

On husbondrie. From the unique ms. of about 1420 A. D. in Colchester Castle / edited by Barton Lodge ; with a ryme index edited by Sidney J. H. Herrtage.

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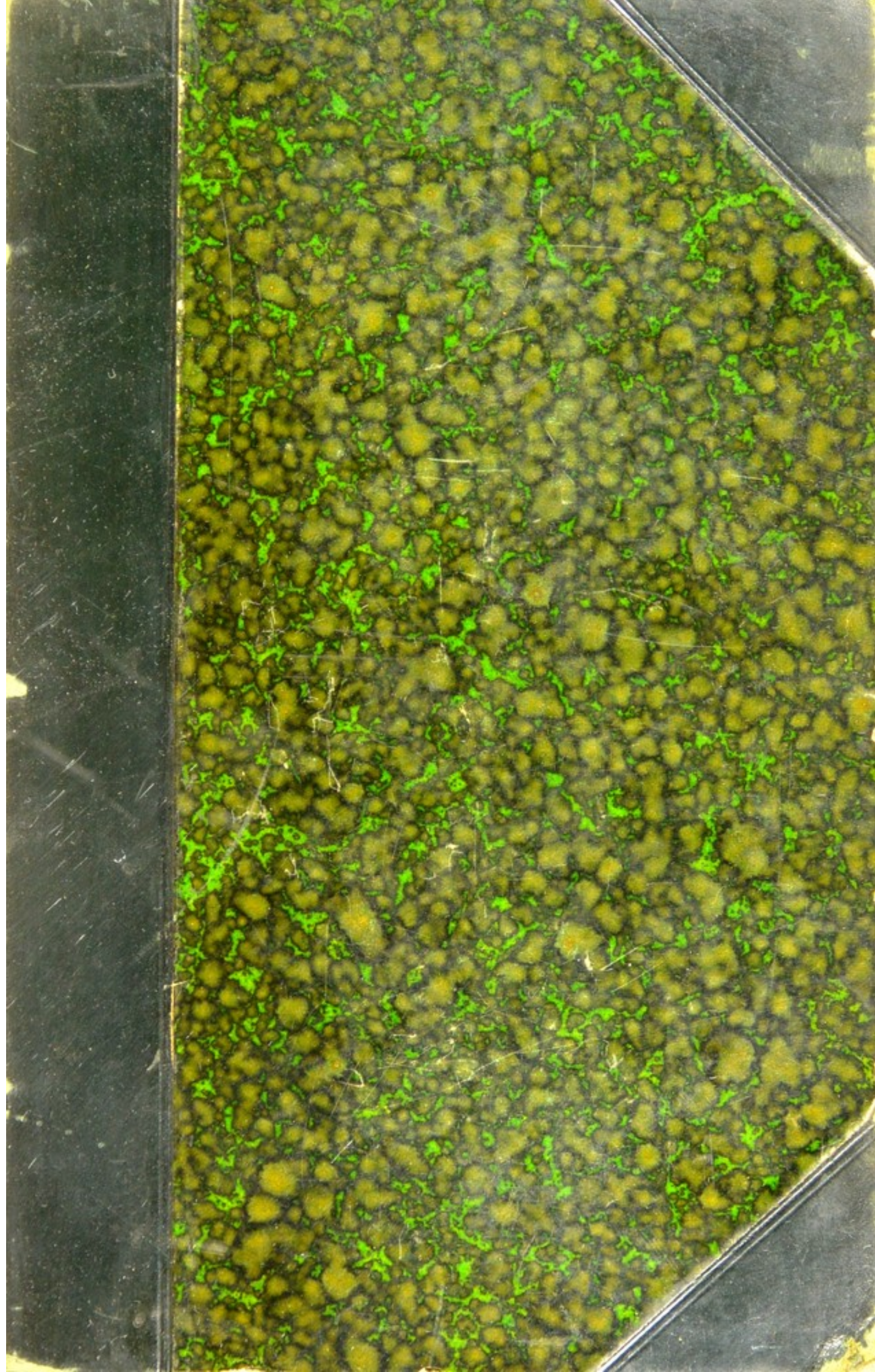
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Palladius on Husbandrie.

Published in London

Palladius
On Husbandrie.

EDITED
FROM THE UNIQUE MS. OF ABOUT 1420 A.D.
IN COLCHESTER CASTLE.

BY THE
REV. BARTON LODGE, M.A.,
RECTOR OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, COLCHESTER.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY, BY
N. TRÜBNER & CO., 8 & 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCLXXIII.

Palladius
On Husbandrie.

FROM THE UNIQUE MS. OF ABOUT 1420 A.D.
IN COLCHESTER CASTLE.

EDITED BY THE
REV. BARTON LODGE, M.A.,

FORMERLY RECTOR OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, COLCHESTER.

WITH A RYME INDEX

EDITED BY
SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE, B.A.,

EDITOR OF TUSSEY'S "FIVE HUNDRED POINTS OF GOOD HUSBANDRY."

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY, BY
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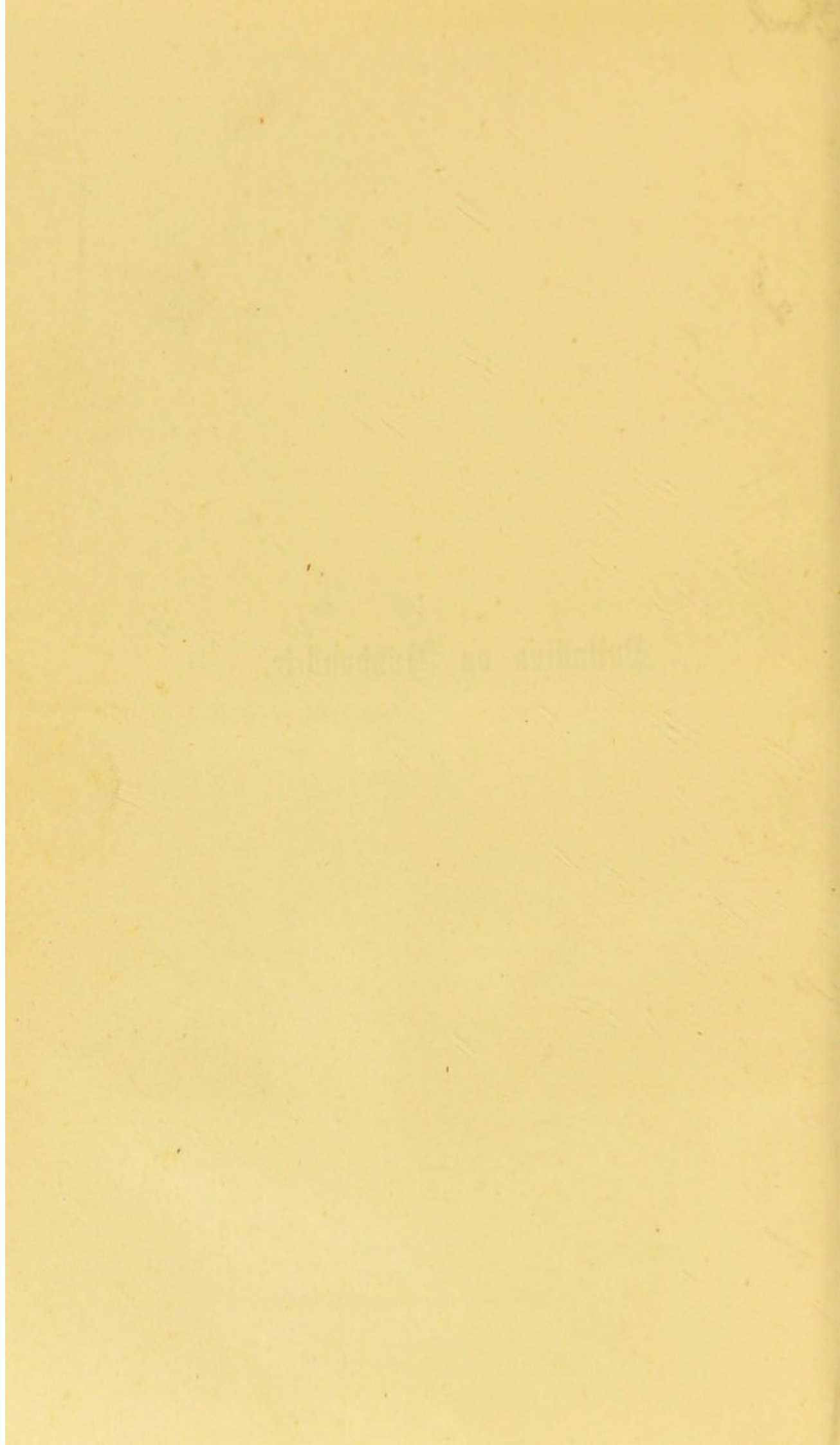
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HERTFORD:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN AUSTIN AND SONS.

Palladius on Husbandrie.



PREFACE.

OF the author of this translation nothing certain is known, and he has not left us any clue by which we may hope to discover traces of his name, position, or history: *stat nominis umbra*. Very possibly he may have been a member of one of the Religious Houses in Colchester, or the neighbourhood; but this is only conjecture, founded upon the known facts that gardening was a favourite pursuit of the inmates of these houses, and Palladius was held in repute amongst them. The translator occasionally speaks in his own person, in parentheses, and in the Prologues and Epilogues, and though he does not thus help us in determining directly who he was and where he lived, he affords us abundant evidence that he was a religious and devout man. He must have been possessed also of considerable learning, for those times, to have been enabled to render his Author so correctly as he generally does; and his success in reproducing a Prose writer in a Poetic dress indicates some literary taste as well as leisure. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other translation of Palladius into English, though he has been published in the vernacular of most of the other European nations. Of the time and place at which the present translation was produced, we may judge approximately by internal evidence. The form and structure of the language point decidedly to a period little subsequent to the age of Chaucer. The grammatical peculiarities lead to this conclusion; the Stanza adopted was a favourite one with the great Poet in his early Canterbury Tales; and in our text expressions and turns of thought frequently occur, which may justify the surmise that the translator, whoever he

was, had recently read and admired Chaucer's wonderful poem, and was led to an unconscious and humble imitation of his verse. Some of the grammatical forms ordinarily employed by this writer shall be appended, by which the Chaucerian reader will be enabled to see at once the similarity referred to. In the structure of the verse it is worth remarking that there is the same tendency as in Chaucer to conclude a paragraph with a syllable, the rhyme to which occurs at the commencement of the next paragraph, and not to complete the rhyme with the paragraph, according to modern usage. Both writers also are in the habit of making words of the same form rhyme together if used in different senses. The author of this translation frequently in a marked manner is at pains to show by his Latin explanations that there is this difference in the words of the same sound at the conclusion of his lines. With respect to the final *e*, this writer's usage cannot be made amenable to the same laws which have been applied with so much ingenious plausibility to Chaucer. Whether these rules were strictly observed by the great poet or not, enough has been done by Dr. Morris, Professor Child, and others, to vindicate him from the absurd charges made against his versification by Dryden. Whilst I am on this subject I must just remark with regard to the common word "*atte*," which is generally explained to mean *at the*, that in this work it repeatedly occurs, sometimes as a monosyllable, sometimes as a dissyllable, with the definite article immediately following. Our language was then evidently in a transitional state; and the dialect employed by our translator was, according to the *criteria* supplied by Dr. Morris, that of the East Midland districts. The Anglo-Saxon letters þ (thorn) and p (wen) are not once used; the plural of verbs ends generally in *th*, the infinitive often in *en*, the present participle in *yng* or *ing*, but never in *and* or *ande*; the past participle has often the *i* or *y* prefixed to it: the pronouns are frequently used in the dative. But more of this in the Grammatical Paradigm.

The Manuscript from which this transcript has been made had been lying long unnoticed in the Library of Colchester Castle; but how it came there, and whence it was brought, there is no record to show. Probably it was presented to the Book Society, with many other volumes, by the late Charles Gray, Esq.: it has the printed Book-plate of the Society within the cover, and the same impressed on the outside. It had evidently been subject to much ill-treatment before binding; for the title-page is gone, several pages at the end have been rudely torn, and the blank pages have been scribbled over. The MS. is on parchment, in a good hand, carefully written in most places, though sometimes showing signs of carelessness in the copyist; occasionally a whole line is omitted, probably from inadvertence, but once or twice a space is left, as if the author had not completed the translation. Reference will be made to these in the notes. The binder, by a strange blunder, has lettered the volume "Tusser's Calendar MS."

With regard to the personal history of Palladius himself, known facts are very scanty. We can assert that he was called Palladius Rutilius Taurus Æmilianus, that he lived and wrote about the time of Theodosius, in the fourth century, and that his work on Husbandry in fourteen Books obtained some celebrity; but in determining the place of his birth, or whether he was a lawyer or physician, as well as a practical agriculturist, we have little more than conjecture to rely on. There is, however, every reason, short of absolute demonstration, for believing that the following verses apply to the author of the treatise here translated: at any rate they have merit enough of their own to justify their reproduction. They are by Rutilius, and were published in his Itinerary.

Tum discessurus studiis urbique remitto
Palladium generis spemque, decusque mei,
Facundus juvenis Gallorum nuper ab arvis
Missus Romani discere jura fori.

Ille meæ secum dulcissima vincula curæ,
 Filius affectu, stirpe propinquus habet,
 Cujus Aremoricas pater Exsuperantius oras
 Nunc postliminium pacis amare docet.

The purity of Palladius's Latin style is remarkable, considering the time at which he wrote; and numerous copies of his work attest the honour in which he was held. Not only in Italy, to which country his directions are more particularly adapted, but in other countries also, he has been much read; and when our own Milton undertook the office of tutor to his sister's two sons and others of his friends, according to Toland, "not content to acquaint his disciples with those books that are commonly read in the schools, wherof several are no doubt excellent in their kind, tho' others are as trivial or impertinent, he made them read in Latin the ancient authors concerning Husbandry, as Cato, Varro, Columella, and Palladius." That part of the work which relates to the vine, and has apparently little to interest the practical husbandman in this country, was once perhaps as acceptable as any: for, beyond a doubt, vine-growing and wine-making were formerly carried on to a great extent in England, as Master Barnaby Googe, who wrote in the year 1614, bears witness on this wise in the Introduction to his work, founded on a German original, on the "whole art and trade of Husbandry, contained in foure Bookes, viz.—I. of Earable-Ground, Tillage and Pasture; II. of Gardens, Orchards, and Woods; III. of feeding, breeding, and curing all manner of Cattell; IIII. of poultrie, fowle, fish, and bees:—

I have also beene carefull about the planting and ordering of the Vine (though some of my friends would have had it omitted, as altogether impertinent to our cuntry): because I am fully perswaded, if diligence and good husbandrie might be used, wee might have a reasonable good Wine, growing in many places of this Realme; as undoubtedly we had immediately after the Conquest, till partly by slothfulnesse, not liking any thing long that is painefull, partly by Civill discord long continuing, it was left, and so with time lost, as

appeareth by a number of places in this Realme, that keepe still the name of Vineyards; and upon many Cliffes and Hilles are yet to be seene the rootes, and old remaines of Vines. There is besides Notingham an ancient house called Chilwell, in which house remaineth yet, as an ancient monument in a great vwindow of glasse, the whole order of planting, proyning, stamping, and pressing of Vines. Besides there is yet also growing an olde Vine that yeelds a Grape sufficient to make a right good Wine, as vvas lately proved by a Gentlewoman in the sayd House. There hath moreover good experience of late yeeres beene made, by two noble and honourable Barons of this Realme, the Lord Villiams of Tame, and the Lord Cobham, vvho both had growing about their houses as good Vines, as are in many places of France. And if they answere not in all points every man's expectation, the fault is rather to be imputed to the malice and disdaine peradventure of the Frenchmen that kept them, then to any ill disposition, or fault of the soyle. For vvhere have you in any place better, or pleasanter Wines, then about Backrach, Colin, Ander-nach, and divers other places of Germanie, that have in manner the selfe-same latitude and disposition of the Heavens that we have? Beside that the nearenesse to the South is not altogether the causer of good Wines, appeareth in that you have about Orleans, great store of good and excellent Wine: wheras if you go to Burges, two days journey farther to the south, you shall finde a Wine not worth the drinking. The like is (as I have heard reported by Master D. Dale, Embassadour for his Majestie in these parts) of Paris, and Barleduke, the Towne being Southward, with noughtie wines: the others a great wayes farther to the North, vvith as good Wines as may be. But admit England would yeeld none so strong and pleasant Wines as are desired (as I am fully perswaded it would), yet is it worth the triall and travaile to have Wines of our owne, though they be the smaller; and therefore I thought it not meet to leave out of my booke the ordering and trimming of Vines."

I would remark, in confirmation of Barnaby Googe's statement, that, in an old map of Colchester, I have seen vines depicted in the streets; and in the Corporation Rolls, preserved amongst the Colchester Records, we find that in the 3rd & 4th Richard II., a sufficient piece of land was granted to place three *stulps* (spores, or spars) to support a certain vine opposite the house of one Clement, a dyer in North Street: and "in

4th & 5th Edward II., Hugh de Stowe raised two stulps under his vine opposite his tenement in Chero," *i.e.* the chair, or scherd. And, further, in an account of Belhus, the seat of the *Barrett-Lennard* family at Avely, in Essex, we are told that Belhus is described as "a capital manor, with house and chambers, garden and vineyard from which there is record that wine was made." Mr. Godwin, in the *English Archæologists' Handbook*, informs us that vineyards are mentioned thirty-eight times in the Domesday Book. Few great Monasteries were without them. They are referred to in the laws of King Alfred, and are said by Vopiscus to be as old as A.D. 280. One in Essex is alluded to, *quæ reddit xx modios vini si bene procedit*. One also is stated to have existed at Bisham, Berks. Mr. Roach Smith has not only called attention to the subject in a very interesting pamphlet, but has also attempted on a large scale to restore the cultivation of the vine in England as a branch of husbandry; and it is to be hoped that his patriotic experiment may be attended with success.

The Editor is well aware, however, that the value of this publication will consist mainly in the specimens it affords of the structure of our language at an important period, and to its first use in English of many agricultural and horticultural terms. He trusts that in these directions it will render sufficient aid to the philologist, in pursuing his interesting investigations, to justify the labour and expense which have been bestowed upon it.

GRAMMATICAL NOTICES.

I WOULD first venture a remark on the great variety of the spelling. It is not only that the present participle is written sometimes with an *i*, sometimes with a *y*, sometimes with a final *e*, sometimes without it; that the past participle sometimes has the *i* or *y* prefixed, though oftener not; that the infinitive appears now with the suffix *en* or *ene*, and now without it: but the same word, without any apparent reason, is represented in every possible variety of form. Thus in the compass of a few pages the word *air* is spelt in four different ways: *e.g.* we have 1, *aier*; 2, *aire*; 3, *ayer*; 4, *eire*; and the common adverb *well* appears in 13/334 as *wele*, and in the same page as *weel*, whilst in other places, as 195/282, it is *wel*. There is the same want of uniformity in many other words; and such queer spellings as *auntceaunt* for ancient, and *medessyng* for medicine, do not point to any clearly defined rules for the guidance of writers of that period. Most of the MSS. of the time are equally obnoxious to the same charge; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that there was an abrupt descent into this confusion from an age of greater uniformity. It therefore appears to me that clever men are building their ingenious theories on a rather unsafe and uncertain foundation, when they make them to depend on the presence or absence of the final *e* in early MSS. In the grammatical forms which follow, I make no attempt to systematize or account for them. I simply lay before the reader some of the more prominent, and leave to others the task of applying them to scientific use.

THE PLURAL OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE

agrees, in the great majority of instances, with modern usage, ending in *s* or *es* : but remains of the old plural in *n* are not wanting, not only in *housen*, and *oxen* and *exon*, but the following also occur :

<i>Treen</i> , for trees, 4/86.	<i>Boon</i> , for bones, 58/394.
<i>Cleen</i> , for claws, 34/937.	<i>Kyen</i> , for cows, 130/707.
<i>Foon</i> , for foes, 139/964.	<i>Stren</i> , for straws, 74/362.
<i>Been</i> , for bees, 138/953.	<i>Een</i> , for eyes, 105/25 ; and 129/677.
<i>Fleen</i> , for fleas, 34/915.	<i>Toon</i> , for toes, 188/49.

There are some few instances of plurals in *ys*, e.g. :

<i>Wormys</i> , for worms, 138/945.	<i>Marys</i> , for mares, 132/779.
<i>Bonys</i> , for bones, 213/170.	<i>Malys</i> , for males, 134/821.
<i>Hillys</i> , for hills, 213/181.	

Traces of a still older plural are to be noticed in

<i>Eldron</i> , for elders, 26/714.
<i>Eyon</i> , for eyes, 80/552.
<i>Eyron</i> , for eggs, 22/582.
<i>Lamber</i> and <i>lambron</i> , for lambs, 145/154, and following.

Peson, for peas, 106/68, will not appear extraordinary to readers of Tusser ; but in 149/8 we find also *peses*, *pese* being the singular. *Foot* in the plural occurs regularly in its modern form *feet*, but when it signifies a measure of length, it is for the most part written *footes*, e.g. 210/87. There are some rare examples of the plural in *e* : I can only call to mind *kynde*, 13/335 ; *stede* = places in 183/127 ; and *pigge* in 100/1086.

INFLEXION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The genitive singular ends most frequently in *es*, or *s* only, as :

<i>Hienes skynne</i> = Hiena's skin, 180/43.
<i>Strengthes qualitee</i> = quality of strength, 33/786.
<i>Generacions libertee</i> = liberty of generation, 130/724.
<i>Cannys knottes</i> = knots of cane, 123/542.
<i>This trees feet and legges</i> = this tree's feet, etc., 88/750.
<i>Oon dayes while</i> = the duration of a day, 201/389.

The genitive plural is also formed by adding *s* or *es*, e.g.

Myrtes bayes=berries of myrtles, 59/414.

Vynes rootes=roots of vines, 101/114.

Swynes dounge, 92/860.

Greynes names=names of grains, 9/232.

But the preposition *of*, as in Modern English, is much more commonly used instead of the genitive, both singular and plural, as "part of our laboure," 1/14; "preef of holsom air," 2/34; "dyvers kynde of treen," 13/336.

Numerous instances occur in which the preposition is omitted. It may be worth while to specify a few of them:

Every maner pere, 88/177.

A potful hony, 95/968.

Every syde it, 105/34.

An acre lande, 106/56.

This maner drove, 134/826.

A sester old wyne, 145/146.

A strike floure, 205/520.

Sycomore a certayne, 185/185.

This wyne the fourthe part,
202/428.

A conge wyne=congius of wine,
203/453.

Two sester hony, 205/514.

A galon muste, 205/519.

I am unable to produce instances of any other case; unless *Summer* and *Winter*, in 13/328 and 9, and *alibi*, are to be considered as ablatives. I have looked for datives differing in form from the accusative, but I cannot find any that I should like to vouch for. For instance, though "in hoot lande," 124/573, "in bareine lande," 7/169, seem to have a dative *e*, when compared with "Yf that thi land," 9/220, yet other instances like "The lande is goode," 5/110; "the lande . . is efte to plowe, 164/2; "deep land also thai seke," 8/193; "oute of that land," 8/194, prevent one's giving any inflexional value to the final *e*.

ADJECTIVES

present fewer variations from modern usage. I speak, of course, of those occurring in this translation. The adjective more frequently has the final *e* than not, whether it be definite or indefinite; in the

plural the occurrence of the *e* is more uniform. I will first produce examples, carefully verified, of its indiscriminate use.

- "This fals humour let goode water oute trie" (180/40).
 "Kest it so *thyne* wyne amonge," i.e. *thin wine* (200/382).
 "Yf me shall hoote water sprynge" (143/95).
 "In reed (=red), and hoore, and blake unvariable,
 Of hem the reed is best, the hoor is able" (14/354-5).
 "The landes fatte, or lene, or thicke, or rare,
 Or drie or moiste" (5/100).

But even in the plural there are exceptions, *e.g.* :

- "In places colde and moist" (10/243).
 "Mystes derk" (2/30).
 "In places moist" (84/646).
 "Ther swymmeth seeke, & *hool* adowne wol hie" (216/264).

The possessive pronoun almost invariably has the final *e* : *thaire* browes, 135/867 ; *thaire* hornes, 134/830 ; *thaire* landes, 181/55 ; but this does not apply to *his* nor to *her* for "their" ; and *thin* for "thy" is frequently used without the *e*, as in 3/56, "No doubte is in *thi* water nor *thin* aire."

There is one instance of an adjective declined with *es* in the plural, "Of children clennes in virginitee," 9/229.

If "*myres*," 35/966, be an adjective, it is worth notice ; but I incline to think it is a substantive in the genitive singular.

Such adjectives as "*eschewe*" for *to eschew*, or *to be eschewed*, are not of infrequent occurrence, 20/528 ; 125/586.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

are formed by *er* for the comparative, and *est* for the superlative, whatever may be the number of syllables : thus, we have not only *sweeter*, *sweetest*, and *rather*, *rathest* ; but also

- diligenter*, for more diligent, 119/435,
konnyngeest, for most skilful, 151/63,
fertilest, for most fertile, 101/1136,
lattest, 14/364,

and the old comparative *herre*, for higher, occurs 77/445.

We have the usual irregular comparatives and superlatives, *e.g.*

better, best; worse, worst; more, most; less, least, etc.: "better" often assumes the form "bette," as "more" does that of "mo," or "moo."

"This Feveryere and Marche is for hem bette" (97/1011).

"The bitterest erthe and werst that thou canst thinke" (4/81).

Forme occurs (60/447) in its old sense of *first* (A.S. *forma*), and the double superlative *formest* (which we now write *foremost*, as if from *fore* and *most*), appears in 72/317, and again in 190/93.

There is a peculiar use of the adjectives great, small, etc., which is worthy of attention. "Bushell greete" is an example; but the instances are so numerous that it is easy to adduce others, thus:

"The graffes to be litel finger grete" (74/379).

"A finger greet is rounde ynough to sette" (85/673).

"The chanelis fynger grete thou most espie" (155/187).

"And therupon doo stones handfull grete" (155/181).

"Grynde it powder small" (169/149).

"Til it be hony fatte and thicke iche dele" (205/516).

"And stere it until hony thick it renne" (185/189).

Similar to these are "water tempered" (215/232), and "dounge ywette" (191/122); though they may be regarded as no more than ordinary compound words to be joined by a hyphen, like "sonne ydried," in 185/170; but "ox dounge ennoynte," three lines above, does not so easily reconcile itself to our notions; and we meet with other similar expressions quite as strange.

PRONOUNS.

The Pronoun of the first person is uniformly *I* or *Y* in the singular, and *we* or *wee* in the plural. The genitive, I believe, does not occur. The dative *me* is very common preceding impersonal verbs, as *me thynketh*, *me lysteth*, etc. The pronominal accusative *me* is to be carefully distinguished from the indefinite *me*, meaning *one* or *men*, and used in the nominative, e.g. "me moost" (1/2)=one must. *Us* in the dative plural is to be remarked in such phrases as, "Us is to write," 1/8, etc.

The Pronoun of the second person is *thou*, or *thowe*, in the singular, and in the plural *ye*. I am unable to produce an instance of the

genitive. The dative *the* or *thee* is common enough with impersonals, e.g. "What the liketh" (48/113). The most usual form of the accusative is *the*, but we meet *thee* also.

The Pronouns of the third person are *he*, *she*, and *it*, or *yt*, or *hit*, or *hyt*. The dative and accusative of *he* are *him* or *hym*; of *she* most frequently *hir*, e.g. "Yf he bite hir in his rage" (136/882).

The plural of the third person is *thai*, *thay*, or *thei*, gen. *her*, or *er*, or *here*. Dative and accusative very generally *hem*, but we do meet with *thayme*, e.g. 92/875: "Thayme that are of gentillesse." It may be remarked here that *self* and *selve* are joined indifferently to singular and plural: thus, in 1/4, *hemself*=themselves; in 3/64, *itselve*=itself. In 5/117, we have *hemself* again=themselves; and in 94/931, *himselve*=himself.

The possessive pronouns are *mi*, *my*, *min*, *myne*; and in the plural *oure*, *ower*.

For the second person, *thi*, *thy*, *thin*, *thine*; and in the plural *youre*; and for the third person *his* or *hys* for neuter as well as masculine, and *her*, *hir*, *hire*, for the feminine; in the plural *thaire*, *thayre*, *theire*, *her*, *here*. In 135/867, *her* and *thaire* occur in the same line:

"Thaire browes hoore, her tempils holgh unevon."

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The is without inflexion, singular and plural.

This admits no variation in the singular; but in the plural we have *thees*, 3/43; *this*, 30/801; 104/6; *thoo*, 68/194. But *thoo* would seem rather to be the plural of *that*.

Professor Child (see Ellis's Early English Pronunciation, pp. 354, et seq.) has noticed the frequent use in Chaucer of *this* instead of the definite article. It is very common, also, in our author. I will produce a few examples.

"And in is kest

This opium Quyrynaike" (101/1139),

which had not been mentioned before.

"Nowe pulverised be this vynes yonge" (106/71).

The first mention of vines here. In like circumstances,

“Noo man spare
This goldes outhar rabes forto sowe” (110/173).

In

“This gourdes in this Moone also beth sowe” (114/280),
“This Mules for to make who so delite” (136/870),

where nothing had before been said about mules. See also 38/1044.

It occurs frequently in the form *hit*, e.g. 29/780, 37/1011. The possessive form is *his*, as in 29/773:

“That it may in itself *his* moisture kepe.”

THE RELATIVE.

“Who” is of all genders, as “Seedes who descende,” 112/220, and that not only in the nominative, but also in the genitive, and other cases, and in both numbers; *e.g.*

“Whoos seede in moolde if that me delve” (82/584).
“The vyne and fruyt, and place in whom thai growe” (6/128).
“Eke places unto whome from hilles sonder” (49/145).
“As hony me may kepe it in a stene,
In stede of whome in metes it demene” (205/501).

That occurs most frequently as a relative. Sometimes it is used for *he who*, *e.g.*

“That” (*i.e.* he that) “robeth hem well worthi go to hell is” (196/271).
“And that” (*i.e.* that which) “was cut of, close it after elene” (127/655).

ADVERBS.

We refer to the Glossary for a goodly number of rare and interesting adverbs; not only the original form of the ordinary adverb in *ly*; *e.g.* *joyfulliche*, 215/222, and *iliche* = equally, 7/167, and such specimens as *pitchelonges*, 150/42, *afterlonges*, 66/139, *allyng*, 208/42, etc., etc.; but the following are also noteworthy: *by and by* = now and then; and *nowe and nowe*, used much in the same sense. *Eft and eft* = again and again; *to and to* = regularly, in course; *from nowe forth* = henceforth; *atte alle* = altogether, *omnino*, see 77/463; *therayeine* = on the other hand; *amonge* = in the meantime, 105/29; *so or soo* = as the case may be, 155/166; *every*

amonge=every now and then, 105/29. The interjection *wellesay* occurs, 167/91, but I have not been able to meet with it elsewhere. It is hardly necessary to mention the numerals *ones*, *twies*, *thries*.

The ordinary comparison is by the suffixes *er*, and *est*.

VERBS.

All the persons of the verb in the plural number end most frequently in *th*, in the present indicative, and the imperative. As was to be expected from the nature of the subject, we have not many *preterites*; but in 79/500, instead of the strong form *grew*, we meet with *growed*. The third singular subjunctive is of most frequent occurrence, *e.g.* 149/4 :

“Untouched nowe the Tilman let hem growe.”

And *let*, *do*, *make*, with an infinitive active, like the French *laisser*, and the German *lassen*, are very frequent. We have repeated instances of the infinitive in *en*, as *kepen*, *slen*, *doon*; but the omission of the *en* or *n* is much more frequent, as, to *sle*, to *kepe*, to *do*. Sometimes the two forms occur in the same line, *e.g.* :

“What is to rere or doon in everything” (1/11).

The following are examples of *to* omitted before the infinitive :

“Suffice it the there as thowe casteth dwelle” (9/234).

“Thai loveth derk Septentrion beholde” (217/279).

“When he his gemmy tail begynneth splay” (23/625).

“And right as hennes heel her maladie
Is goode” (25/686).

“Barly and whete & sengul sedes owe
VIII daies floure,” *i.e.* ought to flower (149/6).

“The plaunte in yeres two wol gynne grone” (216/255).

“And after suffre thay the sonne it drie” (158/8).

“And yf the tree begynne seke,” *i.e.* to sicken (193/177).

On the contrary, *to* is often redundant before the imperative, *e.g.* :

“Oonly the litel feet to cleme in cley” (92/888).

In the following passage we have both the redundant *as* and the *to* before the imperative :

“Lowe on the truncke *as* wounde him in the rynde,
A lite humoure whenne oute of it is ronne,
With chaved cley the wounde ayein *to* bynde” (212/141-3).

PARTICIPLES.

Those of the present tense all end in *ing* or *yng*, as *bering*, 4/7, *havyng*, 38/1038. The following are various instances of the past participle : *taken*, 1/1 ; *overtake*, 8/2 ; *fonde*, 2/3 ; *brought*, 6/2 ; *hidde*, 7/2 ; *overgrowe*, 9/220 ; *forferde*, 109/160 ; *spende*, 105/40 ; *turne*, 45/26 ; *gonnen*, 159/23 ; *eete* = *eaten*, 123/553 ; *bende* = *bent* ; *sprad*, 31/135 ; *letted* = *hindred*, 105/31 ; *holde* from verb *held*, *lest* = *lost* ; *taked* = *having taken*, 83/630 ; *wende*, 93/902 ; *sayen* = *seen*, 93/907 ; *unrende*, 104/9 ; *stolon*, 113/269 ; *umvironne*, 13/334 ; *sene*, 122/520 ; *heede* = *hidden*, 111/199 ; *wrion* = *covered*, 171/11 ; *rope* = *reaped*, 183/127.

The following occur with the prefix *i* or *y* : *ywonden*, 115/314 ; *ygrounde*, 15/400 ; *ychaunged*, 21/566 ; *ywesh* = *washed*, 27/762 ; *ymeddled*, 28/763 ; *ypitte* = *put*, 41/1119 ; *Ysowe* = *sowed*, *passim* ; *Idolve* = *delved*, *Itaught* = *taught*, 81/570 ; *ywronge* = *squeezed*, 90/814 ; *iholde*, 250/48 ; *ycalled*, 93/921 ; *ydoon*, 70/259 ; *ydoe*, 75/405.

NEGATIVES.

Two in the same sentence strengthen the negation, according to the usual rule, as “*ne*” and “*not*.”

“So that they *ne touche not*” (89/804).

The negative verbs *nath* = *has not*, *na* = *have not*, *nys* = *is not*, *nare* = *are not*, *nass* = *was not*, *nylle* = *will not*, *noide* = *would not*, *have* frequently, but not always, another negative adding emphasis, *e.g.*

“The frostes *na noo dominacion*” (188/41).

“And naked cley *nys nought*” (77/450).

NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE.

Numerous instances might be produced ; the following will suffice :

“This flooring wol be black and wynter warme

And, lycoure shedde, anoon it wol up drie”¹ (13/344-5).

“Sprad the winges outte, sette up an oule”² (31/835).

¹ Orig. “et siqua fundentur ex poculis velociter rapta desuget.”

² Orig. “Noctua pennis patentibus extenta suffigitur.”

"The corse idelve in grounde, the rootes wol abounde" ¹ (73/336).

"Men graffe hem nowe, thaire graffes buddes ungrowe" ² (98/1046).

"This doon, is other thinges for to doo" ³ (27/736).

PECULIAR ORDER OF WORDS.

Professor Child (in Ellis's *E. E. Pron.* p. 375) has collected several instances from Chaucer, but none more peculiar than some of these in our author :

"Coloured, stonde not on to besily to se thi lande" (4/71) ; *i.e.* stand not too much on seeing thy land high coloured.

"Yit if that he Vulturius oversette a vyne in heete or other blastes lette" (6/144) ; *i.e.* if he let the N.E. or other blastes overset a vine.

"The pament under thorled and suspense, bete under fyre" (19/500) ; *i.e.* make a fire under the hollow pavement.

"The lupinge is noo wedyng on to spende" (46/71) ; *i.e.* no weeding is to be expended on the lupine.

"The vynes roote unwried be fayne wolde" (171/7) ; *i.e.* would fain be covered.

"This moone is good, to make in, pastyning" (46/71) ; *i.e.* in this month it is good to do pastining.

"The galle, is boote to touche hem with, of neutes grene" (92/865) ; *i.e.* it is good to touch them with a green newt's gall.

"Other with noo holde" (130/715) ; *i.e.* hold with no other.

"A fressh potte on hem sevred pitcheth ynne" (127/657) ; *i.e.* put them in separately on a fresh pot.

"A comune busshell greet circumferent, one of thi worchers falle" (151/60) ; *i.e.* let one of thy workmen fall the tree when it is as large round as a common busshel.

DISSYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS MONOSYLLABLES.

Thorowe, 90/814 ; over, 92/879 ; sayen, 92/884 ; *cometh*, and several verbs of the third singular, 97/1019 (as so often in Chaucer, etc.) ; forowe, 105/41 ; theroute=*sub divo passim* ; eree to plough, 62/40 ; and *ayenie* is pronounced as a dissyllable.

¹ "Si infossione totius corporis obsuatur."

² "Antequam germenint."

³ "His ordinatis."

TRANSLATION
OF
PALLADIUS ON HUSBONDRIE.

BOOK THE FIRST.

[Most of the final letters *n*, *t*, *h*, and some *e*'s, have a curl or flourish over them; these are judged not to be marks of contraction, and are disregarded.]

De preceptis rei rustice.

1.

