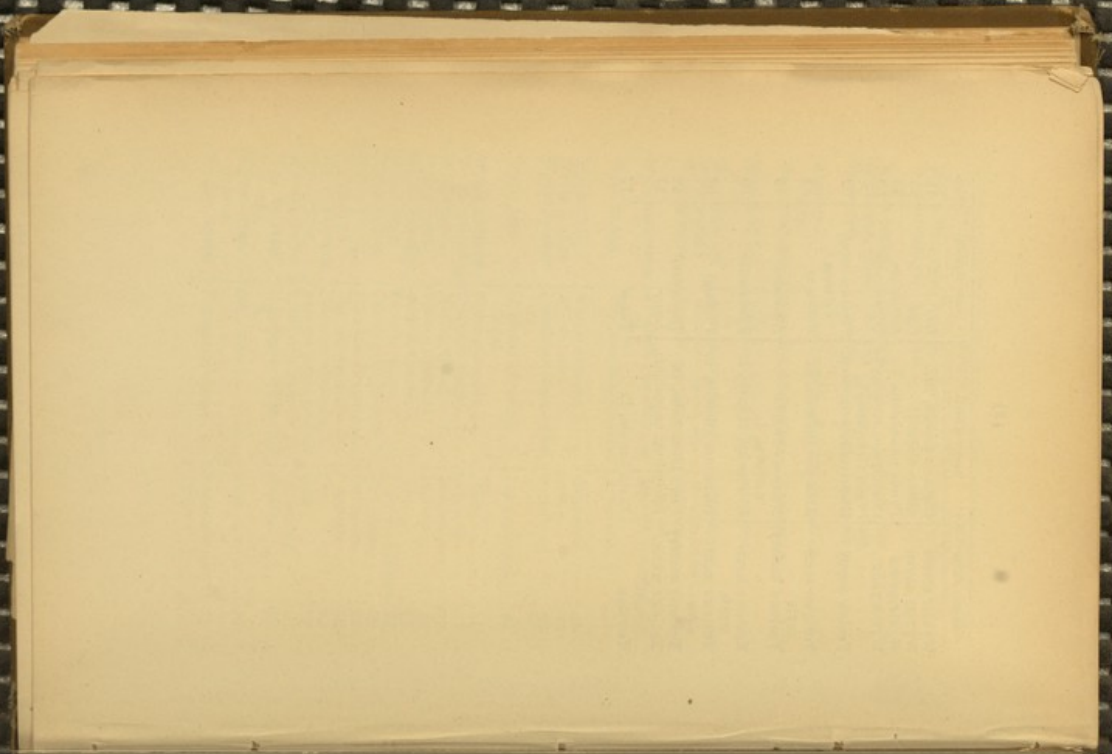
English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Thyme, spurge Thyme, wylde	Euphorbia Peplus, L. Thymus Serpyllum, L.	Peplus Serpyllum	62 72
Valerian	Polemonium coruleum, L.	Phu	62
Valerian, wylde	Valeriana officinalis, L.	Phu	62
Violet flower	Tagetes indica, L.	Phu	80
Violet flower, purple	Anarrhinchus trifolior, L., and allied species	Violeta flammula amarantus	11
Vescentia thyme	Thymus ophiotrichos, L.		9
Venus hair	Adiantum Capillus- Veneris, L.	Thymus	78
Verben mallowe	Malva Alica, L.	Thymus	9
Verge	Taxus baccata, L.	Altea	10
Verge tree	Taxus baccata, L.	Margera	74
Vine, wild	Vitis Labrusca, L.	Turcz	57
Violet	Viola odorata, L.	Lobelia	40
Violet, rape	Cyclamen europæum, L.	Violet nigra	85
Vasener Marg- rum	Pinnella vulgaris, L.	Cyclamen	77
Vrain, Branke	Aconitum nobile, L.	Symphitum	33
Vyne	Vitis vinifera, L.	Aconitum	8
Wad	Iscatis tinctoria, L.	Vitis vinifera	81
Wad Robin	Agrim. maritimum, L.		15
Wal Battry	Hordium murinum, L.	Gladum	40
Wal gelefloure	Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.	Agrim	15
Wal Rue	Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L.	Hordium mari- num	42
Walferne	Polypodium vulgare, L.	Scleria erla	80
Walnut tree	Juglans regia, L.	Feticula	38
Walwage	Sambucus Ebulus, L.	Juglans	38
Walwort	Euphorbia Helioscopia, L.	Scleria	73
Wartwort, sea	Euphorbia Peplus, L.	Scilla	35
Water Betonie	Scrophularia aquatica, L.	Ebulus	60
Water cresses	Helosciadium officinale, Br.	Pyris	60
Water cresses	Helosciadium noli- florum, Koch.		
Water cresses, Rochet	Nasturtium officinale, Br.	Pyris	60
Watercresses, yellowe	Nasturtium amphibium, Br.	Cygnentum Sagittarium	74 74
		Leuzer	47

