

**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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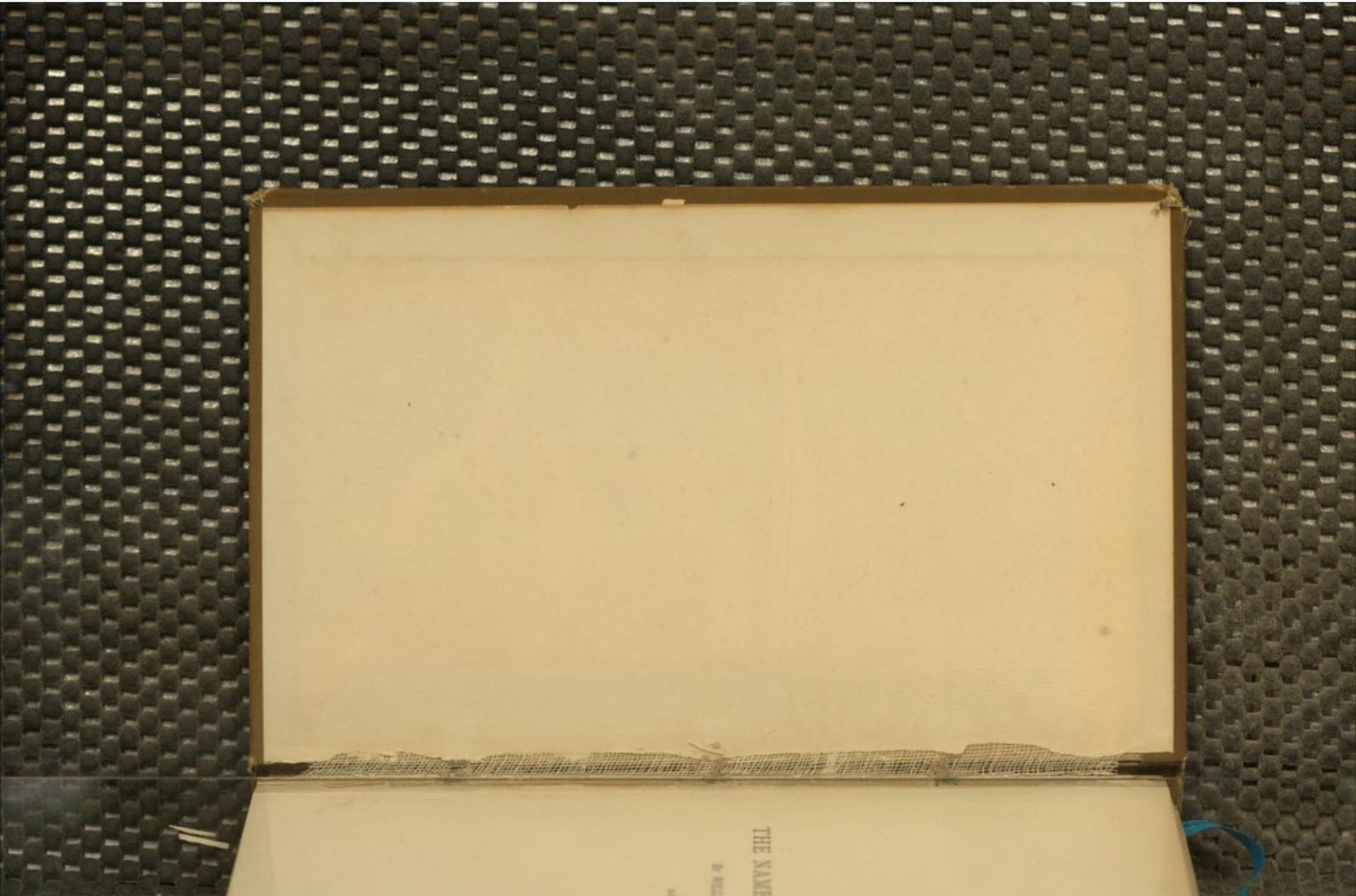
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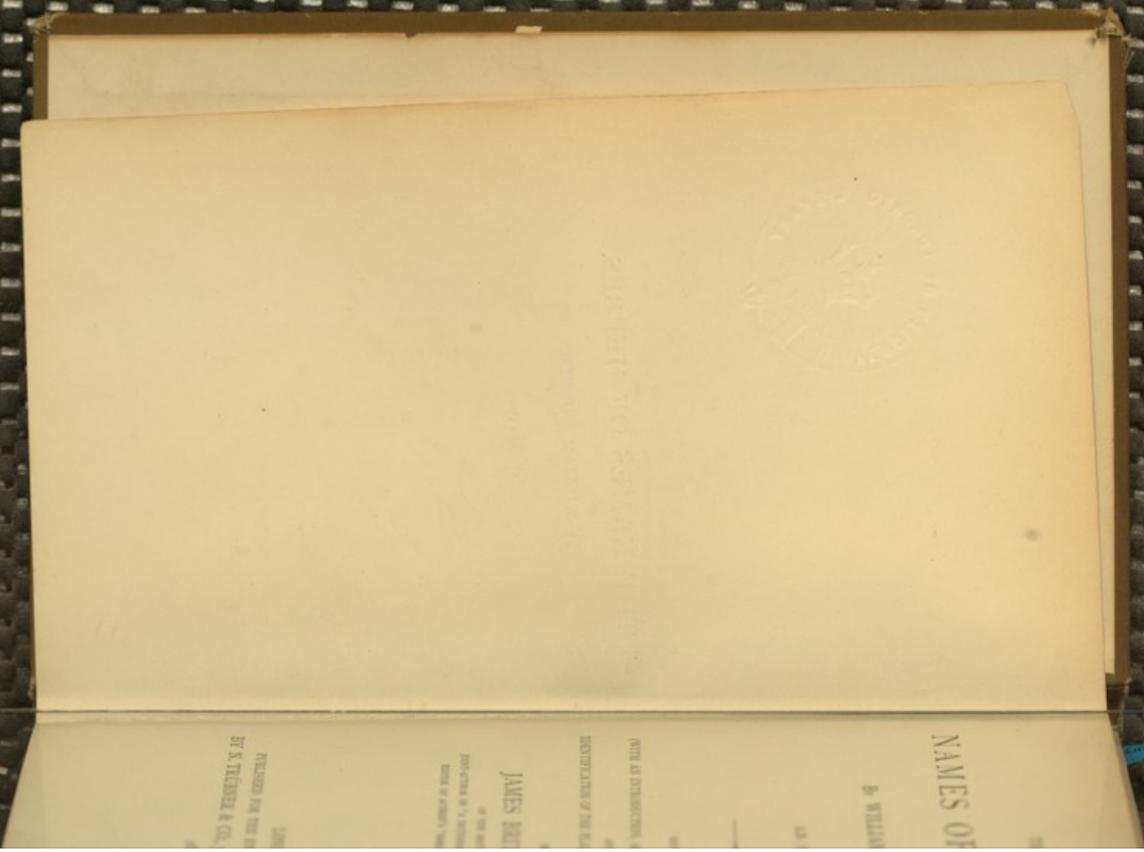
THE NAMES OF HERBES.

By WILLIAM TURNER.

A.D. 1548.



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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

JAMES BRITTEN, F.L.S.,

OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,  
JOINT-AUTHOR OF 'A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES,'  
EDITOR OF AUBREY'S 'REMAINS OF GENTILISME,' ETC.

42.13

LONDON :

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY  
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1881.

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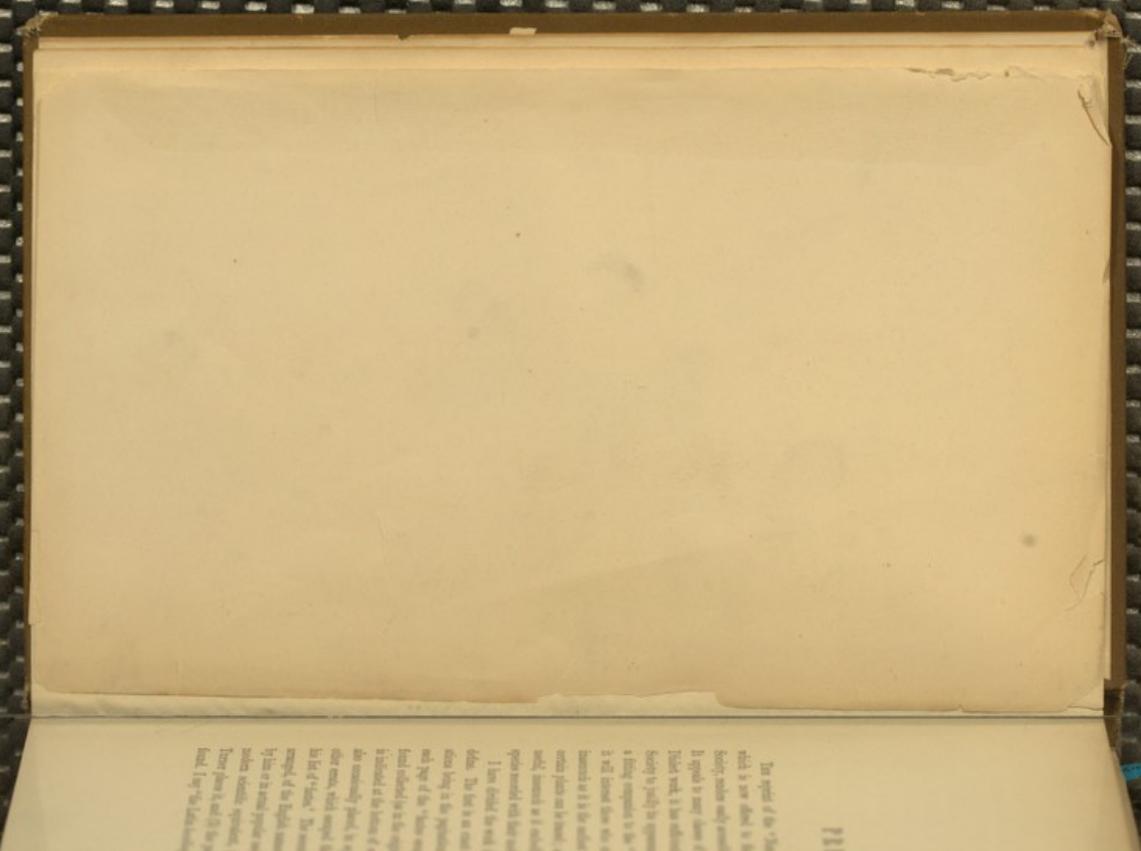
THE  
RECORDS  
OF  
THE  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCEE PIERCE.

Section 17  
to which has been referred as 1717.  
to which has been referred as 1717.  
to which has been referred as 1717.  
to which has been referred as 1717.

1717





The report of the "The  
which is now added to the  
history and the general  
It speaks to some extent of  
Helen and it has nothing  
likely to justify the opinion  
a strong conviction to the  
it will however show that  
business as it is the author  
series plan as he would  
and himself as if it could  
perhaps would not have  
I have stated the main  
idea. The list is not  
even long in the present  
and part of the "Helen and  
land related to the right  
it should be the history of  
the country's growth in  
other cases which would be  
the list of "Helen." The  
example of the English  
of her in a most proper  
which would be expected.  
There is a list of the  
land. I am not sure

## P R E F A C E.

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

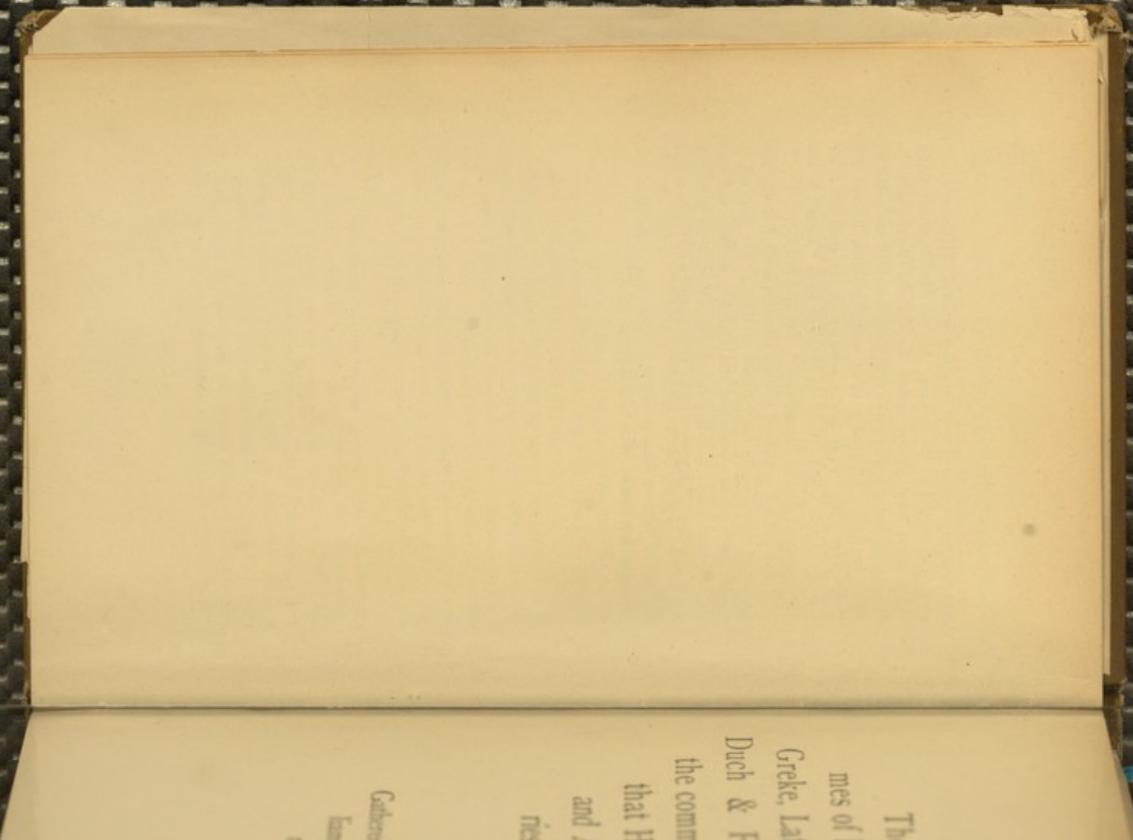
Turner often includes several different plants under the same heading; but I have thought this plan the easiest for facilitating reference. A few blanks will be found in the second column; they indicate that I have been unable to ascertain satisfactorily the modern name of the plants to which Turner 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, *Speegrass* (p. 24), *Lacken gollande* (p. 26), *New Chapel flower* (p. 58), *Ethlons* (p. 61), and *Redco* (p. 78); for Durham, *Speckel* (p. 53); for Yorkshire, *Catweel* (p. 25); for the North Broom (p. 38), and *Cawress* (p. 43); and for Cambridgeshire, *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 their actual uses, 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 Trimm and Dyer's "*Pions 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





V

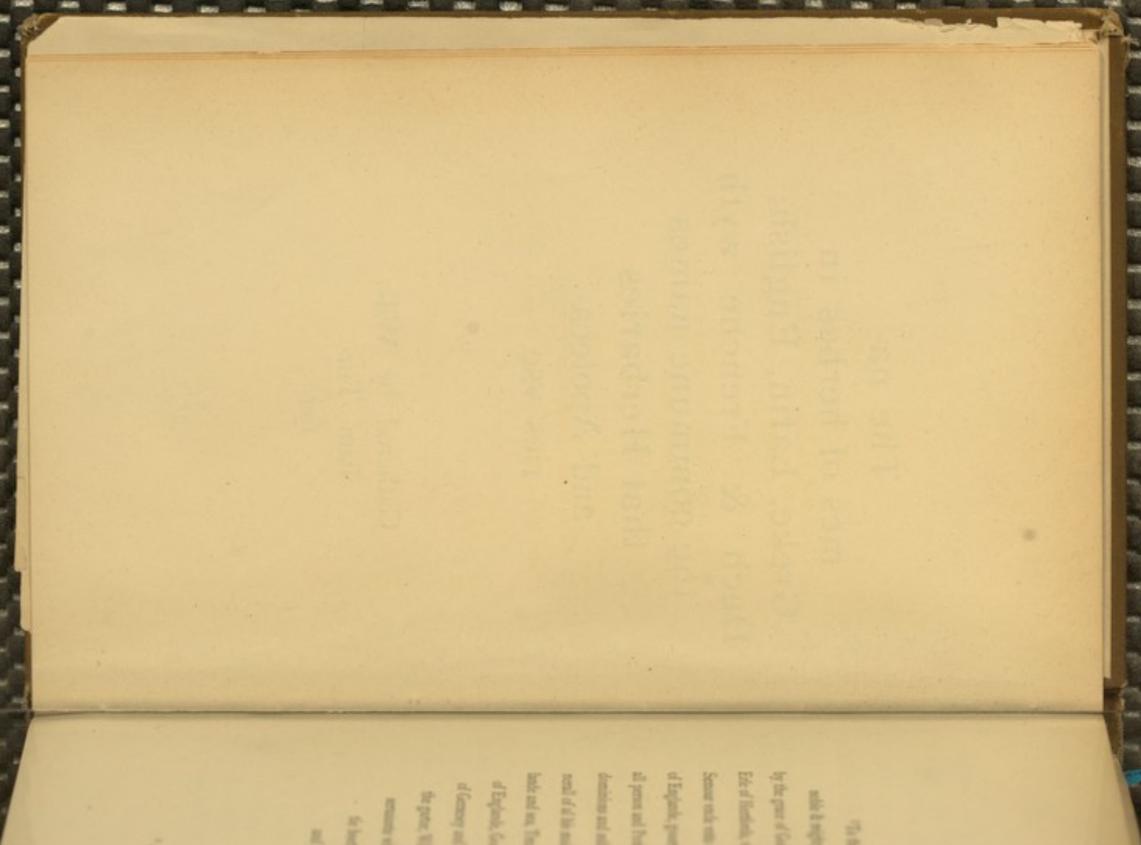
The  
mes of  
Greke, Lat  
Duch & F  
the comm  
that H  
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nes  
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Eas

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

Gathered by Wil-  
liam Turner.

A. J.

B



<sup>1</sup>To the mooste

noble & mighty Prince Edward  
by the grace of God Duke of Summerset  
Earle of Hertforde, vicount beuchamp, lord  
Semour vncle vnto the Kyniges highnesse  
of Englande, gouernour of his mooste roy-  
all person and Protectour of al his realmes  
dominions and subiectes, lieutenant ge-  
nerall of al his maiesties armes boeth by  
lande and sea, Treasurer and Erlmarshal  
of Englande, Gouvernour of the Iles  
of Gernesey and Jersey, knyght of  
the garter, William Turner his  
seruaunte wisheth prosperi-  
tie boeth of bodie  
and Soule.

<sup>1</sup> A. B.

B. 2

In a certain litle booke wiche I set furth, iiii yeres ago and somthyng more, which I dedicated unto the Kynge Grace that nowe is I promised that if I perceyved that he woulde take in good worth that litle treatise, to set furth an herbal & an other booke also of fishes. Partly to fulfil this my promise streight way after, I began to labour to make vp a latin herbal, whiche thyng I have finished ii yeres ago, but when I had inteded this yere to haue set it furth, & axed the aduise of Physicians in thys matter, their aduise was that I shoulde cease from setting out of this booke in latin tyll I had sene those places of Englande, wherein is moste plentie of herbes, that I might in my herbal declare to the greater honoure of our countre what nombre of soueraine & strang herbes were in Englande that were not in other nations, whose counsell I haue followed deferring to set out my herbal in latin, tyll that I haue sene the west contry, which I neuer sawe yet in al my lyfe, which countrye of al places of England, as I heare saye is moste richely replenished wyth al kindes of straunge and wonderful workes & giftes of nature, as are stones, herbes, fishes and metallies when as they that moued me to the setting furth of my latin herbal, hearde this so reasonable an excuse they moued me to set out an herbal in English as Fuchsius dyd in latine wyth the descriptions, figures and properties of as

1. A. ii. back.

many fishes as I had sene  
made in other countre the  
this treatise and gave the  
for a set that should be  
The first countre whiche  
riches, precious and  
I would set forth in the  
and fishes, and have in  
to write in good a work  
out of the countre of  
request I have accomplished  
which is to set out a  
made by the great of  
my relation by your grace  
with a liberal price, as  
purpose.

This the late countrey  
of Ireland, the ii countre of  
Ireland, England, France and  
the countre whiche is called  
down betweene. I have not  
had as yet the countre  
whiche is called betweene  
of it that I have sene, as  
countre was in the right  
have desired to see, for  
the best part, but have  
desired I should not have  
more. Which have made

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.

<sup>1</sup> But thys excuse could not be admitted for both certeine scholars, poticaries, and also surgeans, required of me if that I would 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 accomplishid, 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 thinke that I write of it that I never 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,<sup>2</sup> 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 sicke

<sup>1</sup> A. liij.

<sup>2</sup> A. liij. back.

folke of thys Realme, I referre the matter vnto all them  
whiche are of a ryght iudgenēt 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  
write some greater & more wor-  
thy worke to your highnesse,  
whō almighty God long  
continue in all vertue  
and honoure to  
his pleasure  
Amen.

From your graces house at Syon  
Anno Dom. MCCCCxlvij  
Martii. xv.



Almeida is called a poet  
in his second book of  
poesie of myne, beinge  
the other second parte of  
the first of myne, which  
is called the first of myne  
in other parts of the same  
Century in myne. The  
first part containeth  
the other parts of the  
same in his second  
part, which is called  
the second of myne  
in other parts of the  
same Century in myne.