Consideraunce is taken atte prudence
What mon me moost enforme: and husbondrie
No rethorick doo teche or eloquence;
4 As sum have doon hemself to magnifie.
What com therof? That wyse men folie
Her wordes helde. Yit other thus to blame
We styntte, in cas men doo by us the same.

No rhetoric is necessary for husbandry, though some have thought differently, to magnify themselves.

2.

8 Us is to write tillinge of everie londe,
With Goddes grace, eke pasture and housyng;
For husbondry how water shal be fonde;
What is to rere¹ or doon in everything,
12 Plesaunce and fruyte the tilier to bring
As season wol; his appultreen² what houre
Is best to set is part of our laboure.

We shall treat of tillage, pasturage, buildings, finding water, etc.

¹ nutrire.

² pomos.

De iii^{or} rebus quibus agricultura consistit.

3.

The four points
of husbandry:
water, air, land,
and management.

- In thinges IIII alle husbondrie mot stande:
16 In water, aier, in lande, and gouernance.
And III the first, as water, aier, and lande
Beth natural, the IIIIth is of plesaunce
And crafte of men; but this consideraunce
20 Is first to seen, how thyng is of nature
In places there thou wilt have the culture.

4.

The air must be
clear and whole-
some; the water
too.

- And first beholde aboute and se thin aire,
Yf it be clere and hole stand out of fere;
24 The Water eke beholde yf it be faire,
Hoolsum, and light, and eyther springing there
Or elles thider brought from elles where,
Or that it come of rayne; eke se thi lande
28 Be bering,¹ and commodiously stande.

The land fertile
and well situate.

De aieris probacione.

5.

Good air is known
by countrymen's
cheeks, clear
wits, and unim-
peded sight.

- Good ayer is there as dales deep are noon,
And mystes derk noo dayes maketh nyght;
The contreemen coloured well ichone,
32 Thaire wittes clere and unoffended sight,
Her voices faire, her herynge pure and light.
All this is preef of holsum aire and clene,
And there as is contraier is aire unclene.

De acquâ probandâ.

6.

The water must
not be brought
from puddles or
marshes.

- 36 The water out of gayseyn or of myer²
Be it not brought, nor out of metal synke,
That it be freshe coloured first desire,

¹ *Vel* fertile.

² *Vel* palude.

Not poury,¹ but plesaunt and good to drinke,
 40 And smell also therto in cas it stynke;
 If it be coole in heete and luke² in colde,
 The better may thowe with that water holde.

7.

Yit although thees in water faire appere,
 44 An hidde defaiete is sumtyme in nature
 Under covert, and therof thus thowe lere:
 Yf contrey men in likyng hele endure,
 Her hedes good, her chekes also pure,
 48 And lite or no compleynt inwith the brest,
 The longes hole and wynded with the best.

Learn if the
 countrymen are
 well-liking, their
 heads good,
 cheeks clean,
 lungs long-wind-
 ed.

8.

The longe-woo cometh ofte of yvel eire,
 The stomake eke of eire is overtake,
 52 Take heede eke yf the dwellers in that leire
 Her wombes, sydes, reynes swell or ake,
 Yf langoure in thaire bledders ough' awake.
 And if thoue see the people sounde and faire,
 56 No doubt is in thy water nor thin aire.

The lung-woe
 comes of bad air;
 the stomach also
 is overtaken by
 it. See if the
 dwellers in that
 place have aches
 in their stomachs,
 sides, reins, or
 bladders.

De electione terre.

9.

Ffecunditee thowe see thus in thi lande:
 See not the swerd³ all naked, white, unclene,
 All chalk⁴ or gravel groissyng in thi hande
 60 Withouten moolde⁵ admixt, nor sandy⁶ lene,
 Nor hongrie clay,⁷ nor stones ful iche rene,
 To ronke aud weete, yolgh, bitter, salt ragstone,⁸
 Valeyes herde and depe eke be ther noon.

Let not the sward
 be bare or white,
 nor chalk, nor
 gravel unmixed
 with mould, and
 let there no salt
 ragstone, or hard
 deep vales.

10.

64 A roten swerd and welny blaake, it selve
 Suffysing wel with graas⁹ to ouerwrie,
 And tough to glue ayein though thowe it delve,

A rotten sward,
 almost black,
 self-covered with
 grass, and tough-
 ly adhering again

¹ moddy.² tepida.³ glebam.⁴ creta.⁵ terreno.⁶ Vel sabulo.⁷ glarea.⁸ tophus.⁹ gramine.

when dug, its
fruit not scabby
nor dry, bearing
walwort, rushes,
reeds, grass,
clover, wild
plums and briars,
is good.

- The fruit of it not scabby, rosted drie,
68 With walwort that goode lande wol signifie.
With ryshes, reede, graas, trefoil, plummes wilde,
And briers fatte also goo it with childe.

11.

Thy land need
not be colour-
ed, but fat and
sweet. Take a
clod, and wet it
with good water,
and see if it be
tough and gluey;
or dig a hole,
and if the earth
will not all go in
again, it is fruit-
ful.

- Coloured stonde not on to besily
72 To see thi lande; but rather fatte and swete;
To preve it fatte, a clodde avisely
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be glewy, tough to trete;
76 Or make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is fecounde.

12.

To choose sweet
land, take an
earthenpot, give
it drink in sweet
water, and so
judge.
For vines you
must take care
the land be loose

- Yf it be lene, it goeth all in and more,
Yf it be meene,¹ it wol be with the brinke.
80 But for to take it swete, ataste alore
The bitterest erthe and werst that thou canst thinke;
An earthen pottle thou take and yeve it drinke
In water swete, and theruppon thou deme.
84 Ffor vynes land to chees eke must thou yeme,²

13.

in body and co-
lour, the trees
thereon light,
fair, and long.

- In coors³ and in colour solute and rare,
The treen⁴ thereon light, fertile, fair, and lange,
As peres wilde, as plummes boshes are,
88 Not coked, lene, or seke, but hole and strange;
Ne pulle⁵ it not, but goodly plaine elonge,⁶
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all down aboute a dale.

Let there be no
pools, but let it
lengthen out in-
to a goodly plain.

14.

If it be hilly,
storms will assail
it. Choose a plain
in the mean.

- 92 Tempest, yf it be hilly, must assaille;
An even feelde thou chese, and in the mene,
Thater by the cleef awaie travaille;

¹ mediocris.² attendere.³ corpore.⁴ arbores.⁵ stagnet (verbum est).⁶ elonget (verbum est).

Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.

- 96 But se thin eyre be faire and land unlene,¹
 An higher hille the wynd that wolde offende
 Must holde of, but yf woddess the defende.

A high hill must keep off offensive winds, unless woods protect you from it.

15.

- The landes fatte or lene, or thicke or rare,
 100 Or drie, or moiste, and not withouten vice,
 Ffor divers seede yit thay right needful are ;
 But chese the fatte and moyste is myne avyse.
 Her werk is leest, and fruyt is moost of price.
 104 And after it the thicke and ronke is best :
 But thicke and drie espy, and grannt it rest.

Soils not without defects are good for divers seeds. I advise to choose the fat and moist; they require least labour and bear the best fruit. The next best is the thick and rank; but let the thick and dry land alone.

16.

- Ayer, water, lande considered in nature,
 Nowe se the crafte ;—the crafte is gouvernance ;
 108 Nowe every worde and sentence hath greet cure ;
 The lord present his feelde may best avaunce.
 The lande is goode, the colour nought perchaunce ;
 Therefore in hewe doo thou noo diligence,
 112 ffor god by his plesaunce alle will dispence.

Now for good management. The master's presence benefits his fields. Regard not the hue of land.

17.

- The graffe and grayne is goode, but after preef
 Thou sowe or graffe, and seedes newe eschewe
 To sowe or sette, and trust in thair bonchief.
 116 Oute of thaire kynde eke seedes wol renewe
 And change himself, as writeth clerkes trewe,
 In places weete all rather then in drie.
 ffor vynes nowe, apointe of husbondrie.

Sow and graft after trial. Avoid new seeds. Seeds will change their nature.

18.

- 120 Northwarde in places hote, in places colde
 Southward, and temporannt in Est and West ;
 Yet of tylling is dyvers reson holde ;
 But chuse of thi province I holde it best.
 124 To fructifie also this is honest,

Plant vines towards the north in hot places.

Follow the ways of the place.

¹ pinguis.

Let the younger
obey their elders.

That yonger men obeye unto thaire eldron
In gouvernynge, as goode and buxom childron.

19.

Vines cut early
will produce
many branches;
if late, many
grapes.

- To kytte a vyne is thinges iij to attende:
128 The vyne, and fruyt, and place in whom thai growe.
Of erly kytting braunches fele ascende,
Of late kyttyng cometh grapes right enowe.
From feble lande eke chaunge hem yf thou mowe:
132 For man and tree from feble lande to goode
Who can and wol not chaunge I holde him woode.

Change them
from poor land
to good, if you
can.

20.

After a good vin-
tage cut them
close. Do not
spare the knife.

- And kytte¹ hem streyt after thi goode vindage,²
And grapes fewe and badde, thou kytte hem large.
136 Thyn yrons kepe in harde and sharpe usage
For graffyng and for kytting I the charge,
And doo thi dede, or flour or germ enlarge,
And yf the plough mys doo, the spade amende,
140 In landes drie and hote noo vyne extende.

If the plough
fail, use the
spade.

21.

It is of no use to
set a vine in hot,
dry places. But if
wind overthrow
or burn your vine,
you may cover it
with straw.

- In places hote, in places over drie
It is noo boote his vyne a man to sette,
There as for heete he must hem over wrie;³
144 Yet if that he Vultur^{us} oversette
A vyne in heete or other blastes lette,
Or brenne a vyne, in stre or other thyng
To covert here is holsom husbondynge.

22.

Cut off the barren
branch. Avoid
barren and dung-
ed land for young
vines.

- The bareyne braunche, if ronke and greene it be,
Right by lette kytte him of as mortal foo
Of alle thi tree; but barenne lande thou flee
As pestilence; in donged londe also
152 To sowe in vynes younge as do not so;

¹ puta.

² vindimiam.

³ operire.

Yit Grekes seyen that after yeres thre
Save Wortes, sowe in hem what ever it be.

Plant anything
but colewort
among vines.

23.

Iche herbe also thai sayen it is to sowe,
156 In landes drie, outtake of hem the bene;
The bene in landes weete is best to throwe;
And sette not oute thi landes fate or lene
To him whoos lande adjoyneth on thi rene;
160 For harme and stryffe of that upon thi self
May ryse, ye and perchaunce the overwhelm.

Plant all herbs,
except beans, in
a dry soil. Let
not your land to
the owner of the
adjoining pro-
perty.

24.

Tylle all thi felde, or all thy felde is lorne;
Thi whete, a wonder, chaunging, thries sowe,
164 In lande to fatte, wol tourne into other corne,
And rie of whete ysowen wol up growe,
As thay that are expert in tilling knowe.
Iliche fre fro thinges thre thowe twynne,
168 Sterilitee, infirmittee, and synne.

Till the whole
field. Wheat,
sown thrice in
rich land, will
turn to other
corn.

25.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
In feldes more,¹ in hilles nobler, wyne is;
172 Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol dispence
To vynes sette agayne his influence;
The sotheren wynde enspireth better wyne.
Nowe moche or noble chees; the choys is thyne.

It is lost labour
to set vines in
barren land. In
fields you get
more wine, but
in hills better.
The north also
dispenses abun-
dantly, the south
better quality.

26.

176 Necessitee nath never haliday:
Take hede on that, and feldes temporate
All though it be goode sowyng, yit alway,
Or long yf it be drie in oon astate,
180 Let sowe it forth, and god it fortunate;

Necessity has no
holiday, and
though it is good
to sow fields when
in good condition,
yet if it continue
dry overlong, de-
lay not to sow.
Keep the paths
clean.

¹ vini.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable,
And neither plesaunt, neither profitable.

27.

A field must be well tilled to requitetheexpense. Take in hand no more than you can sustain. Take away black vines. Do not cut the green and tender. Long stakes desirable.

- To tille a felde man must have diligence,
184 And balk it not; but eree it upbe bydene.
A litel tilled weel wol quyte expence,
So take on hande as thou may wele sustene.
The vynes blake awaie thowe take, eke greene
188 And tender vynes kytte are therby shent,
And stakes longe are vynes increment.

28.

Turn away the cutting, so that it does not drop on the grape, and anoint the branches cut. Great olives, with poor watery fruit not worth the cost of the labor, grow out of deep land.

- Twine every kirf awaywarde from the grape;
Lest dropping doo it harme, ennointeth eke
192 The braunches kitte, and up thay faste escape
Alle fatte and sadde: deep land also thai seke,
Olyves greet oute of that land wol reke
With drafty, wattry fruyte and late and lite
196 Unsuffisaunt the costes for to quyte.

29.

Olives love luke-warm air and temperate winds; and vines by process may be brought to a height, but not more than four feet in poor land and seven feet in rich land.

- Luke ayer and tempre wynde olyves love,
And vynes, that upon the hilles stande,
By processe may be brought to thair above,
200 Yit not but fotes iiii in feble land;
And seven foote in fatte up may they stande.
Eke as the grape is grene and wol not shake,
Up bind it softe, and it is undertake.

30.

Do not tie your vine always in the same place. If not dug close it will hurt the vintage. Two feet deep enough for corn, double for trees. A new vine is improved by diligenceas much as it goes back by negligence.

- Thy vyne is oon stede ever thou ne bynde,
And delve her cloos for hurtyng thi vindage,
Eke deep and fertile land it is to fynde,
And two foote depe is good for corne tillage,
208 And double deep for treen in depnesse gage.
A novel vine up goeth by diligence
As fast as it goeth down by negligence.

31.

- And take on hande in husbonding thi lande
 212 As thowe may bere in maner and mesure;
 War arrogaunce in takyng thing in hande;
 For after pride in scorne thou maist assure.
 And elder then oon yere noo grayne in ure
 216 Thowe putte, in drede it die; yit hilles yelde is
 Wel gretter grayne and fewer than in feldys.

Beware of arrogance, and do not take in hand more than you can manage. Use no grain more than a year old.

32.

- In springing of the moone is best to sowe
 In daies warm; and, treen unprofitable—
 220 Yf that thi land with hem be overgrowe,
 Devide it thus;—that fatte and bering able¹
 Let eree it up, and leve the lene unable²
 Covert in wode; yit wol this, with travaille
 224 And brennyng it, thi fatte lande countervaille.

At new moon on warm days is best to sow. Plow up the rich fat land, but leave the poor land covered with trees. Yet this well worked and burnt will countervail your good land.

33.

- But when it is so brent by yeres fyve,
 As nygh it not,³ and after shalt thou se
 That is as fatter lande wol crece⁴ and thrive.
 228 Tholyve, as Grekes sayen, shall planted be
 Of children clennes in virginitee,
 Perchance in remembraunce that tholyve tree
 Ys p'mynent to virgyne chastitee.

After burning let the land lie idle five years. Grek notions with respect to the olive.

34.

- 232 The greynes names is noo nede to telle,
 Nor after tyme and places how thai chaunge;
 Suffice it the there as thow casteth dwelle,
 To see the countrey seed, and seed estraunge,
 236 Preve eke the unproved grene afore eschaunge;
 Lupyne and fetches sleyn, and on thaire roote
 Up dried, are as douning landes boote.

There is no need to give the names of grains, nor their varieties. Wherever you choose to dwell see the seed of the country, and make no change without trial. Lupines and vetches cut down and dried are good manure.

¹ sc terra.² sc terra.³ dimitte jacere.⁴ crescere.

35.

Uncut they drink
the moisture of
the land. In hot
and dry places
work early on
your vines; in
cold, moist, and
shady places, do
not hasten.

- And lette hem drie unsleyne, and up thai drinke
240 The landes juce :¹ in place eke hoote and drie,
In champeyne eke, and nygh the sees brynke
Betyme upon thi werk in vynes hie ;
In places colde and moist, or shade and hie
244 Have thou noo haste, and this to kepe in houres
Aswell as moneth or dayes, thyne honoure is.

36.

When it is time
to till, it is not
too early or too
late fifteen days
before or after.
Open land inclin-
ing to the sun is
best for corn, and
for wheat if it be
be marly, thick,
and somewhat
wet.

- And tilling, when the tyme is it to doo,
Is not to rathe yf daies thries fyve²
248 It do prevent, and not to late also
As for as long ;³ eke cornes best wol thryve
In open lande solute acclyned blyve
Uppon the sonne, and lande is best for whete
252 If it be marly,⁴ thicke, and sumdele wete.

37.

Barley likes
loose, dry earth.
Three month
sowing is to be
confined to cold
places where the
the land is wet in
summer.

- And barly lande is goode solute and drie,
That manner molde hath barly in delite,
In cley lande yf men sowe it, it wol die.
256 Trymenstre⁵ sedness⁶ eke is to respite
To places colde of winter snowes white,
There as the lande is weete in somer season ;—
Aud other way to wirche is counter reason.

38.

Three-month
seed to be sown
in autumn in cold
lands. If you
want trees or
grain to grow in
salt land, you
must plant or
sow immediately
upon autumn,
that winter may
drive off the vice
of that land.

- 260 Trymestre seede in heruest for to sowe
In lande colde is best, and yf the need⁷
In landes salt that treen or greynes growe,
Thou must anoon on heruest plante or sede,
264 The malice of that lande and cause of drede
That wynter with his shoures may of dryve,
Yit must it have an other thing to thryve.

¹ succum.² xv.³ xv dies.⁴ cretosa.⁵ trimenstris.⁶ satio.⁷ sc serere.

39.

- Sum gravel or sum water lande caste under
 268 If thou it plannte, and yf thou wolt it sede
 A comune molde among it part asonder,
 And alle the better wol thi werkes spede.
 The stones on thi lande is for to drede ;
 272 For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
 That vyne, and greyne, and tree distempre wolde.

Put some gravel or river-soil under it, or common mould. Stones will be hot in summer, and cold in winter, and will injure vines or grain.

40.

- The land aboute a roote is to be moved
 All upsodoune, and fleykes¹ shal we take
 276 Of dounge and moolde, and first be moolde admoved
 And after dounge. Ap'mynent to make
 Upon thi felde, hym nil² I undertake
 That is thi dere entere : and whi? For, he
 280 Wol wene his werke be wele, hou soever it be.

The ground about trees is to be thoroughly changed, and new mould and dung is to be applied. A favourite ought not to be made foreman.

41.

- To chese or bey a felde consider this,—
 That his nature and his fecunditie
 Be not fordoon. In housbonding is mysse,
 284 Unhusbondyng undooth fertilitee.
 Yet pose³ I that it myght amended be.
 The surer is to trust in thinges sure ;
 The hoole is save, the hurt is for to cure.

Things to be considered in choosing or buying a field. It is safer to take ground that does not require improvement.

42.

- Yit as for seede, it may wel been amended ;
 But vynes may have vices worthy blame,
 To longe, or broode, uptrailed, or extended,
 As dyvers men have doone to fresh her fame,
 292 And fewe or feble grapes in the same
 Have growe. A grete laboure is to correcte
 A molde in this maner that is enfecte.

It is very difficult to undo the mischief arising from bad seed, though credit may be gained by the size of the vines thus reared.

¹ crates.² nolo.³ pono.

43.

Let the land face
the south and east
where it is cold,
and let not the
sun be kept off
by hills. In hot
regions choose
the north.

- Thy landes is thus to cheese in costes colde ;
296 On south and este se that it faire enclyne,
And that noone hille the sonne out from it holde,
But from the colde Septemptrion declyne,
And from northwest there chylling sonnes shyne.
300 In coostes hoote Septemtrion thou take,
Ther fruyte and high plesaunce and helthes wake.

44.

Seethatthe water
be good where
you dwell. It is
not safe to live
near a marsh, es-
pecially if (the
south) and west
winds dry and
harden it.

- And se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle ;
For ofte of it exaleth myst impure :
304 And fle ther from, in caas it myght the quelle.
By myre also to dwelle it is not sure,
And namely and West that drie¹ and dure
In season hoote, for causes pestilent
308 Engendring there, and wormes violent.

45.

Let your house
be in proportion
to your income,
and let it stand
rather high, so as
to be cheerful,
firm, and dry.

- Thyne house as wol thi fortune and thi felde
Lete make it up in crafte and in mesure,
It to repaire as may thi lande foryelde,
312 Demened so that yf mysseaventure
For do thin house, a year or two recure²
It at the mest, and sette it sumdele hie,
For gladsum and for sadder ground and drie.

46.

Let the founda-
tion extend half
a foot beyond the
wall ; but see
whether it be on
rag-stone or rock
or on clay.

- 316 The fundament enlarge it half a foote
Outwith³ the wough, but first the grounde assay
If it be ragge or roche ; on it thou foote⁴
In depth a foote or two ; but uppon clay
320 If thou wilt bilde an other is the array ;—
Let delve and cast it up until thou fynde
It herde and hoole, and tough itself to bynde.

¹ arent et indurant verbum.

³ extra parietem.

² recuret verbum est.

⁴ fundare.

47.

- With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
 324 Se that thyne hous with hem be umviroune,
 The side in longe upon the south thou sprede,
 The cornel ryse upon the wynter sonne,
 And gire it from the cold West yf thou conne,
 328 Thus shall thyne hous be wynter warm and light,
 And somer colde, and lo this crafte is light.

Let an orchard, garden, or meadow environ your house. Let the front in its whole length look to the south, its corner to the east.

48.

- Eke fourme it so that faire it stande yfere;
 The wynter wones¹ on the sonny side
 332 There Phebus with his bemes may it chere,
 And tymber stronge enlace it for to abyde,
 Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde,
 But tymber not thyne hous with dyvers kynde
 336 Of treen, as ashe and birche, and ooke, and lynde.

The form of the house, and the arrangement of the rooms (wones) for summer and winter. The floor must not be made of various woods.

49.

- The mapul,² ooke, and assche³ endureth longe
 In floryng yf thou ferne it weele,⁴ er chawe,⁵
 That in the tree the mortar doo noo wronge.⁶
 340 Oon parte of lyme and tweyne of robell have,
 Sex fyngre thicke a floore therof thou pave
 With lyme and ashes mixt with cole and sande,
 A flake above in thiknesse of thyne hande.

Fern or chaff will prevent the mortar from injuring the floor. How to make a pavement.

50.

- 344 This flooring wol be blak and wynter warme,
 And lycoure shedde, anoon it wol up drie,
 But, lest the sonne in somer doo the harme,
 Thy somer hous northest and west thou wrie,⁷
 348 With marble or with tyle thi flooryng wrie,⁸
 Or thus thou maist thi wynter flooryng take,
 Or lyme or gravel mynge and therof make.

A summer-house should look to the north-east and west, and be floored with marble or tile. Mix lime or gravel for a winter flooring.

¹ domus.² acer.³ fraxinus.⁴ filice sternas.⁵ paleis sternas.⁶ se putrefaciendo.⁷ inclines.⁸ operias.

51.

There are three kinds of dug gravel: red, white, and black. The finest is gritty.

- The bylder eke to knowe is necessarie
 352 What gravel and what lyme is profitable.
 Savelles dolve in iii natures¹ varie,
 In reed, and hoore, and blake unvariable.²
 Of hem the reed is best, the hoor is able,
 356 The blake is werst, yit gripe hem in thyne honde,
 For grossyng³ gravel fynest wol be fonde.

52.

Good gravel will not soil a cloth if cast into it. Where there is no gravel to be dug, collect it from rivers or from near the sea. Sea-gravel retains the moisture long.

- Eke preve it thus, in clothes white it kest,
 And shaken oute yf that the clooth be clene,
 360 Withouten spotte, that gravel is the best,
 And yf thou may noon delve, in flood, or lene
 Clay lande, or nygh the see, gravel thou glene.
 The see gravel is lattest for to drie,
 364 And lattest may thou therwith edifie.

53.

Use land-gravel quickly, ere sun, or wind, or showers dissolve it. Drench sea-gravel in sweet water to bring the salt out of it.

- The salt in it thi werkes wol resolve;
 And lande⁴ gravel anoon set⁵ in worching,
 Er soone or wynde or shoures⁶ it dissolve.
 368 And floode gravel is goode for coveryng.
 Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe
 Let drenche it for a tyme in water swete.
 Thy lyme of stones harde is thus to gete—

54.

Burn stone or marble to make lime. Mix two parts of lime and one of gravel, and a third part of marl in river gravel will make it very firm.

- 372 Stone tiburtyne, or floody columbyne,
 Or spongy rede, lete brenne, or marble stone,
 For bylding better is the harder myne,⁷
 The fistulose and softer lete it goone
 376 To cover with, and tweyne⁸ of lyme in oon⁹
 Of gravel mynge,¹⁰ and marl¹¹ in floode gravel
 A thriddendele wol sadde it wonder wel.

¹ colours. ² This is notable. ³ stridens. ⁴ quæ fossilis est. ⁵ pone.
⁶ imbres. ⁷ minera. ⁸ partes. ⁹ pars. ¹⁰ misce. ¹¹ crete.

55.

- Thi walles bricke with brik thou must corone
 380 A foote aboute, and sumdel promynent,
 That thay by storme or rayne be not fordone,
 And lete hem drie er thou thi bemes bent,
 Or rovyng sette uppon, lest all be shent
 384 For lacke of crafte, eke this is husbondrie
 To covert hem with sumwhat while they drie.

Brick walls should be surmounted with a brickcoping. Let them be dry before you place beams or roofing upon them.

56.

- Make light ynough aboute on everie syde,
 And loke, as the is taught, that este and west
 388 And north and southe thyne houses thou devyde,
 In wynter south, in veer and heruest est;
 Septemtrion in summer houseth best;
 And half as high thy chambre and triclyne
 392 Thou make as it is mesure long in lyne.

Let the house be light, and stand duly to the four quarters, the rooms half as high as long.

57.

- Of suche a stuffe as easy is to fynde
 Is best to bilde, and bordes of cipresse
 Plaine and directe upsette hem in thaire kynde
 396 A foot atwynne, and hem togedre dresse
 With jenyper, boxe, olyve, or cupresse,
 So worching up thi woves by and by,
 But se that it be tymbred myghtely.

Build of such wood as is at hand—the uprights of cypress, a foot apart, dressed with juniper, box, olive, or cypress. Let the walls be strongly timbered.

58.

- 400 Fatte reed¹ of myre² yground³ and tempered tough,
 Let daube it on the wough on iche asyde,
 And with a trowel make it plaine yo,
 That it upon the tymbre fast abyde,
 404 Lyme and gravel comyxt thereon thou glide,
 With marble greet ygrounde and myxt with lyme
 Polisshe alle uppe thy werke in goodly tyme.

Daub the wall with marsh-reed mixed with lime and gravel, and polish it with ground marble.

¹ crassa cana.

² palude.

³ contusa.

59.

To prepare lime
for whitewash-
ing.

- Eke whityng werk is thyng of grete delite.
408 Lime is for that in tymes long made lene;
That it be profitable preve astite;¹
As tymber hewe it with an axe and sene²
Yf it be not in the egge,³ and sum sustene
412 In the axe⁴ all gliry⁵ tough and softe relente;
For whytyng that lyme is convenient.

60.

The plaster to be
made strong and
bright with a
trowel; one coat
to be dry before
another is added.

- The parget of thi wough be stronge and bright,
The truel firste ful ofte it must distreyne,
416 And as it drieth efte and efte it dight;
The kirtils doo theron of marble greyne,
But first lete oon be drie, and thenne engreyne
A smaller coote above on that, and thenne
420 A thridde on alle as small as it may renne.

61.

Beware of build-
ing on low
ground, and if
there be no spring
or well, have a
cistern.

- And ware a thyng that many men have used,
To drenche her dwellyngplace in dales deep,
Lest water sholde hem lacke, and foule excused,
424 For helth is rather thenne thi lust to kepe;
The languor of thi lande is to bywepe.
In stede of Welle or wynche have a cisterne
And rayne of ever hous in it gouverne.

62.

Make it as high
as you like, put
tile-paving over
it, and rub it well
with boiled lard.

- 428 Let crafte it up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.⁶
The guttures⁷ left in sadde ground, assise
And yole⁸ on it tilpavyng⁹ playne and stronge.
432 This pavyng must thou cure and labovre longe¹⁰
And clere it up, but frote it wol with larde
Fatte and decocte; thi werk wol the rewarde.

¹ mox. ² expectet. ³ acie. ⁴ ascia. ⁵ glutinosa. ⁶ longum.
⁷ fusoriis relictis. ⁸ fundas. ⁹ testaceum pavimentum. ¹⁰ diu.

63.

- Whenne that is drie, upwalle it every side
 436 In like maner, eke larde it, herdde it weel,
 Tyl water wol endwelle it and abyde,
 And fede in it thi waterfish and eel,
 To move and make it faire and fresh as well,
 440 As though it were a ryver or a welle.
 Now chenes¹ to repaire I am to telle.

Do the same with the walls, till it is hard enough to hold water, and you may keep fish in it as if it were a river.

64.

- The chenes, holes, pottes, poles mende,
 And thorough the stoone yf that the water synke,
 444 Take pitche² and talgh, as nede is the to spende,
 And seeth hem tyl thai boile up to the brynke,
 And let it coole; eke give it lyme to drynke
 A lite and lite and smal, but mynge it yorne,³
 448 Tyl every parte until oon body tourne.

To stop holes, etc., in the cistern make a cement of pitch and tallow, and keep mixing lime with it.

65.

- Whenne this cyment is made, it must in synke
 Uche hole, and chene, and every lekyng stoone,
 And presse it thicke aboute on every brynke;
 452 And holsum is that pipes from it goone,
 To bringe aboute in water oon by oon,
 To drynke of this of waters first and best,
 Licoure of grace above, a thyng celest.

Let pipes go from the cistern to carry the water to drink.

66.

- 456 Thi wyne celar in colde Septemtrion
 Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and stable,
 Myddyng, cisterne, and thynges everichoon
 That evel smelle; eke se that it be able
 460 As for thi fruyt, an other thyng notable,
 Above it well the calcatory make,
 A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.

The wine cellar to be to the north, away from bad smells, and large enough for the fruit, with a wine-press above,

¹ rimas.² picem.³ sæpe.

67.

ascended by steps.
Let pipes lead to
the vat, and let
there be a pit for
the waste,

- Thre grece or IIII is up therto to goo;
464 Canel or pipes wynes forth to lede
Into the vat, and tonnes make also,
And pave it yf the lyst in length and brede.
A pitte in it, for wynes white and rede
468 That over renne of ignoraunt kepynge,
To make is oon goode poynte of husbondyng.

68.

The barns to be
sweet and high,
with a hard floor
two foot thick.
A place for every
kind of corn.

- Thi barnes fer fro styngk and sumdele hie,
Thi stable ferre away therfro thou sette,
472 Eke se that thay be wyndy, colde, and drie,
Thi berne also be playne, and harde the flette,
And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette,
For every corne a place is to devyse,
476 As large as for thi tylling wol suffice.

69.

The granary to
be high, and its
walls plastered
with oil-dregs,
clay, and olive-
leaves.

- Thi garner and thi vessel for thi grayne
Make sumdele high, and walle it thus to thryve:
Oyldregges mixt with clay thou must implayne
480 Thi woves with, and leves of olyve,
In stede of chaf upon thi woves dryve,
And drie it wel, and then oyldregge it efte,
And saufly may thi whete in it be lefte.

70.

So you get rid of
weevils and other
noisome beasts.
Coriander-leaves
prevent the wheat
from sweating.

- 484 This maner crafte wol holde oute of thi whete
Gurgolions and other noyus bestes,
The coriander leves, lest it swete,
Is putte therin, an other crafte unleest is;
488 From floor to floor to chaunge it ofte his feest is.
Coniza is an herbe, as Greekes sayne,
That drie is goode to kest under thi grayne.

71.

- Thyne oilcellar sette on the somer syde,
 492 Holde out the cold and lette come in the sonne
 At hooles, so that in the wynter tyde
 Thyne oil with esy pressure out be wonne.
 Oilmylles, wheeles, wrynges, not begonne
 496 Of newe I nyl not speke of nowe, but clene
 Thyne oyle's receptacles thou demene.

The oil-cellar to
 be on the south.
 The receptacles
 of the oil to be
 kept clean.

72.

- Men may also doon other diligence
 Aboute an oylcellar, it for to warme,
 500 The pament under thorled and suspense
 Bete under fyre, so smoke it may not harme,
 A dell, and hete eke wol thi hous enarme,
 As from the swerde of wynter kene and colde.
 504 Now husbondrie for stables write I wolde.

An oil-cellar may
 be warmed by
 flues underneath.

73.

- Towards the southe thi stable and thi stall
 For hors and neet thou sette, and gette in light
 Oute of the north, and wynterclose it all
 508 To holde outte colde. In summer yeve it sight
 Thi hous to cole, and nygh thi bestes dight
 A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
 And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende.

Stables and stalls
 for oxen to be
 towards the
 south. Make a
 fire for them in
 the winter.

74.

- 512 For harming of thaire hoof eke sette hem drie,
 And for iche yoke of exon in thi plough
 VIII foote in brede, and goodly length outtrie,
 The length as from the horne unto the sough,
 516 The brede is crosse, and plank it stronge ynough
 Under thyne hors, that it be lygging softe
 Ynough, and harde enough to stande alofte.

Not to harm the
 hoofs, set them in
 a dry place. Al-
 low eight feet in
 breadth for each
 yoke of oxen.
 Horses require
 strong planks.

75.

A shed for cattle
on the south to
be covered with
shingles, tiles,
broom, or sedge.

- Eke on the south thou make an hous for bestes,
520 But over hoote attemperate to holde
A pointe of husbondrie not this the leest is,
Of forkes, and of borde, and bowes colde
A standyng must be made, and overfolde
524 And heled weel with shyngul, tile, or broom,¹
Or segges are as good as to my doom.

76.

Mews for birds,
whose dung is
necessary for the
land except that
of the goose.

- This hous aboute also make up thi mewes,
For dounge of foules is ful necessarie
528 To londtillynge; yit gooses donnge eschew is,
It is right nought, it is an adversarie
To every seed, now everie birdde hem warie!
Fy on you, gees; fy on your tail for shame!
532 Your dounge is nought, turn out your taille of game.

77.

The dove-cote to
be in a tower
away from the
dwelling-house.
It is good to scat-
ter old broom
with which shoes
are made for
oxen, amongst
doves.

- And in a toure with plaine and whited walles
And fenestelles IIII, a columbaire,
As is the gyse, away from there thyne halle is
536 Lete sette, as doves may therto repaire,
And inwith make hem nestes many a paire.
Olde spartea, that bestes with beth shode,
To sprynge amonge the doves is ful goode.

78.

It will be a charm
against weasels;
so will the rope
with which a
man has been
hanged.

- 540 The wesel shal for this doon hem noon harme,
So it be doon secré that noo man see.
Yit for the wesel use another charme,
Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
544 Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
Hang part of that in every fenestell,
And this wol from the wesel wite hem well.

¹ genesta.

79.

- Gyf hem comyne ynough, and barme her pennes,
 548 And doves moo ynough in wol thay brynge;
 And yf thou wolt have many briddes thennes,
 Let barly bake, or bene, or fitches flynge
 Afore hem ofte, also for her helping
 552 Let honge aboute in dyvers places rewe,
 And bestes adversannt hem wol eschewe.

Give them cum-
 min, and rub
 their wings with
 balsam. Let them
 have baked bar-
 ley, beans, or
 vetches, and hang
 rue about.

80.

- Under thi colver hous in alle the brede
 Make mewes tweyne, oon litel and obscure,
 556 With whete and mylde in that thi turtours fede,
 In somer faat ynough with litel cure:
 But boile it in sweetness, and oon mesure
 A strike is for vi^{xx} oon daies mete,
 560 But water ofte refreshhed do hem gete.

Under the whole
 breadth of the
 dove-cot make
 two mewes: in one
 feed doves with
 wheat and millet.
 A strike is enough
 for six score.

81.

- And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
 To faat hem is awayling and plesaunte;
 But make this house wherin thay shal abyde
 564 Light, clene, and playne with perches transversannte
 To sitte upon, and bowes in to chaunte
 Ychannged ofte; eke yeve hem figges grounde
 Comyxt with flour to make hem faat and rounde.

In the other feed
 thrushes. Let
 them have trans-
 verse perches and
 fresh boughs to
 sing in. Fatten
 them with ground
 figs and flour.

82.

- 568 The seed of mirt, if that thou maist it gete,
 Of birch, of yvy, crabbe, and wild olyve
 Lete yeve hem nowe and nowe for channg of mete;
 With channged water ofte. Eke fressh as blyve
 572 As thai be take unhurt, with IIII or v
 Of thrushes tamed, putte hem in this mewe,
 To doo disport among thees gestes newe.

Seed of myrtle,
 birch, ivy, crab,
 and wild olive is
 good for a change.
 Put in with those
 newly caught
 four or five tame
 thrushes.

83.

Women know
how to set hens.
The black are
best, the white
are worst, yellow
are good. Lees
of wine make
them barren.

- What woman cannot sette an hen on broode
576 And bryng her briddes forth? the crafte is lite.
But ashes smoke and dust is for hem goode.
Eke best are hennes blake, and werst are white,
And good are yolgh: but yf thaire appetite
580 With draff of wyne be fedde anoon bareyne
Thei beth: for thi therfrom thou hem refreyne.

84.

Two cruses of
half-boiled barley
is one day's food
for a hen at large.
Place an odd
number of eggs
under a hen when
the moon is be-
tween ten and
fifteen days.

- Wol thou thai often hatche and eyron grete
Thai legge? Half boiled barly thou hem bringe,
584 Twey cruses¹ in oon day oon hennes mete
That gothe atte large, and odde² eyron in springe
Of echates³ under thynne hen sittynge
To putte, as whenne the moone is daies dene⁴
588 Of age is good, and til she be fiftene.