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Water Ger- mander	Teucrium Scordium, L.	Scordium	71
Water Hemp	Eupatorium cannabinum, L.	Eupatorium eul- gare	84
Water Lentils	Lemna minor, L.	<i>Leus palustris</i>	47
Water mallowe	Althea officinalis, L.	Althea	11
Water mynte	Mentha sylvestris, L.	Stemhorium	74
Water paper	Papyrus antiquorum, L.	Papyrus	60
Water Rose	{ Nymphaea alba, L. }	Nymphaea	56
Waterdocke	{ Nuphar lutea, Sm. }	Rumex	69
Way bent	Rumex acutus, L.	Hordeum muri- num	42
Waybread	Hordeum murinum, L.		
Waybread, great	{ Plantago major, L. }	Plantago	63
Waybread, crowfoote	Plantago Coronopus, L.	Coronopus	31
Wheate barley	Hordeum vulgare, L.	Hordeum	43
Wheate, lyght	Triticum sativum, L., var. hybernium	Siligo	73
Wheate of turkey	Zea Mays, L.	Milium	54
White wurt	Polygonatum multiflo- rum, All.	Polygonatum	64
Whyne	Ononis arvensis, L.	Anonis	73
Whyte affodil	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	Albus	10
Whyte daffadyl	Narcissus poeticus, L.	Narcissus	55
Whyte Endyus	Ciccorium Endivia, L.	Indivia	44
Whyte Espiree	Populus alba, L.	Populus	64
Whyte Laus tibi	Narcissus poeticus, L.	Narcissus	55
Whyte meliote	Melilotus alba, Lam.	Melilotum	52
Whyte Newswurt	Vernatrum album, L.	Vernatrum	79
Whyte nettle	Lamium album, L.	Lamium	46
Whyte Popler	Populus alba, L.	Populus	64
Whyte satyrion	Mathiola incana, Br.	Satyrion	70
Whyte stocke geledoure	Crataegus Oxycantha, L.	Viola alba	80
Whyte thorne	Ulmus montana, With.	Spina alba	76
Wild tree	Daucus Carota, L.	Daucus	81
Wild carot	Vitis Labrusca, L.	Labrusca	34
Wild vine	Lycopers arvensis, L.	Anchusa	45
Wilde Buglos	Dipsacus sylvestris, L.	Dipsacus	12
Wilde Tassel	Lonicera Periclymenum, L.	Periclymenum	34
Wed bynde	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	Oxys	60
Wed sorel			58

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Name.	Page.
Wolde Penny ryal	Veronica officinalis, L.	<i>Betonica Pauli</i>	19
Wolles bayn, yel-ore	Aconitum	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Wolfs bayne	Aconitum Napellus, L.	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Wolfsbane, blew	Aconitum Absinthium, L.	<i>Aconitum</i>	9
Wormwod	Artemisia gallica, Willd.!	<i>Absinthium</i>	8
Wormwod, French	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	<i>Absinthium</i>	7
Wormwod gentle	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	<i>Absinthium</i>	8
Wormwod, pon-tike	Artemisia maritima, L.	<i>Absinthium</i>	8
Wormwod, sea	Barbarea vulgaris, Br.	<i>Barbarea herba</i>	82
Woundrocket	Senecio sarracenicus, L.	<i>Solidago serotina</i>	87
Woundwurt	Ecballium Elaterium, A. Rich.	<i>Oenanthe sphecoris</i>	31
Wyd cunummer	Raphanus Raphanistrum, L.!	<i>Amoracia</i>	15
Wyd Radish	Sinapis arvensis, L.	<i>Lampyris</i>	46
Wyd Cole	Althum vineale, L.	<i>Althum</i>	10
Wyd fetilike	Dianthus Caryophyllus, L.	<i>Candabrica</i>	22
Wyd Gelouer	Meilichus officinalis, Willd.	<i>Latus sylvestris</i>	49
Wyd lote	Malva sylvestris, L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Wyd mallowe	Organum vulgare, L.	<i>Organum</i>	57
Wyd mergerum	Monarda sylvestris, L.	<i>Menkistrum</i>	53
Wyd mynte	Bryonia dioica, L.	<i>Bryonia</i>	21
Wyd Neppe	Sison Anomum, L.	<i>Sison</i>	74
Wyd Perseley	Papaver Rhoeas, L.	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	59
Wyd poppy	Colchicum autumnale, L.	<i>Colchicum</i>	29
Wyd saffron	Potentilla Asperina, L.	<i>Potentilla</i>	86
Wyd Tansey	Thymus Scopolium, L.	<i>Serpyllum</i>	72
Wyd tyne	Valeriana officinalis, L.	<i>Pina</i>	62
Wyd valerian	Various species of Salix	<i>Salix</i>	69
Wydow tree	Lychnis vulgaris, L.	<i>Lychnis</i>	50
Wydow, heibe	Hippophoe thymoides, L.	<i>Haltus</i>	41
Wydow, prick	Salix alba, L.	<i>Salix</i>	70
Wydow tree, or sea	Physalis Alkekengi, L.	<i>Solanum vesicarium</i>	75
Wydow greato			
Wynter cherries			