<sup>1</sup> *Abies.*



**A**bies is called in greke Elate, in english a firre tree, in duche, Ein dannen, in french Sabin, it groweth in the alpes naturally and in certeyne gardines platted and set by mannes hande boeth in Englande and in Germanie.

*Abrotonum.*

Abrotonū 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 Aluyne. There are three kyndes of wormwood, beside the commune wormwood, wormwood pontike, called in latin Absinthium ponticum, in english maye be also called wormwood gentile, it is called of Messe and of the Potecaries of Germany Absinthium romanum the Coloners call it graue crut, the Freses call it wydde rosmary. The beste kynde of this wormwode gentile 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 cōmonly in diches wherinto, 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 frestlande. Some take this herbe agaynst the traeth for pontike wormwood. The thirde kynde is called in latin Absinthium santonicum, I neuer se the

<sup>1</sup> A liij.

<sup>2</sup> A liij, back.

herbe but ones, it may be called in englishe frenche wormwood. Ourre commune wormwood is called in latin Absinthium rusticum. And here is to be marked that they are farr deceived that vse this for pottle 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 than 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 oretistle, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes, or gum thistle, or cotton thistle, because it is gunny and the leaues haue in the a thyngge lyke coten, which appeareth when they are broke. It groweth in gardines in Bonony, I haue also sene it in England in gardines, but neuer a broode. The herbe is of an hote & a subtile nature.

*Acanthus.*

Acanthus is called in greke Acantha, in englishe Branke vrsin, in dutche walshe beerenklaw, in frenche branke vrsin, branca vrsina groweth in many places of Englate in gardines and in the greatest plentie that I euer sawe it, I did see it in my Lorde Prorectours graces gardine at Syon, some erre sore whiche abuse for thys herbe benefite. The roe of brakenishe 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 Pardonantches, whiche we may call in englishe Libardayne or one berry. It is much in Northumberland in a woulde besyde Morpeth called Cottingwood. It hath foure leaues lyke vnto great plantane, & in the ouermost top a little blacke berry

<sup>1</sup> A v.

<sup>2</sup> A v, back.

that is blacke vnto the  
colle / aconitum is a v  
the first kind is called one  
one or thole a legend  
and / here / here / here / here  
dike, and a vnto the  
vnto the. The first kind  
Paton that is / here / here  
yon the top / here / here  
a / here / here / here / here

Here groweth in the  
the / here / here / here / here  
here, for here is the  
colle, vnto the / here / here  
the / here / here / here / here  
the / here / here / here / here

Aconitum is called a v  
here, of the / here / here / here  
for a / here / here / here / here  
here / here / here / here / here  
the / here / here / here / here  
the / here / here / here / here  
the / here / here / here / here

Aconitum is called a v  
Aconitum, / here / here / here / here

lyke a blacke morberty, but blacker & greater. The other kynde is called Lycotomum, & in englishe it maye be called wolfe bayne. But this kynde is demid into two other kyndes, of whiche I neuer sawe any kynde in Englande, the one hath leaues lyke crowfoote, and blewes floures lyke hodes, and it is called muench kappen in duche, and it maye be called in englishe mokes coole or blew wolsfaine. The other kinde hath leaues lyke a playne tree or like Palma christi & yelowe floures, thys maye be called in Englishe yelowe wolsfayn. I haue sene the former kind in great plentie vpon the alpes betwene Claueua & 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 yelowe flourelice, whiche some call gladen, <sup>1</sup>for Acorus, for Acorus is hote, bytinge and opening, but gladen is colde, vnsauery 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 takè here for Adiantum is trichomanes in Dioscorides. Howe be it ye may vse trichomanes for Adianto, 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 daunesthawm. Agarike groweth not in Englad, but in the alpes

<sup>1</sup> A vj.

which is called blacke morbert  
 is called in greke Lycotomum  
 the first of the second the first  
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 and blewes floures lyke hodes  
 and it is called muench kappen  
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 in the alpes

<sup>1</sup> A vj.

which deuide Germany and France fro Italy. Agarike is hore & dryeth awaye and breaketh in small pieces, humours.

*Albucens.*

Albucum is called also Hasanta regia, and in greke asphodelos, asphodillus groweth not in Englande. It groweth in gardenes in Anwerp, it maye be named in english whyle afoodil, 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, Duché signawarates, of the Herbaries Herba hungarica, in frenche gunnare, it hath no name in english that I knowe, it maye be named Verren mallowe, or cut mallowe. It groweth plentifully in Germanie at Bon by the Rhene side.

*Allium.*

Allium is called in greke scorodo, in English garlike, in dutche knobloch, in french anlonaux, it is divided into three kyndes, the first kynde is the comon garlike, the seconde kynde is called allium angustum in latin, and ophioscorodo in greke, in english crowe garlike, or wylde garlike. The third kinde is called in latin Allium vrsinum, and in english Ramey, or bucrames or rams. The first kynde groweth in gardenes onely. The seconde kynde groweth in the feldes. The .iij. kind groweth also in gardenes. Garlyke is hore & dry in the fourth degree.

*Alnus.*

Alnus is called in greke Clethra, in English an alder tree or an alter tree, in dutche erthbaum, it groweth by water sydes and in marshie midlowes.

*Aloe.*

Aloe is so called in greke, latin & english, It groweth not in Englande but by the sea side & in Ilands. I have sente it in

<sup>1</sup> A. vi. back.

<sup>2</sup> A. viij.

gardenes in Italy, but I have  
sent it also from the  
West Indies, but I have not  
sent any more of it, because  
they drye so fast, that they  
drye and decaye before they  
can be sent.

*Alcea* is called in greke  
alcea, in french gunnare,  
in dutche Verren mallowe,  
or cut mallowe.

*Albucens* is called in greke  
asphodelos, in french  
asphodillus, in dutche  
daffodil, or whyle afoodil.

*Allium* is called in greke  
scorodo, in french  
anlonaux, in dutche  
knobloch, in english  
garlike.

*Alnus* is called in greke  
Clethra, in french  
erthbaum, in dutche  
alter tree, in english  
alder tree.

*Aloe* is so called in greke,  
latin & english, it  
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Englande, but by the  
sea side & in Ilands.

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 duche vogell craute, in french maumon, of the herbaries Morsus galline, it is moyste and colde, it groweth on oldz houses and in all places all most in summer.

*Alterrum.*

Alterrum, siue Apollinaris is named in greke hyosciamos, in englishe Henbane, in duche bylet craute, in french Alahabane, of the Porticartes Jusquiamus. It is colde in the thirde degree.

*Althea.*

Althea called also Hibiscus, and Euiscus, is named in grecke althain, in Englishe marish mallowe or water mallowe, in duche 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 litle from Syon. It had leaues lyke madder and purple floures, it maye be named in Englishe purple goosgrafe.<sup>2</sup>

*Amarantus.*

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

<sup>2</sup> A vij, back. <sup>2</sup> [This should be goosgrace.]

*Amygdala.*

Amygdala is called in greke amygdale, in englishe an almond 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 have a temperate heate.

*Ami.*

Ami is called in englishe amy, of the poeticians 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 hierocantis if it saoured well, but for lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be anonis.

*Angallis.*

Angallis, sine Corchorus, is called in englishe pympernet, in dutche gauchheyl, in frenche morgelina, it groweth commonly amonge the corne. The male hath a crimson floure, & the female hath a blew floure. They are somethynge hote and dry.

*Anagyris.*

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

*Anchusa.*

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

*Androsamon.*

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

<sup>1</sup> A viij.

<sup>2</sup> A viij. back.

toisan, and the Potiarics falsly cal Agnus castus, it groweth in gardenes 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 veti, it may be called in english rose perseley.

*Anethum.*

Anethum is called in greeke anethon, in english 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 English anise, the anise whiche we vse nowe adayes 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 bonis, Remora aratri and acutella, and in duche hawhekel & stalcrante, and in frenche Bugraues, in Cambraye Sbyre a whyne, it groweth in many<sup>1</sup> places aboute cambraye. The roote of thys herbe is of an hote nature.

*Aparine.*

Aparine siue Philanthropros, siue Omphacocarpos is called in english goosegrasse or Gooseareth, in Duche Kiebkraute, in frenche Grateron, the herbe scoureth away and dryeth.

*Anthemus.<sup>2</sup>*

Anthemus<sup>2</sup> siue Chamamelō is called in english Cammonyble, in duch camillen, in frenche camomille, Camomilla is desided into

<sup>1</sup> B. L.

<sup>2</sup> [This should be *Anthemis*.]

three krynde, the firste krynde is called leucanthemū because it hath a whyte flour, and of the commune herbaries Canonilla romana, and in english camomyle, thys herbe groweth on Rychnand grene, and in Hamdsley hech in great plenty. The second is called in greke chrysanthemum 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 english yelow camomyle. The thirde krynde is named in greke Frankhemum 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 English red mathe, alij, red mayde weid, alij, <sup>1</sup>purple camomyle. Camomyle is hote and drye in the fyrste degree.

*Antirrhinum.*

Antirrhinum 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, Pinias antirrhinum groweth in many places of Germany in the corne fildes, and it maye be called in english calfe snoute. The other krynde haue I in my garden whose seede came fro Italy, it maye be called brode calfe snoute.

*Apizis.*

Apizis is called also Ischas, chamelatanos, and curica, it is called in english an eruite or an earth nute, it groweth plentifullye in Northumberland, beside moorpeith & in Germany betwene Redlyrke & Colo.

*Apustrium.*

Apustria siue Citrigo, is named in greke Melissophylon, ant Meliphilly, in english Baume, in duche Meleson oder Hertes kraut and Corfil, in franche Melesse. The Baume that we haue in Englande here is not the ryghte Melissophylon, but it groweth in Germany in many gardnes, and hath a greete deell better smell then thys cōmon Melesse hath, it maye be called in english Baum

<sup>1</sup> B. i. back.

gentle, Baume is hote in the 1<sup>seconde</sup> degree, but it dryeth not so muche.

*Apium.*

Apium is named Selinö, in english Perseley, in duche Peterlinge either Petersely, in french Persil. It is hote in the second degree and dry in the middrest of the thyride. Some vse for it with an errorr Paludapio, that is Smalage 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 Ofter Luc<sup>2</sup> or astrolochia or round hertworte. Some abuse for this herbe, Holwort, whiche is in Pleni Capnos phragmites. But their error is easely perceyued 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 memmes herbes, thys kynde may be called in englishe longe Hertworth or longe Astolochia. The third kinde is called Clematites & it may be called in english small Hertworte, it groweth in high Almany, 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- moratia, 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

<sup>1</sup> B ij.

<sup>2</sup> Osterbaed.

<sup>3</sup> B ij. back.

Robin, or Rampe, in duche Flaften bynde, in frenche, Vidchaen,<sup>1</sup> the Poicarie callith it Pes vthul, 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 lyk a strawberry, wherefore it may be called in english strawberry tree, or an arbutie tree.

*Artemisia.*

Artemisia othervyse called Parthenis, is commonly called in englishie mugworte, and in duche Bilisse, it is not the very same <sup>2</sup>that Dioscorides describeth. I saw the right Mugwort in an Hande beside Venice, and it may be called in englishie little Mugwort. Artemisia is of three sortes, the fyrst is the herbe that I cal sea Mugwort, the seconde kynde after Fuchsius, is Fetterfew, and the thyrde kynde Tansey. Thys brode and comon kynde maye be used for the ryght yll we maye get better. Mugworte heatheth in the seconde degree, and dryeth either vehemently in the ende of the fyrst degree, or els lightly in the begynnyng of the seconde.

*Arundo.*

Arundo is called in grecke Calamos, in englishie a reed, in duche Ein ror oder ried, in frenche mug<sup>3</sup> roseau, it groweth in water sydes, & in fannes, & such other watery places.

*Asarum.*

Asarum is named in greke asaron, in englishie azarabacca or Folefole, in duche Haselwurtz, in frenche Caharet, it is hore and dry in the thirde 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.

<sup>1</sup> [Vn der chelen.]

<sup>2</sup> B. ffj.

<sup>3</sup> [eng.]

Asarum is not very common in the west parts of the island, but is found in the north parts, where it grows in the woods, and is used in the west country for a large quantity.

Asarum is called in the west parts of the island, and is used in the west country for a large quantity.

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*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 Hirndinnaria, of the duche men Schwalbenwurt 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 Swallowwurt.

*Asparagus.*

Asparagus is of .ij. kyndes, the one kinde is called in latin asparagus altilis, or asparagus alone, of the poticaries sparagus, in Englishische 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 syluestris I neuer sawe thys kynde but onely in Italy in the mounte apenine, it maye be called in englishische prickly Sperage, because it is all full of pryckes.

*Asplenium.*

Asplenium or asplenium named in greke <sup>a</sup>asplenon, or Scolopendron, in duche Steinfene, is called of the poticaries Citterache. It maye be called in englishische Citterach, or Scalefene, or Fingerfene. Thys herbe groweth commonly 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 duchehande Erde rut, & in Berg-

<sup>1</sup> B ij, back. <sup>2</sup> wurt. <sup>3</sup> B iij.



named in english stynkyng Horehound or blacke Horehound in  
duche stynkend anome, in french: marrubin more, it groweth in  
hedges communely in euery country.

<sup>1</sup> *Barba Hirci.*

Barba Hirci named in greeke Tragopogon or Come, groweth in  
the fieldes aboute London plentifulously, and it groweth muche in  
the middowes of Colon and in many places in duch land. The  
duch herbe hath some bitternes 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 englishe gotes bearde.

*Bellis.*

Bellis or Bellius named in Englishe a Dasse, is called of the  
Herbaries Cōsolidā minor, in duch Massible and Cleym Iztitossen,  
in french Margarites or Petit consyre. Dasses growe in al grene  
places in greate plentie.

*Beta.*

Beta named in greeke Seulon & Teutlon, is called in Englishe  
a Bete, in Duch Mangolt, in french Porree, ou Jotte. It is called  
of Plenie<sup>2</sup> and Theophrastus, Sicula. Bete growe in England, as  
farre as I knowe in gardines only.

*Betonica.*

Betonica called in Greeke Cestron or Psychotrophis, is named  
in englishe Betony or Beton, in duche Betonien, in french Betoine,  
it groweth muche in woddes and <sup>2</sup>wylde forestes. Betony is hote  
and drye.

*Betonica Pauli agrinete.*

Betonica Pauli, is a litle herbe growing not higher than Peny  
ryal wyth leaues also lyke Peny ryal wyth seedes in cooldes lyke  
Bursa pastoris, it groweth plentifulously in Germany about Bon, and  
in Englande in a parke besyd: London, it maye be called in  
englishe Paulus Betony or wodde Peny ryal.

<sup>1</sup> B v.

<sup>2</sup> Plinie.

<sup>3</sup> B v, back.

*Betula.*

*Betula* or as some wryte it, *betulla*, is called in grecke *Semita*, in english a birch tree or a birke tree, in dutche ein birck baum, in frenche bouleau ou beula. It groweth in woodles and forestes.

*Bitum.*

*Bitum* is named in grecke *bitio* or *bitio* in dutch maier, in frech dubbite. I never saw it in England but in my lordes gardine, and there it was unknowne. It may be named a bitre. Bitre after Galene is colde & moyste in the seconde degree.

*Botrys.*

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

*Brassica.*

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

*Brassica marina.*

*Brassica marina* is called in grecke *krambe thalassa*, in dutche meer kole, in frenche soldana. I have not seen it in England, but I thinke that it groweth plentifully in Englande. It may be called in english seefloote, it groweth plentifully in east Friesland, about the bankes of ditches, wherinto the salt water cometh at every sprynge 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 cliffs where as I have only scene it in al my lyfe. It may be named in english sea cole.

<sup>1</sup> 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 *Vsnea 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 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 englishe slauke. It groweth in the sea about shelles and stones also. It coleteth and dryeth.

*Bryonia.*

Bryonia called in greeke *Ampelos lettuce* in english bryonic or wyilde Nettle, in duche *wylde Kurksz* or *tenfels Kirs*, it is named in frenche *Conleurse* and *de fen<sup>a</sup> arlant*. It groweth in many places of Englande in hedges. It scoureth away and dryeth vp.

*Buglossum.*

Buglossum called of the *Poticarius 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 cirson, as afterwards I shal declare but a certeyne kynde of ryght buglosse.

*Bulbine.*

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

<sup>3</sup> *Bunium.*

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

<sup>1</sup> B vj, back.<sup>2</sup> [see.]<sup>3</sup> B. vj.

could neuer fynde it here, but Lucas the reader of Dioscorides in Bontony shewed it me. It may be called in english square persley. Buntium is hore of complexion.

*Buthanus.*

Buthanus is ylike Chrysanthemon, but the floure is a greete deece greater. I have scene it in Italy and in high Germany, but no where in Englande. It may be called in english Oxeye.

*Buxus.*

Buxus named in greeke Pyxos is called in english box, in dutch buckschaume, and in frenche boays.

*Calamintha.*

Calamintha is of three kyndes, the firste kynde is ylike white Merorim and it groweth muche aboute Syon in Englande, and by Bon in Germany. It maye be called in english bush calaminth, 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 cornmint and calamynt. The thyrde kynde is called in latin Nepeta, in english Nepe, in Duchte <sup>1</sup>Katzenkraut oder Katzenmirtz, in frenche herbe Auchat.<sup>2</sup> Calamynt is hore and dry in the third degre.

*Callia.*

Callia is called of the Herbaries calendula, in english a Mary-golde, in Duchte Kingchlowen, in frenche Soulsie.

*Canabis.*

Canabis is called in English Hemp, in dutche Hanffe in french chanvre.

*Cantabrica.*

Cantabrica of Plemie is called in english wyde Gelouer or gele-  
<sup>1</sup> B vj. back. <sup>2</sup> Therbe au chat.]

floure, in duche wylder neglebloum, in frenche Amoris. Some cal the same herbe Garyophyllatā siluestre.

*Capnos.*

Capnos called in latin Fumaria, and in englishe Fumitarie, in duche Kernell oder Erdrnach, in frenche fumiterre, it groweth amonge the corne, and it hath a sharp and a bytter qualite.

*Capnos phragmites.*

Capnos prior Plinij, 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.*

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 wyld Archichoke and Cinara shoulde be the garden Archichoke.

*Careum.*

Careum called also Carium, and in greeke Karos, is called in englishe Caruways, 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

<sup>1</sup> B viij.

watery places, it is called in Northumberland Sheargrass because it catch mens hats that touche it.

*Cassutha.*

Cassutha called in greke Cassius, is named in english Dodder, in duche Filiz kraut, Dodder, and wrong, in french Coule de line, the Poterries call it Cascutan and Poligram lini. Some abuse thys herbe when it groweth about smal grasse, or Tyne, or Sauey for Eightymo of the olde writers. Howe be it they are deceyved. For the Dodder that groweth about Tyne is only Epithymum Meense, and not Galeni and Dioscoridis. Dodder groweth aboute Flax, Tares, Nettels, Tyne, Sauey, Hoppes, and many other such lyke, it is much more plentious in Germany the it is in Englad.

*Castanea.*

Castanea called Castanos in greke, and of some Doshalano,<sup>2</sup> is named in englishe a Chesnut tree, in duche en Kesten baum, in frenche Castaigney.

*Cellis.*

Cellis named in greke Lotos is called in frenche as Censere sayeth, Algster or Ladonier, but how that it is called in English and in duche I ca not tel, for I neuer sawe it neither in Germany nor in Englande, but I haue seene it in Italy, it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therefore it may be called in englishe Nettel<sup>3</sup> tree or Lote tree.

*Centaurium.*

Centaurium is of two sortes, the one is called centaurium magnum and it is called of the Poterries Raponicum, and in English Raponike. It groweth onely in gardines, I neuer sawe it sayng only in Italy<sup>4</sup> and Germany. The seconde kynde is called in latin Centaurium minus, in englishe Cetero, in Duche Tusent gulden, in frenche Fiel de terre. Cetero scoweth away & dryeth vp.

<sup>1</sup> B vifj. back.

<sup>2</sup> Doshalano.

<sup>3</sup> [Nettel.]

<sup>4</sup> C. I.

Centaurium minus is a  
herbe that is called in  
englishe Cetero, in  
duche Tusent gulden,  
in frenche Fiel de terre.

Epithymum Meense  
is a herbe that is called  
in greke Cassius, in  
englishe Dodder, in  
duche Filiz kraut, in  
frenche Coule de line.

Castanea is a tree  
that is called in greke  
Castanos, in englishe  
Chesnut tree, in duche  
en Kesten baum, in  
frenche Castaigney.

Centaurium magnum  
is a herbe that is called  
in greke Raponicum,  
in englishe Raponike,  
in duche Raponik, in  
frenche Raponik.

*Centunculus.*

Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalon is named in duche Kurkraut and in english in some places Cartaphilago. Howe be it that is an other herbe as afterwarde I shal declare. It maye be called in english Chafweede, 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 Scalion. The seconde is called Cromyon Schiston, in english in some place Hole leke, it were better to call it Wyntermyon, 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 english Booklem, 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 english the sea Purcellayne.

*Chamaecyparissus.*

Chamaecyparissus is supposed of some men to be the herbe that we cal Lauander cotten, 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 cotten is, me thynke is rather Chamaecyparissus then it is, it may be called in english heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwarfe Cypres.

1 C 1, back.

*Cametrys.*

Chamedrys called in latin Trissago, in english Germanier or english Triacle, in duche Gamanderlin, in frenche Gelmandric. It is called of the Potentaris Chametrys. Germanier groweth in the rocks of Germany ouer agaynst Byng besyde Creifelde. In England I sawe it no where sayyng onely in gardenes. It is hote & drye in the thyrde degree.