85.

To cure the pip,
slip off a pellet
from the tongue
with your nail,
and cast ashes
on the wound,
and put garlic,
alum, and oil in
the mouth.

- And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde,
And softly of wol with thi nailes slippe
592 Anoon, and askes after on the wounde
Thou kest, and clense it, ley on garlic grounde,
Ground alom eke with oile put in her mouthes.
.

86.

Staphis agria, or
stavesacre, will
heal the tongue.
Remove a horny
substance from
the eye with a
needle or pin.

- 596 As staphisagre medled in thaire mete
Wol hele her tonnge, another maladie
Wol ryse of soure lupyne, if thai it ete,
As cornes that wol under growe her eye,
600 That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
All esely thou maist undo the skynne
With prikyng of a nelde or a pynne.

¹ ciati.² imparia.³ lune.⁴ x.

87.

Take woman's mylke and juce of portulake,
 604 And therewith thou maist hele her eghen sore,
 Or hony, myxt with salt armonyake
 And comyn evenly, is goode therfore.
 And yf thyne hen be lousy, there is more,
 608 Eke luyt with staphisagre and comyn
 Igrounde in wyne and juce of soure lupyn.

Other remedies
 for sore eyes.
 Destroy lice with
 stavesacre and
 cummin ground
 in wine and juice
 of lupin.

88.

The pokok men may rere up esily
 Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve.
 612 Her briddes wol thai fede up besily
 In feldes forth, and up thai wol atte eve
 Into a tree lest thai by nyght myscheve.
 But warre the fox, as while thai sitte on brode
 616 To sette in an Ilande were ful goode.

The peacock eas-
 ily reared. Be-
 ware of the fox
 at the time of
 brooding.

89.

And for a cok beth hennes v ynowe ;
 The Cok his eyron and his briddes hateth,
 Until the crest upon thaire hedes growe,
 620 And first in Feverer of love he prateth.
 And benes bake alite his love abateth
 Right nere adell, yf that he ete hem warme,
 For thei wol rather his courage enarme.

The peacock
 hates his eggs
 and chicks until
 their crest be
 grown.

90.

624 The cok confesseth emynent cupide
 When he his gemmy tail begynneth splay
 About himself so faire on every side,
 That never foul was in so fresh array.
 628 A shuddering, a flusshing, and affray
 He maketh thenne, and turneth him aboute
 All golde begoon his tail and wynges stoute.

He confesses love
 when he displays
 his tail and wings.

91.

If her eggs are placed under another hen, the peahen will lay three times a year. Set a hen on nine eggs, four of her own and five of the peahen.

- The pohen eke excused, yf men sette
 632 Another henne her eyron forth to brynge,
 Wol legge in oon yere thries dewe as dette,
 V atte the frist and IIII at efte legginge,
 And after III or II; but for bredynge
 636 To set an hen on eyron IX is goode,
 IV of her kynde, and v of other bloode.

92.

Do this on the first of the month. On the tenth take away the four and substitute four others, and be careful to turn them.

- The first day of the moone is this to doo,
 The xth day the IIII away betake,
 640 And other IIII enscore her place into.
 To tourne hem ofte also good hede thou take,
 For she may not the turnyng undertake.
 Yet take for that a stronge hen and a grete :
 644 A litel hen on fewer must be sette.

93.

They hatch on the thirtieth day. Columella says a hen may feed twenty-five chicks.

- The xxx day goth al¹ out of the shelle,
 And oon norice² may xxv lede.
 So say not I, but so saith Columelle ;—
 648 XV I sey suffice oon henne to fede.
 And first for hem spring wynes white or rede,
 On barly seede, or puls decoct and colde
 To yeve hem frist is good and holsum holde.

94.

In addition to other food give them locusts without the feet for six months.

- 652 And after hacked leek or tender cheses
 Lete fede hem with, but whey thou holde hem fro ;
 Ek pluck away the feet and yeve hem breses ;³
 And monethes VI it is to fede hem so ;
 656 And after geve him barly to and to
 Right as the list, but xxx dayes olde
 Thai with thaire norce into the felde betolde.⁴

¹ pulli. ² gallina. ³ locustas. ⁴ mandentur.

95.

She¹ nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,
 660 And clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,
 She chicheth hem and loith it hem before,
 Hem ledyng home atte nyght lest thai be lorne.
 Eke hele hem of the pippe as is beforne
 664 Of hennes taught; but when thaire crestes springe
 As seke are thay as children in tothinge.

The care of the hen for her chicks, which, when their crests spring, are assick as children at teething.

96.

Fesanntes up to bringe is thus to doo :
 Take noon but of oon yere; for, infecunde
 668 Are olde; and frist in marche uppon thai goo
 Her vyves; but the males not abounde
 In coitu, though thai be faat and rounde;
 A cok for hennes tweyne, and every hen
 672 Wol ones sitte on eyron twies ten.

To bring up pheasants. Have two hens to each cock. The hen will sit on twenty eggs.

97.

A commune henne may weel uppon xv
 Of hem be sette, and of her owen a fewe.
 And change hem as before atte daies dene.
 676 At xxx daies ende oute wol thai shewe.
 Frist fede them daies thries v arewe
 With barly coot and colde, and wyne besprong,
 And after bresed whete and breses longe.

A common hen will sit upon fifteen pheasant's eggs. They hatch in thirty days. Feed them fifteen days on boiled barley sprinkled with wine; afterwards with bruised wheat and locusts.

98.

Annt eyron yeve hem eke, and kepe hem fro
 The water for the pippe, and if it have hem,
 With garlic stamped weel and tar therto
 Her bekis frothed ofte and sadde wol save hem,
 684 Her tonnges eke right as an hen to shave hem,
 And right as hennes heel her maladie
 Is goode; to fatte hem eke is husbondrie.

Give them also ants' eggs. To rub their beaks with garlic and tar will cure the pip.

¹ gallina.

99.

A strike of wheat
or half a strike of
barley mixed
with oil and
made into cakes
will fatten them
in thirty days.

- With wheet a strike, or other half a strike
688 Of barly mele enoyled,¹ offed lite,²
In dayes thries ten thowe make hem slyke
And fatte ynough, so that her appetite
Be served weel, and that noon offes white
692 Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge;
For that and hunger sleth thees briddes young.

100.

The goose is fed
on grass and wa-
ter. Take one
male for three fe-
males. You may
deplume them
twice a year.

- The goos with grasse and water up is brought,
To plant and tree an op³on foo³ is she,
696 Her bityng harmeth corne, her donnge⁴ is nought;
Take for oon male of hem females thre,
And twies a yere deplumed may thai be;
In sprynging tyme and harvest tyme; eke make
700 For hem, yf other water wonte,⁵ a lake.⁶

101.

Other food for
geese. The skew-
bald and brown
are not so pro-
ductive as the
white, coming of
the wild kind.
Set them from
the first of March
till the longest
day.

- For wonte⁷ of grasse on trefoil⁸ lette hem bite,
On gouldes⁹ wilde,¹⁰ or letuce,¹¹ grekysh hay.¹²
The skewed¹³ goos, the brune goose as the white
704 Is not fecounde. And why? For as thai say
Oute of the kynde of wilde gees cam thay.
Fro Marche kalendes gees to sette on broode
Until the day be lengest is ful goode.

102.

The goose's eggs
may be placed
under a hen, but
that they may not
be injured, put
nettles with
them.

- 708 An hen upon thaire eyron maist thou sette,
As of the pocok saide is all before,
But lest this hennes eyron sholde ought lette,
Ley netteles under with, and evermore
712 The laughter last: unto the modres lore
Is to be leftte that thai may with her children
Laugh and be gladde, as with hem were here eldron.

¹ oleo sparsi.² in offulas redacti.³ inimica.⁴ stercus.⁵ lack.⁶ lacunam.⁷ defectu.⁸ trifolium.⁹ intubis.¹⁰ agrestibus.¹¹ lactuca.¹² græco fæno.¹³ varii coloris.

103.

- Ten daies first lete hem be fedde withynne ;
 716 And thenne, is Wedir faire, doo forth hem lede ;
 But netles war, from hem thi briddes twynne,
 And fatte hem xxx daies olde for nede ;
 Atte moneths foure alle fatte thou maist hem fede,
 720 Flour thries a day ; and lette hem not goo large ;
 In warme and derk to clese hem I the charge.

Feed them indoors for ten days ; then take them out in fine weather, and fatten them at thirty days. Enclose them in a warm and dark place.

104.

- Eke mylde is goode also in every mete,
 All manner puls is goode, the fitche outetake.
 724 Swyne heres Brustels kepe hem lest thay ete.
 Two parties branne with flour thees Grekes take
 With water hoot comyxt ; also thai make
 Her water thries freshed every day ;
 728 And ones in the nyght. This is no nay.

Millet is good for them, and all kind of pulse except vetches.

105.

- Yf thou desirest that thi gees be tender ;
 When thai in age be passed xxx daies,
 Of figges grounde and water tempered slender
 732 Gobbettes¹ yeve thi gees. ²But these arayes
 To speke of here for nought but myrth and play is ;
 Yit as myne auctor spak, so wolde I speke,
 Seth I translate, and loth am fro him breke.

Ground figs and water make geese fat. So says the Author, and the Translator is loth to break from him.

106.

- 736 This doon, is other thinges for to doo :
 Two stewes must thou make in erthe or stoone,
 Not fer from home, and bryng water therto
 Of sprynge, or rayne for water foul³ that oon
 740 To swymme, also thi bestes to togoon ;
 That other wete in hides,⁴ yerdes drie,
 Lupyne, and other thing for husbondrie.

Make two stews ; one for water-fowl, the other to wet hides in, and dry twigs, lupins, etc.

¹ offulas.² Autor loqr.³ avibus aquaticis.⁴ madefacias coria.

107.

In housing hay,
chaff, timber, and
reeds be careful
against fire.

- For hay, for chaf, for tymber, and for redes
744 Make housyng as the list; it is noo charge;¹
In drie and wyndie places there noo drede is
Of brennyng hem, and for that alle atte large
Away from home ordeyn hem I the charge.
748 A fyre is foul affray in thinges drie.
And now for dounge an other husbondrie:

108.

The dunghill to
be out of sight
and smell. Asses'
dung is best for
gardens, next
sheep's, then
goat's and neat's.

- The myddyng, sette it wete as it may rote,
And saver nought, eke sette it oute of sight;
752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote.
Thyne asses dounge is rathest for to dight
A garden with; sheep dounge is next of myght;
And after goot and neet; eke hors and mares;
756 But dounge of swyne the werst of all thees ware is.

109.

Ashes are good,
and no dung of
fowls is so hot as
doves except the
quest. Dung for
corn not to be
more than a year
old. Sea-slime
good to mix with
other manure.

- Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
Of foule as of the douve, a quysht outake,
And oon yere old is nought for herbes yonge
760 And goode for corne; but elder thou forsake,
Fresh dounge is best thi medes with to make;
Seeslyme al fresshe ywesh, and slyme of floode
With other dounge ymedled is right goode.

110.

Place your garden
so that it may
have the benefit
of the dunghill,
and the water
may run off from
it. If you have
not a well, dig a
tank or a stew.

- 764 Thi garden and thyne orchard, sette hem nygh.
The garden from thi mydding softe enclyne,
That juce of that amonge thyne herbes sigh;
And water in sum stede away declyne.
768 Eke yf the lacke a welle, a winche enmyne;
And if thou may not soo, lette make a stewe
With rayne water thyne herbes to renewe.

¹ non refert.

111.

- And yf that help it not, lete delve it depe
 772 Three foote or foure, in wyse of pastynynge,
 That it may in itself his moister kepe.
 And every lande, although a man may brynge
 With help of dongyng hit into tylling,
 776 Yit is the chalk or claylonde for to eschew,
 And from the rede also thi garth remewe.

Or dig the ground
 three or four feet
 deep. Every soil
 may be brought
 by manure into
 tillage; yet chalk
 and clay and red
 land is to be
 avoided.

112.

- Eke yf thi garth be drie in his nature,
 Depart it, and in wynter southward delve
 780 Hit uppe, and in the somer doo this cure,
 Upon Septemtrion to overwhelpe
 Hit upsodowne; thus wol hit save it selve.
 The garth eke closed is in dyvers wyse;
 784 Dyversed wittes dyversely devyse.

If your garden
 be dry, divide it,
 and in winter dig
 the south side;
 in summer the
 north.

113.

- Hym liketh best a daubed wough, and he
 Wol have a wall of clay and stoon, and stones
 Withouten clay an other wol it be;
 788 A nother with a dicke aboute ygone is;
 War that, for that the werst of everichon is.
 That dicke wol drie up thi humours of thi londe,
 Yit yf thi garth be myree, a dicke may stonde.

Different tastes
 with respect to
 garden walls. The
 worst is to let a
 ditch surround
 your garden, un-
 less it be miry
 ground.

114.

- 792 Oon planteth thorns, an other soueth seedes;
 But bremble seede¹ and seed of houndes thorn²
 Doo weel, and geder that as ripe as nede is;
 With fitches flour, ywatered well beforne,
 796 Lete medled all this seede, lest it be lorn.
 In ropes kepe this confect meddissyng
 Until the time of veer or of spryngyng.

Sow bramble seed
 and hounds-thorn
 for a good fence.
 Keep the seed
 mixed with flour
 of vetches within
 ropes until
 spring.

¹ rubi, v mori, v bati.

² rubum caninum.

115.

Then plough a double furrow a foot deep, and inclose these ropes under light mould.

- Thenne eree a double forowe iii foote a sonder,
 800 As ferre as thou wolt close, and deep a foote ;
 This ropes with thi seedes cloos hem under
 Light moolde aboute, and on anoon lete wrote.
 This doon, at twenty daies end a roote¹
 804 In erthe, a branch in aier wol reche aboute.
 Now rayle hem, and of closure is noo doute.

116.

Let spring dig if autumn is to sow, and *vice versa*, so that each side may have the benefit of heat and cold.

- Lete veer goo delve, yf hervest shall go sowe ;
 If veer shall sowe it, hervest must go delve ;
 808 So shall her eitheres werke been overblowe
 With colde or hootte under the signes twelve.
 Mark oute thi tables,² ichon by hem selve,
 Sixe foote in brede and xii in length is best
 812 To clense and make on evry side honest.

117.

In wet places make the margins two feet high, in dry places only one.

- In places wete or moist make evry brynke
 Two foote in heght, a foote in places drie,
 And yf thyne humour from thyne herbes synke,
 816 Dispose it soo that it from places hie
 Descende, and doo³ thi lande to fructifie ;
 And thens to an other part procede,
 And so to every parte, as it is nede.

118.

Sow and graft as they do in your neighbourhood.

- To sowe and graffe although I sette a tyme,
 Yit graffe and sowe as men doo the beside ;
 In places cold thyne hervest sede betyme⁴
 Is best to haast ; in springyng seede to abyde.
 824 In places hootte eke chaunge her either tyde.
 To graffe and sowe in growing of the moone,
 And kytte and mowe in wanyng is to doon.

¹ radix.² beddes.³ faciat.⁴ celeriter.

119.

- For blichenyng¹ and myst² take chaf³ and raf,⁴
 828 And ley it on thi lande in dyverse stedes,
 And when thou seest the myst, lete brenne up chaf
 And raf, eke as for hail⁵ a russet wede is
 To kest upon the querne,⁶ also it nede is
 832 All bloody axes⁷ bere and heven⁸ threte
 In hardy wyse as hym to slayne or bete.

Against mildew
and mist burn
chaff and rub-
bish. Against
hail, throw a
russet garment
upon the wind-
mill, and threat-
en heaven with
bloody axes.

120.

- Girde eke thi garth aboute in vynes white;
 Or, sprad the wynges oute, sette up an oule.
 836 Whi laugh ye so? this crafte is not so lite.
 Or take thi spades, rake, knyf, and shovelle
 And evry tole in beres grees defoule,
 Eke sum have stamped oile with grees of beres
 840 To greece her vyne-knyf for dyveres deres.

Other remedies
are white vines
round the garden,
or an owl with
outstretched
wings, or to
smear the tools
with bear's
grease.

121.

- But that a man must doo full prively,
 That never a warkman wite, and this is goode
 For frost, and myst, and wormes sekirly.
 844 But as I trust in Crist that shedde his bloode
 For us, whos tristeth this Y holde him wode.
 Myne auctor eke, (whoo list in him travaille!)
 Seith this prophaned thyng may nought availe.

But no one must
see it done. For
the Author says
mostridiculously
if it be published
it is of no avail.

122.

- Oil dregges fresshe for gnattes and for snayles
 Or chambre soote is goode to kest aboute;
 For annes eke an oules herte availe is
 To putte upon her bedde, and alle the route
 852 A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.
 Thi seed with juce of rucul⁹ or syngrene¹⁰
 To wete¹¹ up sleth the rucul, as men wene.

Oil dregs or soot
good against
gnats or snails;
an owl's heart on
their beds against
ants, or chalk
and ashes; juice
of rocket or horse-
leek against can-
kerworms.

¹ rubigine. ² nebula. ³ paleas. ⁴ purgamenta. ⁵ grandini. ⁶ molam.
⁷ cruentas secures. ⁸ cœlum. ⁹ erucæ. ¹⁰ sempervivæ. ¹¹ madefacere.

123.

Divers other remedies against the rucul, or cankerworm.

- Eke figtree askes oon on rucul throweth,
 856 An other hangeth uppe or soweth squylle,¹
 The thridde among his wortes chitches soweth,
 For wondres fele and, he saith, as to kille
 The rucul and fele other thinges ille,
 860 A menstruous ungerd wommon, unshod
 Untressed eke, about to goone is goode.

124.

River-crabs crucified are also a remedy; also to anoint the pruning-knife with oil in which cantharides have been left to rot.

- Floode crabbes here and ther to crucifie,
 He seth, is goode; but bestes forto sle
 864 That dooth thi vynes harm let sle the flie,
 The cantharide in roses that we se;
 Put hem in oile, and roton when thai be,
 The vyne if thou shalt kytte enointe aforn
 868 The knyf with this; for this craft is noo scorn.

125.

For gnats oil-dregs and ox-galls are good, or oil and ground ivy, or water-leeches burnt. That worms devour not thy colewort dry the seeds in the skin of tortoise, or grow mint with it.

- Oile dregges and oxe galle is goode for gnattes,
 So that the beddes therwith thou enoynte,
 Eke oile and yvy grounde is goode as that is,
 872 Or waterleches brende an other point is.
 Thi wortes that the wermes not disyoint,²
 The seedes in a tortous³ skynne⁴ thou drie,
 Or mynte among thi cool thou multiplie.

126.

Bruised vetches, rape, or henbane, mixed with vinegar, will kill the cabbage-worm. The stink of the scales of headless garlic burnt destroys caterpillars.

- Eke fitches brese, of hem thair radissh⁵ springeth,
 Or rape,⁶ or thus take juce of henbane
 With soure aysell, and hem togeder mengeth,
 And kest hem on your cool in every pane;
 880 Ereither wol be worterwormes⁷ bane.
 Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic sceles,
 The stynke of it for hockes⁸ help and hele is.

¹ squillam. ² se destruant. ³ testudinis. ⁴ corio. ⁵ radix.
⁶ rapa. ⁷ publicû olerum (*sic*: but quære "pulices.") ⁸ contra campas.

127.

- Thi vyne knyf with garlic forto frote
 884 Is goode, eke cley¹ and brymstone² yf me brenne
 About a vyne, anoon this hockes rote,
 Or hocke in water yf men seethe, and thenne
 About in all thi garden do it renne,
 888 It sleth the hocke, but bring it from withoute
 Myne auctor saith, fro sum garth nygh aboute.

Other remedies
 against the hock
 or caterpillar.

128.

- Upon the whetston sle the cantaride,
 The cantaride a vyne yf she enfeste;³
 892 And Democrite⁴ he saith that mys betyde
 Shal neither seede nor tree by worme, or beest,
 Of flood, or see, x crabbes⁵ yf thou kest
 With water in an erthen potte ywrie⁶
 896 Ten daies throuth⁷ until the vapour die.

Slay the cantha-
 ride on the whet-
 stone, and De-
 mocritus recom-
 mends to cast ten
 crabs with water
 in an earthen
 pot ten days out
 of doors.

129.

- And herbe or tree to moiste in the licour
 Iche viiith day is suffisaunt, saith he,
 To heel and helpe hem forth in fruite and flour,
 900 But holde aye on it holpon til thou see.
 Pysmires yit yf thou wol make hem flee
 Kest origane ystamped with brymstoone
 Uppon thaire hoole, and oute thay flee anoone.

Or moisten a
 herb or tree with
 it every eight
 days. To kill pis-
 mires cast ori-
 gane and brim-
 stone upon their
 holes,

130.

- 904 The same is doon with cokille shelles brente;
 Eke brymstoon and galbane oute chaseth gnattes,⁸
 Also the fleen⁹ wol sleyn on thi pavyment
 Oildregges ofte yspronge, eke myse and rattes
 908 This dregges mo may sle than dooth thi cattes,
 So it be thicke and poured in a ponne,¹⁰
 The mous by nyghtertale on it wol fonne.

or burnt cockle-
 shells; brimstone
 and galbanum
 destroys gnats;
 oildregs poured
 into a pan will
 slay more rats
 and mice than a
 cat.

¹ bitumen.² sulphur.³ noceat.⁴ ille auctor.⁵ caneros.⁶ cooperta.⁷ subdivo.⁸ culices.⁹ pulices.¹⁰ patina.

131.

Black hellebore, mixed with bread, cheese, or flour, will kill them, as will wild cucumber and colocynth bruised; other remedies against fleas.

- Elebur blak with fatte, or brede, or chese,
 912 Or floure comyxt and offred hem wol slen;
 Cucumber¹ wilde and coloquynt² doo brese;
 The juce will sle the myse as dyvers men
 Have saide; A yit an other crafte sleth fleen:
 916 Watered cucumber seede, or comyn grounde,³
 Lupyne, or psilotre⁴ kest on the grounde.⁵

132.

Apuleius recommends to steep all grains in ox-gall before sowing them, against field-mice, or to stop their holes with affadill.

- And for the feld mous, Apuleius⁶
 Saith goode is alle his greyne in oxes galle
 920 A man to stepe, and sowe hem thenne: eke thus
 With affadille upclose her hooles alle;
 Thai gnawe it oute, but dede downe shal thai falle,
 Right forth withall thai shall it not eschewe,
 924 The moldewarp the Grekes thus pursue:

133.

The Greeks perforate a nut and stuff it with brimstone, chaff, and cedria, and light it, to destroy moles.

- Thai thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so withinne
 With brymston, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
 Then alle her hooles ther the molde is ynne
 928 Save oon, the moste, uppe stopped must thai be.
 The fyred nuttes smolder shall thorowe fle
 This grettest hoole, as wol the wynde him serve,
 And either shall thees talpes voide or sterve.

134.

Oak-ashes will give mice the scab. Burnt hartshorn, or goats-claws, or lilies, or galbanum, will drive away adders and evil spirits (noxious vapours) by the smoke.

- 932 Yit for the mous, kest oken askes soo
 Aboute her hooles in it that thai may trede;
 The scabbe anoon will ryse and hem fordoo.
 For eddres, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede,
 936 To make a smoke and stynke is goode in dede.
 Brent hertshorne, or gootes cleen, or rootes
 Of lilie brente, or galbane all this bote is.

¹ cucumer. ² coloquintida. ³ tritum. ⁴ psilotrum. ⁵ terram. ⁶ ille auctor.

135.

- The Greek saith eke that yf a cloude arise
 940 Of breses¹ smert, men muste in hous hem hide,
 And thai wol voide. A crafte eke thai devyse
 That, breses seyn, men fle to hous and byde
 In hous, and as thai come, awaie thai glide.
 944 Cocumber wilde, or sour lupyne in drestes
 Of oil comyxt wol dryve away thees beestes.²

Greeks say that locusts will leave if men hide themselves from them. Wild cucumber, or lupines mixed with oil-dregs, will drive them away.

136.

- And other sayne that scorpions and thees,³
 Yf sume of hem be brent, wol voide ichone;
 948 And other als seyne, hockes for to lese,⁴
 Kest figtree aske on hem, and, but thai goone,
 Oil dregges and oxe uren iliche anoon
 Let mynge and boile, and when it coled is,
 952 Byrayne aboute uppon thi wortis this.

Or burn some of them. To kill caterpillars, cast on them the ashes of a fig-tree, or pour on the cabbages oil-dregs and ox-urine.

137.

- The greek saith that a best prasocoride
 The garth anoieth muche, and remedie
 Is this for that, a rammes panch athide⁵
 956 Alle lightly soo there as thai multiplie,
 When Phebus chare hath goon aboute it twye,⁶
 There shalt thou fynde hem heped, sle hem there
 A twie or thrie, and thai ne shall the dere.

A ram's paunch covered up where they multiply will kill prascorides (moths) in two days.

138.

- 960 Yit efte for hail a crocodilles hide,
 A see calf skynne, or of a lyonesse
 Bere uppe aboute thi lande on evry side,
 And whenne thou dredest hail or hevynesse
 964 Lete honge it in thi yates or ingress⁷
 Of hous or towne, or thus in thi right hande
 A myres tortous bere aboute thi lande.

The hide of a crocodile, or sea-calf, or lioness, hung on the entrance of a house or town, will prevent hail, or a marsh-tortoise carried about the fields in the right hand.

¹ locustas.² locustas.³ locustas.⁴ perdere.⁵ operire.⁶ post duos dies.⁷ ingressus.

139.

But it must be borne upright, and you must go back as you came, and leave it on its back. This keeps off mischief of clouds.

- But bere it bolt upright, and tourne agayne
 968 Right as thou went, and ley her downe upright,
 And undersette her crooked bakke, that mayne¹
 Her lacke agayne to tourne herself downeright.
 This (is) a crafte of witte, a thyng of myght,
 972 For all the lande that thou haste goon aboute
 For cloudes wick is save, this is noo doute.

140.

Others take the shape of a dark cloud in a mirror, and thus either remove the harm, or double another's terror.

- When other seen derk cloudes over hove,
 The shappe of it thai take in a myrroure,
 976 And outhur thus from hem his harme thai shove,
 Or to sum other doubleth his terroure;
 Amydde a vyne another thyng socoure,
 For every mychief is a see calf hide
 980 Aboute a quyk calf gridde on evry side.

141.

Steep seeds in ground cucumber roots. The skull of an ass or mare will cause fertility.

- Thi seedes with cocumber rootes grounde
 Lete stepe, and save of evry mysse thai are;
 An other thinge that lightly may be founde,
 984 The calvair of an horsed² asse or mare,
 Sette that uppe: that wol make all fecundare
 On every side as ferre as it may se.
 Thus saithe the booke, and thus I trowe it be.

De area.

142.

Let the threshing-floor be near, for convenience of carriage, and against theft. Let the floor be of flint, or hewn stone, or water mixed with earth and trodden flat.

- 988 Thi thresshing floor be not ferre of awaie,
 For beryng and for steling, as the gise is
 Of servauntes; of flynt eke, if thou may,
 This floor thou make, or hewen stoones besides,
 992 Or water myxt with grounde, the thriddie avis is,
 Upshette aboute, and trampled with catell
 Maade playne and dried after, wol do well.

¹ vigour.

² non virginis.

143.

- And nygh it make a place high, plain, and pure,
 996 When nede is therto cave upon thi corne,
 This wol availle, and make it longe endure.
 Then after to thi berne it may be borne.
 Eke, lest thi greyne in shoures sholde be lorne,
 1000 Right hoolsum is to have an hous besyde,
 That for a shoure in that it myght abide.

Make also a place to cave (?) the corn upon before it is taken to the barn. It is also good to have a house for the grain in case of showers.

144.

- But make it high, on everie half perflable,
 Ferre fro thi garth, thyne orchard, and thi vynes;
 1004 For, right as chaf and dounge is profitable
 On rootes, and upbryngeth brede and wynes;
 Right so the same upon the top a pynne is,
 The floures and the buddes wol thai drie,
 1008 And bore hem through, and make hem so to die.

This house to be open on every side, and far from the garden and vineyard: for straw and chaff, which would benefit the roots, would damage the flowers and buds.

De apium castris.

145.

- The Bee-yerd be not ferre, but faire asyde
 Gladsum, secrete, and hoote, alle from the wynde,
 Square, and so bigge into hit that no thef stride.
 1012 Thaire floures in coloures or her kynde
 In bussches, treen, and herbes thai may finde;
 Herbe origane, and tyme, and violette,
 Eke affadille and savery therby sette.

Place for the bee-yard. Plants proper for bees.

146.

- 1016 And curiage, and gladiol the longe,
 Eke amarac, and other fresshed floures,
 Rosmary, yvy, rose, and lily spronge
 In bussches, eke the blossom greet socond is.
 1020 Of evry tree thaire swetnesse in the floure is,
 Ook fold and birche, eke terebynite, and lynde
 But Utree,¹ that is nought, leve it behynde.

Other plants, shrubs, and trees which may be allowed to grow near the hive. The yew to be avoided.

¹ *Vel taxus.*

147.

Tyme, tymbra,
peleton are best;
next is origane;
then rosemary
and savory.
Plant trees on
the north side,
and bushes all
about;

- Of tyme is wex and hony maade swetest,
1024 Of tymbra, peleton; and origon
Is next to that; and after hem is best
Of rosmary, and savery, thenne is noone
So goode as thai, but rustik swete echoon.
1028 Septemtrion sette treen upon his syde,
And bushes aboute under the walle devyde.

148.

and herbs. Let
there be a brook,
or a well, and
place boughs so
that the bees may
drink, but re-
move all bad
smells, and ad-
ders and fowls.

- And after bussches herbes in the playne,
A sobre brook amyde, or elles a welle
1032 With pulles¹ faire, and bowes or it trayne
So langh and rare on hem that bees may dwelle
And drynke ynough, but ferre awaie propelle
Horrend odoure of kychen, bath, gutters;
1036 Eddres to sleyn and foules oute to fere is.

149.

The bee-keeper
must be clean.
Dung and burnt
crabs be kept
away.
Places which
make an echo are
bad, and so is
spurge.

- The keper pure and chaste and with hem ofte,
His hyves havying redy forto take
His swarmes yonge, and sette hem faire on lofte.
1040 The smell of dounge and crabbes brende aslake
Away from hem; and places that wol make
A voice ayein as ofte as men wol calle
Is nought for hem, eke nought is titunalle.²

150.

Lampwort and
other bitter herbs
injurious. Make
the hives of thin
rind, canes, or
willow twigs.
Have no potter's
hives.

- 1044 This thapsia,³ this wermoot, and elebre,
Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde
Of herbe is nought for hem, as hem is lever
Lete make her hyves all of thynner rynde,
1048 It is not angry hoot, nor colde unkynde.
Take ferules eke, or saly twygges take
Ye may, but potters hyves thou forsake.

¹ lacunas.² spurge.³ lampwort.

151.

- Or make an hyve of bordes like a stonde,¹
 1052 For that is goode, or hewe an holowe tree,
 And therof make hem hyves into stonde,
 But iii foote high on stulpes must ther be
 A floor for hem, wel whited thou it se,
 1056 So made that lysardes may not ascende,
 Ne wicked worme this catell forto offende.

Boards in the shape of a cup, or a hollow tree, good for hives. Place them on a stand three feet high. Let the floor be whitened to keep off lizards and worms.

152.

- Thyne hyves heer thou sette a lite asonder,
 Her entre tourne it faire upon the southe;
 1060 No larger than a bee may trede in under.
 Wickettes two or three thou make hem couthe,
 That yf a wicked worme oon holes mouthe
 Besiege or stoppe, an other open be,
 1064 And from the wicked worme thus save thi bee.

Turn the entrance to the south, no larger than a bee. Let there be two or three openings.

153.

- To bey thi been beholde hem riche and fulle,
 Or preve hem by thaire murmure magnitude,
 Or se the swarme and carie hem yf thou wolle
 1068 By myght upon thi bak, hem softe enclude,
 And towarde nyght hir yates thou reclude.
 But bey hem not too ferre oute from thyne eire,
 For chaunge of ayer may putte hem in dispaire.

Directions for buying bees.

154.

- 1072 Thre daies thenne it is to taken hede
 Yf alle the swarme oute atte the yates goo,
 And if thai doo, then it is forto drede
 Lest thai purpoos in haast to ben agoo.
 1076 Yit wene men that they wol not do soo
 Aboute her hoole an heifer² calves³ thoste⁴
 So that thou cleme,⁵ and this litel coste.

If all the swarm go out in three days, there is reason to fear they mean to be off. Prevent this by daubing the dung of a heifer.

¹ cupe.² vituli.³ progeniti.⁴ stercus.⁵ allinas.

De balneis.

155.

The husbandman
will think of his
bath for health
and pleasure.
Let it look to-
ward the south
and south-west.

- It is not strange, if water wol suffice,
1080 An husbonde on his baathe to be bethought;
For therof may plesaunce and helthe aryse.
Towarde the sonne on drie it must be wrought,
Southwest and southe the sonnes¹ ynne be brought,
1084 That alle the day it may be warme and light;
The celles suspensures thus thou dight:

156.

Floor to be two
feet thick, in-
clining gently to-
wards the fur-
nace, on pillars
made of tiles two
feet and a half
high.

- First floore it ii foote thicke, enclynninge softe
The forneis warde, so that the flamme upbende
1088 The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte;
And piles² maade of tiles must ascende
Two foote and half, and two foote wide attende
Hem forto sette, and upon hem thou sprede
1092 A marble floor, or tyle it yit for nede.

157.

An apparatus to
supply the bath
with hot and cold
water, called
Miliarium, made
of lead, with a
brass bottom.
The cells to be
fifteen feet long
and ten broad.

- A myliair of lede, the bothom brasse
Anende the feetes sette it so withoute
The fourneis, and the fire ther undre passe.
1096 A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to spoute,
The celles square oblonge as x in brede,
As for xv in length is oute to sprede.

158.

Greater heat in
a narrow place.
Seats to be form-
ed *ad libitum*.
Light from the
north in summer,
from the south in
winter. Let the
wash from the
bath go through
the garden.

- 1100 For hete in streite is gretter then in large;
But seetes make yfourmed as the list.
The somer celles lightes thou enlarge
Upon the north, but winter celles wist³
1104 From north; the southern light is best, as wist⁴
Is well; and all the wesshe oute of thi bathes
The garden thorowe to go therto no scathe is.

¹ lightes.² pilæ.³ quatis.⁴ *Vel satum* (sic.)

159.

- The chambres in the bathes may be wrought
 1108 As cisterne is, but wol be well the stronger,
 And other waies fele, yf thai besought,
 As clene as it, but thai be yit unstronger.
 Thi winter hous to sette eke studie lenger
 1112 Uppon thi bathe; for lo the groundes made,
 And hete of it thi winter house wol glade.

De malthis calidariis vel frigidariis.

160.

- Convenient it is to knowe, of bathes
 While speche is made, what malthes hoote and colde
 1116 Are able, ther as chynyng clifte or scathe is
 To make it hoole, and water well to holde.
 For bathes hoote ammonyake is tolde
 Right goode with brymstone resolute ypitte¹
 1120 Aboute in evry chynyng, clifte, or slitte.

Chambers in the bath to be stronger than the cisterns. There are other ways, but weaker. Place a winter room over the bath for the comfort of the heat.

Remedies against chinks in baths. A cement, or malthe, of ammoniac with dissolved brimstone good for hot baths.

161.

- Or thus: hardde pitche, and wex, take even weight,
 And herdde² with pix liquide herto eche³
 An halvendele, and grounden shelles dight
 1124 With flour of lyme: al thees comixt wol decche⁴
 Every defaute, and all the woundes leche.
 While wex, hardde, pitch, remysse ammonyake,
 Thees three comixt therfore is goode to take.

Or equal quantities of hard pitch and wax, with tow and liquid pitch one-half, and ground shells mixed with flour of lime. Or wax, tow, and powdered ammoniac.

162.

- Or thus: ammonyak remysse, and figges
 With pix liquide and herdde⁵ sore ygrounde
 To cleme upon right suffisiantly bigg is;
 Or floure of lyme in oil, yf thou confounde
 1132 And helde it in, upheleth it by grounde,⁶
 But kepe it drie awhile, eke boles⁷ bloode
 With oil and floure of lyme admyxt is goode.

Or daub the chink with powdered ammoniac, figs, liquid pitch, and tow ground up together. Or bullock's blood, oil, and flour of lime.

¹ positum.² stuppam.³ appone.⁴ claudere.⁵ stupa.⁶ fundum.⁷ tauri.

163.

Or oyster shells
ground with hard
pitch and figs.
For a cold ce-
ment, ox-blood
with pitch and
cinders, or sifted
ashes and melted
tallow.

- Eke oister shelles drie and alle to grounde¹
1136 With harde pitche and with fygges doth the same;
But malthes colde in other crafte thou founde,
Ox bloode with pitche and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and overflame²
1140 Iche hoole and chene, or siftten askes clene
And sevum molton helde in evry chene.

De pistrino.

164.

If you have
abundance of
water, make it
turn your mill
and spare your
horse and ox for
the plough.

- And yf thi water come in abundance,
As moche as may thi bathes overflowe,
1144 Thi bakhous therwith all thou maist avance,
A water mylle herwith thou maist avowe
To make, in sparing beestes that shal plowe,
As hors and ox, and so with litel care
1148 Shal water cornes grynde and beestes spare.

165.

Tools to be got
ready: great and
little plough, the
mattock, axe,
pickaxe, saw long
and short, knives,
scythes, and
sickles.

- Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument,
Lete se the litel plough, the large also,
The rigges forto enhance, and uppe to hent
1152 Ther as the lande is moist, yit toles moo
The mattok, twyble, picoys, forth to goo,
The sawes longe and shortte, eke knyves crooked
For vyne and bough with sithes, sicles hocked,

166.

Sharp-backed
scythes, little
crooked knives,
hooks, bills, rakes,
crooks, adzes,
pitchforks, and
double-bitted
axes.

- 1156 And croked sithes kene upon the bake,
Showe forth also the cannibe³ knyves lite
In plantes yonge a branch awaie to take,
The hokes that the fern awaie shall bite,
1160 And billes all thees brerers up to smyte,
Set rakes, crookes, adses, and bycornes,
And double bited axes for thees thornes.

¹ tusæ.² alline.³ curvos.

167.

Here must be markyng yrons for oure beestes,
 1164 And toles forto geldde, and clype, and shere;
 Eke lether cotes us to were honest is,
 So thair cuculle aboute oure brolles¹ were,²
 And bootes, cocurs, myttens, mot we were:³
 1168 For husbondes and hunters all this goode is;
 For thai mot walk in breres and in woodes.

Irons to mark,
 geld, clip, and
 shear animals;
 also leathern
 coats with hoods
 to wear over the
 head, boots, leg-
 gings, and mit-
 tens. These last
 are good for hus-
 bandmen, who
 must walk in
 briars and woods.

Palladii primus liber explicit: assit ut unus
 Alpha vocatus et α det mihi Christus homo!

¹ capita.² *Vel* est.³ uti.

JANYVEER.

BOOK THE SECOND.

Ablaqueacion of vines.

1.

Ablaqueacion, or
excodication, i.e.
removing the
earth from the
root of vines, to
be done in Janu-
ary.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion

The vynes axe in places temperate ;

Italiens excodication

4 Hit calle : and it is hem to desolate

Of erthe, and all from every roote abate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,

Thai two dooth all engendre grapes greete.

2.

Now is time to
clean the mea-
dows, and call off
the beasts from
them. Fat and
dry land to be
ploughed up.
Slacken the yoke
at the end of the
furrow to cool the
oxen's neck. Do
not let them draw
by the horn.

8 In places glade and lene, in places drie,

The medes clensed tyme is now to make,

And beestes from nowe forth from hem to crie ;

The feeldes faate and drie, on hem to wake

12 And breke¹ hem up, but at the wendyng² slake

The yoke, thyne oxen neckes forto cole :

But drawing by the horne is noo goode scole.

3.

Let there be no
balk, i.e., land
left unploughed.
Break the clods,
and thrust a rod
frequently
through the fur-
rows trans-
versely, to see if
the ploughman
has done his work.

The balke, that thai calle, unered lande³

16 And overheled, beholde that there be noon ;

The cloddes malled be with mannes hande.

To wite if alle be well, thyself allone

Transversall thourgh the forowes everichone

20 Lette⁴ rush a rodde,⁵ and make hem ofte this went,

And thi ploughmen wol not be negligent.

¹ proscindere.

² versuram.

³ inaratam terram.

⁴ ponas.

⁵ perticam.

4.

- The fenny feeld it is not forto plowe,
 Lest all the yere it after be to tough
 24 To plowe, eke, as men saith, noo thing wol growe
 Thre yere on landes drier then ynough
 And rayne betwet, so turne upp with the plough.
 Demene it in the meene of moist and drie,
 28 Eke sowe it so, and it wol multiplie.

Fenny land not to be ploughed up. Nothing will grow for three yearson land over dry ploughed up after rain. It should be neither too moist nor too dry.

5.

- Atte Janus mones Idus temporate
 Grounde is to sowe in barly galatike,
 viii busshels seede an acre lande is atte ;
 32 But first se that the winter have be like.¹
 Now chiches, sowe in fatte and moist londe, like²
 Thre strike an acre seede, yit ofte it faileth ;
 So weete or heete in flouring it availeth.

At the Ides (*middle*) of January, sow Galatian barley in a temperate soil, eight bushels to an acre, after a mild winter. Chichlings in rich moist land require three strikes to an acre.

6.

- 36 And when this Janus xxv daies
 Is olde, is best thi fitches forto sowe
 Ffor seede but not for fodder, for noo nay is
 That³ snailes rather lette hem forto growe.
 40 vii bushels on an acre londe bestowe
 When all the dewe is off, in houres warme,
 And hele⁴ hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme.

About the 25th of January sow vetches for seed, but not for fodder, seven bushels to an acre, in warm weather, when the dew is off the ground. Cover them at night.

7.

- Ffeyngrek to have of seede is to be sowe
 44 In Ytalie ene in this Janes ende ;
 vii strike upon an acre is to throwe,
 But plowed thynne and smale is to commende.
 Ffor fyngers foure if lower thou descende
 48 Upp may it not: for thi with plowes light
 Sum eree and sowe and rake it with forth right.

Fenegreek to be sown at the end of January, seven strikes to an acre, ploughed in thin and shallow, for if you descend more than four fingers it will not grow.

¹ placida, clemens.² lætantur.³ quin.⁴ opi.

8.

Sow also tares at the end of January, five strikes to an acre.

Weed corn on sunny days without frost. But some say this will uncover and hurt the root.

- Also the tares in this Janes ende
Is goode to sowe in places drie and leene,
52 v strike upon an acre is to spende.
This mone, in sunny daies and serene
Withouten frost, thi cornes, weede hem clene.
Yit wol this werk the roote, as sum men telle,
56 Unhele,¹ or kirve, and colde it after quelle.

9.

When the wheat has four leaves, and barley five, and when pulse and beans are four fingers high, weed them. The lupin requires no weeding.

- When wheet is quaterfoile and barley v,
And puls and beenes fingers foure ascende
Aboven erthe, it is to weede hem blyve;
60 The lupinge is noo wedyng on to spende,
Withouten helpe himself it will defende
From wedes alle; it rootes hath but oon,
And yf me wede it slayne it is anoon.

10.

Beans to be weeded twice. One will yield a strike. Corn not to be weeded when dry, for fear of mildew, but barley may.

- 64 Thi bene yweeded twyes wol availle,
To wol it fructifie in grettest wyse;
Of oon to have a strike is goode travaille;
Myne auctor saithe therto the wol arise.
68 To wede eke cornes drie is noo goode gyse,
Ffor blichenyng after that werk is drede,
Yit barley drie it harmeth not to wede.

11.

Three methods of *pastining*, or preparing land for vines: digging, ploughing, and ditching.

- This moone is goode to make in pastynyng,
72 That may be maade dyvers in wyse thre,
In delvyng alle, or plowing, or dychinge.
Thi lande unclene alle dolven uppe mot be,
Of rootes, fern, and weed, to make it free;
76 But yf thi lande be leys clene of weedes,
With diche or forowe to pastyne it noo drede is.

¹ detegere.

12.

- The forowe is best ille humour oute to wyse
 Elonge eke as the liketh best thi lande,
 80 Two foote and half the brede is to devyse.
 Then yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond,
 Two foote and half ther must unereed stond ;
 But otherwyse if vynes shall be plowed,
 84 Ffeet v or vi of leye is hem alowed.

Two feet and a half to be left between the furrows, if the land is dug by the hand; but if it be ploughed, five or six feet is to be left fallow.

13.

- Two foote and half in brede and three in lenght,
 Yf diches plese, hem make, and three feet deep ;
 With mannes hande to till, or oxen strenght ;
 88 Thyne enterspace in oon maner thou kepe,
 But lest the scions¹ crokedly up creep
 And harmed be whenne yrons depe synke,
 Pare all the diches even plaine the brinke.

Ditches to be two feet and a half broad, and three feet long, and three feet deep. The space between to be uniform, and the edges of the ditches to be cut even.

14.

- 92 The first is goode, two foote and half, or three
 Feet depe to turne up all ; but diligent
 Thou be lest balkes underclosed be.
 The wardeyne with his rodde experient
 96 May be therof thourgh putting every went.
 Eke heep uppe everie roote of ferne and brieres,
 And everie weed, as used everi where is.

Dig to the depth of two feet and a half or three feet, and leave no balks. The foreman should ascertain this by thrusting his rod through every went, i.e., space dug.

15.

- The tables for thi vynes maist thou make
 100 Herafter as the list, or as thi lande
 Wol axe. An acre all hool may thou take,
 Or half an acre well therin may stande,
 Eke of the thridde part it may be fonde,
 104 The fourthe part an acre wol be square :
 In londes mesuring yit craftes are.

The beds for the vines according to pleasure or the nature of the ground, to be an acre, or half, or third, or fourth part. Artifices in land-measuring.

¹ sarmenta.

16.

For a bed of an acre square, measure 180ft. long, as many wide.

- Of pastyning thus mesure every side
 A table square an acre lande to holde,
 108 Ffeet scores nyne¹ in lenght as feele in wyde,
 Let square it so, theroute of may be tolde
 Of squares x feet wyde, who so beholde,
 CCC square² of x and twyes twelve.³
 112 The nomber wol thyne acre⁴ overwhelue.

17.

Whatever the space to be prepared for vines, measure out ten squares of eighteen for an acre.

- This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
 Dissensseth alle decempedes⁵ xviii.
 Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde⁶ (nyne)
 116 Decempedes, therof ther shall be seen
 CCC IIII & III and xvii⁷ (v. cccxxiv).
 As was before ; iche acre oute thou trace
 In this maner of large or litel space.

18.

The proper soil for vineyards is the mean between soft and hard, rich and poor, high and low, wet and dry; neither bitter nor salt.

- 120 Thi vynes soile be not to molsh nor hardde,
 But sumdel molsh, neither to fatte ne leene,⁷
 But so wel fatte ; nor pitche it not downwarde,
 Nor splatte it not to flatte, but sumwhat lene ;⁸
 124 Of drie and weete also kepe it the meene.
 In bitter soil or salt sette I noo vynes ;
 In soiles so corrupt full sory wyne is.

19.

The climate also should be rather warm than cold, and rather dry than wet. Vines fear winds. New soil and woodland is best for vines, the worst place is an old vineyard.

- The meane is best thyne aier to qualifie,
 128 Yit sumdel warme is better thenne to cold.
 Thenne ayer all weete is better sumdel drie,
 But vynes fer⁹ of wynde and stormes cold,
 And erthe and namely woode lande best is hold
 132 For pastyning, and werst is holden there
 As sumtyme olde vyneyerdes were.

¹ centum octoginta.

⁶ xviii.

² decempede.

⁷ exile.

³ xxiv.

⁴ jugerum.

⁵ squares of x foote.

⁸ inclined.

⁹ formidant.

20.

- Yit if thou tille it of necessitee,
 Lette exercise and eree it ofte aforne,
 136 That rootes olde and drosse out clensed be
 And every filthe¹ oute of this feeld be torne,
 So vynes yonge in it ther shall be borne.
 Ragstoon and thinges hardde in colde and hete
 140 Relaxed bereth vyneyerdes grete.

If necessity require an old vineyard to be taken into use again, the things that must be attended to.

21.

- Molsh cley and stany lande, and stering stones
 Commyxt with moold and flynt that erthe is under,
 Of cold and moist conservatour flyntstone is,
 144 The rootes and the sonne it hath asonder,²
 Eke places unto whome from hilles sonder³
 The landes sweete, and valeys that the flood
 Upfilleth,—all that is for vynes good.

Loose clay, stony land, and loose stones mixed with mould, underground flint, and places into which hills descend, and valleys filled with water, are all good for vines.

22.

- 148 Lande argillose, and not cley by it selve,
 Ys commodiouse; and there as wretched greves
 Soure⁴ lande to weete or salt is, never delve,
 And alwey thirsty⁵ drie land in reprove is.
 152 Undounged sleek wol make hem lene, as preve is;
 In reed erthe eke a vyne is harde to take,
 Though afterwarde sumdele therin is wake.

Clayey land, not clay itself, is advantageous; but never dig where there are wretched groves, or sour, wet, or salt land. Thirsty, dry land is also in disrepute; undunged sleek is known to make vines lean; in red earth they do not thrive at first.

23.

- But this lande is full wicked to be wrought,
 156 To hardde in heete, and over softe in weete.
 Now spek of goode lande, levyng that is nought,
 As welny rare attemporanntly mete,⁶
 The mydday sonne eke stande it with to mete
 160 In places cold, and to septemtrioun
 In places hoote enclyne it sumwhat doune.

Red earth very troublesome to work, being too hard in heat and too soft in wet. Good land is somewhat loose, but in the mean. In cold places let it look to the south, in warm places let it incline towards the north.

¹ squalor. ² ab invicem. ³ separantur. ⁴ amara. ⁵ siticulosus. ⁶ mediocris.

In cool (tepid) places let it incline towards the east; but if the east or south wind annoy, turn them (the vineyards) south-west or west. Remove all obstructions of roots, and tread it down to get rid of weeds. Vine-land in the plain to be two-and-a-half feet deep, on a declivity three feet, on a hill four.

Rank land is best two-and-a-half feet deep, a valley two feet. Vines prove best if set immediately after the spade or plough, ere they become firm or tough. So says the Author from his own experience.

Plant lettuces in January or December, to be transplanted in February; or sow in February and transplant in April. They may be planted all through the year in fertile land, rank, and dunged, but they must be cut even, and manured with liquid.

When set, uncover them and manure. They prefer moist,

long (?)nd land. Weeds must be wrung up by the hand, and those that stand thinnest are largest. Or slit the leaves when grown, and press them down with a shell or a clod.

24.

- In places cole¹ enclyne it on the est,
Yf Est or southeryn wyndes nought enaye,
164 And yf thai doo, turne hem southwest or west
Impedimentes rootes oute thou trie,
And tradde it so that wicked herbes die.
Two foote and half the feeld, and three the cleves,
168 And IIII an hille pastyned deepe to cheve is.

25.

- Rong² lande a foote and half, a valey twey
Ffeet deep is atte the best, experte ynough
Am I that vynes preveth best if thai
172 Be sette anoon after the spade or plough,
Ar then the lande be wexen sadde or tough.
That this is goode whether me plowe or delve
Myne auctour saithe he sawe the preef himselve.

26.

- 176 Letuce is to be sette in Janyveer,
Or December, the plantes to revieve
In ffeverer; either in ffeveryere
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
180 Eke sowe hem alle the yere weel wol thai preve
In ronke and dounded fertil lande, but sette
Hem not but even kytte and dounge ywette

27.

- Sette if thai be, lette bare hem, yeve hem dounge;
184 Moist dounded londe and longh hem liketh best.
The weedes with an hande must uppe be wronge,
And thai that thynnest standeth beth gladdest.
Or slitte her leves growen so wel prest,
188 And with a shelle or a hutte³ adoune hem presse,⁴
And thai wol glade and fate under this presse.⁵

¹ tepidis.² uliginosa.³ gleba.⁴ preme.⁵ prelo.

28.

- Thai wol be white, as men suppose, yf ye
 Amonge hem gravel springe, and in the foiles
 192 Gravel be bounde, eke suche her seede may be
 Thai wexeth hardde, and sumtyme on the soile is
 It longe, or on the tyme; eke every foile is
 Maade tender twyes if it be transplaunted.
 196 Now commeth a crafte is worthi to been haunted.

It is thought that sprinkling gravel amongst them makes them white. They are sometimes hard through the fault of the soil or the season, but every leaf is made tender if transplanted.

29.

- In letuce herbes umbigoon wol growe
 But ye must take a bay¹ of gootes dounge,²
 And with a nal as craftely as ye mowe
 200 So make it holowe, and putte in seedes yonge
 Basilicon, radish, and rucul stronge,
 Letuce and cresse. and dounced weel this bay³
 Do sette it in as fyne lande as ye may.

Herbs will grow amongstlettuces, if you hollow a bay of goat's dung with a nail, and put in it young seed: basilicon, radish, rocket, lettuce, and cress, and set this bay well dunded in fine land.

30.

- 204 The raphe is roote, alle other in letuce
 Upgoothe and all on high thai wol devyde
 Yche herbe in his coloure, odour, and juce.
 Here is an heelful thing, a wonder wride;
 208 Yit odir men in other crafte abyde,
 As for the same a letuce uppe thai plucke
 And from his roote ich foile awaie thai crucke.

Rape is a root, the rest grow with the lettuce, and when out of the ground they willeach preserve its own colour, odour, and juice. This is useful and wide-spread, yet others devise differently: they pluck a lettuce and tear away every leaf from the root,

31.

- And pricke her place, and sette in hem thees sedes,
 212 The raphe outake, and lappe it faire in dounge
 And sette it uppe, thai goo iche as her seede is,
 And letuce in thair leves umbiyonge.⁴
 O blessed God! that nature is so stronge.
 216 Letuce of lac derivyed is perchaunce;
 Ffor mylk it hath or yeveth abundaunce.

and prick their place and set these seeds in it, except rape, and lap it in dung, and plant it; each grows according to its seed, and surrounds the lettuce. Wonderful is the power of nature. Lettuce is derived from lac, milk.

¹ bacham. ² caprini stercoris. ³ bacham. ⁴ ambint.

32.

Cresses may be sown anywhere, at any time, in any air; they require no dunging, they like moisture, but can do without it. Treat rocket, colewort, garlic, and ulpie in the same way.

- Now cresses sowe, and sette hem when the list;
Of places, aier, or houer have thai noo doubte.
220 Dounging thai noon desire, and though hem list
Humor, thai axe it not, eke greet and stoute
With letuce up thai goo, and all the route
Of rucul, serve it like this, cool also,
224 Garlic, ulpike, eke sowe hem nowe both two.

33.

Service trees to be sown in January, February, or March, in cold soil; in October or November in a warm, so that their apples may soon ripen in the nursery.

- In Jane, in ffeveryere, and Marche in cold
Erthe, October and November in hote
Erthe, is setting of serves noble holde,
228 So that thair apples riped with foothoote¹
The semynaire be sette in, eke I wote
Myself expert of apples trees have growe
Right faire, and brought uppe fruytes right ynowe.

34.

It is found good to plant them in November in hot land, at the end of March in cold, in February in temperate soil. Hilly, moist land, almost cold, is their choice. Where they grow thick the land must be rich.

- 232 Atte November to plannte hem in hote londe
In thende of March in colde in Janyver is
And ffeveryer in temper lande fonde
Right goode, and hilly moist lande colde welner is
236 Thaire love, and fattest lande her grettest chere is.
Eke ther as serves feirest and thickest
Uppe springe is certayne preef of lande fattest.

35.

The large plants require a deeper trench. They grow more for being shaken by winds. If red hairy worms feed within the pith, take some of them and burn them without hurting the tree, and they will either die or not stay.

- The planntes bigge² a depper delf desireth,
240 And larger space, as wynde may hem to shake,
That greteth hem eke as the caas requireth;
Yf hery wormes reede her festes make
Inwith the pith, unhurt the tree thou take
244 Oute sum of hem, and brenne hem nygh beside,
And either wol thai die or nought abyde.

¹ e vestgio.

² robusti.

36.

- Yf thai nyl bere, a wegge¹ oute of a bronde
 Ywrought dryve in the roote, or sumdel froo
 248 Let diche and fild with asschen let it stonde,
 Eke graffe hem in Aprill is goode to doo
 In white thorne, in hemself, in quynce also,
 In trunke or rynde²: her fruyte eke yf thou wolle
 252 Have kepte, a party hardde thou must hem pulle.

If it will not bear,
 drive a wedge
 wrought out of
 a fire-brand into
 the root, or ditch
 it, or heap up
 ashes round it.
 Graft them in
 April on white-
 thorn, or on
 themselves, or
 quince, on the
 trunk or rind.
 If you wish them
 to keep gather
 them partly hard.

37.

- And whan thai softe hem, putte in puttes lite
 Of erthe, and cley her mouthes, sette hem depe
 Two foote and under sonne as thai delite,
 256 And tradde hem fast above, and lete hem slepe;
 Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,
 And when the list in water hoot revire³
 Thai wol, and taste even as the list desire.

When soft put
 them in small
 earthen pots, clay
 them over, and
 tread them down
 in a hole two foot
 deep. You may
 keep them slit
 and sun-dried,
 and their flavour
 will revive in hot
 water.

38.

- 260 Sum have hem greene ypuld, and stoon and alle
 Thai honge hem uppe in place opake⁴ and drie
 And wyne mellite, as saide is, save hem shall;
 Aysell and wyne eke oute of hem men trie,
 264 As oute of peres but if bookes lie.
 Thyne almannd tree thou sette in Jannyver;
 And yet as goode for that is Feveryere.

Some pull them
 green and hang
 them, stones and
 all, in a dark, dry
 place. They are
 said to make a
 sweet wine, also
 they produce vin-
 egar and wine,
 unless books lie.
 Almonds may be
 set in January or
 February, but

39.

- In October and November thai sette
 268 Hem there as lande is drie as well the seedes
 As scions from the grettest roote ysette;
 But for this tree the semynair in dede is
 To delve a foote and half depe wherin need is
 272 An handfull depe, two feet to sette asonder;
 Eke south and sonne is goode to sette hem under.

in dry places in
 October or No-
 vember set the
 seed or scion from
 the largest root.
 Dig the seed-bed
 a-foot-and-a-half
 deep, set them a
 handbreadth
 deep, two feet
 asunder, towards
 the south.

¹ cuneum.² cortice.³ revirere.⁴ derk.

40.

They love chalky,
hard, dry, soil,
and a hot climate;
as they ripen quickly,
transplant a few
young plants;
leave as many as
your land will
hold. Set only
large new ones,
and remove them
in February.

- The felde^s calcu^lose, eke harde and drie
Thai love, and hattest ayer, forthi¹ thai ripe
276 And floureth with; eke of the yonge oute trie
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem dripe.
Let stand as feel as may thi lande begripe.
Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,
280 And hem is best in Feveryere remewe.

41.

Steep them in
mead a day be-
fore setting, but
water it well.
Some keep them
three nights in
liquid manure;
the fourth night
they are steeped
in mead and set
in the seed-bed.

- A day afore her setting, hem to stepe
In meeth is goode, but watter it wel for this.
Muche hony might hem harme, and sum hem kepe
284 Three nyght in molton² dounge, and doo not mys;
The ~~iiii~~ⁱⁱⁱth nyght in meeth is stepped is;
Thenne is it in the semynair ysowe
Or sette in goode tyme up shall it growe.

42.

Water them every
month three
times in drought;
dig, and weed,
and dung them.
Plant them
twenty, or at
least fifteen feet
apart. In No-
vember cut off
the dry, super-
fluous boughs.

- 288 And watter hem every moon in doughtes thrie,
Eke delve hem alle aboute and weede hem clene,
Dounge eke thi semynair to multiplie
Hem in, but plante hem twenty foote atween,
292 Or at the leest asonder hem xv^{ne}.
In November kytte of the bowes drie,
Superfluent, and thicke, eke utter trie.

43.

If beasts bite
them they will be
bitter. Dig not
round them when
they flower.
They are fair
when fertile, and
when they are
barren drive a
pin of a firebrand
through the root,
or insert a flint-
stone so that the
bark may grow
over it.

- Yf beestes bite hem, bitter wol thai be,
296 But mylge³ hem not in tymes when thai floure,
For therof wol anoone the blossom fle,
Her fertile age is faire, and for the honoure
The bareyne with a firebronde pyn socoure,
300 Dryve in the bored roote, or a flynte stoon
So doo that him the bark may overgoone.

¹ quia.² liquide.³ circumfode.

44.

- In places colde if frottes be to doute,
 As Marcial saith, this is remedie.
 304 Or flouing tyme her rootes bare aboute
 To make, and stooness white accompanye
 With gravell to this roote forto plie;
 And whenne that burgyne oute wel like to preve,
 308 Thees stones and gravel me may remeve.

If there be fear of frosts, Marcial says, make their roots bare before flowering, and apply white stones and gravel to the root, and when they blossom remove the stones or gravel.

45.

- He saith also thaire tender fruite to make
 Or then thai floure, alle bare hem atte the roote,
 Warme wates certayne daies on hem slake,
 312 And bitter yf thai be, this be thaire boote:—
 Three fringers from the stocke the lande remote
 Lete make a cave, evel humor oute to sweete,
 And this wol oute of bitter make hem swete.

He also says, to make them tender, some days before they flower, let them all have warm water poured on their roots; and if they are bitter, make a cave three fingers from the stock, for the evil humours to sweat into.

46.

- 316 Or bored through the stocke, an honyed pynne
 Dryve in, or daube her roote in swyne dounge,
 But whenne thair fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne,
 And that is when thaire huske is drie and clonge;
 320 Withouten care a man may kepe hem longe;
 And yf thaire huske of easily nyl goone,
 Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of anoone.

Or drive a wedge smeared with honney through the stock, or daub the root with swine's dung. Take in the fruit when ripe, *i.e.*, when the husk is dry and sere. If the husk will not come off easily, lay them in chaff.

47.

- Weshe hem in see licoure whenne thai be clene,
 324 Or water salt, and white thai longe endure.
 In December, or Janyveer demeane,
 Or Feveryere in cold londe, a mesure
 To graffe an almont tree whoos graffes pure
 328 Oute of the toppe, eke graffe in stocke or rynde
 In peches, and eke in thaire propere kynde.

Washing them in sea-water or brine makes them white. Graft almonds in December or January, but in cold lands in February, whose grafts take from the top. Graft them in the stock or rind on peaches or other almonds.

Greeks say we may make almonds grow inscribed with letters by taking out the kernel and writing on it, and then closing it in clay and swine's dung, and replacing it. The walnut is planted in January.

They love hills, and cold stony land with moisture; they live also in temperate places. Sow them in the same manner as almonds. In November dry them in the sun. In January and February it saves time to steep them one day before they are put in the ground.

Sow them transversely, one side in the ground to look towards the north. Put a stone on a tile under the root, that it may not go down a mere stalk, but may spread. They are more luxuriant transplanted. Transplant in hot lands at three, in cold at two, years old, Leaving the root uncut, though in other trees we cut it; we must set one plant in ox-dung and ashes therewith to separate the heat of the dung, lest it burn. The ashes will fret the tender plant, or Immensity will bring forth abundance from small conceit.

48.

- This Greekes sayne : almonndes me may make
 With lettres growe, her shelles to disclose
 332 And write upon the cornel hool outetake
 Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
 In cley and swynes dounge and so repose,
 And in thaire fruyte thi lettres wol be clere.
 336 The nutte is to be sette in Janyveer.

49.

- Moist, hilly, cold, and stony lande thai love,
 With humoure eke thai lyve in tempre stedes.
 Eke sette hem so and thenne, as saide above
 340 Of the almonndes is, in November eke nede is
 To sunne and drie hem sumdel, also spede is
 In Janyver and fferyer to steepe
 Hem oon day into lande or then thei crepe.

50.

- 344 Sette hem transverse oon syde intort the grounde,
 But sette thaire tree, to looke on the Aquylone;
 A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
 That it goo nought douneright a stalke alloone
 348 But sprede aboute; eke gladder be ther noone
 Then thai transplanted ofte, at three yere old
 In hoot lande hem transplaunte, at tweyne in cold.

51.

- Thaire roote uncutte, yf other treen me cutte,
 352 Oon plante in oon oxe dounge is doune to sette,
 And askes with, the heete a part to putte
 Of dounge indoon, lest it adure¹ and lette.
 This aske in tender rynde a tree wol frette,
 356 As men beleve, or fruytes densitee
 Fforth brynge on smal conceyve² immensitee.³

¹ brenne.² creature.³ supple Dei.

52.

- In delves¹ deepe is sette thair appetite
 Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.
 360 Eke to noo tree thaire dropping is delite,
 Her brere thorne and her owne kynde it ireth²
 And in thaire age a mylging³ thay desireth,
 Lest thai therein all hoore yberded goo ;
 364 And chanel eke thaire tunicke unto the too.

They like deep holes on account of their size, and their dropping is favourable to no tree, even of their own kind. They require milging (digging) in their old age, lest they become gray-bearded. Make a groove in them from top to bottom.

53.

- The bonfice of sonne and wynde wol harde⁴
 Hem sure ynough that were in way to dede.
 And yf thi nutte is knotty or to harde,
 368 To slitte his rynde evel humours oute to lede,
 The rootes forto croppe eke sum men rede.⁵
 A stake of boxe do thorough this bored roote
 An yren nayle or topton : here is boote.

Sun and wind will harden those that were near dying. If the nut be too hard, slit its rind. Some advise to cut the root, and drive a stake of box through it, or an iron or copper nail.

54.

- 372 And yf thou wilt have nuttes tarentyne,
 Ffor antes⁶ lappe a kyrnel save in wolle,
 And in thi semynary it recline ;
 Eke chaunge a beryng nuttree if thou wolle
 376 Into that kynde, as wete it atte the fulle
 Thrie every moone a yere in lie⁷ allone,
 And tarentyne his nuttes wex ichone.

For Tarentine nuts wrap a kernel in wool against ants, and lay it into the seed-bed. To change a bearing tree into that kind, wet it thrice every month for a whole year in lye.

55.

- And when thaire huske agooth hem thai beth ripe,
 380 Eke so thai must be sette, and hem to kepe
 Lete close hem in a barel or a pipe
 Made of thaire owen tree, or lette hem slepe
 In greet, or chaf, or oynyons yf thai wepe,
 384 Ffor thai thaire bittre soure wol mortifie,
 Or kepe hem in her owen leves drie.

When the husks drop, they are ripe: then set them. Keep them in a barrel made of their own wood, or in sand, or chaff, or onions, if they be sour; or in their own leaves.

¹ scrobibus.² irritat.³ gremii fossuram.⁴ durescere.⁵ consulunt.⁶ formicas.⁷ lixivo.

Martial says that nuts placed green without shells in honey remain green, and a drink made of this liquor will cure the veins and gums. Graft them on plums, or on themselves, or on crabs in January.

- 56.
- And Marcial saithe nuttes shelled greene,
 As greene, in hony putte, aier endure,
 388 And drinke of this licoure wol cure up clene
 The pipes and the gomes, as is sure
 This Marcial expert upon this cure.
 In plomtree, in thayme self, in crabbe tree
 392 At Janyveer ygrafted may thai be.

Now graft tubers on quinces, and sow peach-stones; now almonds and plums will take a peach-graft. It may be grafted also on damsons, and on the vine called *præcoqua*. Now graft cherries, wild peaches, and plums before they produce gum.

- 57.
- Nowe tuberes in quynces may me graffe,
 Nowe sette in peches boon,¹ now alounde tree
 And plomtrees wol conceyve a peches graffe,²
 396 In damacene eke grafted may it be,
 In præcoqua the vyne eke men it se.
 Nowe chiritree to graffe, and peches wilde
 And plumtree eree in gumme it goo with childe.

Columella says this is the time to mark lambs and other beasts, to make sauces of rape, and to keep the *echinus*, or urchin-fish, and lard and bacon in just confection.

- 58.
- 400 And nowe is tyme, as telleth Columelle,
 The lambes, and the beestes more and lesse
 To marke, and rapes make wele to smelle
 In condymment is nowe the tyme expresse.
 404 Echinus, erchon fisshe is, as I gesse;
 This fisshe, and lardde, and fitches salt to kepe
 In just confection now taketh kepe.

In January oil of myrtle-berries is made in this manner: take an ounce of leaves, a pound of oil, and shake an ounce of berries in half a pint of old wine, and make it all boile at once. The wine prevents the leaves from burning away before boiling.

- 59.
- In Janus oil confecte of myrtes bay is
 408 In this maner: an unce of foiles take,
 A pounce of oyle, and x unce of this bay is,
 In half a sexter aged wyne do shake,
 And alle this thing to boile atte ones make.
 412 This wyne is in this werk lest foiles drie
 This boyling wolde eschewe, and brenne or frie.

¹ stoon.

² surculum.

60.

- Now myrtite wyne is made of myrtes bayes,
 Three sexter baies broke in x of wyne
 416 That aged is so steped XIX dayes,
 Wrynge oute the myrte and clense it, put therein
 A scruple of foil and half a scruple of fyn
 Saffron; to this x pounce of hony sweete
 420 And best, this wol be plesaunt drynke and sete.

Myrtle wine is made by breaking three sextarii of berries in ten of old wine. After steeping nineteen days, strain off the myrtle, and put in a scruple of leaves, and half a scruple of fine saffron; add ten pounds of best honey.

61.

- Of laures bay an oil is now confecte:
 Take of the laures bayes feel and greete
 And ripe, in sething water hem dejecte,
 424 So lette hem sething longe tyme swete,
 And after that the swymming oil doo gete
 Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
 And in sum goodly vessel it demene.

To make laurel-oil: take several large, ripe, laurel-berries; throw them into boiling water; after long boiling, collect with a feather the oil swimming on the surface.

62.

- 428 Oil lentiscyne is made in this manere:
 Lentiskes greynes feeble and ripe aslepe
 Thou bryng a day and nyght to heet yfere;
 The honging in a basket lete hem wepe,
 432 But in some honest thyng thaire teres kepe,
 As oil lauryne is lentiscyne of take,
 Whoos vigour hoot water must underslake.

Lentisek (mastick) oil is made by letting several ripe lentisks heat a day and a night; then let them hang and drip into a basket; catch the drippings, and mix with hot water.

63.

- Now hennes legge upon¹ thaire wynter rest;
 436 Nowe forto hatche are hennes obroode;²
 Nowe make is to falle in season best
 Ffor pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
 In olde eke of this moone is this most goode.
 440 This moon and December wer oon in space
 Of houres in myne auctours tyme and place.

Now hens lay and brood. Now is the best time to fall timber, at the end of the month. In the Author's time and place the hours of this month and December were equal.

¹ after.

² incubare.

60.

The length of the
shadow of the
hours of the civil
day on the Ro-
man sun-dial in
January.

The firste houre xxix foote is fixe,
xix^{ne} an other houre, and thries v
444 The thridde houre is, the fourthe is twies vi;
The fite is x, the sixte is ix asblyve,
The vii as v, and viii as iv² upthryve,³
As iii is nyne, as ii is ten,⁴ the forme⁵
448 Thelleve⁶ is with,⁷ let Pallady say for me.

¹ xii.² sc. xii.³ crescere.⁴ sc. xix.⁵ sc. prima hora.⁶ sc. xi.⁷ xxix.

FFEBERYERE.

BOOK THE THIRD.

De pratis servandis et letamine saturandis.

ON MANURING MEADOWS AND PLOUGHING HILLS.

1.

- Atte ffeveryere in places temperate
The medes forto kepe is to begynne,
And fede hem that be lene at poire astate
4 With dung, as Luna gynneth wex and wyne¹
Upon the nyght; eke never gretter wyne²
Is to the graffe; and ley it on the syde
Above, all thourgh that juce of it may glyde.³

In temperate places the meadows are to be kept clear in February; and lean, poor land is to be manured at the rise of the moon.

De proscindendis collibus.

2.

- 8 Atte places warme, in daies lithe and drie,
Ys nowe the hilly landes uppe to eree,
Trymenstre seede in erthe is nowe to strie;⁴
Now wold also thi puls be sownen there
12 As thynne, and resolute, and fatte it were;
And namely drie. And whi? Lest luxurie
And humour excessyve go make it die.

Now is the time to plough up hilly land in warm places, and to sow all three-monthly seed and pulse in thin, loose, rich, dry soil.

3.

- Thay may be sowe until the moone be
16 Atte daies XII; and forto make hem greet
And uppe anoon, comyxt thou must hem se
With drie dounge, and therin lette hem sweet
Till daies foure: as for au acre mete
20 A strike of hem. It shall be so sufficed.
And chiches sowe afore as I devysed.

Let them sweat in dry dung for four days, and sow a strike of them for an acre. Also sow chichlings as before directed.

¹ *Vel lucrari.*

² *Vel commoduum.*

³ slyde.

⁴ *Vel seminare.*

De serendo canabo.

4.

At the end of the month sow hemp, six seeds in a squarefoot. Now land that is destined for *medica*, or clover (of which I will inform you at sowing time) is to be diligently ploughed, harrowed, and cleared of stones.

- Last in this moone eke Hemp is to be sowe
In dounge, fatty, playne, weet, and depe lande;
24 A foote of square in sixe sedes may growe.
Nowe londe, that medycyne is fore yfond,
(Wherof atte sowyng hem to understande
I wol ye doo) ye must it plowe eftesones,
28 Eke diligently clodde¹ it, pyke oute stones.

5.

By the first of March, in soil prepared in garden-fashion, let the flowers spread in ten-foot beds to the length of fifty feet for convenience of weeding and watering. Dress it with dung, and keep it so until April.

- In Marche kalendes in the soile ydight
In gardyn wyse is floures forth to sprede
X foote, and stretche hem L feet forth right,
32 Ffrom either syde all easely to weede,
And watter it as ofte as it is nede.
This land thus sette, old dounge is it² to serve
And greythed thus till Aprill to reserve.

De heruo, de curandis vitibus et arboribus.

6.

Tares sown in March might make beasts mad. Brine cast upon the roots will not injure vines, as some suppose, but make them fruitful.

- 36 Yit in this moone is forto sowe tares
And not in March, lest thay ennoie thi beestes,
Thi oxen might be woode therof as hares.
Now olde bryne atte tree and vyne a feest is,
40 Uppon thaire root as ofte as eree it kest is.
Sum men suppose bryne hem sholde appeire,
But it wol make her fruytes feel and feir.

7.

Cast olive-dregs amongst the trees, especially olives, in cold days, ere the heat arrives. Sow Galatian barley about the first of March in cold land, and it will grow white and firm.

- Oyl dregges fresshe is profitable holde
44 To kest amonge, and rathest in olyve;
But this a man must doo in dayes colde,
Or thenne the fervour hoots on hem aryve.
Now barly Galatyk is forto thryve,
48 Abouten Marche kalendes yf me sowe
It in cold londe, white and sadde wol it growe.

¹ *Vel occa.*² *Vel with.*

8.