Latin Name	Page
<i>Physalis Alkekengi, L.</i>	75
<i>Solanum vesicarium</i>	75
<i>Salix</i>	70
<i>Lychnis</i>	50
<i>Lychnis vulgaris, L.</i>	50
<i>Hippophoe thymoides, L.</i>	41
<i>Salix alba, L.</i>	70
<i>Haltus</i>	41
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<i>Haltus</i>	41
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<i>Lychnis vulgaris, L.</i>	50
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English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Wynter cresse	<i>Barbarea praecox</i> , Br.	<i>Iris</i>	44
Wynter onion	<i>Allium Cepa</i> , L.	<i>Cepa</i>	25
Wyntergrene	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> , L.	<i>Limnium</i>	48
Wythwynde	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Consuelidus</i>	30
Yealow poppy	and <i>C. septium</i> , L.	<i>Papaver corniculatum</i>	59
Yealove camomyle	<i>Glaucium luteum</i> , Scop.	<i>Anthemus</i>	14
Yealove daffodyl	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> , L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
Yealowe Lous-stryfe	<i>Narcissus Pseudonarcissus</i> , L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Yealowe mous-eare	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Yealowe succory	<i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> , L.	<i>Hieracium</i>	42
Yealowe water-cresses	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> , L.	<i>Laurer</i>	47
Yewtree	<i>Nasturtium amphibitum</i> , Br.	<i>Taxus</i>	77
	<i>Taxus baccata</i> , L.		



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OF THE HISTORY OF THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE
BY
M. DE LA HARPE
VOLUME I
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INDEX

OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE PLANTS MENTIONED IN
TURNER'S 'NAMES,' WITH THE ENGLISH NAMES ASSIGNED
BY HIM TO EACH.

- AGANTHUS MOLLIS, L. Branke urain.
 ACONITUM NAPELLUS, L. Elewe wolfsbane, Monkes coule.
 ACTEA SPICATA, L. Grape-wort.
 ADIANTUM CAPILLIS-VERSERIS, L. Maidens hair, Venus hair.
 ADONIS AUTUMNALIS, L. Purple Camomyle, Red mathes, Red mayde-
 wead.
 AGRIUM EUPATORIUM, L. Agrimony.
 AJUGA CHAMÆLITIS, L. Grounde pyrie.
 AJUGA GERVENSIS, L. Gaggged Bugle.
 AJUGA REPTANS, L. Bugle.
 ALCEA ROSEA, L. Holyoke, Tagged mallowe.
 ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS, L. Ladies mantle, Syndow.
 ALLIARIA OFFICINALIS, Andrzej. Jacke of the hedge, Sauce alone.
 ALLIUM ASCALONICUM, L. Scallion.
 ALLIUM CEPA, L. Wynter Onion.
 ALLIUM FISTULOSUM, L. ? Hole leke.
 ALLIUM FORBURN, L. French Lake, Lake.
 ALLIUM SATIVUM, L. Garlicke.
 ALLIUM CUCUMERIS, L. Chive, Syve.
 ALLIUM VERNUM, L. Bonnyon, Rammes, Ramsey.
 ALLIUM VINEALE, L. Crowe garlicke.
 ALNUS GLUTINOSA, L. Alder tree, Aller tree.
 ALOR VULGARIS, Lam. ? Aloe.
 ALTHEA OFFICINALIS, L. Marriabe mallowe, water mallowe.
 AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR, L. and allied species. Flourmore, Purple
 velvet floure.
 AMMI MAJUS, L. Amy.
 AMMI VISNAGA, Lam. Siler montayne.
 AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS, L. Almon tree.
 AMYGDALUS FRESICA, L. Peche tree.
 ANACARDIUM RADIATUM, DC. Oxeye.
 ANACARDIUM APERIENS, L. Ympurind.
 ANACARDIUM VERNUM, L. Pecan tree, Styakynge trifely.
 ANASTATICA HIBISCUS, L. Rose of Hurico.
 ANDROPOGON SUBCANTHUS, L. Squaint.
 ANEMONE HEPATICA, L. Mount-trifely.