*Chamelauc.*

<sup>1</sup>Chamelence named in latine Populago, Farfagium and Ferrant is called in Northherlande a Lucken gollande. It groweth in watery midlowes with a leafe like a water Rose, wherefore it may be called also Petite nunder.<sup>2</sup>

*Champeuce.*

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

*Champhrys.*

Champhrys called in latin Ainga, and of the Potentaris Iua muscari, is called in duche Ye ienger, and in frenche Iue muscari 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 thyrde 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 Rysstie Succory or gynn Succory because it hath a clammy humour in it.

<sup>1</sup> C. B.<sup>2</sup> [Mentha.]

Chondrilla is named in greke  
in latine Chondrilla & in greke  
chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

Chondrilla is named in greke  
and in greke: it is named in greke  
Chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

Chondrilla is named in greke  
and in greke: it is named in greke  
Chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

Chondrilla is named in greke  
and in greke: it is named in greke  
Chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

Chondrilla is named in greke  
and in greke: it is named in greke  
Chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

Chondrilla is named in greke  
and in greke: it is named in greke  
Chondrilla: which is a chondrilla  
and

<sup>1</sup> *Cicerbita*.

Cicerbita is named in greeke Sogchos,<sup>2</sup> in english a Sowbistle, in duche Sasenboel<sup>3</sup> or gensz distel, in frenche Latterö, it groweth comüne inough in al countreys. The nature of the herbe is to coole.

*Cicer*.

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

*Cicercula*.

Cicercula named in greeke Lathyros, groweth in Germany in greate plenite aboute Bon, the puls maye be called in English cichlyngs, or litle or Petite ciche.

*Cicera*.

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

*Cicuta*.

Cicuta is called in greeke Concion, in english Homlocke or Hemlocke, in duche Shierlyngs, in french Cigue or secu. The leaues of oure Hemlocke are not so smal as <sup>4</sup>Dioscorides requireth in his cicuta. Helocke is colde in the extremitie, that is in the fourth degree.

*Cingulum*.

Cingulum is named in greeke 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.

<sup>1</sup> C. ij. back.<sup>2</sup> [Somchos.]<sup>3</sup> Haenboel.<sup>4</sup> C. ij.

*Cistus*.

Crisium named in grecke Cirsion hath ben supposed of many to be oure Buglosse, but they are dequed. I thinke that oure Langeldele should be the righte Cirsion, if it had purple floures, as it hath ysalowe. Howbeit I thynke that it is the right Cirsion, for the coloure of the herbe<sup>1</sup> is diuene in diuene places.

*Cisthus*.

Cisthus groweth plentifully in Italy and one kinde of cisthus groweth in my lordes garden in Spyn. Cisthus is called of some Herbaries *Kosa canina* and *rosago*. It that groweth in Italy, which I sawe in Ferrara hath shorter leaues, then this cisthus that groweth in Spyn. Cisthus may be named in english cistsage or bushesage, for the lykness that it hath with sage. Cisthus bindeth and dryeth.

\* *Cistus ladanifera*.

Cisthus ladanifera hath larger and smaller leaues, then hath the cisthus, it groweth muche in Spayne and also in Italy, whereas I haue seene it, it may be named in England, London<sup>2</sup> or Ladonshrub. It is almost hote in the seconde degree and bindeth somewhatynge.

*Clematis daphnoides*.

Clematis daphnoides is called of the latin wyters *Vinea peruinca*, and in english *Perewinkle*, in dache *ingrien*, and in frenche *peruinca*.

*Clematis altera*.

Clematis altera is not wythwynde, as Ruellius gesced, but an other herbe far vnyke, which I sawe once in Ferrara, it hath sharper & longer leaues the peruinca hath. It may be named in english *hush Perewinkle*.

*Clinopodium*.

Clinopodium groweth plentifully aboute Bon by the Rhine<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> flower.

<sup>2</sup> C. siff, back.

<sup>3</sup> Taarlan.

<sup>4</sup> Rhone.

... the ...  
... the ...  
... the ...

Clematis altera  
... the ...  
... the ...

Cistus ladanifera  
... the ...  
... the ...

Clematis daphnoides  
... the ...  
... the ...

Clematis altera  
... the ...  
... the ...

Clinopodium  
... the ...  
... the ...

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 thyrdle 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 ibe<sup>2</sup> 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 cuiucus is called in grecke cuccos<sup>3</sup> in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron, in duche wyldle saffron, in frenche saffran bastarde, it is hote in the thyrdle degree. It is muche in highe Germany sowen in fieldes, as saffron is set here. The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus.

*Cholichicum.*

Cholichicum is abused of some Poticaries for Hermodactylus. Cholichicum 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 woddes. It maye be called in englishe, wyldle saffron.

*Colocasia.*

Colocasia called in grecke Cymos 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 englishe Sene. I haue seene it a litle from Bonony in the mount Appennine.

<sup>1</sup> C liij. <sup>2</sup> [be.] <sup>3</sup> [cucos.] <sup>4</sup> C liij. back.

*Coniza.*

Coniza is of two sortes, the greater and the lesse. I have seen both the kynodes in Italy betwene Crenona 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 englishische Fleisayne.

*Consiligo.*

Consiligo whereof is made mention is Columella and Plenie, is the herbe whiche is called in english beartot, in duche Christwartz, in frenche Pauc delyon.

*Convolulus.*

Convolulus is called in greeke Helixine Cissampelos, it is the herbe which is called of the herbaries Volubilis, in english wyth-wynde or byndeweede, in duche Winden, in french Liset, lizeron, or campanet. Convolulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and bushes.

*Corindrum.*

Corindra or Coriant is called in greeke Corio & corianon in english Colider or coriander, in duche koriander, & in french coriandre. 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 thierfahanne, in fisch Cornier or corner, the male of thys kynde have I seen often in Germany, but neuer yet in England. It maye be called in english longe chery tree. The female is plentiful in Englande & the buchers make prickes of it, some call it Cadrise or dog tree, howe be it there is an other tree that they call dogrise also.

*Coronopus.*

Coronopus named in greke coronopous is called in Cambrysse,

herbe Iue, 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 Pötike*, is called in englishe an Hasyle tree, in duche Ein haselstäd, in french couldre. The fruitte of thys is called in latin, *Auellana*.

*Crataegonum.*

*Crataegonü sine crataegonum*, is the herbe which the herbaries name *Panicarium*, englishe men cal *Arsmette*, duche men *Hochkraut*, and french men *Rassel* and *curage*, it groweth in watery & moyst places.

*Critimus.*

*Critimus* named also *critihamus* & *batis* is called in englishe *Sampere*, it is named of some Herbaries *creta marina*, it groweth much in rockes & cliffes beside *Dour*.

*Crocus.*

*Crocus* is named in greeke *Crokos*, in englishe *Saffron* or *saffone*, in duche, *Saffran*, in french *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 *cucumner*, in duche *Cucumren*, in french a *cöomibre*. It is in a maner colde and moyst in the seconde degree.

*Cucumis syluestris.*

*Cucumis syluestris* called in greeke *Sicyos agrios*, & of other *cucumis anguinus*, of the comö Herbaries *Asinimus*, groweth plétuously aboute *Bonony* in Italy, & in some gardines in Eng.

<sup>1</sup> C. v, back.

lande. It maye be called in english wyld cucumber or leapyng cucumber. It is hote in the seconde degree.

*Cucurbita.*

Cucurbita is called in grecke Colocynthe, in english a Gourde, in dutche Kurbez, in frenche Courge, a Gourde is colde and moyste in the seconde degree.

*Cucurbita sphaerica.*

Cucurbita sphaerica is called in grecke Colocynthis, it is called in english, and of the apotecaries colocynthida. It groweth in certeyne gardnes in Germany.

*Cuminum.*

Cuminum is called in grecke Cuminum in english 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.

*Cyperus.*

Cyperus is named in grecke Cyprissos, in english a cypresse tree. Cyprissos growe in great plentie in my Lordes grasse garden at Syon.

*Cyamus.*

Cyamus is named in grecke Cyamos, in english Blewhotel or a blewblaw, in dutch Blaw Corblowme, in french Blaueole, or blauey, the herbe groweth among the corne.

*Cyclaminus.*

Cyclaminus otherwyse called Ichthyoteron, Rapum terre, vmbilicus terre, panis porticus, is named in dutche end aysel,<sup>1</sup> scabrot, in french payne de porcey, it groweth plentifully beynde Honomy in the mount Appennine, and in sweedyrlande be-side Wallense. I haue sene that it groweth also in the west country of Englande.

<sup>1</sup> C. vj.

<sup>2</sup> [spelt.]

<sup>3</sup> C. vj. back.

but I haue not heard yet the english name of it. Me thynke that it might wel be called in english 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 Plennie, which he describeth to haue little bures, is the comō cynaglossus, whiche the Poticaries vse, and is called in english 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 english a swete breer or an Egentyne, in dutche wytle Rosen or Egenter, in frenche Rose sauage or eglentier. It groweth in Germany muche in the fieldes and in gardines in Englande.

*Cyperus.*

Cyperus is called in latin *Juncus angulosus*, in english Gallaga, in dach wyld 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 Rucillus and after the same, cyperus indicus is a roote called of the Poticaries curcuma. Cyperus is hote & dry.

*Cytisus.*

Cytisus groweth plentifully 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 english trefifoly.

*Daphnoïdes.*

Daphnoïdes called of the commune sort Laureola, in english

<sup>1</sup> C. vij.

D

Lauri, Lorel or Loury, groweth plentifully in hedges in England, and some abuse the seeds of it for coccoigntho.

*Daucus.*

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

*Dicliannus.*

Dicliannus groweth in Cady and hath rounde thicke rough leaues, I haue not sene It growyng, but drye offe. It may be had in Venice & at Anwerp. Some abuse for thys *Fraschella*,<sup>2</sup> *Dicliannus* maye be named in englishe righte Ditary, for some cal *Lepidium* also Ditary.

*Dipsacis.*

Dipsacis called in latin *Lathrum Veneticis*, is called in english wilde Trasel, in duche *Karten distel*, in french *Charde a Carder*, it groweth by ditch sides & in watery groundes, it is dry in the second degree. The common Herbaries cal thys herbe *Virgani*<sup>3</sup> *pastoris*.

*Draconulus.*

*Draconulus* is named in grecke *Dracontia*, in englishe *Dragon*, in duche *grosse materwurtz*, in french *Serpentaire*. The Poitanes cal it *Serpentaria matorem*. It groweth onely in gardenes in Englande, it is sharper then *Aron*.

*Dryopteris.*

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

<sup>1</sup> C. sili, back.

<sup>2</sup> *Fraschella*. [*Fraschella*].

<sup>3</sup> [*Virgani*].

It groweth in the  
in Germany, it is not  
in Germany, it is not

It is called a good  
Barney, it is called the  
Cadyng, it is a good

It is a good  
Barney, it is a good  
Barney, it is a good

It is a good  
Barney, it is a good  
Barney, it is a good

It is a good  
Barney, it is a good  
Barney, it is a good

It is a good  
Barney, it is a good  
Barney, it is a good

It is a good  
Barney, it is a good  
Barney, it is a good

for ryght Venus heir. I haue founde 'it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in english petite Ferne, or okéferne.

*Ebulus.*

Ebulus is called in greeke Chamaete, in english Walwurt or Danewurt, in dach Allich,<sup>2</sup> in frenche Hieble, it groweth abrode in Cambryyge fieldes 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 english running Buckwheate or bynde corne, it is colde in the roote.

*Elioselinum.*

Elioselinum is called in latin Paludapium of Gaza, it is called in english Smallege, 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.

*Ephemenum non lethale.*

Ephemenum is called in dach meylblumle,<sup>3</sup> in french Muguet. It groweth plentiously in Germany, but not in England that euer I coulde see, sayunge in my Lordes gardine at Syon. The Poticaries in Germany do name it Lilium còuallium, it maye be called in english May Lilies.

*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<sup>4</sup> and wyld mores, some vse to make brasshes of heath both in England and in Germany.

*Eruca.*

Eruca is named in greeke Euzomos, in english rokket, in dach also rokket, in frsch Roquette. After Dioscorides & Plinie there  
<sup>1</sup> C viij.    <sup>2</sup> Attieh.    <sup>3</sup> [meyblama.]    <sup>4</sup> C viij, back.    <sup>5</sup> Hethen. D 2

are two kyndes of rokket. The one is gardine 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 yelow flower, & both these kyndes are founde no where in Englande, saynge onely in gardines.

*Erutia.*

*Erutia* 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 *erutic*.

*Erynum.*

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

*Eryngium.*

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

*Eriogonos.*

*Eriogonos* is called of some wyters *Fusago* or *Fusaria*, it is a very drye tree yelow with in & the yonge braches which come stryght from the roote are al foure square, wherfore some call it *Eriogonum*, I have seene it betwene Barkway and Ware in the hedges. It maye be called in englishe Spynde tree or square tree.

*Eupatorium.*

*Eupatorium* named in grecke *Eupatorium*, is called in english *Agrimony*, in duche *Agriomonien*, in frenche *Algermonie*. Thys is

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

*Faba.*

Faba is named in greeke Cymos, in english a beane, in duche Ein bon, in frenche Febue. Beanes growe in al coutreys in pletie inough.

*Fagus.*

Fagus is named in greeke Phegos, in duche Ein buchbaume, in french Fan. Bach 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 greeke 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 suttile.

*Ficus.*

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

*Ficus Aegyptia.*

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

*Filix.*

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

<sup>1</sup> D. i. back.

<sup>2</sup> D. ij.

of brakes. The one kynde is called in latin *Filix mascula* and in grecke *Pteris*, it groweth commonly upon stones, it is all 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 *bracom*. It hath a long bare stalk and the leaves onely on the toppe of that.

*Filixula.*

*Filixula* is called in grecke *Polypodium* in inglish *Polipodium* or *walrene*, in dutche *Engelriet*, in french *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 dutch *Fenchel*, in french *Fenoul*. Fenel is hote in the thyrd degre and dry in the fyrst. Fenel groweth in gardenes in all countreys.

*Fenum grecum.*

*Fenum grecum* is called in grecke *Telis*, in english *Fenegrcke*, in dutche *Bakshorne*, in french *Fenegrcke*. It groweth in Italy, and in Germany. Fenegrcke is hote <sup>1</sup> in the seconde degre and dry in the fyrst.

*Fragaria.*

*Fragaria* is called in english a *strawbery* leafe, whose fruite is called in english a *strawbery*, in dutche *Erdber*, in french *Frayse*. Euery man knoweth wel inough where *strawberies* growe.

*Fraxinus.*

*Fraxinus* is called in grecke *Melia*, in english an *Ash* tree, in dutch an *Ash* baume in french *Frayne*. *Ashes* growe in euery countrey.

*Gallon.*

*Gallon* or *gallion* is named in english in the North countrey

<sup>1</sup> D. ff. back.

Melissa hinc a Meli  
pauca hinc a Meli

Colopha est in  
cipho et hinc  
hinc, ad hinc hinc

Genus a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc

Genus a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc

Genus a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc

Genus a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc

Genus a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc  
hinc a hinc a hinc

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 judgemente 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.<sup>1</sup> Broume groweth in al countreis of England, where as I haue ben. Genista is not Spartum, as <sup>2</sup> 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 entianne. It groweth much in the Alpes, and a bassterde kinde of it groweth in the middowes about Bon.

*Geranium.*

Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byt 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 Rhens syde vnset or sowed.

*Geum.*

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

<sup>1</sup> [de genec.]

<sup>2</sup> D vij.

*Gingidium.*

Gingidium except I be deceyved with a great sort of leamed me, is the herbe whiche <sup>1</sup>is called in english Chervil, in duche Kernel oder korbel kraute, in frenche Cernale. Chervil is called of some wyters Cherephillum, & of the eömmne sorte Cercetolium.

*Git.*

Git is named in grecke Melanthion, in english herbe Git or Nigella romana, in duche Schwartz hennich, in frenche Niel. It groweth in gardines onely that I have seene, sayryge that in Germany there groweth in the come fields after the come is caried away a certeyne kinde of Git which hath a good savour, & is in al poyntes lyke the gardine Nigella, sayryge that the veselles whiche holde the blacke seede are not al in one, as the other have, and smellleth<sup>2</sup> not so wel fall out, as the other do. It is hote & dry in the thyrede degre.

*Glastum.*

Glastu is called in greke Iastis, in english wad, & not Ode as some corrupers of the english tongue do misname it, in duche waid or weid in french Guesde. Wad is comd in Juliker land, & some is now set in England. The wild wad groweth plentifully in Germany beside the Rhene, & in many come fields in hye Albany. Wyld wad is called in English the ashe of Hierusalem. It dryeth muche.

*Glaux.*

<sup>3</sup>Glaux 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 Dunlyrke. It may be called in english the sea Trifoly.

*Glycyrrhiza.*

Glycyrrhiza called in latin Radix dulcis is named in english Lycorres, in duche Sueszholtz, or Lycoris or Clarish, in frenche Exce-

<sup>1</sup> D. [ij]. back.

<sup>2</sup> [swelch.]

<sup>3</sup> D. [ij].

the or figure. I p...  
my recipe or story. The

Quelk kinde of the  
is called Cera in greke  
herbe. I have seen it

Greene is called a good  
herb, growe. It is in  
England. The herbe  
described, yet I have  
the common name left.

This is proved from  
what is in relation with  
it. It is Flinders in the  
an opinion of physicians  
and gardeners in a letter.

Example of the  
herbe. I have had it growe  
They are both intended to  
hold a free recipe for  
cure. Medicines are  
It is the in the field here

Flinders is called a  
of the red. It is also  
kinda. It is called  
as well.

lisse or Rigolisse. It groweth in the Rockes of Germany without any settyuge or sowyng. It is warme and in a manner hot.

*Gossipium.*

Gossipiū is called of Barbarus wryters, Bombax and Cotonum, in english Coton in greeke Pylon,<sup>1</sup> in duche Baumewoll, in frenche duccoton.<sup>2</sup> 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.*

<sup>3</sup> Halimus groweth plentifully in the llandes of east Frieslande where as the inhabitants make veruice of the red berries. I haue sene it also in Flaunders by the sea syde. It may be called in english sea wylowe or prickwylowe because it hath the leaues of a wylowe and prickes lyke a thorne.

*Heliotropium.*

Heliotropiū called also scorpyuros groweth plentifully aboute Bonony. I haue had it growynge muche in my garden 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 english Scorpiones tayle. It is hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the second.

*Helxine.*

Helxine or pardition is called in english 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.

<sup>1</sup> Xylon. <sup>2</sup> [sic cotton.] <sup>3</sup> D. III, back.



tymes in high Germany, wherefore it maye be called in englishe dach Barley. The fourth kynde is called of Galene in the grecke 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 wheate hath. It groweth in Italy.

*Hordeum murinum.*

Hordeum murinum, whiche Plenie<sup>1</sup> calleth also Phenicea semeth to be in Dioscorides Phenix, as touchyng the name, but in the thyng they seme somewhat to vary, for Phenicea or Hordeum murinum of Plenie, is the wal Barley, whiche groweth on mud walles. Phenix Dioscoridis semeth to be the herbe which is called in Cäbrigshire Way bent. It is like vnto barlei in the eare.

<sup>2</sup> *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 Dandelyon, lesse than litle Haukweede. It groweth in baron groundes & in sundy diches.

*Hypericon.*

Hypericon is called of barbarus writers Fuga demomon, 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.<sup>3</sup> Hysope groweth in gardines onely, in Englande as far as I haue sente.

<sup>1</sup> Plinie.

<sup>2</sup> D. vj.

<sup>3</sup> [de hysope.]



*Juglans.*

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

*Juncus odoratus.*

Juncus odoratus sive rotundus, is called in greeke Schonos, in english squinant, in duche Kamelheue, in the Posticartes shoppes Squinantum. It is measurably hote and byrdyng.

*Juniperus.*

Juniperus is called in greeke Arcuthos, in english ienerper or iuniper, in duche Kebbholterbaume, in french 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 plentifully 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 lactue, 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 spreddyng Lettis. The thyrd sorte is called in latin Lactuca syluestris, in english greene Endyue, the Posticartes 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 come, it hath a rough toppes lyke Doune, and leaves lyke a Clauer, wherefore it maye be named in englishe rough Trifoly or harefote, the dutch me call it, Katzenblet, the french men Pede de leure. It dryeth manifestly.

*Lamium.*

Lamium called also Vrica iners and Anonium, is named in englishe dead nettle or whyte nettle, in duche Weisnachen, in french Orte morte, it groweth comonly in hedges.

*Lampasana.*

Lampasana Pini, seemeth to be the weede that we call commonly in englishe wyde Cole, and in other places Cartooke, it groweth comonly amonge the come. Dioscorides describeth one wyth smouther leaves, whiche I have sene in Dornony and in Colon also.

*Larix.*

Larix or larex groweth in the highest toppes of the Alpes higher then the firres do, the dutch me call Laricem ein larchen baume, the french men call it Dalage.<sup>1</sup> It maye be called in englishe a Larche tree.

*Laserythium gallicum.*

Laserythium 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 me call Pilliorte of Spayne, the dutch men Meisterwurtz, the Herbaries Osturium and magisterianca, is Laserythium gallicum, for the leaves of it are lyke unto Penelope.

*Lathyrus.*

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

<sup>1</sup> D. viii.

<sup>\*</sup> [du large.]

The seeds of Spunge  
Pill.