- This moone eke alle the soiles pastynate
 With vynes wolde be fillde, whoose goode nature
 52 No lande nor ayer forsaketh, so thaire state
 Be shaped in convenient mesure.
 The vyne in playne is sette that may endure
 Eke myst and frost, but sette in hilles hie
 56 That wyndes may endure and dayes drie.

Any soil properly prepared may in this month receive vines. Plant the vine in the plain that may endure mist and frost, on hills that which may endure winds and drought.

9.

- Sette in the fertil feeld smale and fecounde,
 The sadde and beryng vynes in the lene,¹
 The bowy² bigge in densed erthe abounde,
 60 And sonnest ripe in cloudy cold demeene,
 Or hardde graped stormes to sustene;
 The moist in hoote, the tough in wyndy londe,
 And vyne it drie, in rayne it may not stonde.

Set in rich soil the small and fruitful; in poor land the firm and bearing; the branching in dense earth; the early-ripening in cold, misty ground, or those which have hard pips. Plant the moist in hot land, the tough in windy, and in dry those which cannot stand the rain.

10.

- 64 And shortte to sai,—se the profession
 Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve
 As counter it by goode discrecion.
 In lande plesaunt and serenous thai cheve,
 68 In every kynde as easy is to preve.
 The vynes' kyndes is not forto telle:
 To nomber hem therefore y nyl not dwelle.

In short, note the character of every vine, and encounter its defects by good discretion. It is easy to prove that they prosper in an appropriate and serene soil. I will not attempt to number them.

11.

- But knowe is this that grapes faire and greet
 72 Pypyned hardde and drie it is to take
 Unto the borde; and tender grapes weete
 That savour best and sonnest wolde asslake
 And dwyne away, of hem thi wynes make.
 76 The place chaungeth kynde of sum vynes.
 Vyne Amynee hath ever fairest wynes.

Fair, large grapes, with hard, dry pips, are best for the table; but tender, succulent grapes of good flavour, and that soonest fade, are best to make wine. Vines are changed by site. A minæan make best wine.

¹ sc. lande.

² frondosas.

They are always good, but endure heat better than cold; and after being in fat land, they will not hold on in lean without dung. There are two kinds—greater and less. The lesser decays sooner, and has cleansmall knots, and little grains. When alone it requires a moderate soil; when trained to a tree it requires a rich one.

It despises wind and rain; but the greater sort is often killed in blossoming.

Apianian vines are also excellent. It is sufficient to mention these. A knowing man adopts things proved, and will see that the land to which vines are transplanted does not differ too much from the original soil.

So they will preserve their merits. And always change from poor land to rich, not the contrary. Take scions from the middle, not too high nor too low.

Take them at the fifth or sixth knot from the old wood; so they will not degenerate. Take them from a vine of decided fertility.

12.

- Thai change not, but better hooten then colde
 Thai may abyde; and after fatte, in leene,
 80 But doungeing helpe hem well, thai nyl uot holde.
 Two kyndes are of hem, a more and meene.¹
 This meene effloureth sone, and knotteth clene
 And smale, eke greyneth lite; in meene londe
 84 Allone, and with a tree fatte must it stonde.

13.

- This smaller vyne eke hateth wynde and rayne;
 The grettest of this Vynes Amynee
 In blossomyng or flowryng ofte is slayne.
 88 Vyne Apianes profitable be.
 Suffice it forto name up thees three.
 A witty man taketh preued thinge, and channge
 He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.

14.

- 92 Suche erthe as thai come oute of sette hem too,
 And in thaire merites thai wol abyde.
 And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wolt doo,
 From leene land to fatte thou must hem gide.
 96 From fatte to leene is nought; lette that crafte slyde.
 Scions to sette oute of the myddel trie,
 And neither of to lowe nor of to hie.

15.

- Take hem that gemmes² v or vi ascende
 100 Ffro the elder brannche; and yf thou take hem soo,
 Withouten channge hemself thai wol extende;
 A vyne abundant eke thou take hem froo,
 And take not hem that bere a grape or two,
 104 But hem that kneeleth down for ubertee.
 Oon bough may better thenne an other be.

¹ sc. minor.

² sc. knottes.

16.

- And this a signe is of fertilitee :
 In places hardde yf fruytes multiplie,
 108 Iche bough eke from roote uptrailed be
 With fruyte; and thoo lete marke and signifie
 Atte setting tyme oute forto trie.
 But see that ther be noon olde upon the ende,
 112 Ffor it wol roote, and alle corrupte and shende.

It is a sign of fertility when fruit multiplies out of hard soil, and each bough rises from the root with fruit. Try to signify this by marks at the time of planting. But see that none of the old wood be left upon the cutting, for it would rot and injure all.

17.

- The squorges¹ hie and graffes from the folde,
 Though thai wol growe, and scions pampinary²
 With fruyte, for fruytfull lete hem not be told,
 116 Ffor thai from fruyte to barynesse wol vary
 Whenne thai be sette, and then hem wol thou wary.
 But writhe not the hede of the sarment,
 Whenne it is sette, nor doo it noo turment.

Fold from thee (*i.e.* reject) the top shoots and grafts, and let not leafy scions be considered fruitful; for they will degenerate, and you will curse them. Do not bend the head of a cutting.

18.

- 120 And vynes wolde be sette in plesaunt dayes
 And warme, unbrenned in sonnes or wynde
 As cutte and sette; or if thai have delaies,
 So save hem moist that thai may kepe her kynde.
 124 While spryngyng tyme endureth have in mynde
 In places colde and moist and fatte by wette
 With shoures often vynes forto sette.

Plant vines on fine warm days, before they are burned by sun or wind. If there be delay in planting them keep them moist. During spring bear in mind to plant vines in cold, moist, rich places.

19.

- The scions shall be sette a cubit longe;
 128 And there as lande is fatte doo sette hem wide.
 And thicke and leene lands so that amonge
 Hem in thi pastinated lande devyde
 Three foote of open lande on everie syde;
 132 So shall thou in acre tabul mette
 MMM and LX scions sette.

The scions to be a cubit in length. Where the soil is fat set them wide apart. In lean land leave an open space of three feet on every side. So in a bed which measures an acre you will plant 3060 scions.

¹ flagilla.² foliosi.

20.

If they be planted two-feet-and-a-half asunder, 5006—24 cuttings will fill up an acre. And whether you plough or dig your land, extend a line over and along the space reserved, and put a stick where each vine is to be.

- Two foote and halfe if thai be sette atwynne,
 V^M 6 save twyes twelve
 136 Sarmentes wol fille up the lande withinne
 An acre table tilled by it selve:
 And wethir thou thi landes eree or delve,
 Overward and afterlonge extende a lyne,
 140 And putte a sticke in place of every vyne.

21.

Then lay down the scions and insert one in the place of every stick. If all the vines were of one sort, a bad year might destroy all. So take care to have four or five good vines, each sort by itself.

- Then kest adoune the scions here and there,
 And ympe in oon in every stickes place.
 Oon maner vyne yf alle thi landes bere,
 144 A wicked yere myght come and alle difface;
 So dyvers vynes sette in divers space,
 And vynes goode of iv or v have mynde,
 And severed by hemself sette everie kynde.

22.

Graft old vines bed by bed. Thus the early ripe grapes may yield us their fruit easily in the bed, and thus there will be better wine and business, as experienced tillers know.

- 148 Thi vynes olde eke graffe hem table mele;¹
 It wol be faire, it wol be profitable,
 Thus easely thaire fruytes may me dele
 The rathest riping grapes in thaire table,
 152 That other may come after as thai able;
 Thus better wyne and besinesse
 Shall be as knoweth tilliers expresse.

23.

This is the rule where land is dug or ploughed, and not where it is trenched. There let cuttings stand in the four corners, and if the land be lean, Columella says, gladden it with rich earth from elsewhere.

- But this in pastynyng and ereed londe
 156 Is rewle, and not there as be delves made.
 Sarmentes there in angles IIII stonde,
 And, as saith Columelle, it is to glade
 Hem, if the londe be leene in every slade,
 160 With fatte erthe, yf me fetehe it elleswhere
 Ffro places ferre or nygh, and brynge it there.

¹ tabillatim.

24.

- Wyndraf¹ is goode also comixt with dounge,
 But yf thou sette a plant or a slevyng,
 164 Put in a litel moisty molde amonge,
 But doo noo cley therto for anything.
 Two gemmes² upon erthe eke forto springe
 To leve(s) is goode; the sonner wol thai take.
 168 Nowe cometh a crafte arbustes³ forto make.

De arbustis, vitibus et plantis arborum vitiferarum.

25.

- That yf the list to have a grove of vynes,
 Lete plantes in the seminarie sette,
 But trie hem oute of it that gentil vine is.
 172 And whenne thai roote and wexe a litel grete,
 To stande aboute her tree lete hem be sette.
 The semynair is even dolven londe
 Two foote and half deepe planntes in to stande.

26.

- 176 In that thi scions or thi planntes may
 Be sette a little asonder, gemmes⁴ three
 Of scions under moolde is sette alway.
 And yeres two whenne that thai rooted be,
 180 Translate hem be thai scions, be thai tree.
 The scabby braunches and the wexed rootes
 To cut away for dyvers harmes boote is.

27.

- Two scions in oon dicke⁵ it is to sette
 184 That neither oth'r touch a sounder soo
 Thaire growing forto encumb'r or to lette,
 But faire up by the sydes lette hem goo.
 The first yere fille it not, as saith Mago,⁶
 188 But fille it full uppe at the yer(d)es end;
 The depper wol the roote of hem descende.

Grape-skins may be mixed with the dung. Put a little damp mould with a set or cutting, but no clay. It is good to leave two buds to sprout. Now we speak of groves.

If you wish to have a grove of vines, set plants in a seed-bed, but choose them from a generous vine, and when they have grown a little, let them be planted out so as to stand near the tree which is to support them. The seed-bed is land dug evenly to the depth of 2½ feet.

In it place your scions or plants with a small space between. The scions should have three buds under ground. Transplant scions and trees two years after striking root. It is beneficial against divers harms to cut away scabby branches and enlarged roots.

In one trench place two scions so that they do not touch each other, but let them be close to the sides of the trench. Mago advises not to fill it up the first year, but fill it up at the year's end.

¹ vinacea. ² knottes. ³ arbusta. ⁴ yointes. ⁵ Sc. delve. ⁶ ille auctor.

28.

But this is convenient in hot land, not in cold. There moisture will rot the plants: and there I advise to cover the roots. Choose for planting the ash, poplar and elm.

- But this is in hoote lande convenient
 And not in colde, thair moist wol purifie; (putrify)
 192 The rootes hele hem there is myn entente.
 And planntes forto sette also thou trie.
 Asshe, popler, elm, thoo three wol multiplie,
 As semeth me, in every maid lande.
 196 Yit Columelle is so not understande.

29.

Their plants should be set in this month near your vine, and in corn-land an elm should be 40 feet away from another. But in poor land plant them 20 feet apart.

- Her plantes in this moone it is to sette
 Not ferre thy vyne, and in thi felde for corne
 If thai be sette, a xl foote of mette
 200 Iche elme away from oth'r must be borne.
 So may thou sowe, and not thi seede be lorne,
 In landes fatte; and yf thi lande be leene,
 Thenne sette hem not but xx^{ti} foote atwene.

30.

A scion should be six feet from its tree, lest the tree grow and oppress it. It should be kept from beasts by a ditch. The vine must be fastened to a tree. A better plan is to make a skep (or basket) a foot wide, or somewhat less.

- 204 A scion sette it vi feet from the tree,
 Lest that the tree encrece, and it oppresse,
 From beestes kept with dichyng must it be;
 The vyne eke to the tree with bondes dresse.
 208 A bettir crafte is for this besinesse
 Lette make a skeppe of twygge a foote in brede,
 And sumdel lesse alle though it be, noo drede.

31.

Bring this near the tree to which vines are tied; make a hole in the bottom, that a scion may be trained through it; fasten this skep to the tree, and fill it with quick mould, and wrap the scion in it.

- This bring unto the tree with vynes spreadde,
 212 And thorowe the bothom therof make a gappe,
 That thorowe that gappe a scion may be ledde.
 This (s)keppe unto the tree thou bynde and happe,
 And fille it with quyk moolde, and therin wrappe
 216 This scion in the skeppe a lite ywounde¹
 Or writhed in this litel skeppe grounde.

¹ *Vel* intortum.

32.

- Within a yer weel rooted wol it be
 In with this skeppe, under whoos bothom sholde
 220 Hit be so kytte and borne unto the tree
 Ther it shal growe, and set it faire in moolde,
 The skeppe and all,—so wol it take and holde,
 Withouten doute, as fele as er the list.
 224 Doo serve hem thus, and in thaire growyng triste.

Within a year it will be rooted within the skep, from under which it should be cut and taken to the tree where it is to grow. Setskep and all in the ground, and doubtless it will take, and bear as many vines as you like.

De vineis provincialibus.

33.

- Provyncial of is dyvers kynde of vynys :
 The best is like a bosshe ythied breefe.
 Till it be stronge, susteigned first this vyne is,
 228 And stronge allone it stonte in his bonechief,
 Next it beth borne up vynes best of preef,
 Upbounde, orbicular, and turnede rounde,
 And last is it that streght lithe on the grounde.

Provincial vines are of divers kinds. The best is where the vine is like a bush with a short thigh. This vine is supported till it be strong, and when strong it stands alone. Next are vines tied up on canes and circular. Last are those that lie on the ground.

De putandis vineis communibus et humilibus.

34.

- 232 In landes temperate and sumdel cold
 Good tyme is nowe the vynes kitte to be.
 And there thai multiplie manyfold,
 Thoo vynes that Septentrion dothe se
 236 To kutte in springing tyme ains the ;
 That oth(e)r part that loketh on the sonne
 To cutte in hervest newe is not begonne.

In temperate and cold lands it is now time to prune vines. But where there are several, cut in spring those that look towards the north; in autumn those that look southward.

35.

- And strength allway the theigh in the kytting.
 240 Two hardness in oon vyne is not to make.
 The crooked, febul, fatte, and mys growing,
 And eke the greyne branche away thou take.
 The lower branche in goodly place awake.
 244 Let suffre that a gemme or two extende,
 The vynes to repaire or forto amende.

Always strengthen the thigh. Keep not two arms (*duramenta*) in one vine. Take out crooked, feeble, fat, misshapen, green branches. Allow the lower branch, growing in a good soil, to extend a bud or two to repair the vine.

36.

In mild places they may be high; on lean lands, or hot, steep, stormy places, low. In rich soils there is no need of more than two branches to each arm. It is profitable to judge a vine's strength, — what will make it stand or fall.

- In easy places hier may thai traile,
 In lene, or hoote, declyne, or stormy stedys
 248 Lete hem be lowe; also this wol advaile.
 In place fatte of iche an arm no nede is
 Of branche moo than two. Also it spede is
 To deme upon the bygnesse of the vyne,
 252 As what wol make it stande, and what declyne.

37.

It is enough for the high and fruitful vine to spread into eight branches. Let nothing grow about its thigh, unless the vineyard require to be restored. If the stock be hollow, cut off the dead wood. Oil-dregs will heal the wound effectually.

- The vyne hie and of fecunditee
 In brannches viii ynough is to dilate,
 Aboute his thegh¹ lette noo thing growing be,
 256 But yf it axe to be revocate,
 And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
 Purge of the dede, oildregges on the wounde
 With erthe ydoon wol hele it uppe by grounde.

38.

Take away the torn and hanging bark, and there will be fewer dregs in the wine. Take away the moss also, and if you have to cut the hard wood, let the wound lean downward obliquely and be round. Cut off dry, scabby, and old claws (roots).

- 260 And take awaie the torne and honging rynde,
 The dregges wol the fewer be by grounde,
 The mosse awaie doo that where ye fynde,
 And in the harde if that thou make a wounde,
 264 Adounewarde sumdel lenyng must it rounde,
 The clawes drie and scabbed olde busely
 Kytte all away, and kepe up that is wely.

39.

Vines four feet high may have four arms: a lean one may have one branch on each arm, a fat one two. But if you train them all on one side, they will die like a thing struck by lightning. Do away, therefore, with that feeble husbandry.

- And if thi vynes footes iv ascende,
 268 Thenne armes iv is goode forth forto streyne,
 Yf it be lene in iche an arme extende,
 A branche, if it be fatte, extend up tweyne.
 But alle oute of oon syde if thou hem treyne,
 272 As thing with leyt² forsmitten, wol thai die,
 For thi doo way that feble husbondrie.

¹ *Vel* crus.

² *fulgure*.

40.

- Upon the harde, or on the toppe ne leve¹
 Thi scions. Whi? for that is to feconde.
 276 The toppe with litel fruyt wol all for leve.²
 Amyddes wol the best scions be founde.
 A lite above his gemme eke make the wounde,
 And turne it from the gemme in caas it wepe;
 280 The turnyng may the teres under drepe.

De putacione arbusti.

41.

- The vyne ysette into the tree to growe,
 His first matier at the thridde or secounde,
 Gemme is to cutte, and everie yere alowe
 284 It up to encrece, and wyne forto abounde,
 Yf thou wolt have on bowes hem fecounde.
 But fewer forto have and gretter wyne
 Into thi trees toppe lede uppe thi vyne.

42.

- 288 In bigger bowes fele, and fainter fewe
 Brannches doo traile, and cutte hem bei this reason:
 To that the grapes were uppon by rewe
 The forme yere, now cutte hem this season.
 292 The rainal from the fressher bough to lesen
 Ys goode, and everie yere hem forto unbinde
 Is comforte and refreッシング to thaire kynde.

43.

- And make the tree that euerie bough extende
 296 By oth'r forth as lyne leide be lyne.
 An elm in fatte lande viii feet may ascende,
 In lene lande atte vii him declyne.
 In dewy, clowdy lande thi tree for vyne
 300 Kytte it that est and west his bowes ronne.
 The vyne sides bete uppon the sonne.

Do not leave the scions on the hard wood or on the top; for that will furnish the top with little fruit, or cover all with leaves. Scions are best in the middle. Make the wound a little above the bud, and turn it away from the bud, that the tears may drip under it.

Prune the new wood at the first or second bud. But to have fewer but larger grapes, lead up the vine to the tree's top.

The branches that bore the former year ought to be cut the succeeding season. It refreshes the vines to unbind them every year.

Let not one bough be led in the line of another. An elm may be eight feet in rich land, seven in poor. In damp land let the branches of the tree for vines be trained east and west, and the sides of the vine be towards the sun.

¹ *Vel dimittas.*² *Vel pampinare.*

Let not the vine
grow too thick.
If one tree fail
rear up another.
On hilly ground
make them low;
in plain and rank
land they may be
higher. Let there
be no hardshreds.

- 44.
- To thicke uppon the tree doo not the vyne,
And yf oon faille, up reree an oth'r tree;
304 And make hem lough in cleves that declyne,
In plaine or ronke lande hier may thai be,
But bondes harde in vyne is not to se.
Do bondes softe and esy forto were
308 Theron, lest bondes harde it kerbe or tere.

De putacione provincialium vitium.

To vines dight
in provincial
fashion, which
stand up like a
bush, leave four
arms, and as
many shoots as
possible. Cut in
the ordinary form
those which are
borne on canes in
a circle. Leave
two buds the first
year on vines
which lie straight
(unsupported) on
the ground.

- 45.
- A dight vyne in provinciale manere,
That like a bosshe upstonte, IIII armes make,
And brannches leve on hem as thai may bere.
312 The vyne orbiculer with canne or stake
Upborne, in commune fourme her cuttyng take.
The streght vyne on the grounde gemmes twoo
The frist yere leef, and after mo and moo.

De novellæ putacione.

Columella would
have a young vine
after the first year
formed to one
wood; and not,
according to
others, cut down
at the end of the
second year, so
that it either dies
or becomes leafy.
Better leave a
bud or two, es-
pecially in large
vines.

- 46.
- 316 A novel vyne, as telleth Columelle,
After the formest yere to oon matiere
(The) fourme is goode, and not as other telle,
The seconnde yer to kytte of alle yfere,
320 That thai or dede, or pampinary, were:
But better is to lette a gemme or twoo.
In bigger vynes rather this is do.

Support them
with canes or
stakes, and after
three years give
them strong
wood. At four
years, in strong
land, they take
three woods. The
loppings, and
briars and roots
and all impedi-
ments, should be
taken immedi-
ately out of the
way of the digger.

- 47.
- Ffirst helpe hem uppe with canne and litel stakes,
324 And yeve hem streng yeres after three.
At yeres IIII uppe IIII matiers takes
On hem, alle ronk yf that the landes be.
The brannches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree,
328 And brere, and roote, and alle impediment
In haast is from the delver to been hent.

De propaginibus.

48.

- Nowe husbondrie his olde vynes plecheth.¹
 The long endured, olde, for freeten vyne
 332 Is not to helpe, as Columelle techeth,
 To delve it under alle, but to reclyne
 It like abowe, and under lande it myne.
 Ffor, as he saithe, the cors I delve in grounde,
 336 The rootes wol abounde and alle confounde.

49.

- He saithe also that after yeres tweyne
 This bowes into brannches wol abounde.
 But tiliers upon this thing compleyne :
 340 That if me cutte hem after the secounde
 Wynter, thai wol be seke and in the grounde
 Her rootes faile, and sodainly thai die.
 Ffor graffyng now cometh crafty husbondrie.

De insitionibus.

50.

- 344 As in this moone in places warm and glade
 Thi graffing goode it is to solemnyse,
 Three maner graffynges may be made,
 An tweyne of hem is now to do the gyse,
 348 In somer doon the thridde hath his devyse,
 Oon in the stok, oon graffeth under rynde;
 Emplastering an other dothe in kynde.

51.

- Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree,
 352 There cicatrice is noon but plaine and clene.
 So sawe it that the bark unbreded be,
 And smothe it after with thi knyves kene.
 A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene
 356 The bark and tree welnygh iii fingers depe
 Avisily, the rynde unhurte to kepe.

¹ propagat.

Now vines are to be propagated. Old, hard, worn out vines are not benefitted, says Columella, by digging them all in, but by bending them like a bow, and burying the ends in the ground : for, he says, if the stock be dug in, there will be too many roots.

These bows, he says, in two years will grow into branches. But tillers complain that if they be cut down after the second winter they will besickly and their roots will die.

There are three modes of grafting, two of which are to be done now ; the third in summer. Some graft on the stock, some under the bark, others by plastering,

Graft under the bark where there is no scar or mark, saw it without bruising the bark, and smooth it with a sharp knife, put a wedge of bone or iron between the bark and the tree three fingers deep, with care, to keep the bark unhurt.

Take out the wedge and slip in the graft, one half being cut, and the pith and the bark being whole on the other half, and it is its nature to rise over the head of the tree two hand-breadths.

52.

- Oute with this wegge, in with a graffe anoon,
 That oon half cutte, the pith hool and the rynde
 360 Upon that other half, and uppe to goon
 Ouer the hede two handbrede is his kynde.
 With rissches and with stren me must hem bynde,
 And III or IIII, as wol thi stok suffice,
 364 Asondered fyngers IIII is to devyse.

Let the graff be a handbreadth above the clay and moss. Others bind it tight and sharpen it.

53.

- Do clay uppon, and mose it alle aboute,
 And bynde it to so that the graffe stonde
 An handbrede up the messe and clay withoute.
 368 And other bynde it straitly with sum bonnde,
 And in the cloven hedes forto stonde,
 Thai graffes doon on either side & shave
 Sharppe as a wegge, her pith so that thai save.

54.

There must be a wedge, which, pulled out, the earth will ching (qy. *cling*) to the graft.

- 372 A wegge in it there must be put aforne,
 That, it, puld oute, the tree theron may chinge.
 This either crafte for springing tyme is borne,
 And worcheth while the moone is in springinge,
 376 Whenne graffes gynneth swelle in burgynyng.
 Ffertil and frisshe eke knotty sprongen newe
 Thi graffes be, so that estwarde thai grewe.

55.

A graft to be as large as the little finger, with several buds, cut from a young tree near the ground.

- The graffes be thi litel finger g(r)ette,
 380 And forked as with forkes oon or two
 With gemmes fele aboute on hem ysette.
 The yonger tree the better wol it doo.
 But nygh the grounde it must be cutte, and so
 384 Sette in the graffe atwixe his tree and rinde,
 And as is taught afore, is it to bynde.

56.

- Ane other take a graffe of that greetnesse
 As is the stocke, that thai wol frist devyde.
 388 This graffe unto that wol thai shappe and dresse
 That bark with bark acorde on either side.
 They cley and bynde it wel, but forto abyde
 And growe it helpeth wel to doo goode lande
 392 The stock aboute, until the graffe upstande.

Others make the bark of the graft correspond with the bark of the tree.

57.

- A diligent husbonde enformed me,
 That doutlesse every graffyng wol comprende.
 Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be
 396 Put in the plagis there thai shall descende,
 He saide her either sappe wol condescende
 Unto that mene, and glewe hemself yfere
 In mariage ymixt as though thai were.

A skilful husbandman told me every graft would take if untempered lime were put in the wound.

58.

- 400 Of emplastryng is after in his moone.
 Eke Columelle hath told an other crafte
 To graffe; unto the pith it is to doone,
 A tree to bore and se nothing be left
 404 Inwith this bore, and thenne a graffes shafte
 Of vyne or tree with gemmes oon or two
 By even mete unto that bore ydoo.

Of plaistering it will be spoken afterwards in the proper month. Columella has another method.

59.

- With clay and mosse it cloos advysely.
 408 Thus in an elm a man may graffe a vyne.
 A Spaniard taught me wonder gisily
 To graffe, and bade me thereon not divyne.
 In peches it was preved tymes ix^{ne},
 412 As forto take an arme greet withi bough
 Two cubette longe or more and sadde ynough.

A Spaniard taught me a strange mode, which, he said, I might be sure of, as he had tried it often. Taking a branch of willow,

60.

he said, I must bore it in the middle, and cut a peach plant where it grew, and put the two ends of it into the bore, and clay and moss, and bind it.

- He saide amyddes thorowe I must it bore,¹
 And ther it growed croppe a plante of peche,
 416 And there uppon let slippe adowne that bore²
 That either hede into the lande forth reche.
 Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men pleche,
 And cleme it, mose it, bynde it softe aboute.
 420 *Quod* he thus wol it growe it is noo doute.

61.

After a year the two will unite, and fruit without stones will grow on it. The willow loves moisture and to make other trees fruitful.

- A yere agoone, thai two wol joine as oon.
 Thenne cutte away the roote under the bowe,
 And ley goode erthe on everie side, and on
 424 Withouten bones fruyt theron wol growe.
 In places moist and ronke is moost to trowe
 Upon this crafte: for withi loveth wete,
 And children on an oth'r tree to gete.

62.

Olive yards to be made this month in temperate places.

- 428 This moone in places temperate olyve
 In pastyne, or in tables brinkes sette,
 Or in thaire groundes, beth to growe and thrive.
 And oute of thi pastyne if thai be fette,
 432 The hed and everie bough or smal or grette
 Kitte of; a cubit and an handful longe
 Thai must be sette if they shal have noo wronge.

63.

Cut off every dry part and cover the heads with clay or moss, and bind them. Let the same side turn towards the south as did before.

- Shouve a stake afore, and in doo kest
 436 Sum barly seede, and kitte of everie drie,
 Her hedes and mose, and bind hem fest.
 The same side uppon the south to wrie,
 As dede before, is holden husbondrie.
 440 Let sette hem feete a sonder thries v,³
 Or twies x,⁴ as best is hem to thrive.

¹ penetrare.² foramen.³ xv.⁴ xx.

64.

- Plucke uppe iche weede aboute, at everie reyne
 Do delve up smal the moolde of every roote,
 444 Let mynge it wel, and putte it on ayeine,
 And more a litel herre upon it wrote.
 But in his place if thou wolt have him soote,
 Lande, mixt with cley, or sondly cley, fatte sonde,
 448 Lande thicke and quicke, is goode in hem to stonde.

Whenever it rains dig up the mould at the roots. Mix it well, and put it on again, and heap it a little higher.

65.

- The potter's clay, the wlonk,¹ or sondy lene,
 And naked cley nys nought; for, though it take,
 It wol not cleve; eke there as ook hath bene
 452 Or crabtree, the olyves it forsake.
 The rootes wol thaire oile or slen or slake.
 Northwarde of fervent grounde, southward of colde,
 And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.

Potter's clay, and marshy or sandy soil is useless, and where oak or crab trees have been. Olives prefer ground between north and south.

66.

- Her baies names:—oon is Pausia,
 An other Orchas, then is Radius,
 Licinia, Sergy, Comminia,
 And many moo calde oth'r way then thus,
 460 Whoos names shal unwritten be for us.
 Oil Pausia, while it is greene, is best,
 But sone in age it is corrupt and lest.

Pausia, Orchis, Radius. Sergia, Comminia, etc., names of olive berries.

67.

- Licinia her oil is best atte alle,
 464 But Sergia hath moost in quanitee.
 Suffice of hem to saie in general,
 The grettest for the borde preserved be,
 The smallest for thine oil ykepte thou se.
 468 There corne is, sette hem xv foote atwene,
 And xxv there as lande is lene.

Let the larger berries be kept for table, the smaller for oil.

¹ uliginosa.

68.

Place them
W.S.W. in
trenches dug 3ft.
deep. If there
are no beasts, let
the plants scarce
appear above
ground, but let
them be higher
where beasts are.

- And West Southweste hem forto order best is,
In delves drie and footes IIII depe
472 Idolve; and if the place is saaf for bestes
Unneth oute of the lande thou lete hem crepe.
And elles herree hem selven forto kepe
Ffrom bestes byte, and ther as wanteth stonys.
476 Cley mixt with donnge in settyn with hem doon is.

69.

In dry places,
where there are
plants, plant
boughs of olive
five or six feet
long, and trans-
plant in five years.

- There raynes faile, and lande is over drie,
And nedeth to be wette and bere olyve,
And plannte is noon hem with to multiplie,
480 Lette sette into thi semynary blyve
Olyves bowes VI feet longe or v.
And v yere olde transplante hem in this moone
To places colde, as best it is to doone.

70.

Many have taken
young olives from
woods or deserts,
and planted them
a cubit long.

- 484 I knowe hem that have take olyves yonge,
This wey¹ is light and more utilitee,
In wodes or desertes uppe yspronge,
Kitte and sette a cubit long to be,
488 And plantes fele have spronge of suche a tree.
But in the semynairie moost thai roote
With dounge and moolde admixt unto thaire roote.

De pomiferis arboribus in generali.

71.

We shall speak
by and bye of
every kind of
apple-tree. Land
that is good for
vines is good for
them. Save top
and bottom in
setting them.

- Now appultreen towarde Septentrion
492 In pastyne is the season to dispose,
That by and by shal of be saide ichone.
Lande that is goode for vynes may be chose
As goode for hem: but xxx^{ti} footes pose
496 Iche order of from other: croppe and tail
To save in setting hem is thyne advail.

¹ interpositio.

72.

- Yeve every kynde an order by him selve,
 Lest myghti treen the smal downe oppresse;
 500 And as the plantes growed, so thou delve
 Hem uppe, and so to stand ayeine hem dresse;
 Ffrom clif to playne, from lene unto fatnesse,
 Ffrom dried lande to moiste is hem to bringe.
 504 Transplant hem so, and sone up wol thai springe.

Plant trees of the same kind by themselves. Transplant them in the same direction as they stood.

73.

- The stocke, if thou wolt set it, doo to stonde
 Three foote in heght, and plantes forto sette
 Tweyne in oon delve is not to take on honde
 508 Ffor wormes, and lest either oth'r lette.
 In places drie also thai must be wette.
 Yit Columelle he saithe of seedes sowe
 Or nuttes wol best bering treen up growe.

Let the stock be 3ft. high. Do not set two plants in one hole. Columella says nuts grow best from seed.

De vitibus et plantis circumfodiendis.

74.

- 512 Nowe by the see coste and in hoote countree
 The vynes delve or cree, as is to doon,
 Now staked and upbounden wol thai be.
 Olyves nowe and oth'r treen ichone
 516 Do dounge hem in decresinge of the moone,
 The gretter tree, the gretter quantitee
 Therof, and half so moche a litel tree.

Now dig or plough round vines by the sea-coast, and dung vines at the waning of the moon.

75.

- Ffrist from the roote abate of alle the moolde
 520 And mynge it weel with dounge, and kest it on
 Ayaine. Eke in the seminary sholde
 The plantes now be mylged everichone,
 And brannches now superfluent of gone,
 524 And rootes smale of noon utilitee
 Cutte of for lettyng of fertilitie.

The plants in the nursery should now be dug about, and superfluous branches and useless roots cut off to avoid hindering fertility.

76.

Rose-beds to be made this month with sets. The seeds are little berries like pears, which are brown when ripe.

- This moone is eke the rosaries to make
 With setes,¹ or me may here sedes sowe.
 528 The floure me with the roos is not to take
 But baies, that as litel peres growe;
 By broune coloure and softenesse is to knowe
 Yf thai be ripe. Eke now is to repare
 532 Rosaries olde, and drynesse of to pare.

77.

Dig round them, and if they are thin, plant more.

- Nowe unbydelve² hem, and if thai be rare,
 Me may hem thicke, enducyng planntes moo,
 With crafte eke roses erly riped are.
 536 Tweyne handbrede of aboute her rootes doo
 A delvyng make, and every day thereto
 Doo water warme. Now hilly bulbes sowe
 Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe.

78.

Be careful to weed them. Separate small bulbs from the mother-plant.

- 540 In wedyng hem thou must be diligent
 Ffor hurtyng of her bulbe, or of her eye.
 But bulbes smale uppe from her moder hent
 Let putte in oth'r lande to multiplie.
 544 The violet to plannte is nowe to trie.
 Now saffron bulbes beth to sette or sowe,
 Or subtellie to delve, if that thai growe.

79.

Sow linseed in rich land ten bushels to an acre; and place reeds in shallow holes half a foot apart.

- Nowe sum in soile ydounded lynseede sowe,
 548 X busshels serveth for an acre lande.
 Fful subtil flaxe and smal therof wol growe,
 And also thicke and longe as it may stande.
 Cannetes³ nowe with craftes may be fande.
 552 In delves breef this cannes eyon doo,
 And iche half a foote his felawe froo.

¹ plantas.

² circumfodias.

³ canneta.

80.

- In places drie and hooete me must assigne
 Hem mooldes moist, and ther as it is colde.
 556 To weete is nought; to drie is nought; benynnyng
 Is goode, so that the towne water doune folde
 Streght hem amonge. Sperages seede eke holde
 Is goode hem with, with hem to springe.
 560 Ffor cannes and sperage have oon tillynge.

Give them a moist
 mould, not too
 wet nor too dry,
 but benign.
 Sprinkle aspara-
 gus seed amongst
 them.

81.

- Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede,
 And of to kytte it that thaire roote uneseth,
 And hem that rote or crokydly procede.
 564 The barein eyles canne also displeseth.
 Now wylous, busshes, bromes, thing that eseth
 Let plannte; and nowe of mirte and laures baies
 To make or tile a seminary day is.¹

Weed and cut off
 obstructions
 from the root, and
 remove the eye-
 less plants. Plant
 willows, etc., for
 their service.
 Make or till beds
 of myrtle.

De Ortis et diversis herbis.

82.

- 568 And atte this moones Idus is goode houre
 To make a gardaine hegge, as is beforne
 Itought, when the was saide in fitches floure
 The seede to keepe of brere and houndes thorne.
 572 Ffor hegges made of it shall not be torne.
 The Greek saithe of scions of fatty brere
 As vynes sette, an hegge a man may rere.

Make garden
 hedges in the
 middle of March,
 as you were told
 to keep the seed
 of briar and
 hound'sthorn in
 flour of vetches.
 Sow lettuce to
 plant out in April.

83.

- But everie day me must it delve and weete
 576 Until it take. Eke letuce is nowe sowe,
 In Aprill it to plannte in other lete.
 Nowe trefull, cresse, and coriander growe,
 Nowe poppy seede in ground is goode to throwe.
 580 Now savery seede in fatte undounged londe
 Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.

Trefoll, cress, co-
 riander, poppy,
 and savoury to be
 sown now.

¹ tempus est.

Onions may be sown in spring or autumn. Grown from seed they will have a small body and great head.

- 84.
- Smal onyons be with it, or by hem selve
 I sowe; eke hem in veer and in harvest
 584 Thai sowe, whoos seede in moolde if that me delve,
 The body smal, the hede wol be grettest.
 But onyons as for seede to sette is best.
 The hede wol dwyne awaie as it wolde die,
 588 The croppe encrece, and seedes multiplie.

Weeds and roots to be taken carefully out of an onion bed. Sown at the new moon they will be large, at the full moon small and bitter.

- 85.
- Ffate lande ydounded moist and wel ywrought
 Onyons desire. In it lete beddes make
 Iche herbe and roote oute of it fetely sought.
 592 A plesaunte day and clere to sowe in take,
 And grettest wol the growyng moone hem make
 And sweet ynough; the wanyng of the moone
 Wol make hem smale and bitter everichoone.

Pluck off the leaves from the top to make their heads swell. If you wish for seeds prop them up. When ripe they become black.

- 86.
- 596 Let hem be thynne ynough, and weede hem ofte,
 And if the list her hedes forto swelle,
 Plucke of the foiles alle aboute on lofte.
 So wol the juce inwith her hedes dwelle,
 600 And thai that shall of seedes bere a belle,
 Let raile hem uppe, and when thaire seedes blake,
 That thai be ripe of that a signe is take.

Dill may now be sown in any climate. Water it in dry weather, but weed it seldom. Some think that no bird will harm it.