[illegible]

- CALAMINTHA ACINOS, Clairv. Calamint, Coriement.
 CALAMINTHA CLINODIUM, Benth. Horse Lyme.
 CALAMINTHA OFFICINALIS, Monch. Bash calamint, Hore calamint.
 CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, L. Marygold.
 CALLUNA VULGARIS, Suibh. Heather, Ling.
 CALUNA PALUSTRIS, L. Lucken Gollande, Fete Noufar.
 CAMPHOROSA MONPELLIERIACUM, L. Alpeare, Fete Larix.
 CAMPHORUM, L. Camph.
 CAPRARIUS SPINOSA, L. Capr.
 CAPSICUM BURSAPASTORIS, DC. Bursa pastoris, Shephardes bag, Shephardes purse.
 CAPSICUM ANNUM, L. Indische pepper.
 CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, L. Cardo benedictus.
 CAREX. Sago, Sheargrass.
 CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, L. Bastarde saffron, Moko saffron.
 CARUM CARVI, L. Carrawayes.
 CELTIS AUSTRALIS, L. Lode tree, Whyte nettle.
 CENTAUREA CYANUS, L. Blewblaw, Blewbottle.
 CENTAUREA SCABROSA, L. Matfellow, Scabious.
 CEREUS SILICULASTRUM, L. Carobbones, Carobe tree, Carobos.
 CEREUS OFFICINARUM, Willd. Chirach, Finger fern, Sate fern.
 CEREUS MONTEZUMAE, L. Chirach.
 CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, L. Colander.
 CHELIDONIUM BOREALE, L. Ambrase, Ote of Hierusalem.
 CHENOPodium BOTRYL, L. Goosefoot.
 CHENOPodium MURALE, L. Gum Succory, Byshie succory.
 CHONDILLA JUNCIA, L. Cich, Ciche pease.
 CICHORIUM ENHYIA, L. Endyve, Whyte Endyve, Gardine Succory.
 CICHORIUM INTYBUS, L. Hardwies, Succory.
 CISTUS LAMNIFERUS, L. Ladon or Landon Shrub.
 CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS, L. Bushage, Cistsage.
 CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, Schrad. Coloquintida.
 CITRUS AURANTIUM, L. Orange tree.
 CITRUS LIMONIUM, L. Limones.
 CITRUS BERGAMIA, L. Cytroes.
 CITRUS VULGARIS, L. Downyine, Hagd vine.
 COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, L. Wyld saffron.
 COLUTEA ARBOREA, L. Sene.
 CONIUM MACULATUM, L. Hemlock.
 CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, L. May lilies.
 CONVOLVULUS ARVENENSIS, L., and C. SEPTUM, L. Byndeweede, Wythwyde.
 CONVOLVULUS SOLIDANELLA, L. Sea foliote.
 CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, L. Colander, Coriander.
 CORNUS MAS, L. Longe cherry tree.
 CORNUS SANGUINEA, L. Dog tree, Gadrie.
 CORONILLA SECURIGERA, DC. Axifide, hachetefiche.
 CORYDALIS TUBEROSA, DC. Holwurte.
 CORYDALIS AUREA, L. Haysie tree.
 CRATAEGUS OXYACANTHUS, L. Hawthorne, Whyte thorn.
 CRITHMUM MARTIMUM, L. Sampare.
 CROCUS SATIVUS, L. Saifrons.
 CUCUMIS SATIVUS, L. Cucumder.
 CUCURBITA PEPO, L. Gourde.