Larix is called in  
dutch larchen baume  
in french Dalage  
in english larche tree

Lampasana Pini  
is called in englishe  
wyde Cole  
in duche Cartooke  
in french  
in english

Larix or larex  
is called in duche  
Laricem ein larchen  
baume  
in french Dalage

Laserythium gallicum  
is called in duche  
Meisterwurtz  
in french  
in english

Lathyrus is called  
in englishe Spounge  
in duche Spynkornet  
in french Espurge

Lathyrus is called  
in englishe Spounge  
in duche Spynkornet  
in french Espurge  
in english

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

<sup>1</sup> *Laurus.*

Laur or Lion is called of some english men Bellagges, of other some yealowe watercresses. Howe be it there is an other herbe lyke Rocket whiche groweth in the waters and brokes which is the ryght watercresse. Yealowe water cresse groweth in water sydes and in sprynges & wel heades.

*Laurus.*

Laurus is called in english a Baye tree or a Laurel tree, in greeke Daphne, in duche a Lorber baume, in french Vng laurier. Bay trees are cōmune 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 english Lentil, in duche Linses, in french Lentille. Lentilles are sown in corne fields and growe as Tares do.

*Lens palustris.*

*Lens palustris* called in greeke Phacos epiton teimatoū, is called in english Duckes meate or water Lēttiles, 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 english Mastike tree.

<sup>2</sup> *Lepidium.*

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

<sup>1</sup> D viij, back. <sup>2</sup> E j.

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

*Libanotis.*

Libanotis called in latin Rosmarinus is of .iij. kyndes, where we have none sayyng only Rosmarinum Coronatum, which we cal in englishe Rosmary, whiche groweth plentifully in gardines in Englande. It is hote in the seconde<sup>1</sup> and dry in the fyrst.

[*Lichen.*]

Lichen is called in englishe Lanerwurt, in duche Steinhelckkraut, in french Hepatique, the Poticarics cal it Hepaticel. It groweth vpon stones and moyst groundes, & where as the sunne cometh not.

*Lignisticum.*

Lignisticum or Libysticum 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 Lumbardly Louage, it is manysly hote.

*Lignistrum.*

Lignistrum is called in greke Cyros, in <sup>2</sup> englishe Prim print or printe, though Eliote more boldly then Iernethly, decided the contrary as I shal proue in my latin herbal when it shal be set fourth.

*Lilium.*

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

*Limonium.*

Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duche wintergrowe,<sup>3</sup> it groweth in woddles in Germany in great plenty, and in an Iland of east Freeland called Nordancy. It maye be called in englishe wyntergreme.

<sup>1</sup> Auld degree.

<sup>2</sup> F. J. lark.

<sup>3</sup> Wintergreme.

Limonium is called in englishe wintergrowe.

Lignisticum is called in englishe Lumbardly Louage.

Lignistrum is called in greke Cyros.

Lilium is called in greke Crinson.

Lichen is called in englishe Lanerwurt.

Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola.

*Linum.*

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

*Lithospermon.*

Lithospermon is called of the Herbaries Milium solis, in english Grummel, but it should be called Gray myle, in duche steensomē, in frenche Gre myl. It groweth plentifully aboute woddies and bushes.

*Lolium.*

Lolium is named in greke Arn,<sup>1</sup> in english Darnel, in duche Kuweitzē or Lolch, or dort in frech. Some take cockel for lolio, but they are far decayed as I shal declare at large \*if God wil, in my latin herbaal. Darnel groweth amonge the corne and the corne goeth out of kynde into Darnel.

*Lotus vrbana.*

Lotus vrbana called in grecke Lotos emeris is not growyng in Englande that euer I could spie. It groweth in Ferrara in the blacke friers gardine, and in clauenna, it is lyke cuckowes meate, but that it hath a ycalowse 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 Freselände in gardines, of thys kynde are the herbes whiche are called here in english Malliotes. Thys herbe groweth nowe in Syon gardine. It maye be called in english wyilde lote.

*Lupus salictarius.*

Lupus salictarius is named in grecke Bryon, in english hoppel, in duche hopfen in frenche Hupelon. Hoppes do growe by hedges and bushes both set and vnset.

<sup>1</sup> Arn.<sup>2</sup> E. ij.

E

*Lycoposis.*

Lycoposis Dioscoridis semeth to be vino Ruelinus, and to tithense other learned men Cynoglossa, of the Porticaris which is call'd in englishe Homdestouge, & after my iudgemente the description in al poyntes agreeth wel sauyng that there is no mention made of the burres in the toppes.

*Lycopus.*

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

*Lysimachia.*

Lysimachia is of two sortes. The one is described of Dioscorides, and it hath a yelow flower. Some call it Lysimachian latean, it groweth by the Thames 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 loostryste, or purple loostryste.

*Malu.*

Malua is called in grecke Malache, in englishe a Malowe or a Malo. Malua is divided into Maluam hortense and syluestrem. Maluam hortensis is of two kinde. The one is call'd alone in grecke Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of thys sort is the tugged malowe. The other kynde as Plinie sayeth is called in grecke Molochie, or Malope, it is called in englishe french Malowe. Malua syluestris is of .ij. sortes. The one is called in latin Malua syluestris, in grecke Malache Chersia, in englishe a wyld Malowe, in duche Haden pappe, in frenche Malue sauvage. The other kynde is called of Dioscorides Althea & Hibiscus, of Plinie Artithalca, of Galene Anandendon, of Erius Dentromalache, in englishe marriabe Malowe.

<sup>1</sup> E. ij, back.

<sup>2</sup> E. iii.

Malope is called in grecke Malope, in englishe Malope, in duche Malope, in frenche Malope, in latin Malope.

Malope is called in grecke Malope, in englishe Malope, in duche Malope, in frenche Malope, in latin Malope.

Malope is called in grecke Malope, in englishe Malope, in duche Malope, in frenche Malope, in latin Malope.

Malope is called in grecke Malope, in englishe Malope, in duche Malope, in frenche Malope, in latin Malope.

Malope is called in grecke Malope, in englishe Malope, in duche Malope, in frenche Malope, in latin Malope.

*Mandragoras.*

Mandragoras is called in english a Mädrage, Mädrag is wel known in Englad, & it groweth in diverse gardines. The duche men cal it Altram. Mandrage is colde in the thyrdie degree, but the Apples haue some heate in them.

*Marrubium.*

Marrubium is called in greeke Prasion, in englishse Horchoound, in duche Wesen<sup>1</sup> Audorn, in french Du marrubium, it groweth aboute townes and villages. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrdie.

*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 coods wherein it hath seds somthyng facioned lyke Fene-greeke. Therefore it maye be call<sup>d</sup> in englishe horned Clauer or small Trifoly because the coodles are so wrythen in agayne as a water snayle or saynte corniliusses horn. It groweth in many places of Italy.

*Malus.*

Malus is named in greke Meles, 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 Orange tree and vnder the name of Citrus are conteyned both Limones & also Cytrones & Oréges. These trees growe in Spayne and Italy.

*Malus Cotonea.*

Malus Cotonea is called in greeke Melea Cytomos, in englishe a Quincee tree, in duche Kutté baume or ein quiddé baume, in frenche Vn Coignier.

<sup>1</sup> Witen.

<sup>2</sup> E. iij. buch. E. 2

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*Malus Persica.*

*Malus Persica* is called in grecke *Mela* Persice, in english a *Peeche* tree, in duche *Ein persische baume*, in french *vn Perchier*.

*Malus punica.*

*Malus Punica* is called in grecke *Rosa* in english a *Pomgranat* tree, in duche *Ein Granat baume*, in french *Vng Pomier des granades*, *Pomgranat* trees growe plen'tuously in Italy and in Spayne, and there are certayne in my Lordes garden at Syon, but their fruite cometh neuer vnto perfection. The potteries call the fruite of this tree *Pomum granatum*.

*Malus armeniana.*

*Malus armeniana* is called in Greeke, *Mela* armeniacæ, in higheduche *Land ein anarel baume*, in the dices of *Colo kardumelker baume*, in french *Vng abricottier*, and some englishe me call the fruite an *Abriock*. Me thynke seinge that we haue very fewe of these trees as yet, it were better to cal it, an *hasty Peeche* tree because it is lyke a *peeh* and it is a great whyle tyme before the *peeh* trees, wherfore the fruite of thys tree is called *malum precox*. There are in *Colo* great plenty of *hasty peeh* trees.

*Melirugum.*

*Melirugum* named in grecke *Melias*, sitos groweth muche in Germany beynde *Bon*, and that alwayes amonge the corne it is very lyke the commune *Melilot*, but that it hath whyte flowers. It maye be called in englishe whyte *mellilot*.

*Mentha.*

*Mentha* is called in grecke *Ethosmos*, in englishe *Mynte*, in duche *mintzen*, in french *de la ment*, *Mynt* is comd inough in 2<sup>al</sup> countreis. *Mynte* is hote in the thyrde degree.

<sup>1</sup> E. III.

<sup>2</sup> E. III, back.

*Menthastrum.*

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

*Mercurialis.*

Mercurialis is called in greeke Ermooupa or Linozostis, in english Mercury, in duche Recroute and Bingselkraute, in french mercuriallo. The herbe which is comenly called in english mercury hath nothing to do with mercurialis, whereof I spake nowe. Let the Poticaries vse thys mercury and let the commune mercury alone. Mercury is as comenly about Colom in the gardines, as any weede is comenly in gardines in England. It is hote and dry in the fyrste degree.

*Mespilus.*

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

*Meum.*

Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion is called of the Poticaries Meu, in duche Bearwurtz. Some Poticaries in Anwerpe vse thys herbe for Peucedano and so they cal it. I neuer sawe thys herbe in Englands 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 Shyde in Germany. It may be called in english mewe or duche Dyl. The rootes are hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the seconde.

*Milium.*

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

i E v.

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

*Milium indicum.*

Milium indicum is nowe muche sowen in Italy, and it is in some gardenes in Germany where as it is called turkische come, 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 indgenet turkish millet.

*Morus.*

Morus is called in grecke moras, in english a mulberry tree, in dutch maubertbaum 1in french muisier, it groweth in diverse gardenes in Englande.

*Myrica.*

Myrica, otherwyse named tamaric, and of the Herbarius Tamariscus is named in dutche tamariske, in frenche tameris. I dyd neuer see thys tree in Englande, but ofte in high Germany, and in Italy. The Poticaries of Colon before I gave them warning sseed for thys, the bowes of vybe, & the Poticaries 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 ad together. It maye be called in english, Tamarik.

*Myrrhis.*

Myrrhis is called in Caldrygehyre casshes, in other places moekehernd, in dutche wilder Peterlin, in frenche Persil de asne. It groweth in hedges in euery country, but the best that euer I sawe was in Germany besyde Bon.

*Myrtus.*

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

<sup>1</sup> E. v. back.

shrub called Cal<sup>1</sup> in english, whiche groweth in fennes and waterish mores for myrto, but they are far deceyued.

### *Napus.*

Napus is named in greeke Boumas, in duche Stekruben, in french Ramonet or napeau, I haue heardt sume cal it in english a turnepe, and other some a naped or naset, it maye be called also longe Rape or naset gentle, as a rape hath a round roote, so hath a naset a longe roote and somthyng yelowishe. Thys herbe groweth plentifulously at Aundermake in Germany.

### *Narcissus.*

Narcissus is of diuerse sortes. There is one wyth a purple floure, whiche I neuer sawe, & an other wyth 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. Plentie<sup>2</sup> maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbaceus, whiche is after my iudgement our yelowe daffodyl.

### *Nardus.*

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

### <sup>3</sup> *Nardus celtica.*

Nardus celtica, otherwyse called Saluinea, is in great plentie growyng in the alpes. The Germanes cal it mariend magdalene kraut, it maye be called in english fresh spyknarde, when the indish spyknard is olde and dusty and rotten, it is better to vse thys in medicines then it.

### *Nasturtium.*

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

<sup>1</sup> E. vj.

<sup>2</sup> Plinck.

<sup>3</sup> E. vj. back.

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

*Nerion.*

Nerion otherwys called Rhododendro, and Rhododaphne, is named in dutch Olander, in frenche Rosege. 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 dutch Castene, in frech, Vng Chastagne. Chesnuttes growe in diuers places of Englande. The mainest that I haue seene was in Kent.

*Nymphæa.*

<sup>1</sup>Nymphæa is also named in grecke nympheia, & madonais & is called in english water Roses, & some wyth the Porticaris cal it nenatur. The duche me cal thys herbe Seebunnen. Boeth the kyndes of water Roses growe in standyng waters.

*Ocymum.*

Ocymum is called in english Basyf, in duche Basilien, in frenche du basilike, the Porticaris 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 Rotenssteynrech. Some say that the same herbe is called Pheilandryon in Plinie. Filipendula groweth in great plenty beside Syon & Shene in the middlowes.

*Olea.*

Olea or oliua is called in grecke Elain, in english an Olyue <sup>1</sup> E. viij.

tree is called in duche  
penn. pommone in Italy

(Oenanthe is called in  
in duche Rotenssteynrech  
or Filipendula, some say  
madonais)

(Olea or oliua is called  
in grecke Elain, in english  
an Olyue)

(Nymphæa is also named  
in grecke nympheia, & madonais  
in english water Roses, & some  
wyth the Porticaris cal it nenatur)

(Ocymum is called in  
in english Basyf, in duche  
Basilien, in frenche du basilike)

(Oenanthe is called boeth  
of the Herbaries and of al our  
country men Filipendula, in  
duche Rotenssteynrech)

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

*Otus atrum.*

Otus atrum is called in greeke Hyposelinon, in english Alexander, in dutch schwartz, Petersily or grosse eppich, in french metcherô or Alexander. Some poticaries though<sup>1</sup> falsly, call it Petroselinum macedonicum.

*Opulus.*

Opulus is a tree commune in Italy & Germany, but I haue not sene it that I remember in Englande. It is called in french as Gesnere 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 better then thys our commune organ is, whiche is called origanum syluestre in latin, and in some places in England wylde megerum. 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 call thys herbe sclarea. Ormini 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.

<sup>1</sup> E vij, back.

<sup>2</sup> 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 chappell flour. It may be of his propriete called Chokeweede, because it destroyeth and choketh the herbes that it tyeth and chaspech 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 Paina.

*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 todles flax, for the Poticaries cal it Linianum, and the dutch call it Krotensflax.

*Oxyacantha.*

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

*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.

*Oxyis.*

Oxyis is called in English Aleliua, Cockowes meate, and wood sorel, in dutche Hasen ampler, in frenche payne de Coqum. It groweth in woddles aboute tree rootes and amonge bushes.

<sup>1</sup> E viij, back.

*Peonia.*

Peonia is also named in greeke Glycy-side, it is called in english peony or pyony, in duche peonierose, in french peinoise and pinoise. Peony the female groweth in every countrey, but I neuer sawe the male sauing only in Anwerp. Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrlic degree.

*Palma.*

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

*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 Almany in the fieldes.

*Papauer.*

Papauer is called in greeke Mecon, in english Poppy or Chesboul, in duche magson or mauson,<sup>2</sup> in french du painot. It groweth sowen in gardines.

*Papauer erraticum.*

Papauer erraticum is called in greeke Roias, in english Redderose or wyld poppy, in duche wilde man, korne rosen, or klapper rosen.

*Papauer corniculatum.*

Papauer corniculatum is called in greeke mecon ceratites, in english horned poppy or yelow poppy, in duche Gaelmat. It

<sup>1</sup> F. I.

<sup>2</sup> Mauson.

groweth in Dover 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 Aunwerp, wherin was sugr- and diuerse other marchandise wrap'ped. It maye be called in english water paper, or herbe paper.

*Parthenium.*

Parthenium after the mynde of Hermolans, Ruellius and diuerse other learned men, is the herbe which is called in barbarus latin Matricaria, in english featefew, in duche Mater, whose iudgement I rather allowe in this matter, then the iudgement of Fuchsius whiche would Parthenium to be styrkyng maydweede.

*Pastinaca.*

Pastinaca is called in greeke Saphirinos in english a Carot, in duche pasteneij, in frenche Carottes. Carottes growe in all countreis in plentie.

*Pepilis.*

Pepilis 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 maye be called in english sea wartwort.

*Peplum.*

I neuer sawe peplum but once in Bonony, it had little small leaues lyke tymes, and in other facion lyke spourge, wherfore it maye be called spourge tymes in english, tyl we ca' fynde a better name.

*Perilymennum.*

Perilymennum is called of the herbaries and poticaries Caprifolium and Martysylia, in english woad bynde and Honyweedes, in

<sup>1</sup> F. i, back.

<sup>2</sup> F. ij.

And the gyde is called the  
one wold.

Perilymennum is called in  
the herbaries of Caprifolium  
and Martysylia, in english  
woad bynde and Honyweedes,  
in

Perilymennum is called in  
the herbaries of Caprifolium  
and Martysylia, in english  
woad bynde and Honyweedes,  
in

Perilymennum is called in  
the herbaries of Caprifolium  
and Martysylia, in english  
woad bynde and Honyweedes,  
in

Perilymennum is called in  
the herbaries of Caprifolium  
and Martysylia, in english  
woad bynde and Honyweedes,  
in

duch walt gylgē, in frēch Cheure fuelle. Wodhyme, 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 Eldeus', the duch cal it pestilentz kraute. It groweth in broke sydes and in moyste middowes whiche are overflowne some tyme wth the water. It dryeth in the thyrd degree.

*Petroscelinum.*

Petroscelinum named in latine Apium saxatile is not our cōmune persely, as many haue beineed, but it is an other herbe, as I do thynke, whiche is called in some places of Italy Imperatoria. Whiche may be called in english the stone persely or Lumberdy persely. I neuer sawe it in England neither in Germany, saynge onely dry, I proued oftē in Germany, but I coulde neuer make the seede growe there. For lacke of thys mē maye use 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 harsstrang it groweth plentifully 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 english the petite panicke,

<sup>1</sup> [Eldem.]

<sup>2</sup> F. ij. back.

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

*Phascolus.*

Phascolus otherwyse called Dolichos, maye be called in english longe peason or fassells, in dutche it is called Weische bonem or faeselen, in frenche phascotes. Fassells grow in great plente in Italy about Pavia.

*Pin.*

Pinu is called in english setwal, of other some Capones taye, in dutche Garten baldrian, in frenche Vertentre. The potteries in Germany cal it Valerianum. There are two other kyndes of Valeriane besyde 'thys. Of the whiche, the one is growing about water sydes, and in the moyst places and in moorish groundes, and it is called in english wyde Valerian. The other kynde is called Valeriana greca, and thys is ourre commune Valerian that we vse agayne cuttes wyth a blewre flour.

*Phyllitis.*

Phyllitis as Cortus iudgeth, is the herbe whiche we cal in english Hartes tonge, the dutch cal Hirze zunge, the french mé Lang de Cerfe, the potteries Lingua certinam. To whose iudgemente I rather assent, then to Ruellius & Fuchsus. Hartes tonge groweth in wettes and olde walkes.

*Picea.*

Picea is called in greeke as Theodore Gaza turneth, pitys, & after Ruellius pence and it is called in dutch rotte Dan, wherfore it maye be called in english a rot fire tree.

*Pinus.*

Pinus as Theodore translatheth, is called in greeke Pence, in english a pyne tree, in dutch Ein forthen, in french Vng pin. Pines growe fayrest in gardines. There groweth one fayre one in Richmond Pine nuttes are hote and drye.

<sup>1</sup> F. 60.

Pinus is called in greke as Theodore  
Pence, in english a pyne tree, in dutch  
Ein forthen, in french Vng pin.

Pines growe fayrest in gardines. There  
groweth one fayre one in Richmond  
Pine nuttes are hote and drye.

Pinus is called in greke as Theodore  
Pence, in english a pyne tree, in dutch  
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groweth one fayre one in Richmond  
Pine nuttes are hote and drye.

*Piperitis.*

Piperitis called also Siliquastram after the judgement of Fuchsius is the Herbe which is called in english Indische pepper, in duche indishshouer pfefer. If this herbe be not it that it is take for, the yelow 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 Festicke 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 lile 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 nascit. The other kinde of this which groweth almoste into the heighte of a smal tree, groweth a myle <sup>1</sup> beneath Colon in a watery crosse 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.

<sup>1</sup> F. iij.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Hamwel Abbey besyde Cambrlyge.

*Potium.*

I have sene Potium 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 greate deale toger and greater. Potium 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.*

Polygonata is called of Herbarius Sigtium Solomonis, in english Scala celi, in duche wisz wurtz. It maye be called in english white wurtz, 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 Sangumaria. There are two kindes of Polygonum, the former kinde is called in english knot-grasse, or swyne grasse, in duche Weggrasz wegrat or wegredle, in french de la corrigole. The seconde kynde, which is called Polygonum femina is called in English the ycke Shaugrass, or short Shau grass. The first kynde groweth in highe wayes, the seconde kynde groweth in many places by water sides, & some time among the corne. Knotgrasse is colde in the seconde degree.

*Populus.*

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

<sup>1</sup> F. iiii, back.

Græke λευκη, a white  
1 white poplar

Populus is called a poplar  
Es back in french. The  
first one has white  
leaves, the other is black.

Populus is called a poplar  
Lark. I neuer sawe the  
black one. Later in the  
text.

Populus is called a poplar  
in english. In duche  
it is called wegrat, and  
in french de la corrigole.

Populus is called a poplar  
in english. In duche  
it is called wegrat, and  
in french de la corrigole.

Populus is called a poplar  
in english. In duche  
it is called wegrat, and  
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it is called wegrat, and  
in french de la corrigole.

Populus is called a poplar  
in english. In duche  
it is called wegrat, and  
in french de la corrigole.

Greecke Argeiros, in english alone, a popler, or an Asp tree, or a blacke popler.