- 87.
- Half drie up plucke hem, in the sonne hem drie.
 604 Now dile in places colde is goode to sowe,
 Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
 Gladder it is there warmer wyndes blowe,
 And water hem yf shoures be to slowe.
 608 But wede hem seld. Eke sum have this bileve,
 That bare ylefte there shall noo foul¹ it greve.

¹ avis.

88.

- Senvey lete sowe it nowe, and cool sede bothe,
 And when the list, weelwrought fatte lande thai love,
 612 And sondy cley gravelous thai lothe.
 But yf it reyned day and nyght above
 Ther may noo wether harme hem, nor remove.
 But sette hem southwarde sonner wol thai preve,
 616 Septentrion wol make hem latter cheve.

Sow mustard and
 colewort in rich
 land, not sandy.
 No rain will in-
 jure them. A
 south aspect
 brings them
 sooner than a
 northern.

89.

- But there¹ thai wol be greet and savoure well.
 The clyf thai love and fatte ydounded londe,
 And weded well it mot ben everidell,
 620 Eke sumdel ferre asonder must thai stonde.
 To make hem hoor as frost eke crafte is fonde :
 Let grounden glasse goo sifte on hem aboute,
 When thaire trefoil or quaterfoil is oute.

They like hills
 and rich land,
 but it must be al-
 ways well weeded.
 To make them
 white, sift ground
 glass on them
 when they have
 three or four
 leaves.

90.

- 624 This wol hem make in vigoure long dwelle,
 And forto seethe eke tender wol thai be.
 To holde hem grene, eke chargeth Columelle
 Thaire rootes in see froth wrapped to se,
 628 And therwithall of dounge a quantitee.
 And sette hem greet aparty, for though longe
 Or then thai taked be, thai wol be stronge.

Columella would
 wrap their roots
 in sea-weed to
 keep them green.
 Set them far
 apart, that though
 it be long ere they
 take root, they
 may be stronger.

91.

- In winter sette hem in a warme day ;
 632 In summer whenne the sonne gothe to rest ;
 And hele her lande the wyder wol thai splay.
 Oold brassic seede to rape eschaungeth fest.
 And nygh this moones Idus eke is best
 636 Sponge of Sperage or newe of seedes fourme,
 Or olde as newe me may sette and refourme.

They will spread
 more widely if
 you cover them.
 Old cabbage seed
 turns to rape. In
 the middle of
 March sow
 spungy roots of
 asparagus, or
 make new beds
 of seed.

¹ in Septentrion.

92.

Asparagus seeds
will multiply
where every-
thing else dies.
Burn them every
year in bundles
(scopes).

Me semeth this is good and profitable.

Wild asperages rootes many trie

- 640 Into erthe ytilde, or stony lande is able
Ynough for hem: for thai wol multiplie
There as all other treen and herbes deye,
And every yere in scopes hem to brenne,
644 And thicker, gretter, swetter wol up renne.

93.

Mallow, mint,
fennel, and pars-
nips sown or
planted this
month.

Nowe malowe is sowe, and myntes plannte or roote¹

In places moist, or water nygh is sowe.

Nowe dounge fatte lande axeth thai to roote;²

- 648 So it be gladde; eke fenel wol up growe,
So it be gladde;—in stony lande ythrowe
Persnepes sede; or planntes fatte and rare
Pastyned depe ysette in this moone are.

94.

Marjoram, and
chervil, and bete
to be sown: the
last to be trans-
planted when it
has four or five
leaves.

- 652 Nowe cunula is sowe and hath culture

As onyons or garlec, and now cerfoil³

After this moones Idus doo thi cure

To sowe in fatte and moist ydounge soil.

- 656 Nowe betes sowe, and synk or quaterfoil
Transplannte, and somer thorough hem me sowe,
In fatte lande moist ydounge wol thai growe.

95.

Make the roots
feast on dung.
To make leeks
frough (or ten-
der) cut off the
blades as they re-
main two months
in their bed.

The rootes wolde in dounge ydipped be,

- 660 And delve hem ofte, and make hem feeste of dounge,

And now thi leek ysowen is to se.

To make hem frough, kytte of the blades longe

Right as thai growyng beth ii monethes yonge,

- 664 And right ther in her beddes leve hem dwelle.
Yet oth'wise enfourmeth Columelle.

¹ radicem.

² radicare.

³ cerefolium.

96.

- And when ye plannte it, dounge and water doo
 Therto; but heded yf thou list it have,
 668 In veer lete sowe, in October goo too
 And transplannte it; fatte londes wol it crave,
 Plaine, dolven deep and dounded best it save;
 And weede it ofte. Eke thicke ysowe is frough,
 672 And rare ysowe is heded greet and tough.

To make them
 grow to head, sow
 in spring, and
 transplant in Oc-
 tober,

97.

- A finger greet is rounde ynough to sette,
 And in the myddes cut of every blade;
 The rootes eke cutte and umbiwette
 676 With dounge is goode her sprynging forto glade.
 An hand asonder sette hem with thi spade.
 And whenne thai rooteth, raise hem with thi hande,
 That thai suspense a partie so may stande.

when they are an
 inch round. Satu-
 rate the roots all
 round with dung,
 and loosen the
 ground with a
 spade, and set
 them a span
 apart.

98.

- 680 So wol thou finde a space under thaire roote
 And heded full, eke forto make hem greet,
 Doo seedes fele yfere, and thai wol roote
 Yfere, and in oon body wol thai greet,
 684 And rape seed into thaire hedes geet.
 All yronles wol make hem growe faste,
 And ofte ydoon, the faster wol thai haste.

Plant many seeds
 together, and
 they will grow
 into one root
 together. They
 will grow faster
 if no iron be
 used.

99.

- The chibol now, ther as cannetes growe,
 688 His eyen¹ sowe of cutte as is the reed,²
 All softly in the dolven lande hem throwe,
 And sowe hem by a lyne other a threed.
 Three feet to stande a sonder is her speed.
 692 The bulbes of calcases setting sone
 In landes moiste and fatte is goode this moone.

The chibol
 (inula) is grown
 from eyes cut off.
 The bulbs of the
 Colocasia (Egyp-
 tian bean) to be
 planted this
 month.

¹ oculos.² calamus.

100.

They grow best near a well. They last almost for ever if defended from cold. Cummin and anise to be sown now.

- Thai sette nought by the ayres qualitee,
 And gladde be thai to stande aboute awelle
 696 That humour ever may thaire boteler be.
 Ffrom hem yf thou defende eke coldes felle
 In thaire growyng almoost they ever dwelle.
 Nowe comyn and aneyse is fatte ysowe
 700 In dounced lande and weeded wel to growe.

De diversis arboribus in pomario.

101.

The pear-tree to be planted in cold places in February; in a warmer soil in November.

- The peretree plannte is sette in places cold
 Atte ffeveryere, and there as is a warmer ayer
 In Novemb'r; and then eke goode is holde
 704 To graffe hem thir moist erthe is her goode leire;
 So shall the fruyte be greet, and floures feire.
 Thai in such erthe as vynes love abounde,
 Ffatte lande maketh mighty treen and right fecounde.

102.

A stony pear is said to change its flavour if it be grafted into generous land. It is a chance if you obtain a tree from a plant.

- 708 A stannry¹ pere is saide to channg is mete
 In easy lande ygraffed if he be:
 Hit is but happe of plannte a tree to gete.
 And if thou wilt take of a gentil tree
 712 Not wilde atte alle withoute asperitee,
 When it is two yere olde or iii, to thrive,
 Goode is to sette it as men sette olyve.

103.

Pears will also grow from seed. We need not despair though nature be slow. To her eternity delay is not tedious.

- But sette hem rooted wel in delves wyde
 716 III foote or iii in heght, and cropped feire,
 With cley and mosse her hedes hode and hide.
 Eke seedes sowen peres wol repeire.
 Nature such it is not to dispiere
 720 Late yf she be: for targyng may not be
 Ffastidiose in her eternitee.

¹ lapidosum.

104.

- But longe it is a man theron to dwelle.
 Thaire noblesse eke thai wol departe froo.
 724 Therefore is better doo as I wol telle:
 In Novemb'r the wilde tree to doo
 Be graffed first sette and rooted to,
 In delves large ynough and dolven deep,
 728 That rootes easily may under creep.

But rather than
 wait so long it is
 better to graft
 them on wild
 trees in Novem-
 ber.

105.

- Do graffe hem in hemself, and thai wol be
 Tender and sweete; eke thai may not endure.
 And if me graffe hem in an other tree,
 732 The lenger wol thai last in lesse cure.
 And xxx^{ti} foote asonder for lesure
 Is hem to sette. Eke humour is availle
 To hem, and delve hem ofte is goode travaille.

If grafted on
 their own stocks
 they will be
 tender and sweet,
 but will not keep.
 Grafted on an-
 other tree they
 will last longer.
 To dig them often
 is so good,

106.

- 736 It is so goode that in the blossomyng
 She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
 The delver is to help her with delvyng,
 And every oth'r yere she wolde be wrought
 740 With spade, and dounge is therto to be sought.
 Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete,
 The pomes sadde and brawny wol it gete.

that a tree so
 managed will not
 lose a flower in
 blossoming. If ox-
 dung be spread
 about the roots,
 the fruits will be
 firm and strong.

107.

- And sum also dooth askes with this dounge.
 744 Thai seyne therof ther wol goode taste arise.
 The kynde of hem to telle it is to longe,
 While thaire tillinge is not in dyvers gise.
 The peretree seek is heled in this wyse.
 748 Let make it bare, and bore it thorowe the roote,
 And drive a pynne therin wol doon it boote.

Some mix ashes
 therewith to im-
 prove the flavour.
 It is too long to
 tell their varie-
 ties. A sick pear-
 tree should have
 its roots bared, be
 bored through,
 and have a pin
 driven in.

108.

Another cure is
to bore the stock
and drive in it a
pin made of a
brand, or, failing
that, of an oak,
and there will be
no worms if bul-
lock's gall be
poured upon the
roots.
To prevent their
blossoming too
long,

- Or elles thus: let bore it thorowe the stook,
And doo therin a pynne made of a bronde,
752 And if the wanteth that, take of an ooke,
And wormes wol ther noon in it be fonde,
Yf ofte uppon the rootes as thai stonde
The boles galle enfused be; and more
756 Ffor blossomyng to longe is herof lore.

109.

pour wine-dreggs
three days on the
roots of the trees.

- Of wynes olde it is to take dregges,
The dregges must be newe, and daies three
Infounde hem on thi trees feet and legges,
760 So wol the blossom parte from the tree.
And lapidose if that thi peres be
Let voide all erthe and stones from the roote,
And sifte in oth'r erthe: and this is boote.

110.

Graft pears in
February and
March, as shewn
before.
Grafting may be
done, according
to Virgil, on the
melo (apple), al-
mond and thorn,
fold (mountain
ash), ash, etc.

- 764 But wete it ofte and longe, or this is nought.
To graffe is goode in Marche and ffeveryere.
Howe forto graffe afore is must be sought
In rinde and stok for graffing the manere.
768 Ther is also grafting in trees sere,
As melo, almonde, and thorn, as saith Virgile,
¹ Foolde, ashes, quynce, and ponyk cleef his stile.

111.

The pear-tree to
be grafted before
the longest day
must be a year
old, and first re-
move the stalks
and leaves.

- The peretree graffe ygrafted forto be
772 Er thenne the day be lengest oon yere olde
Must been, and or me sette him in the tree
The tendron and the leves of thou folde.
But when the daies gynneth shortte and colde,
776 Then graffe hem that the tender croppes bere,
And grafting is for every manner pere.

¹ Orno, fraxino, cydonis, punico finde lignum.

112.

- To make a savery pere and weel smellinge
 In daies feire and wanyng of the moone,
 780 From xxii dayes olde wanyng
 Till dayes viii with hande it is to doone
 That fruyt be puled, and of oon kynde aloone
 From vii unto x, from ii til v,
 784 Thees houres 6 outetake thi peres blyve.

Pears for preserving are to be gathered by hand from the 22nd to the 8th, all of one sort, and between the hours of 7 and 10, and 2 and 5. Take out your pears these six hours.

113.

- So thai be drie, and not caduc and harde,
 And hool, and sumdel greene, and then hem doo
 In sum vessel pitched wel upwarde.
 788 The bothom doo this vessel closed soo.
 And where a place is with a brooke through goo,
 Continully there hide hem in the grounde.
 For peres yit an other crafte is founde.

Place them dry, hard, sound, and greenish in a pitched vessel, and keep them underground near a running stream.

114.

- 792 As forto pulle hem hardde of flessch and skynne
 And keep hem uppe: but when thai gynneth softe,
 Let take an erthen potte, and putte hem ynne,
 And pitche it fast, and cley it wel clofte,
 796 And delve it under moolde, in with thi crofte
 There as the sunne all day uppon it shyne.
 And sum in wheete or chaff wol hem reclyne.

Another plan is to gather them hard, and keep them till they become soft; then put them in a pan well pitched, and clay it at the top, and bury it within your garden.

115.

- And other take hem tough and fast encloos
 800 Hem in a potte ypitched or with cley
 Ystopped fast, and in the sonde dispose
 It in the sonne, and other men wol ley
 Her peres tough in hony so that they
 804 Ne touche not, eke peres men deuide
 And pike away the greyne of every syde.

Others lay them in sand in the sun; others put them in honey, slicing the pears and taking out pips.

Others put them into salt water which has been boiled and skimmed, and then lay them in a pitched pot. Or macerate them a day and a night in salt water, and keep in bragot, wine, or mead.

- 116.
- And piked so in sonnes hem they drie.
 Oon boileth water salt and skommeth clene,
 808 Therinto colde his peres wol he trie,
 Then into a pitched potte he wol hem glene;
 Or salt water oon day and nyght hem lene,¹
 Then fresshe water two daies on hem steep,
 812 In bragot then or wyne or meeth hem kepe.

Pear-wine is made by straining them through a fine sack. Summer will make it sour. Winter will harden it and make it keep. Vinegar is made of ripe pears kept in heaps for three days.

- 117.
- Of peres wyne is made, if thai be grounde
 And thorough a rare saak with fors ywronge.
 Yit somer wol it soure and so confounde,
 816 And winter wol endure and kepe it longe.
 Of peres soure and wilde it is noo wronge
 Aysell to bringe, all ripe yf that thai be
 Ytake and kepte upheped daies three.

Cover them in a vessel with rain or well-water for thirty days.

- 118.
- 820 Then in a vessel se that thai be doo,
 And water with of rayne or of the welle,
 Then hele it feire, or se that it be soo,
 And xxx daies therin lette hem dwelle,
 824 Now aisel take unto thine use, or selle.
 But se what quantitee therof thou take
 With water up the summe ayenie thou make.

To make castimomial liquor: take ripe pears, whole, with salt, place them in cleen jars, or suspend them after three months in earthen pots well pitched.

- 119.
- And make liquamen castimomiall
 828 Of peres thus: take peres right mature
 And with hool salt, and hem [and] fleshhe and all,
 When thai been resolute, in stondes peres (pure)
 Or erthen pottes pitched save and sure,
 832 And after III monethes do hem suspende,
 And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.

¹ macerant.

120.

- His taste is goode, and whitisshe his coloure.
 Ffor that when salt and it is doon yfere,
 836 A blakkishe wyne commixt it dothe socoure.
 And in the moones of Marche and ffeveryere
 The meles graffed beth, but there as clere
 Is aier, and hoote, and drie. It may be doo
 840 In October and November also.

To improve the colour, when the salt is mixed with it, add black wine. Graft apples in February and March.

121.

- Her kyndes forto write I wol not waste.
 Fatte lande thai love, and moiste in nature.
 In cley, or in gravel men mosten haaste
 844 To water hem ofte: in hilles is to cure
 To set hem on the Southe if thai shall ure.
 Thai growe also in places colde, if the aier
 Be sumdel warme and helping to thair laier.

Men must water them in clay or gravel. In hills it is best if they use to set them on the south.

122.

- 848 Also thai growe in places hardde and wete,
 And wormy wol thai be in drie and lene;
 And hem to graff as peres me may trete.
 The plough or spade aboute hem be not sene,
 852 Fforthi the bette in medes may thai bene.
 And dounge, alle though thai noon or litel crave,
 Yit gladly wol thai take, and gladly have.

In dry, lean soil, apples become wormy. Not allowing spade or plough, they do better in meadows.

123.

- And namely asks medled therwith alle
 856 Thai loveth, eke to dwell in region
 There as the heet is neith'r greet ne small,
 Eke thai be apte unto putacion
 Of bowes drie or foule elacion.
 860 This tree is olde anoon, and in his age
 He goothe oute of his kynde into dotage.

They like ashes mixed with dung, also a temperate climate, and the cutting off of boughs which are dry or of foul growth. The tree soon grows old.

124.

To prevent apples falling, cleave the root. To prevent their rotting, touch them with the gall of a newt. Worms in apples are killed by a mixture of swines dung with ox-gall.

- Caduce if that the fruyte be, cleef the roote,
And putte in hit a stoone, and it wol dwelle.
864 For rotyng of the croppe the galle is boote
To touch hem with of neutes grene, eke quelle
Her wormes thus: take swynes dounge, and melle
It with uryne of man or oxes galle,
868 And meles wormes this wol sleen hem alle.

125.

Or strap them off with a strap of brass, and plaister dung, upon the wound.

- Yf wormes feel uppon hem be withoute
A strape of braas let strape hem of therwith,
And cleme uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute;
872 And ovre thicke yf that the fruytes beth,
Plucke of the feble fruyte, as reason seth,
Hem to discharge, and juce it then wol dresse
It into thayme that are of gentilnesse.

126.

Graft apples on pears, plums, apple-trees, service-trees, willows, etc. Keep them in a dark place out of the wind, and put straw upon the crate under them with a little space between the heaps.

- 876 In peretree, thorn, in plumme, and apple tree
In serve, and peche, in plane and popule,
In wylous may this meles graffed be,
But trie hem wel that shal be kept over yere;
880 Let ley hem derk as wynde may not come nere.
And do feire stree uppon thaire fleyke¹ hem under
On hepes save a litel space asonder.

127.

Different persons keep them in different ways. Stick the stalks in clay, and lay them on a floor strewed with chaff.

- These heepes must me nowe and nowe devide.
884 Yit beth ther dyvers folk sayen dyvers wyse.
And oon in pitched pottes wol hem hyde,
And other hath of cley an oth'r gyse.
Yit hath the thridde of hem a fresshe devyse.
888 Oonly the litel feet² to cleme in cley
And on a floor with chaf bystrowed ley.

¹ crate.

² pediculos.

128.

- And theruppon thai cover hem with stre.
 The meles rounde, ycalde orbicular,
 892 Withouten care a yere may keped be.
 And other drenche hem in the water clere
 Of cisterne, or of wynche yclosed nere,
 In erthen pottes pitched atte the fulle,
 896 And other meles wol with handes pulle,

Apples called
 orbicular keep
 well for a year.
 Others preserve
 them in water;
 and others pick
 the apples by
 hand,

129.

- And dippe her litel feet¹ in pitche alle warme,
 And so in order ley hem on a table,
 And nuttre leves under wol not harme.
 900 Eke populer or fir is profitable
 To make and ley among hem scobes able,
 And let her petifeet dounwarde be wende,
 And touche hem not until thai shal be spende.

and dip the stalks
 in warm pitch,
 and lay them
 under the leaves
 of the nut-tree, or
 shavings (scobes)
 of fir or poplar.

130.

- 904 Aisel and wyne of meles me may make
 As is above enfourmed of the pere.
 To graffe a quynce is dyvers tyme ytake.
 Thaire planntes I have sayen in Ytail here
 908 The Citee nygh ysette in ffeveryere,
 Or of the fronnte of Marche in dounged moolde,
 So that thai rooted were, and right wel holde.

I have seen plants
 of the quince in
 Italy, near the
 city, set in Feb-
 ruary.

131.

- Holde have thai so that in the yere secounde
 912 Ffruyt have thai hadde yf that me sette hem greet,
 In thende of Octob'r thai wol abounde,
 Or sone in Novemb'r yf that me trete
 Hem into place of drynesse and of hete.
 916 But ther as drie it is thay must be wette.
 Thai love in colde and moist eke to be sette.

They have borne
 fruit in the se-
 cond year. Where
 it is dry they
 must have mois-
 ture.

¹ pediculos.

132.

They bear quickly
in temperate
places on hills
and plains. Men
graft from their
tops and their
stock, but that
work seldom
avails.

- Thai bere anoon in places temperate,
And forth thai come in cleves and in planys.
920 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate.
Men graffeth of thaire toppes and thair tranys;
That werk or seelde availle, or sone yslayne is.
And wide hem so that though the wynd hem shake,
924 Noo droop of oon until an other take.

133.

Add ashes and
chalk to large
plants. Constant
moisture will en-
large them.

- Yf thai be smale sette, helpe hem with dounge,
Yf thai be greet, askes and shalkes do to.¹
Atte ones serve hem thus in all yere longe.
928 Eterne² humour wol greet hem, and also
Hit wol hem ripe sone, and yf thaire no
Reyne be, me muste hem wete and umbydelve,
That doon, let God therwith alone him selve.

134.

Unless they are
dug at the right
time, otherwise
we shall get no
fruit. I promise
you I have proved
that if they are
cut they will be
free from vice.

- 932 Atte Marche or Feveryere in landes colde,
Atte Octob'r or Novemb'r in hete,
But thai be delven aboute as thai wolde,
Other me shal of hem noo fruytes gete,
936 Or oute of kynde; also that I you hete³
Y preved have, ykette if that thai be,
Thai wol been oute of vice in libertee.

135.

If the tree be
sick, pour on the
roots oil-dregs
mixed with water
in equal quanti-
ties. Or resin
mixed with tar
doth boot (good).

- The tree is seek, oildregges watermynge
940 Yliche of either, helde it to the roote.
Or let quyk lyme with chalk resolvyng synge,
Or resyne⁴ mixt with taar⁵ that is so soote.
Ennointe aboute of this, for this doothe boothe.
944 Or make the rootes bare, and ley aroute
Of quynces to, to go the roote aboute.

¹ misce.² continuus.³ promitto.⁴ resina.⁵ pice liquida.

136.

Do this from yere to yere, and thai be saf
Ffor vice; eke ther ayeine thai nyl not dure.

- 948 In ffeveryere this quynces is to graffe,
The rynde as in the stok is not so sure
Hem into graffe, and graffyng to assure
In hem of everie fruyte, punyk¹ and serve²
952 And appletreen eke best for hem thai serve.

It will, on the other hand, prevent their enduring long.

137.

Thaire yonge treen, ther juce is, in the rynde
Is goode to graffe, and old if that thai be,
To graffe atte the roote it is her kynde
956 Ther as the soil as well the bark as tree
Hath benefited with humyditee.
Hem ripe ypulde men kepe in dyvers wise.
And first of tiles tweyne is oon devyse :

Graft young trees in the bark, old ones at the root. There are divers ways of keeping them: first between two tiles

138.

- 960 Do hem betwene, and cley it every side,
Or in defrute or passe. Sethe hem feire
The grettest wol an other out devyde,
And in figtrees leves many a peire³
964 He wolde do folde of hem, so nyl thai peire.⁴
An other wol in places drie enclude
Hem, and the wynde and aiers bothe exclude.

covered with clay and laid in *defrutum* or *passum*. Others wrap many pairs of them in fig-leaves.

139.

- He wol with iver⁵ or with reed⁶ devyde
968 Hem uppon IIII, and take away the core,
And into a potful hony let hem slide :
He dothe hem hool in hony lesse and more.
But ripe ynongh beth best this keping fore.
972 And sum in mylde,⁷ and sum ychaved deep,
And sum in swete wynes wol hem kepe.

Another will divide them into four parts with ivory or cane, and put them into a pot full of honey. Some keep them in millet or chaff.

¹ punici. ² sorbi. ³ paria. ⁴ perire. ⁵ ebore. ⁶ canna. ⁷ milio.

140.

Another encloses them in a tun with must. Now and in November transplant carob-trees.

- Oon with his muste hem closeth in the tonne;
 An oth'r saithe that in a panne all newe
 976 Doo hem with dried cley and thai be wonne.
 Nowe and in Novemb'r is to renewe
 The Siliqua¹ in planntes and seedes trewe.
 Hit loveth places nygh the See syde,
 980 And places hardde and drie, eke feeldes wyde.

141.

Plant their stems in large trenches.

The fruit keeps long if spread in large layers.

- Experte am I that thai in places warme
 Wol best abounde ywattered if thai be,
 Thaire palmes forto sette it dooth (a)noon harme,
 984 But delves large ynough for hem thou se.
 Now graffe hem in the plumme² and almond tree.
 This fruyt is longe ykepte withouten drede,
 In fleykes feire yf that men list hem sprede.

142.

Mulberries grown from seed, but more quickly from truncheons.

- 988 Molbertytree wol growe uppe of his seede,
 But bough and fruyte wol turne oute of his kynde.
 The croppe or talions to graffe is speed,
 But talions³ the better me shall finde
 992 On eith'r half made smothe, unhurt the rynde
 As in a graffe, and umbigoone with dounge.
 And se that thai been ichone oo⁴ foote longe.

143.

Here, i.e. in Italy, graft mulberries in March. In warmer places in October or November.

- To sette hem first make redy place, and when
 996 Me setteth hem mynge askes with the moolde,
 And handbrede in the lande be hidde, and then
 Saye God save all! In Marche and nowe thai wolde
 Be grafted here, and ferther froo the colde
 1000 In thende of Octob'r, or in the toppe⁵
 Of Novemb'r in the lande is hem to stoppe.

¹ a maner tree.

² pruno.

³ talias.

⁴ Orig. *sesquipedalibus*.

⁵ initio.

144.

- Hit loveth places hoote and ful of sande
 And nygh the see, not stony lande, ne cley.
 1004 Unneth in it thai take a foote to stande,
 Much humour dooth hem woo, but glad be they
 With delvyng ofte and dounying, soothe to sey.
 And after yeres three the drosse and drie
 1008 Doo kitte it of, and thai wol multiplie.

Mulberries
 scarcely take root
 in clay. After
 three years cut
 off the dross and
 dry wood.

145.

- In Octob'r or Novemb'r lette sette
 The planntes bigge; and, tender yf thai be,
 This Feveryere and Marche is for hem bette.
 1012 Thaire delves deep and rowme asonder the,
 That shades¹ stretche not froo tree to tree.
 Eke as me saithe thai wol be faire, and bringe
 Up fruite ynough by connyng of boring.

February and
 March are better
 for weak plants.
 Make the holes
 deep and a space
 between that the
 shade of one
 stretch not to
 another, bore
 them through

146.

- 1016 Let bore hem thorough the bodie here and there,
 And putte in everie hole a wegge or pynne,
 A birchen here, a terebynten there.
 And whenne kalende of Octob'r cometh inne,
 1020 Make bare his rootes right unto the skynne.
 Old wynes dregges fresshe on hem infounde,
 And thai wol be the fressher and fecounde.

the stocks, and
 put a wedge or
 pin in every hole.
 Pour fresh dregs
 of old wine on
 the roots.

147.

- In figtree, in hemself under the rynde
 1024 Me may hem graffe, and in an elm thai take;
 But in this Elm thai greteth² oute of kynde.
 A walnutt tree thaire nuttes nowe wol make,
 Two finger deep in erthe is hem to stake.
 1028 Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe,
 But sette hem nowe, eke now thaire nuttes sowe.

Grafts take on
 the elm, but grow
 over large. Nuts
 will now grow
 into a walnut-
 tree, but I know
 from experience
 that plants are
 best.

¹ umbre.² grandescunt.

148.

Wet, lean land is best for them. They ripen about the nones of July. Now plant kernels of myx (qy. damsons) in a pot, as many as may sprout.

- 1032 Weet, colde, and lenyssh, sandy lande is best
Ffor hem, and thai been ripe atte Jules nonys.¹
Now curnels of myxe it is to kest
In moulde in sum vessell so feel atte onys
As wel may spire, and when thaire spir up goone is,
Warne aier, molsh lande, and humour moderate,
1036 Let plannte hem ther, and uppe gothe thair astate.

149.

Graft them in March on thorn or service-tree. It is beneficial to plant and graft the mastick.

- He may ont graffe atte Marchē in thorn and serve.²
Eke tuberes nowe sowe and graffe, and nowe
The benes hardde of mastic tree wol serve³
1040 Ysowe. Eke hem to plannte and graffe is prowē.⁴
The meddeler to graffe eke tolde is howe.
Now plummes bones and figges are
In tempre land ysette a party rare.

150.

Almonds are sown early in temperate soil; later in cold. They are to be grafted before the buds germinate.

- 1044 Nowe serve⁵ is sette, almonnde in lande is sowe,
Eke rathe in tempre lande, late in chillyng.⁶
Men graffe hem nowe thaire graffes buddes⁷ ungrowe;
And now pistace⁸ hath planntyng or graffinge,
1048 Chastene also; juglande in lande now sprynge.
Eke graffe hem nowe, now for pynappultree
The colde or weetisshe⁹ lande most sowen be.

De educatione porcorum.

151.

The best boars for breeming are great-bodied, ample, wide, round, with large hips and white bellies, etc.

- Nowe bores¹⁰ gladly brymmeth. Chese a bore
1052 Greet bodied, side, and wyde, eke rather rounde
Then long, eke hipped greet, and wombed hoor,
And huge-snouted, shorte, his necke abounde
With fattes¹¹ feel, his stones greet and sounde.
1056 And from oon yere until he come atte fyve
He wol do well ynough, and often wyve.

¹ nonas. ² sorbo. ³ servrie. ⁴ utile. ⁵ sorbus. ⁶ frigido.
⁷ germinibus. ⁸ pistacia. ⁹ humecto. ¹⁰ verres. ¹¹ glandulis.

152.

- The sowes is to chese of longest syde,¹
 In other thinges take her like a boore
 1060 So thai be wombed wel, dependannt, syde,²
 That likely is for greet and mighty stoore.
 The hered blake in cold countree, the hoore
 And every hewe³ to have in places warme
 1064 Is indistinctly good, and may not harme.

The sows should be large-bellied, pendent, vast; the black-haired in cold countries; white and all colours thrive in warm places.

153.

- The femal shal til vii yere suffice
 To bere, and oon yere olde she wol conceyve,
 And, monethes iii ydone, it is thaire gise
 1068 To pigge, and in this point thay nyl deceyve.
 Thees if me spende, or mynt⁴ for them receyve,
 The sonner wol they brymme ayeine and brynge
 Forth pigges moo. Now herbes for hem springe.

The sow breeds from two to seven years of age. They litter after four months. If you eat or sell the pigs, the sooner will they breem again.

154.

- 1072 A man may have hem in every lande,
 But bette in myri feeldes then in dri,
 And moost thaire fructifying wodes stande,
 Wherof sum fruyte wol targe⁵ and sum wol hie.⁶
 1076 Eke lande is goode ther herbes multiplie.
 The rootes eke of rede⁷ and risshe thay etc.
 When winter sleeth thaire fedyng, yeve hem meete.

They do better in miry land, especially where woods are, some of whose fruit remains, some hastens to fall.

155.

- Mast, chastene, yeve hem pugges of thi corne;
 1080 Hem that beth melch in veer novelles grene
 Beth nought to feede; her cotes⁸ make beforene
 Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
 That every stye⁹ a moder wol sustene,
 1084 That with her wombe her pigges doth from cold;
 But make it that me may on hem behold.

Give them mast, chesnuts, and refuse of corn. Young plants that are milky in spring are injurious. Make their sties beforehand.

¹ latus. ² profunde. ³ color. ⁴ monetam. ⁵ tardare.
⁶ festinare. ⁷ cannarum. ⁸ aras. ⁹ ara.

156.

Let the swineherd
see to the number.
Columella says
eight. I say six.
I have seen too
many weaken or
kill the sow.

- Thy swon¹ may se thaire nomb'r and up save
The oppressed pigge; and viii wol Columelle
1088 A soowe up bryng. I saie vi is to have
Ynough, and that is over spende or selle.
Ffele I have seyn² thair dammes feynt or quelle.
Thi vyne swyne wol delve after vyndage,³
1092 As diligent as delvers for thaire wages.

De vino myrtite.

157.

To make myrtite
wine, mix six
sestarii of wine
with five pounds
of myrtle-berries.
Add a basket of
palms and five
pounds of honey.

- Sone in this moone eke myrtite is to make
Sex sester old wyne do to mirtes bayes
V ponde, and hem togeder alle to shake,
1096 And shake hem daily xxii daies;
A skeppe of palme thenne after to surtray is.
This wyne v ponde of fyne hony therto
Ystamped wel let mynge, and it is doo.

De vite tiriaca.

158.

Wine, vinegar, or
grape from the
tiriac vine is a
remedy against
the bite of any
beast. Make a
slit three inches
deep in the end
of the scions, and
pick out the pith.

- 1100 Vyntariake is also nowe to make.
What goode dooth it? His wyne, aysel, or grape,
Or rynde⁴ of his scions yf that me take,
The bite of every beest me shall escape.
1104 And such a crafte to make it is noo jape.
Three fingers deep the scions must be slitte
In thende, and pike oute alle the pith of it.

159.

Fill it with fine
tiriac, tie it up
again, and plant
it. Others put
them in a bulb
of squill.

- In stede of that fille it with fyne tiriake;
1108 To bynde it faire ayein be diligent
And sette it. God save alle! yet oth'r take
Her scions fild with this medicament,
And hem to sette as for this same entent,
1112 Iche of hem doo thay in a bulbe of squyle,
And sette in this maner thay doth not ille.

¹ suilous.² vidi.³ vindemiam.⁴ cutem.

160.

- Tyriake is hald¹ of sum on vynes rootes
 And dooth ful wel. A scion of hem take
 1116 And sette hath not that myght, therin noo boote is
 As in the moder was, until me make
 Hit right as she was made. Also Tyriake
 Ys goode to take, and when this wynes olde
 1120 Helde on thaire rootes ofte, and thai wol holde.

Some pour tiriac upon the root of a vine. A scion taken and planted has not the same virtue as the parent stock.

De uva sine granis.

161.

- Ungreyned² grape in high jocunditee
 Me may suppe of as saunez impediment
 And all oon wyne: this Greek auctoritee
 1124 So maketh to crafte nature a succedent.
 That shall be sette is taken the sarment,³
 As moche as shalle stande in the lande they cleve,
 And clene away the pithe of it they streve.⁴

Grapes without stones may be eaten *sans* impediment, as if all wine. Thus nature is made to follow art. The cutting that shall be planted is cleft, and the pith is taken out.

162.

- 1128 And diligent thai shave hem every side,
 And joine ayein the legges so departed,
 And bynde hem so that thay may not devyde.
 With paper best and leest are thai coarted.
 1132 Nowe softe in lande wel moist thai must be darted,⁵
 Sum eke hem sette inwith a bulbe of squylle
 That maketh iche sette, thai sayen, to take atte wille.

The separated parts are united with papyrus, and planted in a moist soil.

163.

- And other, in the vynes kitting seson,
 1136 Wol trie oute high sarmentes fertilest
 And cleve hem not, but use anoth'r reson:
 Until a reed for turnyng bounden fest
 Thai bore oute the pithe, and in is kest
 1140 This opium Quyrynaike: the Greek
 So nameth it; so doth myne auctor eke.

Others choose the most fruitful cuttings, and, without cleaving them, bind them unto a reed to prevent turning, and put in what the Greeks call opium Cyrynæcum.

¹ effunditur. ² uva sine granis. ³ Or scion. ⁴ radunt. ⁵ ponantur.

164.

Dilute this opium
in water till it be
like new wine.
The pomegranate
and cherry may
be treated in the
same way.

- In water first this opium relent
Of sape until it have similitude,
1144 Until the budde oute springe of this sarment
Iche viii day this thing thai este include.
The pomgarnad wol not this crafte exclude,
As Grekes seyen, the same in Chiritree,
1148 Yf it wol serve, assayed may it be.

De vite nimis lacrimosa.

165.

A vine that weeps
the Greeks rend
in the stock, and
if it still denies
its fruit, they
take away the
largest root and
pour on oil-dregs,
and pour vinegar
underneath.

- As vynes that forwepe and turne away
Ffrom fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere¹
And make a wound, and yit if thai withnay
1152 Her fruyt, the fattest roote away thai tere,²
Oildregges salt til half decocte on there
Thourgh colde is doon and alle aboute this wounde,
And aisel kene is underkest in grounde.

De Mirtite confecto.

166.

Take myrtle-ber-
ries ripe, dried in
the shade, and
pounded; cover
them all close.

- 1156 Mirtite a Greek comaundeth thus to make:
The mirtes baies ripe, and shadowe drie,
And stamped, unces viii it is to take
And honge hem in the wyne vessell and wrie
1160 Alle cloos, and longe in it lette hem defie.
Then take hem oute and spende of it. Also
With baies ripe ypuld thus other do:

167.

Others pluck off
the berries in dry
places on dry
days, and tread
or press them,
and add eight
cotulas to an *am-
phora* of wine.
Useful as a medi-
cine where styp-
tics stop emis-
sion of blood, and
in dysentery.

- Thai plucke of driest place in daies drie,
1164 And trede, or press hem faire. Of that thei doo
VIII cotuls in a steine³ of wynes trie.
This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
Ther stiptik stont ejectyng bloode, and wo
1168 Of wombe or of stomak this wol declyne.⁴
Dissenterik hath eke this medicyne.

¹ lacerant. ² trahunt. ³ amphora. ⁴ sle.

De condito vel absinthio vel rosato vel violatio.

168.

Absinthiate, rosate, or violate,

To make a vyne is crafte doon to nature.

1172 Sarmentes (scions) of some gentil vyne ytake

And pocion forsayne in sum mesure

Half full be doon, quyk erthe among undure¹

As lie² is made, and when thai gynneth sprynge

1176 Sette hem as other vynes and uppe brynge.

To give a vine
the flavour of
absynth, roses,
or violets, take
generous scions
and add the afore-
said potion, and
crumble quick
earth amongst it.