DAPHNE LAURIFOLIA, L. Laurel.
Daucus CAROTA, L. Carot.
DIANTHUS CARAPHYLLUS, L. Wyde gelove.
DIGITALIS PURPUREA, L. Foxglove.
DIRACUS STYLYSTRIS, L. Wilde taseel.

ERBALUM ELETUTUM, A. Rich. Leaping or wild Cucumer.
EQUISSETUM AERENSE, L. Short or thyrke shavegrass.
ERODIUM CUCUTARIUM, L'Her. Cranes byl, Pynke nelle.
ERUCA SATIVA, L. Rokeet.

ERYTHROIC MARITIMUM, L. Sea holly, sea hallow.
 ERYTHRA CENEAUREUM, L. Centaury.
 ERYONMUS RUBROBUTUS, L. Dogrose, Squarretree.
 ERYONMUS CANNABINUM, L. Water hemp.
 ERYORHIZA ESULA, L. Lin or Tadle spounge, or Spounge.

EUPHORBIA LATHYRUS, L. Spurge.
EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS, L. Giant spurge.
EUPHORBIA PERLIS, L. Sea Purslane, Spurge Tyme.
EUPHORBIA OFFICINALIS, L. Eye-bright.

PADA VITIGARIS, L. Bean.
PAPOS SYLVATICUS, L. Beech.
PERITA COMARINUS, L. Small *Epimite*. Herb *Sagapennata*.
PICES CANICA, L. Fir tree, Fir tree.
PICES SYCOBORUS, L. Mulberry tree.
PILAGO OLEANTICA, L. Chianone, Cudwort.
PIRENEUTIC VITIGARIS, Gaertn. Knap.
PIRABIA VESCA, L. Strawberry.
PIRAXINUS EXCORTIS, L. Ash tree.
PIRABIA OFFICINARIS, L. Fumitory.

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GSAPIIUM SYLVATICUM, L. Cataphago, Châtreuil.
GOSYTHIA HERRICOLA, L. Coton.

HELIOPTIS EUROPEA, L. Scorpiones taylor.
HELIORHIZA STIGER, L. Barbat.
HELMINTHUS SCORION, L. Langhebe.
HELOSADIUM NODIFLORUM, Koch. Water Crosses.
HERACLIUM RHODANTHUM, L. Cow persuckle, Rough persuckle.
HERACLIUM PILOSELLA, L. Monseur, yellowe monseure.
HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES, L. Frick wylowe.
HYDRAZ VILGARIS, L. Short shawe grasse.
HYDRIZ ACUTUM, L. Very bent, Val Barley.
HORDEUM GLABRUM, L. Pearce, Wheat Barley, Byg Barley, Duch Barley.
HUMULUS LUPULIN, L. Hoppes.
HYOSCYAMUS STIGER, L. Henbane.
HYPERICUM ANDROSCEMUM, L. Totean.
HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, L. Saint Johns grass.
HYPERICUM QUADRANGULUM, L. Great saynt Johans grasse.
HYSSOPUS OFFICIALIS, L. Hysope.

JUTA HELENICK, L. Alecompaine.
JUNIS FREUDAGORDS, L. Yellowow flour de lace.
JUNIS HENTORIA, L. Ashie of Hierusalem, Ode.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE, L. Gelbahayne.
JUGLANS REGIA, L. Walnut tree.
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, L. Jenseper, Junepere.
JUNIPERUS SABINA, L. Savyne.

LACTUCA SATIVA, L. Cablage lettuce, spreadyng lettuce.
LACTUCA SCARIOLA, L. Greene endive.
LAMINARIA SACCHARINA, Lam. Freshen gyrdle, Sea Beite.
LAMINA ALBUM, L. Dead nettio, Nettel tree.
LATHRYS CHILSEA, L. Cambarlydys lorage.
LATHRYS CATAPULTIS, L. Blacke cadyngye.
LATHRYS MACRORHIZIS, Wimm erthe.
LATHRYS SATIVUS, L. Petit, or lido ciclio.
LAUREUS NORBILA, L. Baye tree, Laurel tree.
LAURINDULA STROCHLAS, L. Lavender gentile, Stichas.
LAVANDULA VERA, DC. Lavender.
LATVAREA OLIVA, L. French Mallowe.
LEMONICA MINOR, L. Duckes meate, Water lentilles.
LEONTODON TARAXACUM, L. Dan de Lyon, Friesles crowne.
LEONTODON CARDIACA, L. Motherwort.
LEPIDOTIS SATIVUS, L. Dithway.
LEPIDOTIS SATIVUS, L. Oniony.
LEVISTICUM OFFICINALE, Koch. Lense.
LOESTRUM VIRGAIRE, L. Privet, Pime print.
LINARIA VILGARIS, Mill. Toles flax, Lyarye.
LINUM UNITATISSIMUM, L. Flax, Lyno, Lynne.
LISTERIA OVATA, Br. Martagon.
LOTIOPHIUM OFFICINALE, L. Gray mytle, Grummell.