*Porrum.*

Porrum is named in greeke prason, in english a Leke, in duche Ein lauch, in frenche 1Vng porreau. Besyde the commune Leke there are two other kyndes, the one is called in latine porrum sectium, in english a frenche Leke. The other kynde is called in greeke Ampelo prason, in latine porrum syluestre, in duche wylid Lauch. I neuer sawe thys kynde but in certeyne closes in Germany aboute Bon. Lekes are note in the fourth degree.

*Potamogeton.*

Potamogeton is called in duche Sankkraute, it maye be named in english Pondplantayne, or swymmyng plantayne, because it swymmeth aboute poudes and standyng waters.

*Portulaca.*

Portulaca is called in english porcellaine. in greeke Andrachne, in duche Burchel greusel, and in neither<sup>s</sup> land purecellane, in french porcellina.

*Prunus.*

Prunus is called in greeke Coccimeden, in english a plum tree, in duche ein pslaumen baume, in frenche Vun 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 puces or herbe a pulce, it groweth plentifully in Italy and in certeyne gardines in Germany. It may be called in english Flewurte. Flewurt is colde in the seconde degree, and is in a meane tempre in dryng and moyst makkyng.

*Pulegium.*

Pulegium is called in greeke Giechoon, in english Penyryal or <sup>1</sup> F v. [<sup>2</sup> Nether.] <sup>3</sup> F v, back. <sup>F</sup>

pudding grasse, in duche polley, in french du poulitoc. Peny gyal groweth in suche ditches and watery places as are full of water in wynter, and are dryed<sup>1</sup> vp in the begynnyng of Sumner.

*Pyrus.*

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

*Quercus.*

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

*Quinquefolium.*

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

*Radicula.*

Radicula called otherwyse Lamaria, is called in grecke strathion, and of the commune Herbaries it is called Saponaria and Herba fallorum, it groweth in certeine gardenes 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 soppewurt or skowwurt. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degre.

*Radix.*

Radix is called in grecke Raphanos, in english a radice or radish, in duche ratich, 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 Cleomea and algerdisis radix. The other kynde hath a rounde roote lyke a rappe, and thys is called radix Beotia and radix Syriaca. The former kynde groweth communely in Englande, but I have the seconde kynde no where els saynge onely in high Almayny, thys maye be called in  
[<sup>1</sup> dryed.]

<sup>1</sup> F. 9.

aple, as theye make it  
bych dyer and drye it in  
the

the

Quercus is called in gre  
or Oke. The name of  
wyng the name, which is  
by it hath beene the pr

the

but or maye is called  
wyng the name, which is  
by it hath beene the pr

the

Radix is called in gre  
or Oke. The name of  
wyng the name, which is  
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the

but or maye is called  
wyng the name, which is  
by it hath beene the pr

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Radix is called in gre  
or Oke. The name of  
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but or maye is called  
wyng the name, which is  
by it hath beene the pr

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

*Ranunculus.*

Ranunculus is called in grecke Batrachion, in english Crowfoote or a Gallande.<sup>1</sup> The kyndes of crowfoote are al wel inough knowen sayng the second, whiche if it be vnknowen, it maketh no matter, for it hath <sup>2</sup>more hurte then goodnesse in it.

*Rapum.*

Rapū or rapas<sup>3</sup> is called in grecke stroggyle, in english a rape, in duche ein ruben. Rapes are commune in al countreys.

*Rhamnus.*

Rhamnus groweth in the mount Appennine aboue Bonony, it hath very sharppe prickes, rounde leaues and fruite lyke a litle buckeler. The inhabitors 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 Calimaria, and the other Coriaria. Plinie maketh three kyndes of Rhois, of the whiche kyndes I knowe one certaynly, whiche is called of the Poticaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in English. I haue sene it growyng besyde Bonony in certeine gardines besyde the blacke freres. I thinke that I knowe also Rhoia 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 <sup>4</sup>with. 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.

<sup>1</sup> Gallande. <sup>2</sup> F vj, back. <sup>3</sup> Rapa. <sup>4</sup> F vij, F 2

*Kivinus.*

Ricinus is called in greeke Cici or Crotoon, in english Palma Christi, or tickle seed because it is lyk a tycke, it is called in dutch wunden baume, kreutz baume and Zekken corner, in french Palma Christi. It groweth only in gardenes that I have sene.

*Rosa.*

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

*Rubia.*

Rubia is called in greeke Erythrodami, in english madder, in duche rot, in french Garance. Rubia groweth in diverse places of Germany in the fieldes in greate plentye both set and unset. Wilde madder groweth in diverse wolds of Germany, & in greatest plentye about Bonn. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrde.

*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 Cynoskotos, in english a Brier tree or an Htep tree, in duche wyldt rosen.

*Rubus idens.*

Rubus idens is called in greeke Batos ikala, in english raspes or hynderbes, in duch hynderen, in french franboise. Raspes growe most plently in the woldes of east Frieslande besyde Aurk, and in the mountaynes besyde Bonn, they growe also in certayne gardenes of Englande.

<sup>1</sup> F. vii, back.

Rubus is called in greek  
Batia. There are all kinds  
of Rubus in greece. In  
Italy it is called Batia. In  
France it is called Rubus  
idens. The best kind of  
Rubus is called Rubus  
idens.

Rubus is called in the  
lawes of France. Rubus  
idens is the best kind of  
Rubus.

Rubus is called in greek  
Batia. There are all kinds  
of Rubus in greece. In  
Italy it is called Batia. In  
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of Rubus in greece. In  
Italy it is called Batia. In  
France it is called Rubus  
idens. The best kind of  
Rubus is called Rubus  
idens.

*Rumex.*

Rumex is called in greeke Lapathon, in english a Docke or a docken. There are .iiij. kyndes of Dockes. The first kynde is called in greeke Oxylapathō, in english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. Thys is lesse then Pacience and wyth a sharper toppē or ende of the leafe, and groweth in ditches & slowe runnyng waters. The second kynde is called Rumex sativus, thys is called in barbarus latine Roubarbarum monachoru. The thirde kynde is the litle commune Docke. The fourth kinde called in greeke Oxalis, in barbarus latin Acetosā or Acidula, in englishe Sorel or sourdocke, in duche saur ampster.

*Ruscus.*

Ruscus is called of the Porticeries Ruscum, in english buchers broome or Peitignie. Peitignie 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 englishē and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in duche Ruicn. Rue is hote and drye in the seconde degree, but wydde Rue is hote and drye in the fourth degree.

*Sabina.*

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

*Sambucus.*

Sambucus or as some wryte Sabucus is called in greeke Acte, in englishē an Elder tree or a Bourre tree, in duche Holde or Hollender, in frenche Vag Suscau.<sup>2</sup>

*Salix.*

Salix is called in greeke Itea, in english a wyflow tree, a slowe [<sup>2</sup> Suscau.]

<sup>1</sup> F viij.

tree or a saugh tree, in duche weidenbanne, in french Vrg saulge. Salix as Columella wyrtch is divided into two principall kyndes the one is called Pericalis, and the other is called Viminalis. Pericalis salix is the greate Wythowe 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 diverse sortes, the fyrste is called salix greca, the seconde gallica, the thyrde sabinna. Salix greca whiche is yelow in colour groweth in east Frieslande aboute a Citie called Avrik. Salix gallica whiche hath red twiggess groweth in many places of Englande. Salix sabinna whiche is also called amerina groweth in Italy and in certeyne places of east Frieslande.

*Salvia.*

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

*Satureia.*

Satureia is called in grecke thymbra, in englishe sauery or sauery, in duche satucci, in french sarriete. 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 beynde Spou, it bryngeth furth <sup>2</sup>whyte 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 whiche is called satyrion regale in latine, in duche Krentzblumen, in french 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 corne. The greatest <sup>1</sup> F vilij, back. <sup>2</sup> G I.

piece of it is sold for a penny  
1 more sold. 2 more for  
half a penny in the same region

Scandix is called in englishe  
hande. There is groweth  
in other parts of Germany

Scandix is one of the best  
and is very good. It is  
found in the same region  
It is in the second degree

Scandix is found in  
England. It is in the  
second degree

Scandix is found in  
Germany. It is in the  
second degree

Scandix is found in  
Germany. It is in the  
second degree

Scandix is found in  
Germany. It is in the  
second degree

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

*Secale.*

Secale is called in english Rye, in dache Roggen or rug, in frenche Segle. There is plentie inough of rye in al countreis, and no where more thā 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 dach Meusz Zwybeln. Squilles growe in the sea coste of Spayne in greate plentie. Scilla is hote in the seconde degree.

*Scirpus.*

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

*Scordium.*

Scordium groweth in diuerse 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 deceoyed. It maye be called in english banke Nettle.

*Securidaca.*

Securidaca called in greeke Edysaron and Pelecinos, is so

<sup>1</sup> G. i. back.

unknowen in England, and in Germany that I neuer sawe it in either of these regions, but I haue seen it in Italy dyverse tymes, and it maye be called in english Axiche or Hachetche, because the seede resemblith an Hatchet.

*Setum.*

Setum is called in greke Aetozoon, and the fyrste kynde and moste spokt of, of writers, is called in english Houssleke or syngene. The seconde kynde is called in English thryft or ston-cropps. The thyrd kynde is called in English Mouse tayle or litle stoncropps, and in dutche Maar yffer. All these kyndes growe on walles and houses. It is colde in the thyrde degree.

*Senecio.*

Senecio is called in greke Eriogroon, in english Groundswel or Groundsel, in dutch Grynkrant, in franche du Senecsson.

*Serpyllum.*

Serpyllum called in greke Ipyllon,<sup>1</sup> is of .ij. sortes. The one is called in latin serpyllum Horrens, and in english running tyne. The seconde kynde is called in latine serpyllum sylvestre, and in english wyld tyne. The one groweth in garthens & the other in sandy fieldes and bare groundes.

*Sertula campana.*

Sertula campana sine corona regia, is called in greke Melilooos, in dutch Guldenble, in Welsher, steynck, in french du Melilore. I neuer sawe the ryght Melilore yet in England, but I haue seen the right Melilore which groweth in Italy, & hath seedes <sup>2</sup>in litle hornes. This herbe whiche ye see in Englande for Melilore, is a kynde of Lotus syluastic. The ryght Melilore may be called in english Melilore, or right Melilore, or Lamberdy Melilore. Melilore is hote and dry on the fyrst degree.

<sup>1</sup> G. ij.

<sup>2</sup> Erythron.

<sup>3</sup> G. ij. back.

Senecio (H. L.) is a common plant in England, and is very common in the north of England.

Setum is a common plant in England, and is very common in the north of England.

Senecio is a common plant in England, and is very common in the north of England.

Serpyllum is a common plant in England, and is very common in the north of England.

Sertula campana is a common plant in England, and is very common in the north of England.

*Sesama.*

Sesamum dyd I neuer see in England, but I have sene it in Italy, and it maye be called in english, sesame or oyle seeds, 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 english, siler montayne. The seede of this herbe is commune in every Poticaries shoppe.

*Siliqua.*

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

*Sideritis.*

Sideritis prima, groweth vpon Colon walles and also in sandy groundes aboute Colon. It is called in duche Glyderan,<sup>1</sup> and may be called in englishe walsage or stomi'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 Ceretta, or Ceratonia, in Italian Carobe, in duche saynte Iohans Brot. I met wyth certeyne Grecians whiche dwellect 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.

<sup>1</sup> G. iij.

<sup>1</sup> Glidernat.

*Sinapi.*

Sinapi is called in grecke sinepi, in english Mustarde, in dutche senfe, in frenche Mustarde. It groweth in al countreis in plentie.

*Sisaron.*

Sisaron sine siser, is called in english a Persneppe, in dutche grosse Zannonen, and also Pinsternach. Fuchsius reckoneth that <sup>1</sup>our skywort, or skywit is a kynde of siser. Persnepes, and skirwortes are commune in Englande.

*Sison.*

Sison called of other Sino, is the herbe whose seede the Potcaries in Anwerp use for Amonio. Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Sheene, and it maye be called in english wytle Persley. The best kinde groweth in Anthony the Potcaries gardine of Anwerp.

*Sisymbrium.*

Sisymbrium hortese is called in english, baume Mynte, or water Mynte, in dutche fabe Mynt, or Wasser Muntz. Many learned me cobyne 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 alternum.*

Sisymbrium alternum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses, in dutche wasserkrössich, 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 aquatick. It groweth muche in brokes and water sydes.

*Smilax hortensis.*

Smilax hortensis is called in dutch welshie arbs or welshie Bonen, <sup>1</sup> G. iij, b. ack. <sup>2</sup> G. iij.

is called in some parts of  
Kilguy name, because the  
herbe drye is as white

Sichs open ground in  
Lancaster is common  
or fresh water. It was  
discovered

Species is white  
is being. It was  
a hot from the  
by in the field open

Sicut hinc est  
cetera in hinc  
a hinc. hinc. Th. hinc

Sicut hinc est  
a hinc. hinc. Th. hinc  
puncta hinc a hinc

Ther are some  
here the hinc. Th.  
hinc hinc. It hinc  
a hinc. hinc. Th. hinc  
Ther are some  
a hinc. hinc. Th. hinc  
hinc. Th. hinc. Th. hinc

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

*Smilax aspera.*

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

*Smyrniū.*

Smyrniū 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.*

Solanū hortēse which is called in greke Strichnos Cepaios is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or pey morel, in duche Nachshat, in french Morel. The Poticaries cal it Solatrum.

*Solanum vesicarium.*

Solanum vesicarium is called in greeke Strichnos halicabos, in Pottcarie latin Alkakenge, in englishe Alcakeng or wynter cherries, in duche Judenkyrse, in french 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 first kynde that I knowe is commune aboute Bon. It hath leaues lyke a quicken tree, and a fruite lyke a litle Pearre, the duche 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

<sup>1</sup> G. iii, back.

that I knowe of scotus and the fourth kynde in Plinie is called scotus terminalis, in englische a service tree.

*Spartum frutes.*

Spartum or spartum is not the Bromme that we make besomes of in Englande, but it is a bushie called of some gardeners frenche broome. It groweth naturally by it selfe in mount Appennine, and it is founde nowe in many gardenes in England, 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 wryeth, 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 Friesland, and the people there make ropes of that rishe & thach their houses also wryth the same. It may be called in english Fraithente.

*Sphondilium.*

Sphondilium is called in duche wyde Paterney,<sup>2</sup> or wyde Berenklawe, in frenche Panate sauge. It may be called in englische Cowpersceppe or rough Persceppe. 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 englische an Hawthorne tree, or a whyte thorne, in duche ein wissen dorne, or ein Hagedornne.

*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 whytler leaues then Ambroses hath. It maye be named in englische

<sup>1</sup> G. v.

<sup>2</sup> Paterney.

the Broomme a service tree.

It groweth naturally by it selfe in mount Appennine, and it is founde nowe in many gardenes in England, in my Lordes gardine at Shene, and in my Lorde Cobhams gardin a litle fro Graues Ende.

Spartum is also an herbe as Plinie wryeth, 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 Friesland, and the people there make ropes of that rishe & thach their houses also wryth the same. It may be called in english Fraithente.

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

*Staphis agria.*

<sup>1</sup>Staphis agria is called in english Staues aker, in duche Bisz muntz 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 Stechas growyng. One was called stechas miñana, an other stechas prouincialis, and the thyrd stechas Arabia.<sup>2</sup> 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 english stichas or Lauelder gentle, the Poiticaries cal thys herbe stichados. I suppose that our lauelder 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 aboue London. It is lyke vnto wyld Mergerum, but it is neither so hote neither so wel smellyng. It may be called in english vnsuety Margeri. The other kynde called in latin Symphytum alterum, is called in english comfery or Blackewurt, and in duche walde wurtz, or schwartz wurtz, in frenche de la conifre.

*Tarichon.*

<sup>3</sup>Tarichon is wel knowne in Englande, and is called wyth vs Tarrigō. Some cal thys same herbe Draconē horēse in. Some other do put thys herbe vnto the kyndes of Saueri.

*Taxus.*

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

<sup>1</sup> G v, back. <sup>2</sup> Ambica. <sup>3</sup> G vj.

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

*Thapsia.*

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

*Thaspi.*

Thaspi or thaspium is called in duche Baurenfente.<sup>1</sup> It groweth wondrous plentifully about Bon in the corne fields, and among the corne. It groweth also plentifully beynde Syon. It may be named in english dymmustard, or tracle Mustard, or Bouras 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 thaspie mentioned of Dioscorides and called thaspi alterum & sinapi perficuum. Thys kynde groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Kestoo. It shoulde be called after the olde saxon english Kethwood, that is Radische colle. The high Germans cal it mere Kethich.

*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 serpyllan and not thymus. The greete kynde of thyme, wherof Dioscorides maketh mention of in Egiptym, is called nowe Venetian thyme, and the blacke kynde that Plinie speaketh of, is oure commune thyme that groweth right vp in our garthines. Thyme is hote in the thyrde degre.

*Thasiago.*

Thasiago is called in grecke Bechion, in english Bullfote or horschofe, in dutche Koshub or horse hatch, in Fech, Pas de Asne,

<sup>1</sup> Baurenfente.

<sup>2</sup> G. vj. back.

the flowers of a hyacinth  
are purple, and a white  
one is called a white  
hyacinth.

Hyacinth is called in  
greek iakynthos.

Hyacinth is called in  
italy iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
france iacinte.

Hyacinth is called in  
spaine iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
england iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
latine iacynthos.

Hyacinth is called in  
greek iakynthos.

Hyacinth is called in  
italy iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
france iacinte.

Hyacinth is called in  
spaine iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
england iacinto.

Hyacinth is called in  
latine iacynthos.

Hyacinth is called in  
greek iakynthos.

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

*Typha.*

Typha groweth in fennes & water sydes amög 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 Duché Narren Kolb, or Moss Kolb.

*Verbascum.*

Verbascum is called in greke Phlomos, in englishe Mullen higgis taper or Longe wurt, the Poticaries cal it tapus barbatius.

*Verbasculum.*

There are iij. Verbascula called in greke Phlomidés. The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is called in barbarus latin Panalysis, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslap, or a Page. The third is called Thyralis, and Rosecampi in englishe.

*Verbena.*

Verbena recta is called in grecke Peristereon yphos, in english Veruine, in duch Eiser kraute, in frenche Veruayne. Thys herbe groweth in many places of England. 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 Bugle. It groweth in shadowye places about tree rootes.

*Veratrum.*

Veratrum is called in greke Helleborus, in duch Neisz wurtes, in frenche Viraire. It may be called in englishe Neseiwurte. There are two kyndes of Helleborus, the one is called Veratrum album, and it is called in duché Wisz Neiszwurtes, in englishe Neseiwurt or whyte Neseiwurt. This kinde groweth in Syon Parcke in Englande,

<sup>1</sup> G vij.

<sup>2</sup> [Jagged.]

<sup>3</sup> G vij, back.



*Vitex.*

Vitex is called in greeke Agnos, of the Poticaries of Italy Agnus castus, the Poticaries of Germany in netherlande abuse <sup>1</sup> Ligustro for Agno. And we abuse Tutsan for Vitice. 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 english Hemp tree, or Chaast-tree, or Agnus tree. It is hot and drye in the thyrd degree.

*Vitis vinifera vrbana.*

Vitis vrbana is called in greke Ampelos emerous or ontophoros, in english a vyne, in duche in win reb, in frèch vn vignie cultiue.

*Vitis syluestris.*

Vitis syluestris solani folijs is called in greeke Ampelos agria, in duche Melcu, in french Viorme, and Haide. It maye be called in english Heguine, 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.

*Vimus.*

Vimus is called in greeke Ptelea, in english an Elme tree, or a Wich tree, in duch ein vime baume, or Yimen or Rust baume, in french Orme.

*Vritica.*

<sup>a</sup> Vritica is called in Greeke Acalyphie or Cride, in english a Nettle, in duche ein Nessel, in lowe duche ein Netel, in french Orrite. 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 duch Bedersleuzs kleyn kletten, in french glowteron.

<sup>1</sup> G vijij. back. <sup>2</sup> Hedgvyne. <sup>3</sup> H. l. G

*Zizypha.*

*Zizypha* or *Sertia* are called in frenche Iunibes, the Potearies call the fruite Iuniba. It maye be called in english Iuniba tree and the fruite Iunibes. I neuer sawe moe trees of this kynde, but one, in Fernaria.

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

**A** Lechinilla other wyse called Pus leonis, is called in english our Ladies Milt or syndow. It groweth in middlowes like a Mallowe.

*Alliaria.*

*Alliaria* is called in english Sauce alone or lacke of the hedges. Some doying Potearies 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 Pomni Hierosolymitanum, & Pomum mirabile. Some call it Charitia. It is called in dutch Balsam krante, it maye be named in english Balsam apple. It groweth muche in Italy and in some places of Germany, but onely in gardenes.

*Barbare herba.*

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

*Bipennella Italica.*

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

<sup>1</sup> H. 1, back.

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

*Bipennula Germanica.*

Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifraga Italorum, and it is called in english Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bilbinellen.

*Bistorta.*

Bistorta is called of the Northerne men <sup>1</sup>Betes, in the South countrey Astrologa, in east Friesland Leuerkraut. Thys herbe groweth in Englaunde onely in gardines, in the woddess of Friesland, it groweth without any setting alone.

*Bursa pastoris.*

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

*Cerastiflago.*

Cerastiflago otherwise called Ceratophilax, is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte. It groweth gladly where as turnes haue been 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 Colō, which is so called, because it hath leaues lyke an Hartes horne.

*Christophoriana.*

Christophoriana groweth plentifully in the woddess aboute Bon,

<sup>1</sup> H ij.

G. 2

but I have not heard any duche name that it hath. It may<sup>1</sup> 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 Pfenkrante and schlangkrante. It may be called in englishe Herbe .ij. pence or two peningase 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 wyrt, and are drye in summer agayne.