¹ resolve.

² lixivium.

MARTIUS.

BOOK THE FOURTH.

De putandis vineis, inserendis et pangendis.

1.

In cold places
prune vines until
the bud's appear-
ance is suspect-
ed; and now is
time to graft
them when a
thick humour dis-
tills from them.

- At Marche's moone in countree that is colde
Putacion hath his solempnitee.
At large of it in fferyere is tolde,
4 Suspecte until thaire gemmes gynne be.
Nowe is it tyme hem graffed forto se;
Ffor nowe this vynes, whoso taketh kepe,
Not wattery but thicke humours wepe.

2.

The stems on
which you graft
are to be solid,
not old, nor rent;
the grafts solid,
buddy, and round.
Cut them to the
length of two
inches, but do
not lay bare the
pith.

- 8 The trunkes sadde in humour that abounde
Unolde, unrende, ygraffed let hem be
With graffes sadde y-gemmed thicke and rounde.
Three eyen is ynough for oon to see.
12 Two fynger longe let sloute away the tree;
But save uppon that other half the rynde.
Men saithe the pith to bare¹ is not thaire kynde.

3.

Unite the parts
carefully, and let
the lowest eye
fit close to the
stem, and bind it
with a willow
twig, then cover
it with clay mixed
with chaff, and
protect them from
sun and wind.

- But flessh to flessh and skyn to skyn is doo,
16 Right to the trunke is sette his lowest eye;²
But sette him that he loke awaie therfroo,
And softe a saly twygge aboute him plie.
Then uppon that with chaved cley it wrie,³
20 Ffor sonne and wynde hem make a tegument,
Lest thai in this⁴ be shake, in that⁵ tobrent.

¹ nudare.

² oculus.

³ operias.

⁴ vento.

⁵ sole.

4.

- Whenne tyme is hoothe, putte on hem softe at eve
 Goode water ofte, that thai may ete and drynke,
 24 And bolde hem uppon hoothe that myght hem greve.
 When that thaire een gynneth forto unwynk¹
 And thai to brannche, into the lande let synk
 A reede right by, and bynde in mariage
 28 Hem to, lest wynde offende her tender age.

Water them in heat to make them bold. When they begin to germinate, stick a reed close to them and tie them to it.

5.

- Yit must it be dissolved ever amonge
 Oute of this bonde, lest it adolent
 Be letted to encrece and wex stronge.
 32 And he² to delve aboute is diligent,
 And nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment,
 And moolde anoon on every syde it hepeth,
 This roote and moolde as nors and moder keepeth.

But it must be loosened now and then, lest, when grown up, it be prevented from increasing. Some graft their cuttings near the root, and heap mould around them.

6.

- 36 An other saithe thaire graffing nygh the grounde
 Is best, ther esily thai comprehende;
 And preve eke alle the crafte it wol confounde
 To graffe in hem that over hie ascende.
 40 Til equinox thaire setting is not spende
 In forowe,³ in delf,⁴ in pastyne,⁵ as before,
 Is in this booke of vynes taught the lore.

Others say vines should be grafted near the ground, for so they take readily, but it ruins all to graft them high. Till the equinox they may set in furrows, holes, or beds.

De pratis purgandis.

7.

- Nowe is it tyme in places that beth colde
 44 The medes forto clense, and hem to kepe.
 In places warme eke nowe is holsom holde
 The landes fatte and hilles under crepe
 As with the plough; but eree hem not to depe.
 48 Bernetes that beth made in Janyveer
 Goode tyme it is forto repete hem heer.

In cold places now clean the meadows, and in warm places plough fat lands and hills. Repeat the dressing of fallows that were made in January.

¹ aperire.² aliquis.³ sulco.⁴ scrobe.⁵ pastino.

De panico et milio serendo.

8.

Sow panic and millet in dry loose land. They will grow in gravel if the earth and air be moist. Five sextarii of seed enough for an acre.

- Panyk and mylde in hoote and drie is sowe
As nowe. Light, resolute lande thai desire.
52 Sone thai forsake a gravell wol thai growe;
But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai ther require,
Land argillose¹ or drie hem sleth for yre,
And weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande:
56 V sexter shall suffice an acre lande.

De cicere serendo.

9.

Both kinds of vetch to be sown this month. It comes up in two days. Keep a bushel of seed for an acre. That sown in autumn is ripe first.

- Her either chiche² is sown in this moone,
Ther aier is moist, and lande is ronke and stepe;
But daies twayne, and uppe it crepeth sone.
60 Three busshel for an acre lande let kepe.
The Greek saithe; yf lukewarm hem bywepe,
Thai wol be greet; and nygh the see to growe
Thai love, and first is ripe in hervest sowe.

De canabo; de cicera.

10.

Hemp may be sown till the equinox. In February is taught the manner how. Sow black tares, like peas, after one or two ploughings, three or four bushels to an acre.

- 64 Til equinox is hemp ysowe as nowe.
What lande is beste for it and seedes geson³
To sowe in ffeveryere is reson howe.
Nowe cicera the blake is sowe in season
68 On erthes⁴ twayne or oon sowe hem as peson,
With IIII or III busshel, other with twayne
Of hem an acre lande me may byspreyne.⁵

De novellis pulverandis vitibus fodiendis.

11.

The earth about young vines to be kept fine and loose till the first of October, to kill weeds and prevent the ground from suffocating the young plants.

- Now pulverised beth this vynes yonge,
72 And so forth til Calendes evermore
Of October, to sley the weeddes spronge,
And lest the land the vynes over sore
Constreyne; eke weeddes rootes uppe be tore.
76 Nowe vynes is to delve in places colde,
And stakes make, and bynde hem uppe to holde.

¹ cleyi.² cicier.³ rara.⁴ aracionibus.⁵ seminare.

12.

- And swathe¹ a tender vyne in bondes softe;
 Ffor bonde to hardde wol holde it in distresse;
 80 A sadder vyne a bigger stake olofte
 Mot holde; a lighter vyne is with a lesse
 Stakyng upholde. And whi? For hevynesse
 Of shade eke sette hem of tort² Aquilone.
 84 An hande or half a foote is goode to done.

And swathe a young vine with soft bands; for too hard a one will distress it. Place the stake (a large one for a strong vine, a smaller for a weak one) towards the North, a hand's breadth or half a foot from the vine, not to shade it.

13.

- Eke sum her aged vynes wol repare
 And trunke hem of alle hie above grounde.
 Unconnyngly thai do, right as thai are.
 88 The Sonne and dewe goothe doune into thaire wounde
 That is so wyde, and rotyng it confounde.
 A better way for hem I wol declare:
 Ablaquiate hem deep, or make hem bare.

Some to renew their old vines cut them off high above the ground; but a better plan is to loosen the earth from the root.

14.

- 92 A lite over the knotte inwith the lande
 Hem kitte and wrie, and save hem so for drede
 Of colde or hote; but deep yf that it stande
 And gentil be, doo this. Or thus I rede
 96 You doo: with gentil graffes hem to sede.
 Alle this in places hote first in this moone,
 In places colde is after Idus doone.

Cut them a little over the knot, under the ground, for fear of cold or heat, but only when it is deep and of a good sort. Otherwise, I advise you to graft them with generous cuttings. In warm places this is to be done in the beginning of March, in cold places in the middle of the month.

15.

- And umbydelve³ a drie or seekle⁴ vyne,
 100 Putte aske of ooke or vyne aysel amonge,
 And poure upon the roote, and olde bryne.
 Or graffe hem lowe, and dounging make hem stronge.
 On vynes hurte doo goote or shepes dounge,
 104 And plaister it with moolde, eke in the roote
 Relented dounge yputte on dothe it boote.

Dig about a sickly vine, and pour upon the root ashes of oak or vine mixed with vinegar and brine. Or graft them low down and strengthen them with dung. Put goat's or sheep's dung upon a vine that has been injured; if the root is hurt, liquid dung will do it good.

¹ liga.² versus.³ circumfodias.⁴ egram.

De oleis amurca sanandis, seminariis et rosariis.

16.

Pour oil-dregs
upon the root of
unhealthy olives.
Apply four or six
congi of it to
large trees.

- Olyves nowe that oute of helthes dwelle
Oyldregges salt effunde uppon the roote.
108 Ffor grettest treen, as telleth Columelle,
VI Congeus or iv of it ymmote.¹
Two basketfull of bene chaf doth boote,
As other seyne, to grettest treen, and olde
112 Bryne on hem to kest is weel with holde.

17.

If the oleaster be
barren, take two
boughs of a fruit-
ful tree from the
south side; force
them through the
tree by two holes;
cut them off
close, and add
chaff and clay.

- A mortar fast is made aboute the tree,
The rootes hidde, and moste in places drie;
And bareyne yf thynne oliaster be,
116 Take bowes tweyne of treen that fructifie,
But southwarde of the tree theese bowes trie,
And streyne hem throwe the tree by bores two,
And kytte hem by; do chaved cley therto.

18.

If they are too
fat drive a stake
into the root.
Now weed corn
again, if it be the
custom. Make a
seminary of ber-
ries and seed, and
rose-beds, early
in the month.

- 120 Or dryve inne elm, or ook, or elles stonys
And plaster hem. To fatte yf that thai be,
A stake anoon into her rootes doone is.
Nowe cornes weded efte is goode to se
124 Yf it be the use, and frigiditee.
Of seede and baies make the seminary;
Sone in this moone eke make uppe the rosary.

De Carduo.

19.

Now sow the
teasle in dunged,
loose land, at the
waxing of the
moon, half a foot
asunder.

- The garden nowe to tille is best begynne.
128 The tasul nowe in dogged lande is sowe
And resolute. In fatte beste uppe thai wyne.
The molde,² and other suche as diggeth lowe,
Anoie hem not, in harde lande yf thai growe;
132 To sowe hem in the waxing of the moone,
And half a foote asonder is to doon.

¹ imoveas.² talpa.

20.

- The tasul seede ynverse is not to sette,
 Lest crooked, feint, and hardde of it ascende.
 136 Sette hem not deep; oonly three fyngers mette
 On hem; unto the yoint in lande descende,
 And hele¹ hem light; eke weede hem ofte anende.
 Until the plannte uppe gete and bygly sprynge;
 140 And yeve hem in the heete a waterynge.

Do not set the teasle-seed inverse, nor more than three inches deep. Let the teasle sink in the ground to the joint. Cover them lightly, weed them constantly, and water them.

21.

- Breke of the seedes toppe, and thai wol be
 Withoute thorn; her seede yf me reclyne
 In baume, or nard, or opi,² daies thre,
 144 Or juce of roose, eith'r in mastycyne,
 Or madefie it so in oil lauryne,
 Let drie hem sowe, hem up by oon assent
 Thai wol and have odoure like her unguent.

If you break off the points of the seed, they will bear no thorn. Steep the seeds three days in balm, or nard, or opium, or rose-water, or oil of mastic, or laurel, and sow them dry; they will soon grow, and have that odour.

22.

- 148 And yerely from the codde away let take
 The planntes, lest thaire moder fainted be.
 In other place a borde³ of hem let make,
 But sumdel of the roote on hem thou see,
 152 And hem that shall of seede purvey the
 Pulle every blake awaie that thou may finde,
 And wrie hem with a shelle other a rynde.

Take the plants every year from the stock, lest it be weakened. Remove them with a part of the root. Among those that are to supply you with seed let there be none black.

23.

- Ffor sonne or rayne the seede is wont to sle.
 156 Ffor moldewarpes cattles is to kepe,
 To ligge in waite to touche with her cle.
 A wesel tame have sum men ther thai crepe,
 Hem forto take. An oth'r sumdel deep
 160 Have caves made, and thay, for ferde of sonne
 On hem let inne, anoon away beth ronne.

Sun or rain will kill them. Cats are to be kept against moles. Some keep a tame weasel in their haunts. Some make holes, and they run away for fear of the sun let in upon them.

¹ operias.² opio.³ a bedde.

24.

Some fill their holes with red lead and cucumber-juice. Others lay a gren (or snare) to catch them. Now is the time to sow garlic, etc.

- Her holes oon wel filleth uppe with wilde
Cucumb'r juce, and dothe with alle rubrike.
164 A green¹ an oth'r hath for hem ytilde;
To take hem therewithal is not unlike.
Garlic, cunel, eke onyons and ulpike²
Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle,³
168 Eke wortes nowe to sowe is grettest skyle.

25.

Now sow hollyhocks, armorace (or wild radish), origan, leeks, bete, lettuce, capers, savory, colocasia, cresses, endive, and radishes.

- Now holyhocke is sowe and armorace,
Or arborace that wilde raves⁴ are,
And origon nowe plannte him in his place;
172 Now lekes, betes, letuce, and capare,
Savery, colcase, and cresses; noo man spare
This golde outhr rabes⁵ forto sowe;
And bless it; trust in God that alle shal growe.

26.

Now sow melon-seed two feet apart in prepared ground, but steep the seed three days in milk or mead, and set them when dry. Keep them in rose-leaves to make them odorous.

- 176 Nowe melon seede two foote atwene is sette
In places well ywrought or pastynate.
But daies thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after desiccate
180 Sette hem; thai wol be swete. Eke adoreate
To make hem, kepe hem long in leves drie
Of roses, hem thai wol adorifie.

27.

Sow cucumber-seed thin. The furrows to be a foot deep and three feet broad, and let there be eight feet of untilled ground between the furrows. Macerate the seed in ewe's milk and mead.

- Cucumber in this moone is sown rare;
184 Her forowe a foot of depth, three foote of brede,
And enter⁶ forough and forough viii foote spare
Of leyes,⁷ that therin thai forth may sprede.
The weede wol help hem; therof is noo drede.
188 Thaire seede in ewes mylk⁸ and meth to swelle⁹
Wol make hem white, and therof tast and smelle.

¹ laqueum. ² ulpicus. ³ anetum. ⁴ rafani. ⁵ rafanum.
⁶ inter. ⁷ crudum. ⁸ ovillo lacte. ⁹ macerare.

28.

- Thai wol be longe and tendre yf me sette
 A broode flatte vessel with water two hande deep
 192 Under; thaire seede therof uppe wol be fette
 By rootes, and in lenght away thai creep.
 Withouten seede who liketh hem to kepe,
 With oil Sabyne enoynte her seede and bray,¹
 196 Culex an herb and hem therin confray.²

To make them long and tender, place a broad flat vessel of water under them, which they will try to reach. To have them without seed, anoint them with Sabine oil and bray them with the herb culex.

29.

- Cucumber floure of sum men into a reede,
 Ythorled every knotte, is softe ydoo.
 The floures stalkes heede with alle his heede
 200 Therin, and passyng longe his fruyte wol goo.
 Hit is so ferd of oiles, that therfroo
 Hit hoketh yf me sette it nygh ther under,
 And turne it wol for fere, yf that it thonder.

Some place the flowers of the cucumber in a reed, of which all the knots are bored through, its stalk and head being hidden therein. It is so afraid of oil that it bends like a hook to avoid it. Also it turns away from thunder.

30.

- 204 Cucumber flour eke growing in his vyne
 Into sum erthen poote yf that me lede
 Made like a man or beest fers or benynge,
 The fruite wol have benyngnitee or drede,
 208 As man or beest as hath the potte in dede.
 Gorgilianus Marcial doth telle
 Alle this; and this of hem saith Columelle.

If the flower of cucumber be trained into a pot made in the shape of man or beast, it will take the same form, as say Marcial and Columella.

31.

- In glade lande dounced yf we have the brere³
 212 Or ferule, after heruest whenne oon with
 The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
 The grounde, and with a pryk of tree the pith
 Pyke oute, and make hem holgh: eke doo in sith
 216 Donnge and cucumber seede; therof wol the
 Ffruyte that withsaide⁴ may not in coldes be.

Cut off briars and cane after the autumnal equinox close to the ground, and with a wooden pin pick out the pith, and put in dung and cucumber-seeds, and the fruit will flourish undeniably.

¹ tere.² confricant.³ rubos.⁴ denegare.

32.

Asparagus is sown about the first of April in small beds made by line a foot and a half or three feet deep, dung it well, weed it, and cover with straw, which may be taken off in early spring.

- Sperage is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
 In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
 220 And fatte lande, so that seedes who descende
 In half a foote or three therin thai lete,
 And sprede on it above of dounge a shete,
 And weede hem wel, or kest upon hem stre
 224 Til prime veer; ther may it take of be.

33.

The asparagus will grow in three years. A shorter way is to grow them from spawn. Put as much seed as three fingers will hold in each hole of rich, well-dunged mould

- Therof Sperage after thre yere wol sprynge.
 This tyme is longe. A shorter way ther is
 Thees herbes of ther sponges uppe to brynge,
 228 Ffor thai wol fructifie anoon; and this
 Ys crafte of makynge sponges and not mys.
 Doo seede as moche as three fyngers wol holde
 In everie hoole of fatte and dounced moolde.¹

34.

These seeds will unite in one root, or spawn. This also has a delay of two years with dunging and weeding. It is better, therefore, to buy than keep them so long in the ground.

- 232 This seedes wol connecte until oon roote.²
 This calle³ a sponge. Eke this hath tarynge.
 The semynaire in two yere must it roote,⁴
 Ynourished with dounge and ofte wedynge,
 236 From hervest equinoxe in his planntyng,
 And eke in veer: but it is lesse vice
 To beye hem then so longe in lande cherice.

35.

In dry soil set them in furrows moderately deep, but in wet land near the top. The first asparagus is to be broken off. Pulling them might remove the spawn. But afterwards they may be pulled.

- In solghes⁵ sette hem myddel deepe in drie
 240 Lande, and in wete land in the summitee.⁶
 Above humour wol make hem multiplie,
 So that it passe and not abydinge be.
 The first Sperage of broken is to se.
 244 Thaire sponge, yf that me pulde hem, myght remewe:
 But after hem to pulle is not to eschewe.

¹ terre. ² radicem. ³ clepe. ⁴ radicare. ⁵ sulcis. ⁶ summitate.

36.

- The eyen¹ of thaire germynacion
 With pulling wol disclose after the ferme²
 248 Yere, and to breke hem occupacion
 That tyme is nought: for thi sette it to ferme,³
 Places feconnde hemselven closeth ferme⁴
 By brekyng so. In veer is thaire servynge.
 252 Reserve in hervest hem that seede shall brynge.

Pulling will make them disclose their buds after the first year; and to break them then is no benefit. Therefore be assured that fruitful places are closed by breaking.

37.

- Nowe rue is sowe in lande that is plesaunt.⁵
 Sprynge aske on hem, and contente thai abide;
 And places hie is thaire desire to haunt,
 256 Ther humour may awaywarde from hem slide.
 Seede yf me sette eke that thaire leves hide
 Enclosed, frote hem by and by with hande;
 And smale yf seedes be, springe hem in lande,

Sprinkle ashes on rue, and sow it on high ground where the moisture may run from it. If the seed is hidden in the leaves, rub it out. If the seed be small,

38.

- 260 And overwrie hem after with a rake.
 The caules that of seede encluse uppe wynde
 Wol bygger be, but latter thai awake.
 Their bowes puld with parcel of the rynde
 264 In veer better then planntes shall thou fynde.
 Transplannte alle hoole the plannte, and it is slaye.⁶
 And other benes bowes all to braye.⁷

rake it in. Cabbages grown from seed will be larger but slower. A branch pulled off in spring with a piece of the stalk will be better than a plant.

39.

- And therin, or in stalons⁸ forth thei sette
 268 Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.
 Thay sayen eke stolon seede is but the bette.
 In figtree shadowe gladdest wol it stande.
 Ne delve awaye the weede, but pull with hande.
 272 Fful ferd it is for touching of unclene
 Wymmen; and sluttess I suppose it mene.

They do best in a loose soil. Stolen seed is said to thrive best. They shun the touch of sluts.

¹ oculus. ² primum. ³ ad firmam. ⁴ firme. ⁵ aprico.
⁶ occiditur. ⁷ contundunt. ⁸ bulbes.

40.

Coriander grows
best from old
seed.

- Til Octob'r from the ingresse of this moone
Ys Coriander (sette) is fatty londe,
276 And thelder seed, the better wol it doone.
In lene soil also thay wol up stonde.
They were eke glade good humor when thay fonde
With every kind of wortes wol thay growe.
280 This gourdes¹ in this moone also beth sowe.

41.

Long gourds
grow from the
seeds which are
in the neck of the
pod.

- Ffatte soil thai love ydOUNged, molsh,² humyde.
In gourdes this is goodly, that the longe
Gourdes growe of the necke seede, and wyde
284 Gourdes up of the botteme seed beth spronge :
And greet oute of the wombe seedes honge ;
Inverse her seede to this entente let sowe,
And helppe hem up with rayles, as thay growe.

42.

Hang up the seed
till winter, or
they will rot.
Blite, oncerooted,
lasts long words
(*quære* worlds,
ages).

- 288 Gourdes for seede til Wynter honge stille ;
Hem then in sonne or smoke it is to drie.
And elles wol thai rote, and that were ille.
Iche erthe ywrought nowe blite wol multiplie.
292 And weede it not ; hit self wol seedes strie ;
That though the list, yf it be oons spronge,
Thou shalt it not destroie in wordes longe.

43.

Pelitur (*serpyllum*) grows best
near the water's
edge. Anise and
cummin to be
sown now.

- Nowe pelitur to plannte is and to sowe,
296 But in his age it wol be bowed feire,
By ponde, or laake, or wynche if that it growe
So by the brynke. Anyes in gladsom ayer
And comyn sowe hem now ther is theire leire.
300 And helppe hem wel with humour and dOUNging.
Nowe cometh the crafte pomgarnat up to brynge.

¹ cucurbita.² solutam.

44.

De malo Punico.

In Aprille and in Marche in tempur lande
Pomgarnattree is sette, in hoot and drie

- 304 In Novemb'r this tree loveth to stande
In chalky, lenyssh lande to multiplie.
To stande in fatte lande wol it not denye.
Good eke for it beth regions hoot.
308 Ffor setting plannte is best pulde from the roote.

Hot soil best for
pomegranates.
For setting pull
plants from root.

45.

In dyvers wyse alle though it may be sette,
To sette is beste abough a cubit longe,
Clenliche ycutte iche ende an hafte greet,¹

- 312 And sette it in the delf so lenyng wronge.²
But first her either ende in swynes dounge
Ywonden³ be, or with a mal in hande
That softe is smyte hem ynne, and let hem stande.

The plants to be
a cubit long of a
hand's breadth,
driven in ob-
liquely with a
soft hammer.

46.

- 316 The bough to sette is best in germynyng,
To putte eke in the roote of hem III stonys
Ys crafte to kepe her fruytes from clevyng.
But hem to sette enversed nought to doone is.
320 To wattir hem eke nowe and nowe⁴ eftsones
Wol make hem soure: in landes that beth drie
Thai wol be swete enough and multiplie.

Three stones put
into the root will
prevent the fruit
from cleaving.
Frequent water-
ing will make
them sour.

47.

Yit watter hem yf over drie it be.

- 324 In hervest and in veer hem umbidelve.
Yf thai be soure, eke stamppe a quantitee
Of laseris with wyne, hem two hemselve,
And helde it in the croppe, or umbidelve
328 The rootes, and dryve ynne a firbronde⁵ pynne.
Other so dolven kesteth seefroth⁶ ynne.

Laser (benzoin)
with wine
poured on the top
is a remedy
against sourness;
or drive a peg of
firewood through
the roots, or cast
sea weeds on
them.

¹ Manubrii crassitudino. ² oblique. ³ oblinatur. ⁴ assidue. ⁵ tede. ⁶ algam.

48.

Others make a compost, and put a stone of it on the roots thrice a year, or oil dregs and seaweed twice a month.

- Summen therwith doth asse and swynes dounge;
 And yf the floure holde not upon the tree,
 332 With water mynge uryne observed longe.
 Thaire roote on this oon yere doo tymes three.
 Oon stene atte oon tyme is goode quantitee.
 Oildregges eke is goode, outhir seefroth,
 336 And twye a moneth kest on hem this broth.

49.

Inclose them in lead, or in an adder's skin; if they crack, place a stone under the head root, or sow squills, or twist tow round them as they hang.

- Or thus: the flouring tree trunk in leed
 Enclude, or in an edder skynne it wynde;¹
 And yf thai chappe,² a stoone under the heed
 340 Roote is to doo, to sowe eke squille is kynde
 On every syde: eke hem doo writhe or wynde³
 In togh⁴ upon thaire tree right as thai honge;
 And incorrupt thai wol been alle yere longe.

50.

Ox-gall, or a brass pin, or swine's dung keeps off worms.

- 344 For wormes bathe her roote in oxe galle;
 And doute it not anoon thai wol be dede.
 Or with a brason pynne of scrape hem alle.
 And hardde it is yf thai thereafter brede.
 348 Or ass uryne and swynes thost let fede
 Hem therwithall; and thai wol die or flee.
 Now se thaire craft for hem mervel to see.

51.

It will make their grains white if you mix a fourth part of gypsum with clay and chalk.

- Kest lye and aske ofte (up)on the trunke aboute,
 352 And thai wol be right gladde and fructifie.
 Eke Marcial affermeth oute of doute
 That greynes white in hem this crafte will die:⁵
 To cley and chalk the firth part intrie
 356 Of gipse, and doo the rootes to iii yere,
 And this wol make hir greynes white and clere.

¹ involve.² crepent.³ torquere.⁴ in tenacibus.⁵ colorare.

52.

- To make hem of a myrous magnitude,
 Ley doune an erthen potte beside her tree
 360 Oon bough therin with oon floure let enclude,
 But to a stake ybounden must it be
 Ffor lepyng out: this potte ycovered se.
 By heruest wol thi potte this apple fille.
 364 If this be soothe, the craft is not full ille.

It will make them of wondrous magnitude if you enclose one blossom on a bough in a pot tied to a stake, to prevent its getting out, and covered.

53.

- With juce of portulake¹ and tytymalle
 Evenly myxt, or thenne the budde oute sprynge,
 Enointe the trunkes of this trees alle,
 368 And manyfold of fruyte uppe wol thai brynge,
 In bowes of it self is his graffyng.
 Devyde hem that pith² be fro pith serjointe.³
 In thende of March thaire graffyng is in pointe.

Anoint the trunks with purslain or thithymallus ere the buds shoot. Graft it upon itself, pith to pith, in March.

54.

- 372 The fresshest graffe is in the stook to doo
 In hast, lest taryng his humour drie
 That nys but smal; to kepe hem longe also,
 Let pitche her pedifeet,⁴ and honge hem hie.
 376 Or plucke hool into see water trie
 Hem feire, or into oildregges hoote hem deep.
 Or this or that iii dayes let hem steep.

Graft them quickly, pitch the stalks, and suspend them; or pluck them whole and plump them in seawater.

55.

- And after drie hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
 380 Leve hem not throute, and then in places colde
 Lette honge hem uppe. To use hem thus to dight is:
 In water fresshe ii daies be thay wolde,
 Thai wol be fresshe and fyne her on be bolde.
 384 Or ley hem feire in chaf that never oon other
 Touche, and ther thai beeth save ynough, my Brother.

Leave them not out of doors anights. When you wish to use them keep them two days in fresh water.

¹ pussillano.² medulla.³ sejuncta.⁴ pediculos.

56.

Or make a trench
and place over it
a piece of bark
of the same length
to keep off mois-
ture.

- Or make a dicke in longe, and take a rynde
As long as it; in that the stortes doo
388 Of pomgarnat before and not behinde.
Then turne it on this dicke enversed soo
That thay may honge and noo lande come hem too.
This rynde hem wol from alle humor defende.
392 Other hem drye in cley, and so suspende.

57.

And bury a jar
half full of gravel
in the open air;
take pomegra-
nates with their
stalks, and press
them in with
canes or elder-
branches.

- Eke whelpe a seriol¹ ther-oute² that have
Gravel upp to the myddes, pomes take
The tenes³ with to stande in cannes save,
396 Or holgh ellerstickes is goode to make
And fyngers IIII up from the gravel stake
Hem so. Eke good it is to kepe hem longe,⁴
That stalkes be not left on hem to longe.⁵

58.

Or suspend them
in a jar half
filled with water,
or keep them in
a tub of barley.

- 400 Or in a seriol⁶ half water fild
So licoure touche hem not let hem suspende,
And cloos it faste in wynde lest thai be spild.
Or lette a tonne of barly hem comprende
404 Uchoon from other, close it til thou spende.
Thus kepeth men this fruyte in dyvers wyse.
And wyne to make of hem this is the gyse:

59.

To make pome-
granate wine,
press the ripe
grains in a bas-
ket of palm, and
after boiling, mix
six pints with a
pound of honey.

- The greynes ripe ypurged fresshe and clene
408 Putte in a poche⁷ of palme and with the wrynge
Let presse hem, boile hem half awaie bydene.
Whenne thai beth colde in pitched vessellinge
And cleyed close hem up. But that boilynge
412 Of sum is leeft. Six sexter with a ponde
Of honey meddel thai, and save it sounde.

¹ seriolam.² subdivo.³ tenacibus.⁴ diu.⁵ longe.⁶ seriola.⁷ fiscella.

60.

- In March orange is sette in sondry wyse :
 In sede, in bough, in branches,¹ and in clave,²
 416 Thai loveth lande that rare is and devise.
 Eke after heete and rayne thai ever crave.
 But greynes sowe, and thus thou shalt hem have :
 Lande dolven two feet deep with askes mynge,
 420 And bedde it smal for wedyng and wattrynge.

Oranges love soil that is fine and crumbling. If you sow pips, dig two feet deep, and mix ashes with the soil in small beds.

61.

- And make a delf with hande an handfull longe,
 And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo ;
 Weete hem daily ; sone upp thai wol spronge ;
 424 Soonest yf luke water be kest therto ;
 And herbes next the brannches weede hem froo.
 Her tyme of transplanntyng is III yere age.
 A bough yf that thou sette a foote him gage ;

Put three pips in a trench a palm long, and water daily. If you plant a bough let it be a foot deep.

62.

- 428 No lenger, lest hit rote :³ and of the clave
 Is best an handful greet in crassitude,
 Her eith'r ende ysmoothed⁴ is to have,
 And cubital let make her longitude.
 432 The prickes⁵ kitte awaie and thinges rude,
 But save the gemmes in the summyte,
 That hope of future germynyng may be.

Not more, lest it rot. If you plant a clave (or truncheon) let it be the thickness of a hand and a cubit in length.

63.

- And diligenter folk in oxen dounge
 436 Encludeth her either extremittee.
 With seefroth⁶ other have hem umbiyonge.⁷
 An other list ycleied hem to se.
 The brannches smaller shorter must thai be ;
 440 In like maner eke drench it as a clave,
 But landes tweyne is longe ynough to have.

More diligent folk wrap both ends in dung.

¹ talea.² clava, ramo manubrii magnitudine.³ putrescat.⁴ levigatum.⁵ aculeos.⁶ alga.⁷ circumdederunt.

64.

In cold countries
they must be in-
closed in high
walls to thrive.
Cover them with
straw in winter,

- The clave ysette axeth noo spaces large
Hoote, ronke, and weete he loveth nygh the see.
444 Though treen upholde him not, he geveth no charge :
In countree cold and tild yf thai shall be
Men must hie enclyse as forto thee,
Or sette southe. Eke in the wynter season
448 Covert of stre thaire coldes must appeson.

65.

and uncover them
in summer.
Plant them in hot
soils in autumn,
in July or August
in cold lands.

- Whenne Somer cometh, unclothe hem, thai beth sure.
Eke braunche and clave in landes ferventest
Atte hervest forto sette, as doo thi cure.
452 At Juill and Aust in landes chillingest,¹
And daily make hem dronken hardiest.
I am expert so that thai forto greet²
In magnitude, and brynge in pomes greet.³

66.

The vines of
gourds burnt
make useful
ashes for oranges.

- 456 The gourde⁴ is goode nygh this orange ysowe,
Whoos vynes brent maath asks for hem sete.
And delvyng oft enyoieth hem to growe,
And to provyde of pomes goode and greet.
460 But here and there the drie away surtrete.
Hoot lande Aprill, and cold in May is kynde
To graffe hem lowe in trunke and not in rynde.

67.

Graft them on
pears and mul-
berries. In As-
syria there are
oranges never
without fruit,
Martial says, and
in Sardinia also.

- In per tree graffe hem, and molbury⁵ tree.
464 Oon in an erthen pottle the graffes deeth.
Eke Marcial affermeth that ther be
Of hem in Assiry that never beeth
Withouten fruyte. Best witteness is that seeth.⁶
468 "I saugh," he saith, "inwith my territory
In Sardyne oothinge wel worthi memorie" :

¹ frigidissimis. ² grandescere. ³ magna. ⁴ cucurbita.
⁵ moro. ⁶ interpositio.

68.

- There humour is, eke erthe and aier wel warme,
 That fruite to fruite fro gree to gree succedeth,
 472 That children yonge her eldron after harme,
 The grene after the riper fruyte proceedeth.
 The floures sewe as frutes grene hem ledeth.
 Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee
 476 In helping nature a feire eternytee.

Where there is moisture and a warm air, there is a continual succession from one degree to another, flower pursuing fruit, as children *harm* after parents.

69.

- Thai sayen thaire bitter margh¹ wol channge sweete
 Her seede in meth² *III* daies yf me steep,
 Other in ewes mylk³ as longe hem wete.
 480 In ffeveryere sum men eke bore hem deep;
 Into the trunke upwarde humoure to weep
 Out suffre thai until the fruyte be fourmed;
 The myddel to sweetnesse is thus confourmed.

The bitter pulp is made sweet by steeping in mead or ewe's milk. Some bore the trunk.

70.

- 484 Nigh alle the yere men keep it on the tree.
 Thai keep it bette in cloos vessel ydoone.
 With levy bowes puld eke let hem be
 By nyght, and under cloude yhed the moone,
 488 And privily disposed up ichoone.
 Sum eke clere iche of hem in his vessell,
 And in a place of derknesse keep hem well.

To keep, they should be gathered at night, with leafy boughs, when the moon is hid by clouds.

71.

- Hem sum in cedur scobe, and sum in stre
 492 Mynute, and sum in smal chaf wol witholde.
 Nowe meddellers⁴ in hote lande gladdest be,
 So it be moist; thai come also in cold
 Lande sondy fatnesse rathest yf it holde,
 496 With stones myxt it stont in argillous
 Lande, and with gravell myxt in glareous.

Some keep them in cedar-shavings, or straw, or chaff. Medlars grow in clay, mixed with stones or sandy gravel.

¹ medulla² mulso.³ ovillo lacti.⁴ mespilus.

72.

Medlars increase slowly. They love cutting and frequent watering.

- In Novemb'r and Marche her brannches¹ sette
 In dounge lande subact, her eith'r ende
 500 In dounge ydoone. Thaire increment to fette
 Is ferre, and unbydelvyng wol hem mende.
 Kitting thai love and lite humour to spende
 Ofte in the drought. The seede also is sowe,
 504 But hope is longe on it her fruytes growe.

73.

A brass pin will drive off worms. Too much quicklime would make them unfruitful.

- A pynne of brasse the wormes of dryve,
 Or oildregges, or mannes olde uryne,
 Or quyk lime, lite of that, lest it unthryve.
 508 Or kest on water of decoct lupyne.
 For bareynnesse yet men from that declyne.
 Mynge askes of vyne and dounge, and hem infounde
 Into the roote, and thai wol be fecounde.

74.

Vinegar and ashes mixed with red ochre kill ants. If the fruit fall off, drive a peece of the root into the centre of the trunk.

- 512 Aisel and askes tempred with rubrike
 Ykest on hem sleeth doune this Anntes alle.
 Oute of the roote a peece³ it is to pike
 Yf that the fruyte myslike and from hem falle.
 516 This peece a mydde his trunke it is to malle.⁴
 And in himself graffe hem in ffeberyere,
 In mele also, eke graffe hem in the pere.

75.

They must be grafted in the trunk, not in the bark, which is lean and weak. To keep they must be plucked unripe.

- The graffe is to be take amydde his tree.
 520 The toppes vicious are often sene.
 In trunkes cloven guaffed must thai be
 Not in the ryndes; thai beth fastyng lene.
 To keep, ypuldde not mellowy but grene
 524 Wolde be; longe on the tree thai wol endure.
 Eke thai in pitched pottes kept are sure.

¹ taleas.² sere.³ frustrum.⁴ percute.

76.

- Suspence in rule hem keep with pusk condite
 Ypuldde in myddes of a day serene.
 528 Or in smal chaf asonder hem alite.
 Semymature also me may hem glene,¹
 And daies v in salt water hem lene.
 In-founde hem then until thai swymme, and depe
 532 In hony this fruyte ripe ynough thou kepe.

Suspend them in a row, seasoned with posca; or separate them in chaff; or macerate them in salt-water.

77.

- The fige to plannte in hote lande best is holde
 In Novemb'r; and there is tempre lande
 In Feberyere; and there as lande is colde
 536 In Marche, or in Aprill it doo to stande.
 A toppe of it to sette other a wonde
 Ys holdon best right in Apriles ende,
 When grene, and juce upon hem dothe ascende.

The fig-tree, if grown from a cutting or a wand (stake), to be planted at the end of April when it is green.

78.

- 540 The planntes sette is stones to sustene;
 And dounced lande upon the rootes spende;
 And cannys knottes pike oute hem bydene.
 The tender cropp for colde herwith defende.
 544 In places colde a topp, III branched thende
 Of II yere age or III towarde the sonne,
 I cutte and sette as here is taught, is wonne.

Stones are to be placed on the plants, and they are to be defended from cold by split canes.

79.