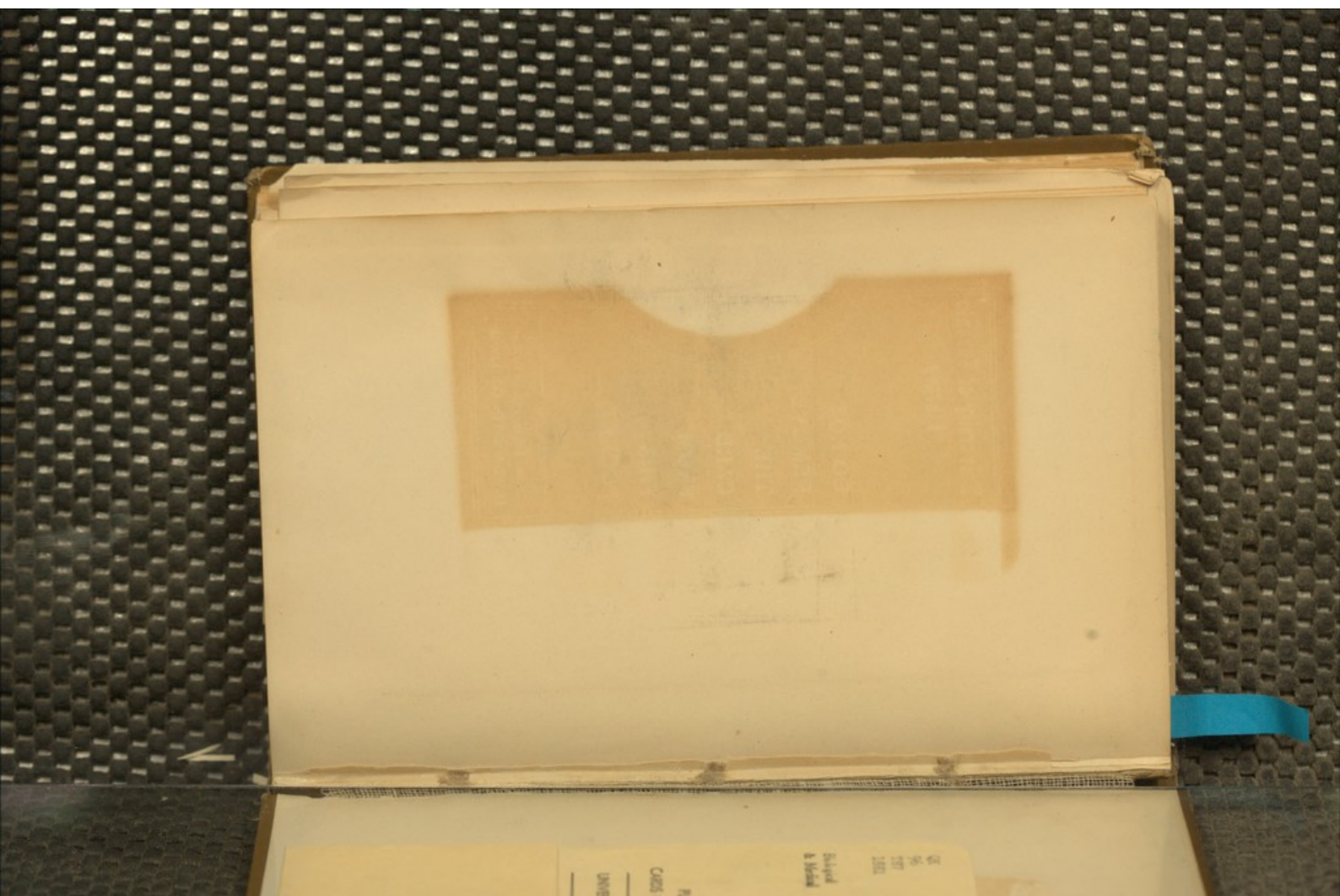
OXOCORDON ADAMNUM, L. Can thistle, Gum Thistle, One thistle.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Adonis vernalis.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Hand Stripton. Royal satyrion.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Bighte Dittany.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Wilde mercurium. Organ.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Dogges onion, Doglake.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Chokeweed, Newe chupple floure.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Rye.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Alleluia, Cuckowes monte, Wod sorel.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Penny. Pnyon.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Buckeltoe thorn, Christie's thorn.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Hires, Mires, Wood poppy.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Chockelod. Poppy.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Herbe paper, water paper.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Pellicotte of the wall.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Liffardwayne, One berry.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Persimmon.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Desf. Eldens, Butter bur.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Persely.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Grass corn, Filtokrie of Spayno, Mastervurt.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Grass corn, Petit paniche.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Arber bonnes, Fasselie, Kidney bean, longe
 posson.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Sage of Harnaulon.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Bato tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Grestio Hawkesdo, Yalowe suucory.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Anise.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Pimpinel.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Fire tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Larche tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Red fire tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Pine tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Maslike tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Feslike nuttos, Feslike tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. A. Maslike tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Gwyfote wyecheddo, Herbo Ivo.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Ryhrgrass, Ryhrwuth.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Great waybrado, Plantaine.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Flowerte.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Playne tree.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Valerian.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. All. Scala celi, White wurte.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Aetragosse, Seyvne grasse.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Aetragosse, Betes.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Running buckwheate.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Aetragosse.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Pese or ferne.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Wod Fere. Polygodium.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. White spire, whyte poplet.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Asp tree, Popler.
 OXOPHOSCHES TULIARIA, L. Pureslaine.