*Digitalis.*

Digitalis is called in english Foxglove. It groweth in hedgges sydes, in woddes and wyde places.

*Eufrygia.*

Eufrygia or Ophthalmica is thoughte to have bene called of the later Grecians Euphrasme. It is called in englishe Eye bryghte, and in duche Ougen troit.

*Eupatorium vulgare.*

Eupatorium vulgare, whiche the Portcaries 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.

*Flammula.*

<sup>2</sup>Flammula is the herbe whiche we cal in englishe Spewewurt or spergrasse. It groweth in moyste places.

*Genistella.*

Genistella is a litte herbe wyth leaves, floures and coddles like Broume, but many partes lesse, and it is full of prickes. I have not sene it in England saynyng once besyde Coome parkce, but often in

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<sup>2</sup> H ff.

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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 little Lunary or Maye Grapes, the duch 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 duch cal it Natter Zunglin. It groweth plentifully in middowes where as Lunary groweth.

*Leuisticum.*

Leuisticum is called in english Louage in duche Lubstocke or Lieb stoked, 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, & little 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 fasz and it may be called  
i H iij, back.

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

*Pisocella.*

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

*Portentilla.*

Portentilla or as some write Potentilla, is named also Tanacetum sylvestre. It is named in english wyde Tansey, in dutche Gensericch, & in french Tanaas Saluage.

*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 moocke Licores, because the leaues are lyke Licores.

*Rhizis.*

Rhizis is called in dutche saynte Iohans Treulin, and it is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree.

*Sanicula.*

Sanicula is named in english Saucide, in dutche Saucikel or Sharnikel. It groweth commonly in wooddes.

*Salvia vita.*

Salvia vita or Ruta muralis is called in dutche Maurnten & seinrauten. It maye be called in english Stone Rue, or wall Rue. Some haue used this for Capillo Veneris.

<sup>1</sup> H. iijj.

<sup>2</sup> H. iijj, hauch.

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*Solidago saraceniaca.*

Solidago saraceniaca, otherwys called Herba fortis or Herba Indatica, is called in duche Heidinische wuntkraut. I haue not sene it in Englaunde, but diuerser tymes in ducheiland. It may be called in english Woundewarte.

*Scabiosa.*

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

*Saxifragia.*

There are foure herbes, whiche al are called saxifragia. The english mens Saxifragia, which they call 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 Germanys haue two Saxifrages, whiche other countreys know not by those names. The greater hath greate 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 maye be called in english Time-stonebreake. I haue not sene it in England. It groweth in sandy groundes aboute the Rhenet.

*Tormentilla.*

Tormentilla is called in greeke Heptaphyllon, in english Tormentil, or Tormerik, in duche Tormetil. It groweth in Moeres and Heathes.

*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 maye be called in english mount-trifoly. The other kinde is called in english two faces in a hoode or pauses. Thys is like vnto a Violet in the floures, and it groweth ofte amonge the corne.

*Vua crispia.*

Vua crispia is also called Grossularia, in english a Grosser bush, a Goosebery bush. It groweth onely that I have sene in England, in gardenes, but I have sene it in Germany abroad in the fieldes amonge other bushes.

*Veronica.*

Veronica groweth in many places of England, and it is called in english Puelllyng, in dutche Exempriese.

*Valuarria.*

Valuarria is a styrkyng herbe creapyng by the grounde 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 garden at Calice.

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

**A**loe, Agarik, Auernes, Atsamer, Astrologin, Adderstong, Apple tree, Abrecock, Alexander, Alkakenge.

Baye tree, Barley, Basyll, Barnette, Broome pricki, Broome, Beltinges, Briar brake, Bramble, Bullofe, Butter bur, Butchers broome, Bullot, Baile vsine, Baume, Baume Mynte, Birdle, Berne, Brockelen, Beech tree, Blewblawe, Bynde corne.

Cannanill, Chickewede, Chierach, Ceory, Capers, Cuckowe pinle, Carawis, Caret wytle, Corne Mynte, Compyn, Cotton, Chierul, Celending, Crowe toes, Carlocke, Cresse of the garden, Cresse of the water, Chesnut, Clarie, Cuckowes meate, Conlery.

Duckes meate, Dittany, Dittany of Clady, Darnel, Dragon, Date tree, Dogges \*tonge, Docke, Daffodyl, Daffadyl dutche, Dasy, Dodder, Elm tree, Earthnut, Egletine, Endyue, Elecampane.

Foxglove, Fluethill, Filipendula, Fische, Firtree, Flouramort, Funnitory, Figtree, Fern, Finel, Fensgrecke.

<sup>1</sup> H v, back.

<sup>2</sup> H vi.

Galiga, Garleke, Garleke wyfde, wild Goosegrasse, Gotesbearde, Gound, Gentiane, Gooseberies, Grasse, Gethsamayne, Grummell, Groundsel.

Hartes horn, Hysope, Hoppes, Horehounde, Honisucclcs, Hartes tonge, Houselcke, Hebayne, Horebounde stinkyng, Humlocke, Herbe Iue, Hesel, Heath, Hulnet or Holy of the sea. lacke of the hedge, Lumpier.

Knotgrasse.  
Ladies mantle, Lunary, Louage, Licores, Lettes, Laurel, Lauriel, Laitilles, Liuerwurt, Louage of Lumberdy, Litte licke, Lange de beefe, Ladies traces.

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

<sup>1</sup>Nigella romana, Nettel, Nightshade, Nepe, (Orege, Orengc, Otes, Oke of Hierusalem, Onyon, Organ.

Prymet, Pomgarnat, Piony, Poppy, Papyre, Pynapple, Pease, Plantaine, Popler, Purcellaine, Flame<sup>2</sup> tree, Fenitral, Peartree, Palma Christi, Peach tree, Persnepe.

Quicken tree.

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

Sowthistle, Saynte Iohans grasse, Spourge, Sporage, Slaike, Saffro, Setwall, Saffron wyfde, Scne, Sampere, Stoncrop, Strawberry, Syues, Shepherdes bag, Saniicle, Saxifrage, Staues akcr, Succory, setwall, Scala celi, Sauiue, Sallowe, Sage, Sauery, Satyrion.

Twoopeny grasse, Thorowwax, Tormentil, Two faces in a hode, Tamariske, Turnepe, Tyme, wyfde Tyme, Thorne-tree, Tarragon, Thistle cotton, Trifoly, Tutsan, Tassel wyfde.

Wormroddle, Wuifes bayne, Venus heire, Veluet floure purple, water lily, Water betony, Woodbyne, Vinde, Wad, Walwurt, Weybent, Walnut, Vine wild, Water rose, waybrade, Whyte roote, Wyfowe, Vghe, Verucyne, Violet.

Finis.  
<sup>1</sup> H vj, back.      <sup>2</sup> Palme.

<sup>1</sup> *Paures* escaped in the printing.

- In Aristolochia; read *Ostentuci*, for *Oster* *Lacl*.  
 In Asclepias, read *wurt*, for *wirt*.  
 In Beta, read *Plinie*, for *Plenie*.  
 In Casteria, read *Dioscalanos*, for *Dosbalanos*.  
 In Cicerbita, read *Hasenkoel*, for *Sassenkoel*.  
 In Cirium, read *flour* for *herbe*.  
 In Cistus ladanifer, read *Landan*, for *London*.  
 In Clinopodium, read *Rhene*, for *Rehne*.  
 In Dictamnus, read *Tarinella*,<sup>2</sup> for *Tacinella*.  
 In Ebulus, read for *Allich*, *Attich*.  
 In Erisie, for *Frieh*, *Hehes*.  
 In Goscipium, for *Pyton*, *Xylon*.  
 In Hordeum murinum, for *Plenie*, *Plinie*.  
 In Irio, for *Cense*, *Kense*.  
 In Ilianonis, read *second degree*.  
 In Limonium, read for *wintergrewen*: *wintergrune*.  
 In Lolium, read *Aera*, for *Ara*.  
 In Marubium, read *wien* for *welen*.  
 In Narcissus, read *Plinie*, for *Plenie*.  
 In Papaver, read *Manson*, for *Mansonm*.  
 In Ranunculus, read *Golland* for *Galland*.  
 In Rapum, read *Kapa*, for *Kapaa*.  
 In Scryllum, read *Eryllon*, for *Irrylio*.  
<sup>3</sup> In Sideritis, read *Gilderant* for *Gilderant*.  
 In Sponanthium, read *Paseney*, for *Pateney*.  
 In Stechas, read *arabica*, for *Archia*.  
 In Thapsi,<sup>4</sup> for *Baurentonic*: read *Baurenseme*.  
 In vitis Sylvestris, for *Heguin*, read *Hedguine*.

<sup>1</sup> H vii.

<sup>2</sup> [Tarinella.]

<sup>3</sup> H vii, back.

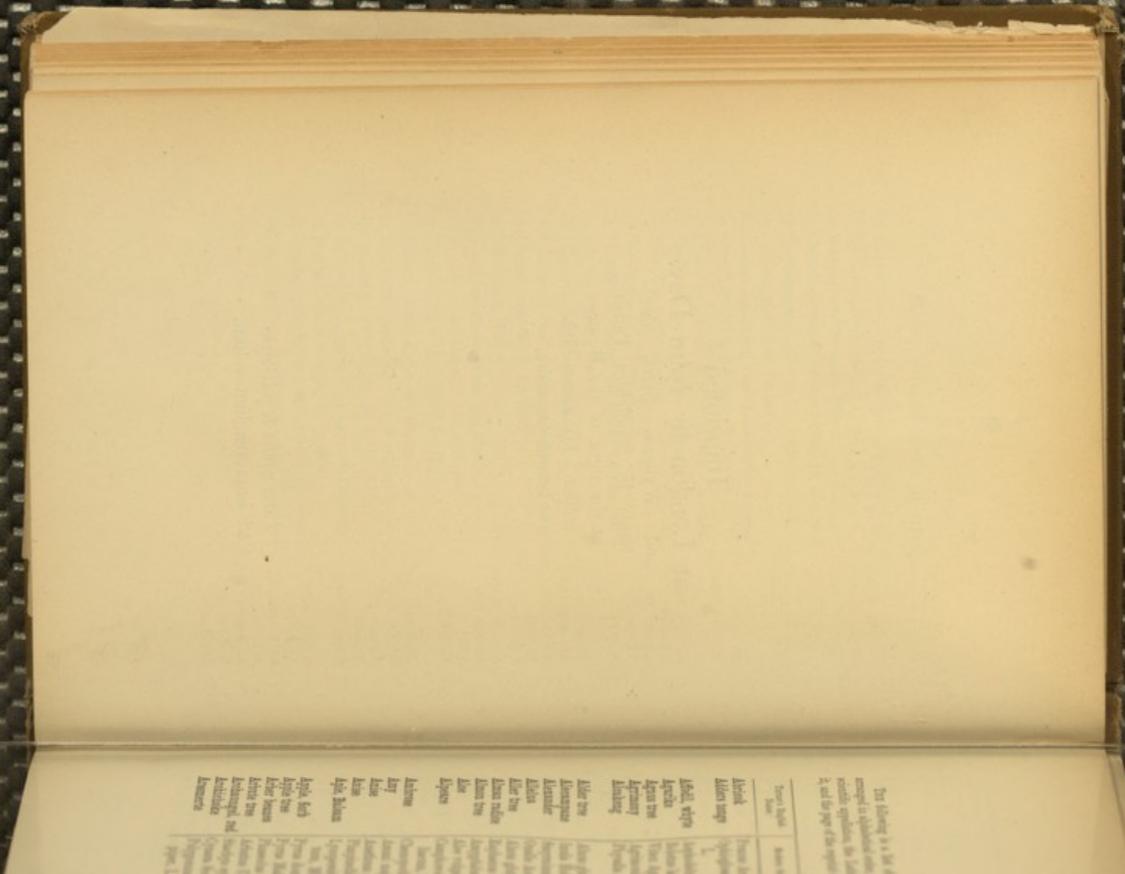
<sup>4</sup> [Thapsi.]

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• Cum gratia & privilegio  
ad imprimendum solum.

Handbandy

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The following is a list of the contents of the book, arranged in alphabetical order of the page numbers. The page numbers are given in the right-hand column, and the titles of the chapters are given in the left-hand column.

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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.
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Brake		<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>Cynorhodus</i>	33
Brier tree	<i>Rosa canina</i> , L.	<i>Rubus canis</i>	68
Brode calfeanoute	<i>Veronica Beccabunga</i> , L.	<i>Astirrhodon</i>	14
Brooklem	<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> , Wimm.	<i>Cypripa</i>	25
Broume		<i>Genista</i>	39
Broume, frenche	<i>Spartium monosperum</i> , L.	<i>Spartium frutes</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

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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
Carruways	<i>Carum Carvi</i> , L.	<i>Cuminum</i>	23
Cartaphilago	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> , L.	<i>Centunculus</i>	25
Cassies	<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>Hemodictaria</i>	42
Centorie	<i>Erythraea Centaurium</i> , L.	<i>Centaurium</i>	24
Chafewurte	<i>Filago germanica</i> , L.	<i>Cardiflago</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>	75
Chernel	<i>Anthriscus Cerefolium</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Gringidium</i>	40
Chernel, corne	<i>Scandix Pecten</i> , L.	<i>Scandix</i>	71
Chernel, moeke	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> , Hoffm.	<i>Myrrhis</i>	54
Chery tree, longe	<i>Cornus Mas</i> , L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
Chesbonil	<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>Orobanchae Rapum</i> , Thuill.	<i>Orobanchae</i>	58
Christes thorne	<i>Palurus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Rhamnus</i>	67
Cich	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , L.	<i>Cicer</i>	27
Ciche, litle, or Petie	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Cicerula</i>	27
Ciche pease	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> , L.	<i>Cicer</i>	27
Cichlynge	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Cicerula</i>	27
Cichlynge, blaacke	<i>Lathyrus Cicera</i> , L.	<i>Cicera</i>	27
Cistsage	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i> , L.	<i>Cistus</i>	28
Citterrach	<i>Cedemach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Ciuet	<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i> , L.	<i>Gethium</i>	39
Ciarie	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i> , L.	<i>Orminum</i>	57



English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
<b>Crowtoes</b>	<i>Scilla nutans</i> , Sm.	<i>Hypocisthus</i>	43
<b>Cuckoo-pintell</b>	<i>Arum maculatum</i> , L.	<i>Arum</i>	15
<b>Cuckooes meate</b>	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , L.	<i>Lotus urbana</i>	49
<b>Cucumer, leaping</b>	<i>Echallium Elaterium</i> , A. Rich.	<i>Cucumis espedraris</i>	32
<b>Cucumer</b>	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> , L.	<i>Cucumis</i>	31
<b>Cutweede</b>	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i> , L.	<i>Centunculus</i>	25
<b>Cudwurt</b>	<i>Filago germanica</i> , L.	<i>Cartfiligo</i>	83
<b>Cumyri</b>	<i>Cuminum Cuminum</i> , L.	<i>Cuminum</i>	32
<b>Cut mallowe</b>	<i>Malva Alesis</i> , L.	<i>Alcea</i>	10
<b>Cynkfoly</b>	<i>Potentilla reptans</i> , L.	<i>Quinquifolium</i>	65
<b>Cypres, dwarf, or heath</b>	<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i> , L.	<i>Chamaecyparissus</i>	25
<b>Cypresse tree</b>	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> , L.	<i>Cupressus</i>	32
<b>Cytrones</b>	<i>Citrus medica</i> , L.	<i>Malva medica</i>	51
<b>Daffadyl, whyte</b>	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> , L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
<b>Daffodil, duche</b>	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> , L.	<i>Albus</i>	10
<b>Daffodyl, yelow</b>	<i>Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus</i> , L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
<b>Den de Lyon</b>	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum</i> , L.	<i>Inula</i>	44
<b>Danewurt</b>	<i>Sambucus Ebulus</i> , L.	<i>Ebulus</i>	35
<b>Darnel</b>	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> , L.	<i>Lolium</i>	49
<b>Dasle</b>	<i>Bellis perennis</i> , L.	<i>Bellis</i>	19
<b>Date tree</b>	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , L.	<i>Palma</i>	59
<b>Dead nettle</b>	<i>Lamium album</i> , L.	<i>Lamium</i>	46
<b>Dichebur</b>	<i>Xanthium Strumarium</i> , L.	<i>Xanthium</i>	81
<b>Bill</b>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> , L.	<i>Anethum</i>	13
<b>Dittany</b>	<i>Origanum Dictamnus</i> , L.	<i>Dictamnus</i>	34
<b>Dittany, righte</b>	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> , L.	<i>Lepidium</i>	47
<b>Docke</b>	<i>Origanum Dictamnus</i> , L.	<i>Dictamnus</i>	34
<b>Docke, Sharp</b>	<i>Rumex (various species)</i>	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<b>Docke, Sour</b>	<i>Rumex acutus</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<b>Docke, Water</b>	<i>Rumex Acetosa</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<b>Docken</b>	<i>Rumex Hydroclapathum</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<b>Doder</b>	<i>Rumex (various species)</i>	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<b>Dog tree</b>	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i> , L., and <i>C. Epithymum</i> , L.	<i>Cuscuta</i>	24
<b>Dogges Leike</b>	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
	<i>Gagea lutea</i> , Ker.	<i>Bulline</i>	21



English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Fenkel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> , Gaertn.	<i>Feniculum</i>	38
Fern, Wall	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Filicula</i>	38
Ferne	<i>Pteris aquilina</i> , L.	<i>Filix</i>	37
Ferne, finger	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> , Willd.	<i>Asplenium</i>	17
Ferne, oke or petite	<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
Fenerfew	<i>Pyrethrum Parthenium</i> , Sm.	<i>Artemisia</i>	16
Fenerfew	<i>Pyrethrum Parthenium</i> , Sm.	<i>Parthenium</i>	60
Fiche	<i>Vicia sativa</i> , L.	<i>Vicia</i>	80
Fiche, Ax or Hachet	<i>Securigera Coronilla</i> , DC.	<i>Securidaca</i>	72
Fig tree	<i>Ficus Carica</i> , L.	<i>Ficus</i>	37
Filpendula	<i>Spiraea 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
Fistiketree: the fruit, Fistikes	<i>Pistacia vera</i> , L.	<i>Pistacia</i>	63
Flax, todes	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> , L.	<i>Linum</i>	49
Flabayne	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Mill.	<i>Oxyris</i>	58
Fleurte	<i>Pulsicaria dysenterica</i> , Gaertn.	<i>Coniza</i>	30
Flouramore	<i>Plantago Psyllium</i> , L.	<i>Psyllium</i>	65
Flourdeluce, yellowe	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> , L. and allied species	<i>Amarantus</i>	11
Fluellyng	<i>Iris Pseudacorus</i> , L.	<i>Acorus</i>	9
Folefote	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Veronica</i>	88
Falfote, sea	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> , L.	<i>Asarum</i>	16
Foxglone	<i>Convolvulus Soldanella</i> , L.	<i>Brassica marina</i>	20
Fralbente	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , L.	<i>Digitalis</i>	84
Frenche broume	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i> , L.	<i>Spartium hebra</i>	76
Frenche Loke	<i>Spartium monospernum</i> , L.	<i>Spartium frutes</i>	76
French Mallove	<i>Allium Porrum</i> , L.	<i>Porrum</i>	65
	<i>Lavatera Olbia</i> , L.	<i>Malta</i>	50

Bengali Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
French Mari- goude	<i>Tagetes indica</i> , L.	<i>Viola pinnata</i>	80
French Onion	<i>Sella maritima</i> , L.	<i>Sella</i>	71
French spikardie	<i>Valeriana celtica</i> , L.	<i>Nardus celtica</i>	55
French worm- wood	<i>Artemisia</i> (A. gallica, Wild.)	<i>Asteriskium</i>	8
Fumariac	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Cynosa</i>	23
Fyde, bitter	<i>Vicia Erylia</i> , Willd.	<i>Eryvna</i>	36
Fyg tree	<i>Ficus Carteri</i> , L.	<i>Ficus</i>	37
Fyg tree, Mal- berry	<i>Ficus Sycomorus</i> , L.	<i>Ficus Aegyptia</i>	37
Fyg-wurt	<i>Ranunculus Ficaria</i> , L.	<i>Hyantharia</i>	42
Fyshers EYrle	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> , Lam.	<i>Chingulum</i>	27
Fyne fyngred grasse	<i>Potentilla reptans</i> , L.	<i>Quercus folium</i>	66
Gadhise	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> , L.	<i>Cornus</i>	30
Gal	<i>Myrica Gale</i> , L.	<i>Myrtus</i>	55
Galangal	<i>Cyperus longus</i> , L.	<i>Cyperus</i>	33
Gardine Ghuer	<i>Melilotus coerules</i> , Lam.	<i>Lobus eribana</i>	49
Gardine Suceory	<i>Cheilotum Indivivum</i> , L.	<i>Indiviva</i>	44
Gardine Tritloy	<i>Melilotus coerules</i> , Lam.	<i>Lobus eribana</i>	49
Gardike Ger- mander	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.	<i>Scordium</i>	71
Gardike	<i>Allium sativum</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	10
Gardike, crowe or wyde	<i>Allium vineale</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	10
Gengged bugle	<i>Alyssa graveolens</i> , L.	<i>Verbascum</i>	79
Gelehoure	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> , L.	<i>Candabrica</i>	22
Gelehoure, wal	<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> , L.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Gelye stocke	<i>Malibala inoana</i> , Br.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Gelonores	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i> , L.	<i>Candabrica</i>	22
Gelonor, wyde			
Gentiane	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> , L.	<i>Gentiana</i>	39
Germander	<i>Teucrium Chamædrys</i> , L.	<i>Comentrya</i>	26
Germander, gar- leke or water	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.	<i>Scordium</i>	71
Getsamyne	<i>Jasminum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Rasme</i>	44
Ght, herbe	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Gill</i>	40
Ghten	<i>Iris Pseudacorus</i> , L.	<i>Acorus</i>	9
Golland	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> , L., and allied species	<i>Ranunculus</i>	67

Latin Heading.	Page.
<i>Gentiana</i>	39
<i>Comentrya</i>	26
<i>Scordium</i>	71
<i>Rasme</i>	44
<i>Gill</i>	40
<i>Acorus</i>	9
<i>Ranunculus</i>	67

English Names	Scientific Names	Latin Heading	Page
Gollande, Lucken	<i>Caltha palustris</i> , L.	<i>Chamaejasme</i>	26
Gooseberry bush	<i>Ribes Grossularia</i> , L.	<i>Vicia crispata</i>	88
Goosefoot	<i>Cleomepodium murale</i> , L.	<i>Poa anserinus</i>	85
Goosegrasse	<i>Galium Aparine</i> , L.	<i>Aparine</i>	13
Goosegrase, purple	<i>Galium Aparine</i> , L.	<i>Alyssum Plinii</i>	13
Gotes bearde	<i>Serratia arvensis</i> , L.		11
Gourde	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> , L.	<i>Barba Hirci</i>	19
Grapes, Mays	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i> , L.	<i>Cucurbita</i>	32
Grapewurt	<i>Botrychium Lunaria</i> , L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Grasse corne	<i>Actaea spicata</i> , L.	<i>Christophoriana</i>	84
Grasse, great	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i> , L.	<i>Phalaris</i>	62
	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 Grasses, great.</i>	<i>Gramen</i>	41
Great Hawk-weede	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> , L.	<i>Hieracium</i>	42
Great Lunari	<i>Lunaria biennis</i> , L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Great saynt Johans grasse	<i>Hypericum quadrangulum</i> , L.	<i>Aegyron</i>	17
Great satyrion	<i>Plantago major</i> , L.	<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Great waybread	<i>Salix alba</i> , L.	<i>Plantago</i>	63
Great wyloewe tree		<i>Salix</i>	70
Greene Endyue	<i>Lactuca Scariola</i> , L.	<i>Lactuca</i>	45
Grene Marke	<i>Emanthe crocata</i> , L.	<i>Saxifraga</i>	87
Grosor bushe	<i>Ribes Grossularia</i> , L.	<i>Vicia crispata</i>	88
Grourde pyne	<i>Ajuga Chamæpitys</i> , L.	<i>Chamaepitys</i>	26
Groundsel or Groundswel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Senecio</i>	72
Grummel	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> , L.	<i>Lithospermum</i>	49
Gum Sacceory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> , L.	<i>Chondrilla</i>	26
Gum thistle	<i>Onopordium Acanthium</i> , L.	<i>Acanthium</i>	8
Gyrde, sea fysshers	<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> , Lam.	<i>Cingulum</i>	27
Hachet fische	<i>Securigera Coronilla</i> , DC.	<i>Securidaca</i>	72
Hand Satyrion	<i>Orchis maculata</i> , L.	<i>Satyrion</i>	70

husbandry



English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Holly, sea	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> , L.	<i>Eryngium</i>	36
Holyoke	<i>Alcea rosea</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Homlocke	<i>Conium maculatum</i> , L.	<i>Cicuta</i>	27
Honyuccles	<i>Lonicera Perelymenum</i> , L.	<i>Peridymenum</i>	60
Hoppes	<i>Humulus Lupulus</i> , L.	<i>Lopus salictarius</i>	49
Hore calamynt	<i>Calamintha officinalis</i> .	<i>Calamintha</i>	22
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Marrubium</i>	51
Horehound, blacke or stynkyng	<i>Ballota nigra</i> , L.	<i>Ballote</i>	19
Horehound, little or straye	<i>Sideritis syriaca</i> , L. 1	<i>Stachys</i>	77
Horned claner	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> , L.	<i>Medica</i>	51
Horned poppy	<i>Glaucium luteum</i> , Scop.	<i>Papaver corniculatum</i>	59
Horse Mynt	<i>Mattha hirsuta</i> , L.	<i>Stachyrium</i>	74
Horse Tyme	<i>Calamintha Clinopodium</i> , Penn.	<i>Clinopodium</i>	29
Horsehofo	<i>Tusilago Farfara</i> , L.	<i>Tusilago</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
Hynberries	<i>Rubus Idæus</i> , L.	<i>Eryngium</i>	36
Hysope	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Rubus idæus</i>	68
Iacke of the hedges	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i> , Andrz.	<i>Hissopus</i>	43
Legged Mallowe	<i>Alcea rosea</i> , L.	<i>Alliaria</i>	82
Ieneper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> , L.	<i>Malva</i>	50
Indishe peper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , L.	<i>Juniperus</i>	45
Intaba tree; the fruit Iutubels	<i>Zizyphus Jujuba</i> , Lam.	<i>Piperitis</i>	63
Iuniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> , L.	<i>Zizyphia</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>Sinilaz hortensis</i>	75

husbandry



English Name	Scientific Name	Latin Heading	Page
Little Monevare	Antennaria dioica, Gaertn. f	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Little Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris, L.	<i>Artemisia</i>	16
Little spurge	Euphorbia Esula, L.	<i>Polygona</i>	63
Little stoncroppe	Sedum acre, L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Liverwurt	Marchantia polymorpha, L.	<i>Lichen</i>	48
Longe Astilochia	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 peasen	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	<i>Phaseolus</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>Lysimachia</i>	50
Lorel	Daphne Laureola, L.	<i>Daphnoides</i>	33
Loestryfe, purple	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Lote tree	Celtis australis, L.	<i>Celtis</i>	24
Lote, wyjde	Melilotus officinalis, Willd.	<i>Lotus sphaeris</i>	49
Louage	Levisticum officinale, Koch.	<i>Louisticum</i>	85
Louage, blacke	Smyrniolum Olusatrum, L.	<i>Smyrniolum</i>	75
Louage, Lum-bardy	Laserpitium Siber, L.	<i>Lignaticum</i>	48
Loury	Daphne Laureola, L.	<i>Daphnoides</i>	33
Loustryfe,	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
yealowe	Caltha palustris, L.	<i>Chamaeuzo</i>	26
Lucken gollande	Laserpitium Siler, L.	<i>Lignaticum</i>	48
Lumbarde	Melilotus italica, Lam. f	<i>Sertola campana</i>	72
Louage			
Lumbarde Meli-lote		<i>Petroselinum</i>	61
Lumberdy			
pareely			
Lunaci, great	Lunaria biennis, L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Lunacy, little	Butyrichium Lunaria, L.	<i>Lunaria</i>	85
Lycoris	Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.	<i>Glycyrrhiza</i>	40
Lygit wheate	Triticum sativum, L. var. hybridum.	<i>Siligo</i>	73
Lynary	Lunaria vulgaris, Mill.	<i>Oxyris</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
Medder	Rubia tinctorum, L.	<i>Rubia</i>	68







English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
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> , Loos.	<i>Bulgamus</i> .	22
Oyle seeds	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> , L.	<i>Sesamum</i> .	73
Pacience	<i>Rumex Patientia</i> , L.	<i>Rumex</i> .	69
Pagle	<i>Primula vesis</i> , L.	<i>Verbaeculum</i> .	79
Palma Christi	<i>Ricinus Palma-Christi</i> , L.	<i>Ricinus</i> .	68
Panicke, petite	<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, Lun-berdy	<i>Petroselinum</i> .	<i>Petroselinum</i> .	61
Paulas Betony	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Betonica Pauli</i> .	19
Peare tree	<i>Prunus communis</i> , L.	<i>Prunus</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, cruyde	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> , L.	<i>Erpilia</i> .	55
Peasen, fonge	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Phaseolus</i> .	62
Peasertthunt	<i>Lathyrus macrorrhizus</i> , Winn.	<i>Astrospilus</i> .	18
Peché tree	<i>Amygialus persica</i> , L.	<i>Malus Persica</i> .	52
Peché tree, hasty	<i>Prunus Armenica</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
Peny ryal, Woude	<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 daphnoides</i> .	28
Perewincle, bush	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i> , L.	<i>Clematis altera</i> .	98
Persley, Rose	<i>Aconone hortensis</i> , L.	<i>Apian</i> .	15
Persley, square	<i>Rumex Bulbocastanum</i> , L.	<i>Aconone</i> .	13
Persley, wyde	<i>Sison Amomum</i> , L.	<i>Bianum</i> .	22
Persley, stone	<i>Petroselinum</i> .	<i>Sison</i> .	74
		<i>Petroselinum</i> .	61

husbandry



English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
<b>Priestess crown</b>	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum</i> , L.	<i>Intolus</i>	44
<b>Prim print</b>	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Ligustrum</i>	48
<b>Primrose</b>	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Verboseculum</i>	79
<b>Frituet</b>	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> , L.	<i>Ligustrum</i>	48
<b>Fryckewynde</b>	<i>Smilax aspera</i> , L.	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	75
<b>Pudding grasse</b>	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , L.	<i>Pulegium</i>	66
<b>Parcellaine</b>	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , L.	<i>Portulaca</i>	65
<b>Parcellayne, Sea</b>	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> , L.	<i>Cypaea</i>	25
<b>Purple camomyle</b>	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> , L.	<i>Anthemus</i>	14
<b>Purple goosegrase</b>	<i>Siderandria arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Algeon Phini</i>	11
<b>Purple Mouseare</b>	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> , L.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
<b>Purple loosestrife</b>	<i>Lithrum Salicaria</i> , L.	<i>Ligumachia</i>	50
<b>Purple stock-golefous</b>	<i>Matthiola incana</i> , B.	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
<b>Purple velvet flour</b>	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> , L. and allied species.	<i>Amarantus</i>	11
<b>Pympernel</b>	<i>Angelica arvensis</i> , L.	<i>Anagallis</i>	12
<b>Fyne, ground</b>	<i>Ajuga Chamæpitys</i> , L.	<i>Chamæpitys</i>	26
<b>Fyne tree</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , L.	<i>Pinus</i>	62
<b>Fyony</b>	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Paeonia</i>	59
<b>Quicken tree</b>	<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> , L.	<i>Sorbus</i>	75
<b>Quik tree</b>	<i>Cydonia vulgaris</i> , Pers.	<i>Myrica</i>	54
<b>Quince tree</b>		<i>Malus Cotonea</i>	51
<b>Radice, or Radiche</b>		<i>Radix</i>	66
<b>Radice, alman or rape</b>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , L.		15
<b>Radish, wyld</b>	<i>Raphanus Raphanistrum</i> , L. f.	<i>Amaraceta</i>	10
<b>Rammes</b>	<i>Allium ursinum</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	16
<b>Rampe</b>	<i>Arum maculatum</i> , L.	<i>Arum</i>	10
<b>Ramsey</b>	<i>Allium ursinum</i> , L.	<i>Allium</i>	67
<b>Rape</b>	<i>Brassica Rapa</i> , L.	<i>Rapum</i>	55
<b>Rape, longe</b>	<i>Brassica Napus</i> , L.	<i>Napus</i>	66
<b>Rape radice</b>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Radix</i>	33
<b>Rape violet</b>	<i>Cyclamen europæum</i> , L.	<i>Cyclamenus</i>	71
<b>Rashe</b>	Various species of <i>Juncus</i>	<i>Scirpus</i>	86
<b>Rasin tree</b>	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> , L.	<i>Ribes</i>	68
<b>Raspes</b>	<i>Rubus Idæus</i> , L.	<i>Rubus idæus</i>	39
<b>Red Archangel</b>	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i> , L.	<i>Galataga</i>	



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<b>Eye</b>	<i>Oryza sativa</i> , L.	<i>Oryza</i>	58
<b>Ryabe Succory</b>	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> , L.	<i>Chondrilla</i>	25
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i> , L.	<i>Crocus</i>	31
Saffron, Bastard, or mocke	<i>Carlina tinctorius</i> , L.	<i>Cnicus</i>	29
Saffron, wyde	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , L.	<i>Colchicum</i>	29
Sagapene, herbe	<i>Ferula communis</i> , L.	<i>Ferula</i>	37
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> , L.	<i>Salvia</i>	70
Sage, Bush, or Cist	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i> , L.	<i>Cistus</i>	28
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>Crothium maritimum</i> , L.	<i>Crothamus</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> , Androz.	<i>Alliaria</i>	82
Saueray, or Savery	<i>Sauraua 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
Savyne	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i> , L.	<i>Sabina</i>	69
Saxifrage	<i>Silene pratensis</i> , Bess	<i>Saxifraga</i>	87
Saynt Iohans grasse, or wurt	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> , L.	<i>Hypericon</i>	43
Saynt Iohans grasse, Square or great	<i>Hypericum quadrangu- lum</i> , L.	<i>Acyron</i>	17
Scabious	<i>Centaurea Scabiosa</i> , L.	<i>Scabiosa</i>	87

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Sala celi	Polygonatum multi- florum, All.	Polygonatum	64
Scateferne	Ceanoth officinarum, Willd.	Asplenium	17
Sealion	Althum ascalonicum, L.	Cypripedium	25
Scorpiones tayle	Heliotropium europaeum, L.	Heliotropium	41
Sea bote, or Sea gyrdel	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	Cingulum	27
Sea Holly, or Sea Hulver	Eryngium maritimum, L.	Eryngium	36
Sea mose	[A. Zoophylo]	Bryozoa thalassio-	21
Sea Mugworte	Artemisia maritima, L.	Artemisia	16
Sea onion	Scilla maritima, L.	Scilla	71
Sea Parcellayne	Atriplex portulacoides, L.	Cepaea	25
Sea Triloly	Astragalus Glaux, L.	Glaux	40
Sea wartwort	Euphorbia Peplus, L.	Peplus	60
Sea wormwod	Artemisia maritima, L.	A. benthiana	8
Sea wylowe	Hippophis rhamnoides, L.	Helianus	41
Sea cole	Brassica oleracea, L.	Brassica sphacelata	20
Seafolote	Convolvulus Soldanelle, L.	Brassica maritima	20
Sege	Various species of Carex	Carex	23
Seldindne	Chalcidionum majus, L.	Irradiantaria	42
Sene	Colutea arborea, L.	Colutea	29
Servicie tree	Pyrus torminalis, Sm.	Sorbus	75
Seznam	Sesamum orientale, L.	Sesamum	73
Setval	Valeriana pyrenaea, L.	Puls	62
Shabub	Linnaria bicincta, L.	Linnaria	85
Sharplodke	Rumex acetosa, L.	Rumex	69
Sharpyade	Smilax aspera, L.	Smilax aspera	75
Shavegrasse,	Hippuris vulgaris, L.	Hippuris	64
short, or Thycke	{ Equisetum arvense, L. A. Carex : or portaps	{ Polygonum	23
Sheargrasse	Carex	Carex	23
Shepherd's bag,	Cladium Mariscus, L.	Bursa pastoris	83
Short shawe	Capsella Bursa-pastoris	Bursa pastoris	83
Short shawe	Hippuris vulgaris, L.	Polygonum	64
grasse	Equisetum arvense, L.	Polygonum	73
Siler montayne	Amni Vinsago, Lam.	Saecl. massiliense	66
Skorwurt	Saponaria officinalis, L.	Radicula	66
Skyrrel, or	Sium Sisarum, L.	Sisaron	74
Skyrwort			

Latin Name	English Name	Page
Bursa pastoris	Shepherd's bag	83
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's bag	83
Cladium mariscus	Shepherd's bag	83
Equisetum arvense	Short shawe	73
Hippuris vulgaris	Short shawe	64
Irradiantaria	Sege	42
Colutea	Sene	29
Sorbus	Servicie tree	75
Sesamum	Seznam	73
Puls	Setval	62
Linnaria	Shabub	85
Rumex	Sharplodke	69
Smilax aspera	Sharpyade	75
Polygonum	Shavegrasse	23
Carex	Sheargrasse	23
Bursa pastoris	Shepherd's bag	83
Polygonum	Short shawe	64
Saecl. massiliense	grasse	73
Radicula	Siler montayne	66
Sisaron	Skorwurt	66
	Skyrrel, or	74
	Skyrwort	

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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>Elliceisium</i>	35
Small Hertzwortle	<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>Roditella</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> , Sm.	<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>Cicorbida</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 Sperewurtle	<i>Ranunculus Flammula</i> , L.	<i>Flammula</i>	84
Spikuarde, french	<i>Valeriana celitica</i> , L.	<i>Nardus celitica</i>	55
Spouge	<i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i> , L.	<i>Lathyris</i>	46
Spouge	<i>Euphorbia Esula</i> , L.	<i>Ptygusa</i>	63
Spouge kyant	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i> , L.	<i>Ptygusa</i>	63
Spouge lint or litte	<i>Euphorbia Esula</i> , L.	<i>Ptygusa</i>	63
Spouge tyme	<i>Euphorbia Peplus</i> , L.	<i>Peplum</i>	60
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia Lathyris</i> , L.	<i>Lathyris</i>	46
Spredyrage Lettis	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> , L.	<i>Loetuca</i>	45
Spykuarde	<i>Nardostachys Jatamansi</i> , DC.	<i>Nardus</i>	55
Spyndle tree	<i>Enonymus europaeus</i> , L.	<i>Enonymus</i>	36
Square perseley	<i>Bunium Bulbocastanum</i> , L.	<i>Bunium</i>	22
Square tree	<i>Enonymus europaeus</i> , L.	<i>Enonymus</i>	36
Square saint	<i>Hyssicum quadrangulum</i> , L.	<i>Acyron</i>	17
Johaas grasse	<i>Antropogon Schornmuthus</i> , L.	<i>Juncus coloratus</i>	45
Squinant	<i>Delphinium Staphis-agria</i> , L.	<i>Staphis agria</i>	77
Staus akcr	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>Stachys</i>	77
Stichas	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>Stachys</i>	77
Stichwart	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>Stachys</i>	41
Stooke gelefloure	<i>Viola alba</i>	<i>Viola alba</i>	80
Stoncroppe	<i>Sedum reflexum</i> , L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72



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Thorne, buckeler or Christe s	<i>Faliurus aculeatus</i> , L.	<i>Rhamnus</i>	67
Thorne, Whyte	<i>Crataegus Oxycantha</i> , L.	<i>Spina alba</i>	76
Thorowwax	<i>Bupleurum rotundi- folium</i> , L.	<i>Perfoliata</i>	85
Thyrt	<i>Sedum reflexum</i> , L.	<i>Sedum</i>	72
Thycke shaue- grasse	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i> , L. } <i>Equisetum arvense</i> , L. }	<i>Polygonum</i>	64
Thyme, commune	<i>Thymus Serpyllum</i> , L.	<i>Thymus</i>	78
Thyme, Venetian	<i>Thymus cephalotes</i> , L. } <i>Ricinus Palma-Christi</i> , L.	<i>Thymus</i>	78
Ticke sede		<i>Ricinus</i>	63
Time stonebreake	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> , Mill.	<i>Scayfrogia</i>	87
Todes flax	<i>Ruscus Hippoglossum</i> , L.	<i>Oxyris</i>	58
Tonge laurel	<i>Potentilla Tormentilla</i> , Nesl.	<i>Hippoglossum</i>	42
Tormentil, or Tormerik	<i>Hypericum Androsse- mum</i> , L.	<i>Tormentilla</i>	87
Toissan	<i>Spiranthes autumnalis</i> , Rich.	<i>Androsenon</i>	13
Traces, Lady		<i>Satyrion</i>	70
Tre trifoly	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> , L.	<i>Cytisus</i>	33
Triacle, English	<i>Teucrium Scordium</i> , L.	<i>Camelrys</i>	26
Triacle Mustard	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> , L.	<i>Thlaspi</i>	78
Trifoly, gardine	<i>Melilotus curdus</i> , Lam.	<i>Lotus vrbana</i>	49
Trifoly, mount	<i>Ancemone 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- yase	<i>Anagyris foetida</i> , L.	<i>Anagyris</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 peigrasse	<i>Lysimachia Nummularia</i> , L.	<i>Centimordia</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