- SALVIA SCLAREA*, L. Clario.
SAMBUCUS EBULUS, L. Dandelurt.
SAMBUCUS NIGRA, L. Boure tree, Elder tree.
SANTICULA EUROPAE, L. Sanicle.
SANTOLINA CHAMÆOTRACHIS, L. Lavender cotton.
SANTOLINA OPTIMA, L. Showwort, Showwort.
SANTOLINA SODARIS, L. Wimmer. Broune.
SATIBELA BOHENSIS, L. SATURDAY.
SAUNDIX POTES, L. Corno chervil.
SCILLA MARITIMA, L. French onion, Sea onion.
SCILLA NUTANS, Sm. Crawtoes, growtoes.
SCIOPEDETRIUM VULGARE, Sm. Hartes tonge.
SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA, L. Water betonie.
SECALE CEREALE, L. Rye.
SEDUM ACRE, L. Little stoncroppe, Mousetaille.
SEDUM REFLEXUM, L. Stoncroppe, Thyrif.
SEMPERIVIVUM TECTORUM, L. Housleke, Syngrene.
SENECIO SARACENICUS, L. Woundwurte.
SENECIO VULGARIS, L. Groundsel or groundswel.
SESTRO OBIENTALE, L. Oyle seeds, Sessine.
SESTRO OBIENTALE, L. Oyle seeds, Sessine.
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SINAPIS NIGRA, L. Mustarde.
SISON AMOMUM, L. Wylde Parsley.
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SPILANTHES AUTUMNALIS, Rhen. Lady traces.
SPICATA BENTHA, Rhen. Ryeon, Betsy.
SPICATA BENTHA, Rhen. Ryeon, Betsy.
STELARIA MEDIA, L. Chick wede.
STELARIA TENACISSIMA, L. Frail bent.
SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, L. Comfery.

TAGETIS INDICA, L. French marigolde, Veluet fleur.
TAMARINDUS INDICUS, L. Tamarinde.
TAMARIX GALICA, L. Heath, Tamarik.
TANAGETUM VULGARE, L. Tansey.
TAXUS BACCATA, L. Uge, Uge tree.
TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, L. Germander.
TEUCRIUM FOLIUM, L. Poly.
TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM, L. English Triacle, Garlike germander.
THALIA VILLOSA, L. Basse.
THLASPI AUSTRIACUM, L. Dish Mustard, bours mustard, Triacle mustard.
THYMUS CEREALIS, L. Yedden thyme, Wylde thyme.
THYMUS SERPYLLIUM, L. Thyme, common thyme, Wylde thyme.
THYMUS VULGARIS, L. Common thyme, Running thyme.

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