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Water Germander	Teucrium Scordium, L.	Scordium	71
Water Hemp	Eupatorium cannabinum, L.	Eupatorium eul-gare	84
Water Lentils	Lemna minor, L.	Lemna minor, L.	47
Water mallow	Althea officinalis, L.	Althea	11
Water myrtle	Mentha sylvestris, L.	Stygmorium	74
Water paper	Papyrus antiquorum, L.	Papyrus	60
Water Rose	{ Nymphaea alba, L. } { Nuphar lutea, Sm. }	Nymphaea	56
Waterdocke	Rumex acetosa, L.	Rumex	69
Way bent	Hordeum murinum, L.	Hordeum murinum	42
Waybread	{ Plantago major, L. }	Plantago	63
Waybread, great	Plantago Coronopus, L.	Coronopus	31
Waybread, crowfoote	Hordeum vulgare, L.	Hordeum	43
Wheate barley	Triticum sativum, L., var. hybernum	Siligo	73
Wheate, lyght	Zea Mays, L.	Milium	54
Wheate of turkey	Polygonatum multiflorum, All.	Polygonatum	64
White wurt	Ononis arvensis, L.	Anonis	73
Whyne	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	Althea	10
Whyte affodil	Narcissus poeticus, L.	Narcissus	55
Whyte daffodyl	Cichorium Endivia, L.	Endivia	44
Whyte Endyus	Populus alba, L.	Populus	64
Whyte Espires	Narcissus poeticus, L.	Narcissus	55
Whyte Laus tibi	Melilotus alba, Lam.	Melilotum	52
Whyte Neseewurt	Vernatrum album, L.	Vernatrum	79
Whyte nettle	Lamium album, L.	Lamium	46
Whyte Popler	Populus alba, L.	Populus	64
Whyte stocke	Mathiola incana, Br.	Satyrion	70
Whyte stocke geledoure	Cratogeomys Oxycantha, L.	Spina alba	76
Whyte thorne	Ulmus montana, With.	Vincus	81
Wild tree	Daucus Carota, L.	Daucus	34
Wild carrot	Vitis Labrusca, L.	Labrusca	45
Wild vine	Lycopers arvensis, L.	Anchusa	12
Wilde Buglos	Dipsacus sylvestris, L.	Dipsacus	34
Wilde Tassel	Lonicera Periclymenum, L.	Periclymenum	60
Wod bynde	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	Oxys	58

musbandry



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
Wyntergerne	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> , L.	<i>Limonium</i>	48
Wythwynde	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , L. and <i>C. sepium</i> , L.	<i>Consolidus</i>	30
Yealow poppy	<i>Glaucium luteum</i> , Scop.	<i>Papaver corniculatum</i>	59
Yealowe camomyle	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i> , L.	<i>Anthemis</i>	14
Yealowe daffodyl	<i>Narcissus Pseudonarcissus</i> , L.	<i>Narcissus</i>	55
Yealowe Lous-stryfe	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> , L.	<i>Lysimachia</i>	50
Yealowe mous-eare	<i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> , L.	<i>Pilosella</i>	86
Yealowe succory	<i>Pteris hieracioides</i> , L.	<i>Hieracium</i>	42
Yealowe water-cresses	<i>Nasturtium amphibitum</i> , Br.	<i>Lauer</i>	47
Yewtree	<i>Taxus baccata</i> , L.	<i>Taxus</i>	77

musbandry







- CALAMINTHA ACINOS, Clairv. Calamint, Coriemin.  
 CALAMINTHA CLINOPODIUM, Benth. Horse Lyme.  
 CALAMINTHA OFFICINALIS, Monch. Bush calamint, Hore calamint.  
 CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, L. Marygold.  
 CALUNA VULGARIS, Suidé. Heather, Ling.  
 CALYPTA PALUSTRIS, L. Lucken Gollandé, Fétis Nenufar.  
 CAPPARIS BASSIA, L. Camp.  
 CAPPARIS SPINOSA, L. Camp.  
 CAPSICUM BURSAPASTORIS, DC. Bursa pastoris, Shepherdes bog,  
 Shepherdes purse.  
 CAPSICUM ANNUM, L. Indische pepper.  
 CARDIUS BENEDEICTUS, L. Cardio benedictus.  
 CAREX. Sago, Sagargrass.  
 CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, L. Bastarde saffron, Moeko saffron.  
 CARYUM CARVI, L. Carawayes.  
 CELTIS AUSTRALIS, L. Lode tree, Whyto nettle.  
 CENTAUREA CYANUS, L. Blewblaw, Blewbottle.  
 CENTAUREA SCABIOSA, L. Matfolion, Scabious.  
 CEREBUS SILVASTRUM, L. Carobbeones, Carobe tree, Carobos.  
 CERECHIA OFFICINARUM, Willd. Chermach, Finger ferné, Scale ferné.  
 CERECHIA SPINOSA, L. Chermach.  
 CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, L. Colsey, Herbes case, Wai Guldelloure.  
 CHELIDONIUM MINUS, L. Colsey.  
 CHENOPodium Botrys, L. Ambrosie, Oke of Hierusalem.  
 CHENOPodium RUBRUM, L. Goosefoote.  
 CHONDROLIA JUNCEA, L. Gum Succory, Byshie succory.  
 CICEA ARIETINUM, L. Cich, Ciche pease.  
 CICHORIUM ENHYA, L. Endyve, Whyto Endyve, Gardine Succory.  
 CICHORIUM INTYBUS, L. Harlowes, Succory.  
 CISTUS LADANIFERUS, L. Ladon or Landon Shrub.  
 CISTUS SALVIFOLIUS, L. Bushsage, Cistsage.  
 CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS, Schrad. Coloquintida.  
 CITRUS AURANTIUM, L. Orange tree.  
 CITRUS LIMONIUM, L. Limones.  
 CITRUS MEDICA, L. Citronnes.  
 CITRUS VULGARIS, L. Lemons.  
 COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, L. Wylid saffron.  
 COLUTEA ARBOREA, L. Sene.  
 CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, L. May lilies.  
 CONVOLVULUS ARVENENSIS, L. and C. SEPTIUM, L. Byndeweede, Wyth-  
 wynde.  
 CONVOLVULUS SOLDANELLA, L. Sea foliofe.  
 CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, L. Colander, Coriander.  
 CORNUS MAS, L. Longe chery tree.  
 CORNUS SANGUINEA, L. Dog tree, Gadrise.  
 CORONILLA SECURIGERA, DC. Axifolie, hachetifolie.  
 CORYDALIS TUBEROSA, DC. Holowurde.  
 CORYLIA AVELLANA, L. Hase tree.  
 CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHUS, L. Hawthorne, Whyto thorn.  
 CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, L. Sampare.  
 CROCUS SATIVUS, L. Saifrons.  
 CUCUMIS SATIVUS, L. Cucumder.  
 CUCURBITA PEPO, L. Gourde.



- GNAPHALUM SYLVATICUM, L. Cartaphilago, Chafweel.  
 GOSYPIUM HERBACEUM, L. Cotton.  
 HELIOTROPUM EUROPEUM, L. Scorpionces taylo.  
 HELLEBORUS NIGER, L. Bearfoot.  
 HELMINTHIA ECHINOIDES, L. Zanglablafo.  
 HELMINTHIA SCOPULORUM, Koch. Wader Cresses.  
 HERACLUM PHLOGINUM, L. Cow parsnips, Rough parsnep.  
 HERACLUM PULGELLA, L. Monkshood, flower moussere.  
 HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES, L. Prick yew.  
 HIPPOPHAE VULGARIS, L. Short shawe grass.  
 HORDEUM MURINUM, L. Way bent, Wal Barley.  
 HORDEUM VULGARE, L. Beare, Wheat Barley, Byg Barley, Duch Barley.  
 HUMULUS LUPULUS, L. Hoppes.  
 HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, L. Henbane.  
 HYPERICUM ANDROSCEMUM, L. Totsau.  
 HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, L. Saint Johans grasse.  
 HYPERICUM QUADRANGULUM, L. Great saynt Johans grasse.  
 HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, L. Hysope.  
 INTULA HIRUNTUM, L. Alecampane.  
 IRIS PASTORALIS, L. Yellow flower de luce.  
 ISATIS TINCTORIA, L. Ashie of Hierusalem, Ode.  
 JASMINUM OFFICINALE, L. Gethsamayne.  
 JUGLANS REGIA, L. Walnut tree.  
 JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS, L. Jenseper, Junseper.  
 JUNIPERUS SABINA, L. Savayne.  
 LACTUCA SATIVA, L. Cabbage lettis, spredyrge lettis.  
 LACTUCA SCARIOLA, L. Greene endyve.  
 LAMNARIA SACCHARINA, Lamn. Fyschers gyrdle, Sea Bello.  
 LAMUM ALBUM, L. Dead nettle, Nettle tree.  
 LAMNARIS SILZEA, L. Lambardy foyage.  
 LATHYRUS CILICIA, L. Blage cchlyrge.  
 LATHYRUS LATICULUS, L. Pease erthnut.  
 LATHYRUS MACRORHIZUS, Wins. Pease erthnut.  
 LATHYRUS SATIVUS, L. Peise, or litle cich.  
 LAUREUS NOBILIS, L. Baye tree, Laurel tree.  
 LAVANDULA STOECHILAS, L. Lavender gentile, Stiches.  
 LAVANDULA VERA, DC. Lavender.  
 LAVATERA OLIVA, L. French Mallowe.  
 LEMNA MINOR, L. Duckes musse, Water lentilles.  
 LEONTODON TARAXACUM, L. Dan de Lyon, Priestes crowne.  
 LEONTOCIS CARDIACA, L. Motherwort.  
 LEPIDUM LATIFOLIUM, L. Dittany.  
 LEPIDUM SATIVUM, L. Cresse, Kesse.  
 LIGUSTICUM OFFICINALE, Koch. Lovage.  
 LIGUSTICUM SYRIACUM, Frive, Prim print.  
 LIXARIA VULGARIS, Mill. Tasse lax, Lypary.  
 LINUM UNGUICULATUM, L. Flax, Lync, Lyncé.  
 LISTERA OVATA, Bc. Martagun.  
 LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE, L. Gray myle, Grummel.





Ποταμόσπορον, probably P. MARAIS, L. Pond plantaino srymmyngo

Plantaino.

POTENTILLA ANSERINA, L. Wild tansy.

POTENTILLA BERGANA, L. Cynoboly, Fyre Fyngred grass.

POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA, Neesl. Tormentil.

POTENTILLA SAVOITSOVIANA, L. Burned.

PRINCEPS VARIUS, L. Cowslip, Cowslip, Pagle.

PRINCEPS VITIGERUS, L. Primrose.

PRINCEPS MARGERITAE, L. Ussavory Margerita.

PRINCEPS PARNASSICA, L. Anriok, Hasty pedio tree.

PRINCEPS SIBIRICA, L. Sp. plum tree.

PRINCEPS AQUILINA, L. Benceo, Sp. tree.

PULICARIA DYSCHIDRIS, Gaerth. Pfladyne.

PURICA GALAXICA, L. Pongmanat tree.

PURPURICUS PARNASSICUS, Sin. Parnassic.

PYRROLA ROTUNDFOLIA, L. Wylbergmu.

PYRUS AUCUPARIA, Gaerth. Quik tree, Quicken tree, Roundtree.

PYRUS COMMUNIS, L. Pear tree.

PYRUS DOMESTICA, Sin. Sorb apple.

PYRUS MALUS, L. Apple-tree.

PYRUS POLYNESIENSIS, Sin. Servilio tree.

Quercus Bostrch, L. Eke.

RAMNOCITUS EURASIA, L. Cowfede, Gollande.

RAMNOCITUS FICARIA, L. Pevarti.

RAMNOCITUS FLAMMULA, L. Sp. grass.

RAPUNANTUS SATIVUS, L. Alman radice, rapo radice, radilabe.

RHUS CORIARIA, L. Sumacho.

RHUS GROSSULARIA, L. Gooseberry bush.

RHUS VIBURNI, L. Rash tree.

RHIZOMA PALMA-CHRISTI, L. Palma Christi, Teke sede.

ROSA CANINA, L. Briar tree.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA, L. Swebe brove.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, L. Rosemary.

RUPIA VERONICA, L. Wilde madder.

RUBIA FRUTICOSA, L. Madder.

RUBIA PRINCEPS, L. Blackberry bush.

Small text at the bottom of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

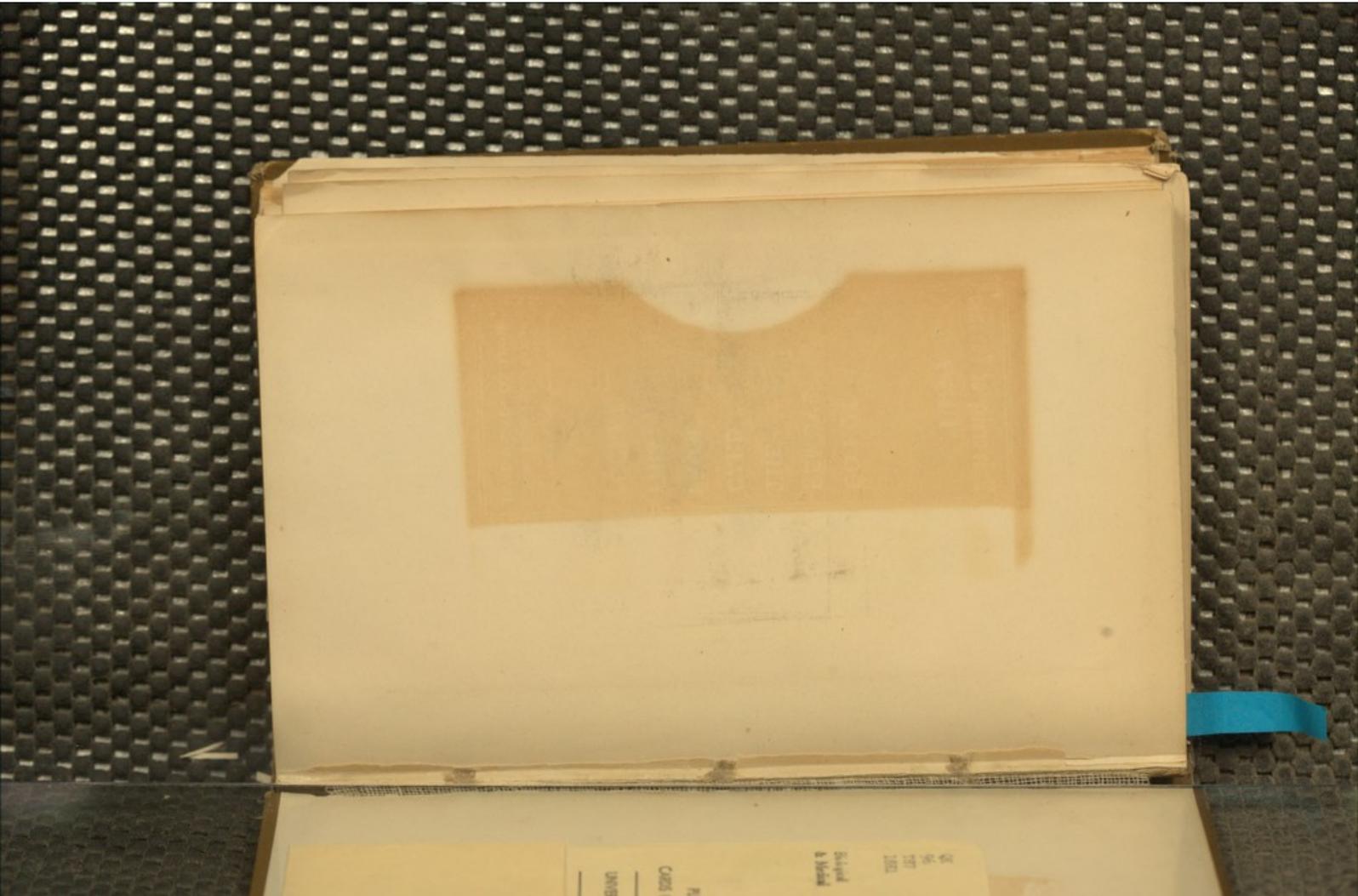
- SALVIA SCLAREA*, L. Claret.  
*SAMBUCUS EBULUS*, L. Dandelion.  
*SAMBUCUS NIGRA*, L. Bourne tree, Elder tree.  
*SANTALIA ECIOLEA*, L. Shale.  
*SANTOLINA CHAMEROPALISSES*, L. Lavender cotton.  
*SANTOLINA SERRATA*, L. Showwort, Showwort.  
*SAROTHAMNUS SOBARBUS*, Willow.  
*SATIBELA BOHENSIS*, I. Saurin.  
*SAUNDIX PACTEN*, L. Corno chertol.  
*SCILLA MARITIMA*, L. French onion, Sea onion.  
*SCILLA NUTANS*, Sm. Crawtoes, crowtoes.  
*SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE*, Sm. Hartes tonge.  
*SCOPHULARIA AQUATICA*, L. Water botonie.  
*SECALE CEREALE*, L. Rye.  
*SEDUM ACRE*, L. Little stoncroppe, Mousetaille.  
*SEDUM REFLEXUM*, L. Stoncroppe, Thyrif.  
*SEMPERIVUM TECTORUM*, L. Housloke, Syngrene.  
*SENECIO SABACINUS*, L. Woundwart.  
*SENECIO VULGARIS*, L. Groundsel or groundswel.  
*SESAUM OBIENSALE*, L. Oyle seed, Sessame.  
*SESAUM INDICUM*, L. Sesame.  
*SIDERITIS SYRIACA*, L. Little greye borehound.  
*SILVAE PRATENSIS*, Bess. Saxifrage.  
*SINAPIS AFRYENSIS*, L. Carlock, wylde cole.  
*SINAPIS NIGRA*, L. Mustarde.  
*SISON ANOMUM*, L. Wylde Parsley.  
*SISYM SIBIACUM*, L. Skywort, Skywort.  
*SMILAX ASPERA*, L. Sharp bynde, Pryckowynde.  
*SMYLIUM OLISATRUM*, L. Alexander, Black Lorange.  
*SOLANUM NIGRUM*, L. Pety morel, Nyghtshade.  
*SONCHUS OLERACEUS*, L. Sowthistle.  
*SPARTINA STRICTA*, Roth. Riske.  
*SPARTIUM MONOSPERMUM*, L. French broune.  
*SPURGEA FILIPENDULA*, L. Filipendula.  
*SPURGEA AUTUMNALIS*, Rich. Lady traces.  
*SPURGEA BECCABUNDA*, Rich. Spoon.  
*SPURGEA VULGARIS*, L. Red Arctanangel.  
*STELLARIA MEDIA*, L. Chiko weed.  
*STIPA TENACISSIMA*, L. Frail bent.  
*SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE*, L. Comfery.
- TAGETES INDICA*, L. French marigolde, Veluet fleur.  
*TAMARINDUS INDICUS*, L. Tamarinde.  
*TAMARIX GALLICA*, L. Heath, Tamarik.  
*TANACETUM VULGARE*, L. Tansey.  
*TAXUS BACATA*, L. Uge, Uge tree.  
*TEUCRIUM CHAMEREDYS*, L. Germander.  
*TEUCRIUM FOLIUM*, L. Poly.  
*TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM*, L. English Triacle, Gariako germander.  
*THELISIA VILLOSA*, L. Basse.  
*THYMUS BRITANNICUS*, L. Dill.  
*THYMUS CEREALIS*, L. Mustard boures mustard, Triacle mustard.  
*THYMUS CHERILOVUS*, L. Yermen.  
*THYMUS HYSSAGIOLUS*, L. Thymus, comfery.  
*THYMUS SERPYLLIUM*, L. Thymus, comfery.  
*THYMUS VULGARIS*, L. Common thymus, Running thyme.

- ПЛОСКОГОЛОЕ ПРАТЕНСИС, L. Godes beard.  
 ПЛОСКОГОЛОЕ АРВЕНСИС, L. Herbage, rough trifoli-  
 фидосиқала арвенсис, L. Ҳерба, қатқил  
 ПЛОСКОГОЛОЕ ТРИФOLIУМ, L. Ҳерба, қатқил  
 ТРИФOLIУМ МАЙОРИС, L. Ҳерба, қатқил  
 ТРИФOLIУМ ПАРАВА, L. Balfo, horsehoof.  
 ТРИФOLIУМ ЛАТРОИДА, L. Beedmanoe, Caffes tayle.  
 УЛЕТС САПРЕССИС, L. Elmoe tree.  
 УЛЕТС КОСТЯСА, With. Weid tree.  
 УЛЕТС ЛАКТУСА, L. Sianke.  
 УЛЕТС ДИОТКА, L. Nettle.  
 ВАЛЕРИАНА СЕЛТИКА, L. French spikmarde.  
 ВАЛЕРИАНА ОФИЦИНАЛИС, L. W ydio valerian.  
 ВАЛЕРИАНА ПИРЕНАИКА, L. Caspous tayle, Sakvial.  
 ВЕРБАТУМ АЛБИД, L. White nodowurt, nesevurt.  
 ВЕРБАТУМ ТИДЯТЭС, L. Ҳерба, қатқил, Longewurt, Mallem.  
 ВЕРБАТУМ ОФИЦИНАЛИС, L. Ҳерба, қатқил.  
 ВЕРБАТУМ ОФИЦИНАЛИС, L. Pambes betony, flindlyng, W eddo peay ryal.  
 ВЕРБАТУМ ОФИЦИНАЛИС, L. Opier.  
 ВИДА ЕГИПТИА, Willd. Bitter Fichoe, pease eryple.  
 ВИДА САТЯВА, L. Fichoe.  
 ВИДА МИРОБ, Perwinckle.  
 ВИНГОТОКИУМ ОФИЦИНАЛЕ, Menoch. Swallowurt.  
 ВИОЛА ОБОБАТА, L. Violet.  
 ВИОЛА ТРИКОЛОР, L. Panses, Two faces in a hood.  
 ВИТЕКС АЛБИДА, L. Miscelto.  
 ВИТЕКС АГРИС-КАСТЕС, L. Agnus tree, Chast tree, hemp tree.  
 ВИТИС ЛАМБЕРСА, L. Wild vine.  
 ВИТИС ВИВИПЕРА, L. Vyno.  
 ХАММИСУС СЕНУКАРИУС, L. Clodbur, didobur.  
 ЗЕА МАЙС, L. Туркиско орн, Туркиско миллс, Wheate of Turkey.  
 ЗИЗИПЮС ЖУРТУА, Lamn. Jumbae tree, Jumbae.

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husbandry00

1  
The first part of the book  
is devoted to a description  
of the various breeds of  
cattle, sheep, and swine,  
and to the methods of  
rearing and feeding them.  
The second part deals with  
the diseases of these animals,  
and the means of preventing  
and curing them. The third  
part is devoted to the  
management of the farm,  
and the various operations  
connected with it. The book  
is written in a plain and  
simple style, and is  
calculated to be of great  
service to the farmer.



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