- The greyn inwith the grounde is so to stonde
 548 That graffes III on erthe aboven goon;
 But cleve it softe yf that thou sette awonde,
 And in this clifte do feire a litel stoone.
 In fferyere and Marche myself aloone
 552 In Italie haue sette fige planntes greete,
 And right that yere eke of thaire fruite eete.

The plant is so to stand in the ground that three grafts may appear. But if you plant a wand (stake), cleave it and insert a stone.

¹ colligere.

80.

Plants sparingly
knotted lack fer-
tility.

- But hem I sette in wel pastyned lande,
And thai tributed with felicitee.
556 The knotty plannte is best ; for thai that stande
Yknotted scars lacketh fertilitee.
And thai that in the semynary be
Matured wel and plannted so wol sprynge
560 Upp feire, and pomys gentilest forth brynge.

81.

Some place the
fig-plant in a bulb
of squill.

- A bulbe of sqylle eke summen wol devyde,
And ther into this plannte of fig-tree trie,
And bynde it so therto that it abyde.
564 Thai love spaces large and delves hie,
And landes that beth hardde, and smal and drie.
To savoure wel in sharpe and stony lande,
And almoost every where eke may thai stande.

82.

Those that grow
in cold places,
having little sap,
do not last until
the hot weather,
and it is best to
use them when
they are green
and of sharp
taste.

- 568 Thoo that in hilles growe or places colde
Have litel mylk ; for thi thai may not dure
Til it be hoot ; and best her use to holde
As thai beth grene and greet, of savor pure
572 Argute ynough ; but fatter fige and sure
To kepe in hoot lande and in feld is spronge.
Thaire kyndes to reherce it is to longe.

83.

All the kinds of
figs are culti-
vated in the same
manner. One
kind is called
carica. Another
is *præcoqua*,
which does best
in cold places. In
very hot lands
the late fig is
best.

- Sufficeth this, that all have oon culture.
576 And as the carike hath, yeve hem distannce.
In places passyng colde it is moost sure
Precox to plannte, her fruyte thai soone enhance
Er shoures come ; eke it wol moost avannce
580 In landes that beth estyvous for heete
The figtree latly riping forto gete.

84.

- Hit joyeth dolven ofte, and it to dounge
 In hervest is availle ; dounge of the mewe¹
 584 Is best for hem. The roted and mys spronge
 Let kitte hem of, and so that thai may sewe
 A broode by grounde. Her taste is eke eschewe
 In places weet, and hem therof to boote
 588 Kest askes on thaire circumcised roote.

Dung from the aviary is best for them. Cut off decayed and ill-grown branches, so that the tree may spread laterally. Cast ashes on the roots when cut round, to cure the flavour.

85.

- Sum men sette amonge hem caprifige
 Tree, that it nede not for remedie
 To honge on every tree that trees fige.
 592 In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to caprifie
 The fig-tree is, that is to signifie
 The figges² grene of caprifigtree rende³
 With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.

Some plant the wild-fig amidst figs instead of hanging its fruit on every tree. Caprify when the sun is highest in June.

86.

- 596 Ffor lacke of that, a yerde of southernwoode
 Let honge upp that ; or this : take rammes hornys,
 Kest hem aboute her rootes, thai beth goode,
 Or callum that in Elmes leves borne is ;
 600 Thaire abundance as goode as rammes horne is.
 Or thus : the turgent trunke let scarifie,
 That humour effluent oute of it hie.

Or hang on it a branch of southern-wood ; or put ram's horns or callum on the roots ; or scarify the roots.

87.

- To make hem save from wormes sette a bough
 604 Of terebynt, other a birche stalk.
 Do that with figtree planntes in the slough⁴
 Enverse, and wormes in hem wol not walke.
 Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalke
 608 Hem scrape ; oildregges oon, and olde wyne
 Another to thaire rootes wol reclyne.

Against worms place an inverted bough of turpentine or birch in the trench. Remove the worms with brazen scrapers from every hole (dalk).

¹ aviario.² grossos.³ pertusos.⁴ scrobe.

88.

Clay, oil, or quick lime placed in their nests, or red ochre with pitch and butter on the trunk, or Coracine pitch hung on the tree, are considered remedies against ants.

- Oon useth cley,¹ an other oil, and he²
 With quyk lym wol her dennes have for doo,
 612 Yf annthes unto thayme ennoyes be,
 Rubrike with pitche and butter must be doo
 The trunke aboute, and utter wol thai goo.
 Pitche coratyne upp hanged in the tree
 616 Ffor annthes, saithe an other, wol see.

89.

If the fig-tree cast its fruit, oildreggs, or red ochre, or river-crabs, or rue, or sea-weed, or a scythe used for lupines, are accounted remedies.

- Yf figtree cast his fruited, oildregges oon,
 Rubrike an other watermyxt wol doo
 Upon the tree, the thriddle is forth ygoon,
 620 The floode-crabbe and a braunche of rue also
 Upp hongeth he. Seefroth the firthe is goo
 To honge upp, and the vth he saithe a sithe
 Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.

90.

Or bore the roots, and stick a wedge in every bore, or score the rind with an axe. When the leaves begin lop off the tops.

- 624 An other saith the rootes shal be bored,
 A wegge in every boore eke shal be steke
 The rynde an other hath with axes scored.
 But when the leves gynneth oute to breke,
 628 Of figes fatte and fele it is to speek.
 Right as thai first begynne in germynynge,
 Thaire highest topp choppe of for any thinge,

91.

Or that which grows from the middle. To make them continue long ripe, cut off the grapes when as large as beans. To ripen them, anoint the fruit with oil, onions, and pepper when they wax red.

- Or choppe of that amydwarde in the tree.
 632 And premature yf that the list elonger,
 Thaire grosses, whenne as greet as benes be,
 So take hem of. Eke yf the thinke hem longer³
 Unripe, in oil and juce of stalons longer
 636 With pepir myxt ennoynt her pomes, whenne
 Thaire grosses rody waxing me may kenne.

¹ bitumen.² tertius.³ din.

92.

- And in Aprill a figtree graffed is
 Under the rynde, and if the tree be yonge.¹
 640 The cloven stok to graffe is not amys,
 And wrie hem fest, ther into yonge.²
 Eke next the grounde ykitte wol sonnest fonge.
 Men graffe in Juyn, oon yere olde graffe is take
 644 And more or lesse, as nought is to forsake.

Graft figs in April under the bark, or, if young, in the cleft stock, and cover them close (lest wind) get in. They take best near the ground.

93.

- And in Aprill figtreen inoculate
 May best be there as drie landes be,
 And eke in Juyll thaire lande is mediate.
 648 Atte October in luke lande pletcheth³ he.
 In caprifige and in mulberry tree
 Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
 And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the eye.⁴

Fig-trees may be budded in April in dry land, and in July where the land is middling. Another grafts in October in tepid land.

94.

- 652 Eke figges grene in hony may me keep
 So thai ne touche, Outher in gourdes grene
 Make everie fige a dover into creep,
 And that was cut of close it after clene,
 656 And honge hem ther no fir ne smoke is sene.
 A fressh potte on hem sevred pitcheth ynne,
 And dothe this potte swymme in a tonne of wyne.

Keep green figs in honey, or in a green gourd. Hang them where no fire or smoke is. Put them in a fresh pot and make it swim in wine.

95.

- And Marcial saith men in dyvers wyse
 660 Her figges keep, and oon for everichoone,
 As campaine hem kepeth, shall suffice.
 On fleykes brede and drie hem is to doone
 And yet al softe in baskettes repone.
 664 And in an oven hoote upon III stonys
 For brynnyg it this figgy basket doon is.

One method of keeping is sufficient, as in Campania: spread them on broad, dry crates, and lay them whilst soft in baskets in an oven, upon three stones to prevent burning.

¹ novella.² introeat.³ propagat.⁴ oculo.

96.

When baked,
place them hot
in a jar pitched
and covered,
their leaves being
laid between
them and the
pot. In rain dry
them in the
house on hot
ashes.

- Whenne thai beth bake, alle hoote into a stene
Lette hem be pressed pitched and ywrie,
668 Thaire leves doon the potte and hem betwene.
For rayne in sonne yf thou ne maist hem drie
Hoote askes may this fleykes under strie
In house in stede of sonne, and dried so
672 In chistes smale or coffyns hem doo.

97.

Plant fig-tree cut-
tings. To make
one tree bear di-
verse fruits take
two boughs, a
black and a
white, and twine
them together.

- Of figtree toppes planntes nowe thay make,
And dyvers fruite oon figtree forth to brynge,
Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thai take
676 And bynde and wethe¹ hem so that germynyng
Comyxt upp goo : thus sette hem forto spryng
In moist ydounded lande annexed so
That the een² germinannt togeder go.

98.

Thus united they
bear fruit of dif-
ferent colours in
divided unity.
Now graft pears,
apples, service
trees, quince,
etc.; also pistacia
and pine-apples.

- 680 Thay uned thus fruite of dyvers coloure
Upbryng in this dyvysed unytee.
This peres graffe and pomes sweet or soure,
As serve or quyns, plumme and mulbry tree.
684 The ixth Calende of Aprille doon this be.
Pistacia is grafted nowe to growe
In colde lande, and pynapul seede is sowe.

99.

De comparandis bobus, tauris et vaccis.

Now is the time
to buy oxen, or
to prepare for
use those you
have; for they
are now lean and
you see what
they are.

- And tyme is nowe thyne oxen to be bought.
688 And be thai bought or of thi propretee,
Hem nowe to greithe is goode for ought or nought.
Now be thai lene, and sheweth as thai be,
And light to tame her contumacitee.
672 Ther are in hem certayne signes spectable
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.

¹ torquent.

² oculi.

100.

Take oxen yonge, ylymmed greet and square,
 Ycheded sadde, in brawnes rysing greet,
 676 Whoos fronnte is crispe and glaade, large eres are,
 Thaire lippes and thair een blacke as geet,
 With hornes stronge and streght is goode to gete,
 Compact a runcle necke, dewlapped syde
 680 Unto the kne, and nosed upwarde wyde.

Great limbs, firm chest, rising muscles, curly forehead, large ears, black as jet, straight horns, brawny neck, ample dewlap, wide nostrils.

101.

Yshuldred wyde is goode, an huge brest,
 No litel wombe, and wel oute raught the side,
 The leendes broode, playne bak and streght,
 684 The thies sadde and senowy, not to syde,
 With greet cleen, and tailes longe and wide,
 The body thourgh yheered, thicke and breef.
 The rede coloure is best, and broune is leef.

Wide shoulders, large breast and stomach, sides stretched out, thighs firm and sinewy, not too wide, hoofs large, tail long, the whole body covered with short hair, red or brown.

102.

688 Bette is to take of contree then of straunge,
 Ther as with soil or aires qualitee
 Thai be not tempted as to fynde a chaunge.
 Or thus: take hem that of lyke countree be.
 692 And of alle otheer this is forto see,
 That even strengthened thou togedir dresse,
 The feebeller lest that the stronge oppresse.

Better to take them from the neighbourhood, that they may not want a change: or, at least, let all be from the same country, and of equal strength.

103.

Thaire thewes is to see that thai be meek,
 696 Quyke, and aferdde of clamoure and of gode,¹
 And ever appetent metes to seek.
 The fodder grene is best as for thaire foode.
 For faute of that gete other thinges goode,
 700 And fodder hem as thai beth sette on werk.
 For boles eke now tyme is forto kark.

See that their tempers be meek, afraid of noise and the goad, and always ready to eat.

Time to care for bulls.

¹ stimulo.

104.

Bulls to be tall,
large limbed, not
too old, with stern
face, brawny
neck, small horns,
stomach narrow
(qy. streyt).
Choose cow high
chested,

- Take bulles that beth high, ylymmed huge,
Of myddel age, and rather yonge then olde,
704 A ferdfull face, his neck in many a ruge¹
Yfretted greet, and litel hornes wolde
He have, ywombd strerte is likely holde.
The kyen also the tyme it is to trie.
708 Doo cheese hem that be chested huge and hie.

105.

high-headed,
with large stom-
achs, fair, black
horns, hairy ears,
wide dewlaps,
great tails, little
hoofs, black,
short thighs. Let
them calve from
three till ten
years, not earlier.

- For heded hie and wombed longe and wyde
Black horned feire, and een greet and blake
Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde,
712 With tailles greet, and litel cleen thou take
Blake hered theyes short, I undertake
That goode are thai calvyng² from iii yere olde
Til x is best, and other with noo holde.

106.

Carefully remove
the old. Greek
notions on the
subject.

- 716 Thyne olde away to doo be diligent,
To werk or what thou wilt, and take in yonge.
The Greekes sayen that the lift³ instrument,
The lift stoone of this bulles bestes stronge,
720 Knytte him fast in his purce and let him honge
In coitu, and he shall gender males,
And his right stoones up knytte genderes females.

107.

In winter keep
the herds near
the sea; in sum-
mer where there
are bushes and
herbs.

- But in this caas thai mosten been abstened
724 From generacions libertee
Til thai therto be verray hote for tened.
And have thi drove in wynter nygh the see
In places glade; in hilles may it be
728 In Somer, namely thaire as bosshes growe
And herbes for thaire fosteryng ynowe.

¹ toris.² MS. calvyny.³ sinistrum.

108.

- Though thai be better fedde aboute floode,
 Yet luke water best helpeth thaire feture.¹
 732 Rayne water luke in lakes that is goode
 For hem : floode water colde is in nature.
 This droves may the Winter cold endure
 Theroute all Winter thourgh, yf it be nede.
 736 But for thi kyen incalf it is to drede.

Rain-water in pools is best for them ; for it is warmer than river-water. The herds may be out in the cold all the winter, but not cows in calf.

109.

- Lest thai have wronge, let make hem closes wyde,
 Thaire stalles eke beth of utilitee
 With stones paved well from syde to syde,
 740 Or gravelled, eke flored may thay be
 With cley, and lenyng sumdel so that the
 Humour may passe. Eke southwarde stande it, colde
 Blastest sumthyng object eke from hem holde.

Let them have wide enclosures, paved or gravelled, or floored with clay, sloping to let off the moisture. Let them stand southward, with something to withstand cold blasts.

110.

- 744 Exon may now be tamed three yeer olde ;
 That atte v yeres age is harde to doo.
 Thaire tamying is by the heed hem to holde
 While thai beth yonge, and stroke hem to and to
 748 With hande, and make afore her stalles so
 Enlarged rowme outewarde when thai beth wende,
 That noothing hem afere, or ought offende.

Oxen to be tamed at three years by holding their heads and stroking them with the hand. Leave room before their stalls that when they go out nothing may frighten them.

111.

- And footes vii longe thaire stakes stonde
 752 To teye hem to : but fully hem to tame
 Chese out the feirest day that may be fonde
 There noo tempest or thing is worthi blame.
 Now bringe hem oon and oon to yoke by name,
 756 And yf thai be rebel, so let him stonde
 Fastyng oon day and nyght in yokes bonde.

Let there be stakes seven feet long to tie them to. On a fine day bring them one by one to the yoke. If they rebel keep them fasting in the yoke a day and a night.

¹ calvyng.

Caress them, and approach them in front, stroke them on the nose and back, sprinkling wine upon them. If they begin to kick or butt, the habit remains with them.

112.

- Now glose hem feire, and bryng hem not behinde,
But right afore of metes sum likyng,
760 And strook hem nose and bake, eke then is kynde
Cleer¹ wyne on hem alle esily to sprynge.
But warre the horne and heles lest thai flynge
A slappe to the. Atte this if thai begynne
764 And take effecte therfro thai wol not twynne.

When tamed rub their mouths with salt, and put three pieces of salted fat, each a pound weight, in their throat. A pint of wine given with a horn tames them in three days. Others work them gently at first on land already ploughed.

113.

- Thus tamed, her palate and mouthes frote
With saltes, and salt grees pounce peces² take,
And three of hem putte in thyne exon throte.
768 A sexter wyne inwith an horne let shake
In daies three thaire raginge wol aslake.
And other tempte hem frist on werkes smale,
In creed lande the plough as forto hale.

A shorter way is to yoke the wild ox to a tame one, and if he lie down in the furrow, only bind his feet,

114.

- 772 A shorter waie—the wilde ox with the tame
Yyoked be, to teche hem howe to doo.
And in the forgh downe yf he sitte as lame,
Noo fier, noo strook, noo prikyng come him too;
776 But bynde his feete that he neither stonde nor goo.
This doon, he wol for hungre and for drie
Go from this vice, and use it not past twye.

Fed stallions now visit mares, and then go to their stable. One horse is not sufficient for over-many.

115.

- Feed stalons fatte goth nowe to gentil marys,
780 And, thay replete, ayein thai goothe to stable.
Oon horses wit for over fele eke bare is.
Let every stalon have as he is able;
So may thai longe endure and profitable.
784 A yonge and a lusty hors, if it shall thryve,
May have but twyes vi or thries v.

¹ merum.² offas.

116.

- Yeve others like her strengthes qualitee.
 But thinges iv in hem is to be holde,
 788 Fourme, and coloure, merite, and beautee.
 First fourme hem thus: greet rowme his body holde,
 And sadde for lacke of strengthe unlike to folde,
 Her sydes longe, her altitude abounde,
 792 And buttocks have thay right greet and rounde.

The four things
 to be regarded
 in a horse: first
 form.

117.

- Ybrested broode, and alle the bodie lifte
 In brawnes greet and knotty densitee,
 With holgh horne, high yshood, sadde foote and swiftē;
 796 Nowe have an eye aboute on thaire beautee.
 The parties bethe thees in that to see:
 A litel dried hede, uppon the bonys
 Is best yf that the skynne wel streite ydoon is.

Next beauty: a
 small dry head,
 and the skin close
 to the bones,

118.

- 800 Thaire eres shorte and sharppe, thaire een steep,
 Thaire noses thorled wyde and patent be,
 Thaire tail and mayne enlarged, wide and deep,
 Thaire hoof alle sadde fixe in rotunditee.
 804 Colours nowe to knowe attendeth ye:
 The baye is goode coloure, and broune purpure,
 The lyarde, and the white and browne is sure.

short ears, deep
 eyes, wide nos-
 trils, large mane
 and tail, hoofs
 firm and round.
 Next colour, bay,
 chestnut, liard,
 or roan, and light
 brown are good;

119.

- The walnyed is goode, also the blake
 808 Is fyne coloure, the falowe, and hert hues,
 The pomly gray for him I undertake,
 The gray, the goldenhered and the skued.¹
 And next hem in merite is dyvers hues
 812 Blacke, bay, and permyxt gray, mousdon also,
 The fomy, spotty hue, and many moo.

also walnied,
 black, the colour
 of the fallow-deer
 and hart, dapple-
 grey, grey,
 golden-haired
 and skew-bald.
 Next in merit,
 black and bay
 mixed with vari-
 ous colours,
 mouse-dun, etc.,
 etc.

¹ guttatus.

120.

Stallions to be of one clear colour; all others to be excluded, unless of signal merit. Mares to be large in bulk and stomach in well-bred stables.

- But stalons best beth cleer in oon coloured,
 Alle other lefte, but yf the magnitude
 816 Of thaire merite hem that been discloured
 Excuse, and in a maner so exclude.
 Thi mares take of like similitude,
 But rathest be thaire bolke and wombes large.
 820 This crafte in gentil haras is to charge.

121.

Take care that stallions be kept apart, lest they hurt one another when furious. In summer place them where is cold and shade.

- Alle other mares may be with thaire malys
 Alle yere atte large; and this is thaire nature:
 That moneths XII in fole everie female is.
 824 Another thing in stalons is to cure,—
 That thai be sette asonder for lesure
 Whenne thai beth wode; and do this maner drove
 In Somer there is colde and thicke of groves.

122.

In winter let them frequent rich and warm pastures, hard enough to strengthen their hoofs. If the mares refuse the horse anoint them with powdered squills.

- 828 In winter ther is fattest and plesaunte,
 And sumdel hardde to sette atte firmitee
 Thaire hornes on thaire feet, this let hem haunte.
 Impacient yf that females be
 832 And wol noo male, her naturalitee
 With stamped squylle embawme other ennointe,
 And thai wol soone enable in that jointe.

123.

Keep brood-mares from cold and hunger, and give them ample space. Let well-bred mares with male colts rest every other year. Others require no care.

- Fro colde and hungre holde hem that beth greet
 836 In fole, and yeve hem place atte thaire pleasaunce,
 And gentil females that males gete
 Iche other yere be kept fro fecundaunce;
 [.]
 840 So shall thai be the bigger huge and pure.
 Alle other take as cometh of hem noo cure.

124.

- A stalon may begynne atte yeres v,
 And his females at yeres ii conceyveth.
 844 But after yeres x thaire coltes blyve
 Shall never goo, the pukker thai deceiveth.
 Foles with hande to touche a corser weyveth;
 Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.
 848 Defende hem eke, as reson wol, from colde.

The colts of a
 mare more than
 ten years old of
 little value.
 Foals not to be
 handled.

125.

- In foles, as thai are adolescentes,
 Yf thai be goode, asmoche is forto see
 As is aforne wel saide of thaire parentes,
 852 Quyk, swifte, and steryng with hillaritee.
 Now foles two yere olde may tamed be :
 Take brawny-bodied, huge, argute, and longe
 Smal ballockyng, and ever shortte uphonge.

Foals to be
 chosen by the
 same marks as
 their sires; they
 may be broken
 in at two years.

126.

- 856 In other thing take hem her fader like,
 So thewed that from high quiete and rest
 Anoon thai may be stered forto prike,
 And fastest pricked turning at the best,
 860 Ner harde be it not eft to make him rest.
 Thaire myddel teeth aboue at two yere age
 Thai cause, at yeres iiii an other gage.

Let their thews
 (*manners*) be
 such that they
 may be stirred
 from rest to
 speed, and again
 from greatest
 speed made to
 rest. They
 change the upper
 middle teeth at
 two years, and
 at four change
 again.

127.

- Er yeres six oute gothe the gomes stronge,
 864 The caused first at yeres vi are even.¹
 At vii yere are all illiche longe,
 The markes of thaire age are lost at sevon.
 Thaire browes hoore, her tempils holgh unevon,
 868 The teethe oute seeth. Now alle iiii footed bestes,
 And namely hors, to geldde yholdyn best is.

Ere the sixth
 year the grinders
 fall out. At six
 those first
 changed are
 even, at seven all
 are of one length,
 and then all
 marks are lost.

¹ equantur.

De Mulino genere & Asinis.

128.

For mules choose
a mare strong-
boned, of great
bulk and noble
form, three years
old.

- This mules forto make who so delite,
A mare yboned sadde, ybulted greet,
872 Yformed nobully most been elite ;
And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete
Of yeres IIII unto this werk to trete.
Till yeres x she for this admyssure
876 Is goode, but this mot have a besy cure.

129.

His wife (the ass)
is to be haled
out, the mare is
to be haled in.

- The mare yf the asse eschewe, on his female
As tempte him first ; and when he gynneth ride,
Hys wyf is oute, this mare is into hale.
880 While he dothe on, that other holde aside.
For furious in lust he wol abide
And doo : but yf he bite hir in his rage,
Let labouryng his melincoly swage.

130.

The best bred
mules are from
the mare and the
ass. The produce
of the wild ass
and the mare
sure to be strong
and swift.

- 884 A mule eke of an hors and of an asse
Is hadde, and of a wilde asse and a mare,
But gentiler in kynde never nasse
Then of the mare and asse yformed are.
888 Of asses wilde and mares better nare,
Ther noo stalons of whome the geniture
For to be stronge and swyft me may assure.

131.

A stallion ass to
be bulky,
brawny, firm,
large-limbed,
strong and
steady ; black,
mouse-coloured,
or red. If the
brows and ears
are spotted, the
offspring will be
variegated.

- A stalon asse ybolked, brawny, sadde,
892 And large ylymmed, strong, and steyth, alle blaak
Or mou(s)hered or reede is to been hadde.
But chois yf that ther be, moushered taak.
And discolour in browes hath a laak
896 And eres eke, but what that thaire of [s]prynge
Of variannt colour forth thai brynge.

132.

- Three yeres age is leest and x is meste,
 And from her damme a she asse oon yere olde
 900 Doo putte in share pastures that the beeste
 In tender age on labour gynne holde;
 The male aselle in feeldes forto holde
 Hit needefull is, for he to diligent
 904 Laboure wol take, and ek be negligent.

From three to ten years is the age. Place the she-ass of one year in rough (?) pastures to learn labour; keep the male in the fields, to work and be idle in turns.

De apium infirmitatibus & curacione.

133.

- The bee that Marche is wonte to be ful seke,
 That after Winter colde and abstinent
 On titimalle and elmes gynneth pike
 908 That bittir be, wherof anoon relent
 Thaire wombes are, and sone be thay shent
 But yf me helpe anoon with medicyne.
 Nowe rewe on hem and helpp hem oute of pyne.

Bees, sick after cold and abstinence, will pick spurge and elm-blossoms, and be injured unless helped by medicine. Pity them.

134.

- 912 Wyne Amynee with pomgarnates grayne,
 Or reyson graynes with dewe¹ Siriake²
 And mighty wyne, alle this ygrounden playne
 And boiled in sharpe wyne is forto take
 916 And into litel treen trowes shake.
 Or roosmaryn³ in meth⁴ decoct congele,
 And yeve it hem in gutters,⁵ hem to hele.

Give Amynean wine with grain of pomegranate, or *Ros Syriacus*, with raisins and strong wine; shake in little troughs made of trees, or give rosemary boiled in mead.

135.

- And clorded⁶ yf thaire backes be, silent,
 920 And slough, a thing horrible to beholde,
 And corses dede oute beryng diligent,
 Chaneles⁷ is to make of cannes⁸ olde
 That iche of hem a quantitee may holde.
 924 Putte hony into hem and powder galle,
 Or poudre rose, and it wol hele hem alle.

If they be contracted, silent, and slow, carrying out dead bodies, make channels and put in honey and powdered gall, or powdered rose.

¹ rore.² Siriaco.³ rosem marinum.⁴ mulsa.⁵ ymblicibus.⁶ contracto.⁷ canales.⁸ cannis.

Cut away rotten
and empty combs
with the sharpest
knife of all the
row.

136.

- Moost spedy is the roten combes kerve
Awaye, and yf the swarme is but of fewe,
928 Thaire empty combes of the same serve.
But take the kennest knyf of alle the rewe,
To doe this softely with, lest alle remewe,
And thai seyng thaire dwellyng so forfare
932 So fly awaye with greet compleynt and care.

Abundance often
injures them; for
they think of no-
thing but work-
ing till they die.
Therefore if the
combs drip with
excess of honey,
keep them three
days at home.

137.

- Ek ofte ennoieth hem felicitee,
As floures over fele of whom thai trie
So faste hony that on fecundite
936 Thai thinketh not, nor horde to multipli,
But dothe hemself travaille until thai die.
Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,¹
Three dayes stopped up atte home hem keep.

Thus stopped up
they will attend
to generation.
Cleanse the hives
about the 1st of
April wherever
winter has dam-
aged them, and
pick out moths,
spiders, etc.

138.

- 940 Thus stopped uppe, in generacion
And brynging babes forth thai wol attende.
Thaire dwellyng places expu(r)gacion
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
944 Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Nowe pike oute moughthes,² attercoppes,³ wormys,⁴
And butterflie⁵ whoos thoste engendryng worme is.

Place under them
smoke of incense
and dry ox-man-
ure till autumn.
Advise thee well
(i.e. take care) to
be sober, chaste,
sour meats being
uneaten, exempt
from baths, etc.
in doing bees ser-
vice.

139.

- Smooke of encense effuse in drie oxe dounge
948 Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
Til hervest doo this ofte, yf it be longe.
Alle sobre, chaste, uneten metes soure,
From bathes aliene, unclene odoure,
952 And sauces alle and metes salt avyse
The wel to been, in doying been servyce.

¹ drepe.² tineas.³ araneas.⁴ vermiculos.⁵ papiliones.

140.

With October Marche houres feet beth even
 The first hath xxv. feet, xv
 956 Feet hath the secounde houre, the thirdde xi,
 The fourthe hath viii, and v up six sustene,
 And six hath v. In vi, vii demene,
 And so goo forth. x hath feet thries v.
 960 xi goth with xxv blyve.

Length of the
 several hours in
 March.

Deo Gracias.

Nowe Marche is doon and to correctioun
 His book is goon, as other did afore,
 Of him that said I thi protectioun
 964 From all thy foon adversannt lesse & more ;
 And his beheste stedfast is evermore.
 Honoure, empire, and jubilacioun
 To Ihesu Crist in special therfore,
 968 My lyf, my light, my right salvacioun.

The translator's
 epilogue.

APRILIS.

BOOK THE FIFTH.

Prefacio in quintum librum.

The translator's
preface.

Ayenie to werk am I sette, and I haste.
Come of, let see who be the sharppe penne.
The tyme is riche, and synne is hit to waste,
4 Every moment saith "Rys! I goo. Come, thenn,¹
To jugement." O what may I saye thenne²
That many an hour have spende & not alle well.
But Mercy, God! Now husht of that: for renne
8 I must, and here begynne atte Averell.

De Medica seretica & disciplina ejus.

1.

Trefoil sown in
April will last
ten years, and
may be cut four
or six times. It
dungs lean lands,
fattens lean
beasts, cures sick
ones. An acre
enough for three
horses a year.

At Auerel Medike is forto sowe
In beddes fourmed, as is taught beforne,
That ones sown yeres x wol growe,
12 And yerely IIII or tymes sexe yshorne.
Hit doungeth landes lene, and beestes lorne
For lene it fedeth uppe, and seek aviseth.
Thre hors ayere an acre wel sufficeth.

2.

Acyathus enough
for a bed five
feet broad and
ten long. Cover
quickly with a
wooden rake.
Use no iron.

16 A cruse is for a bedde ynough to take
Of footes v in brede, & double longe,
And wrie hem quyely with a treen rake,
Lest that the sonne up brenne, or do hem wronge.
20 From thennes doo noon yren hem amonge,
But oonly tree, and goode is weede hem ofte,
Lest weedes ille oppresse hem yonge and softe.

¹ inde hinc.

² tunc.

3.

- First repe it late, that sedes sumdel shake,
 24 And after repe it as the thinkest goode,
 And fodder for the beestes therof make,
 First scant¹; it swelleth and encreaseth bloode;
 And watter wele the londe ther as it stoode.
 28 Sixe sithe ayere repe it; as ofte it weede:
 And yeres x ther is of it noo drede.

De serenda olea : de vineis, &c.

4.

- Olyve is graffed now in tempore lond,
 As is beforne ytaught, under the rynde
 32 In wilde olyve,² olyves forto stond
 So that, though thai be brende, oute of thaire kynde
 Thai chaunge not. This crafte be not behinde.
 Maak delves, sette in hem thi wilde olyve,
 36 And fille hem uppe half fulle until thay thryve.

5.

- This wilde olyve ytaken, graffe hem lowe,
 And as the graff upp springing gynneth renne,
 The molde aboute his stock and him up growe
 40 Wel upp over the grafyng stede; and thenne
 Though fire be sette on it it shal not brenne,
 His comyssure in erthe it stont so depe,
 And oute of it olyve ayein wol crepe.

6.

- Olyves sum in rootes graffe, and rende
 Hem after out with parcells of the roote;³
 But first this craffes wel must comprehende.
 And set hem forth as planntes forto roote.⁴
 48 From the viii kalend of Aprill it is boote,
 As Grekes sayen, til Jules thridde none
 To graff in hoothe lande late, in colde land sone.

Do not cut it the first time till it sheds its seed. Let it be given to beasts sparingly at first, for it swells them and makes blood. Cut it six times a year.

Graft olives under the rind of the wild olive.

Graft it low, and as it rises let the mould rise about the grafting place. Then the joint is so deep that it cannot burn.

Some graft in the root, and when they have taken rend them off with part of the root, and plant them out. Graft from April 1st to July 5th.

¹ parce.

² oleastro.

³ radicis.

⁴ radicare.

Before April the 13th vines are to be dug in cold places, and those which were not set in March should be set now. Panic and millet are planted in places moderately dry.

7.

- Er thenne this moones Ide in places cold
 52 Beth vynes dolve, and hem that Marche hath lefte
 Unsette, lette sette hem nowe. Nowe weeded wold
 Thi semynaires be, and dolven efte.
 Panyke and mylde in comyn drie is lefte.¹
 56 To sowe and eree² upp feeldes fatte and weet,
 And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.

De diversis herbis in orto.

8.

Now sow cabbage to serve for colewort. Parsley will grow now till autumn.

- Last in this moone as veer is nygh atte ende,
 Brasike that wortess serveth is to sowe,
 60 For tyme is past a croppe on it to ascende.
 Eke Ache in every manner lande is throwe
 So it be weet. In drie eke wol it growe
 Yf nede be, and nygh in all the moonys
 64 Fro pryme veer til hervest last, this doon is.

9.

Three sorts of parsley: hipposelinon, helioselinon, and peiloselinon.

- As of this Aches there be kyndees three:
 The soure and stordy yposelinon,
 This is the first; the softe yfoiled be
 68 Seconde, yclept Elioselinon,
 In lakes spronge; and Petroselinon
 In places hardde uppe sprynging: diligent
 Men tille, and have alle three to their entent.

10.

Parsley will be made crisp if you pound the seeds, or bruise them, after they are grown, with a roller or with the feet.

- 72 The gretter ache is made thus: fingres tre
 Ful of that seede doo in a lynnyn thynne
 Clothe in a litel delf so sette it be.
 The growyng of hem into oon heed wol wyne,
 76 And so be greet asonder not to twynne.
 Thai wol be criske her seede yf that me crese,
 Or with a rolle or feet hem sprongen brese.

¹ acceptum.² plowe.

11.

- Ek the older seede the sonner it is spronge,
 80 The yonger dwelleth longer. Nowe Avage¹
 Is sowe, and so forthe alle the somer longe
 Til hervest come in with his gretter wage.
 But yeve him drinke ynough in youth and age.
 84 For humour dronken, ratherst upp gothe he,
 And sowen hidde anoon he praieth be.

Avage requires
 much water, and
 to be covered up
 as soon as sown.

12.

- From him the weedes plucke : unnecessarie
 Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysowe.
 88 Yit better wol he spryng and higher caire
 Wel rare yf he be plannted forto growe,
 Eke juce of dounge and humoure on hem throwe.
 With yren him to croppe is his encrese,
 92 So cropped forto sprynge he wol not ceese.

Orage need not
 be transplanted,
 but it will grow
 better if planted
 thin.

13.

- Basilicon is sowen in this moone,
 And theruppon ysowen yf me shall
 Hoote water sprynge, upp gothe it wonder sone.
 96 Eke mervaille thinge affermeth Marcial :
 Therof that purpure nowe the floure is alle.
 Nowe it is white, now rosy. This is straunge.
 It ofte ysowe eke maketh wounder chaunge.

Marcial tells
 wonders of Basi-
 licon changing
 its colour.

14.

- 100 To pelletur, and to horsmyntes² eek
 Hit chaungeth ofte. Cucumber nowe is sowe,
 Melones, pelletur, cappare, and leek.
 Colcases planntes now beth sette to growe,
 104 Nowe coriander, letuce, betes throwe
 In molde ; onyons, myntes, gourdes, goldes,³
 Nowe secondly to sowe or kest in molde is.

Time for cucum-
 bers, melons,
 pellitory, capers,
 leeks, etc.

¹ atriplex.² sisimbrium.³ intibe.

De zizipho & ejus pomis.

15.

Ziziphus may be set in stock, or plant, or stone. Three stones in the breadth of your hand.

- Nowe ziziphus in infervent lande ;
 108 Atte May or Juyn in londe that beth colde.
 Ther gladde and warme is loveth he to stande.
 To sette or stook or plannte or boon is holde
 Right goode ; softe erthe in Marche the planntes wolde
 112 Stonde ynne : thre bones in thyne hondes brede
 Inverse into the delf is doune to lede.

16.

Place ashes and dung over and under. When the size of your thumb, plant them out. The land not be too fat. Heap stones round the stock in winter, and remove in summer.

- Doo aske and dounge on hem above and under,
 And breck away the weedes with thyne hande.
 116 And thombe greet in pastyn hem asonder
 Or (in) to delf : thai axe not to fatte lande,
 So that by fatte and not by lene it stande.
 In Wynter to his codde¹ an heep of stonys
 120 Is goode, that in the Somer utter doone is.

17.

Rub the tree with a curry-comb. Old wine sprinkled on them when newly pulled will not suffer their fruit to wrinkle.

- Yf this tree loure,² an horscombe wol him chere.
 Or lite and ofte embaume his roote oxe donge.
 In places drie her fruites ripe alle yere
 124 Is kept in cleyed erthen pottes longe.
 Nowe ruge³ on hem puldde newe olde wyne yspronge
 Wol suffre be : eke honged with thaire bough,
 Or in thaire leves fold, is goode ynough.

18.

For reasons taught before, pomegranates and peaches are to be grafted now ; also the citron.

- 128 This moone also, by rather lerned reason,
 To sette and graffe in places temperate
 Pomgarnat is, and peches have thaire season.
 Atte May Kalendes hem to enoculate⁴
 132 Right as we saide of figges emplastrate.
 Eke Citurtree this moone in places colde
 Is forto graffe, as is beforne ytolde.

¹ codici.² tristis sit.³ rugam.⁴ inoculare.

19.

- In colde lande nowe the figtree plant is sette,¹
 136 And graffed in the stock or in the rynde,
 As disciptyne of hem beforne is sette.²
 And hem to enoculer eke have in mynde.
 Nowe Cefalon the palmes plannte is kynde
 140 In glaade to sette and hoothe; now graffyng serve³
 In quynce, in white thorne, in himself wol serve.⁴

Plant and graft
the fig, and the
palm, called also
cephalon, and the
service-tree.

De oleo violacio & vino.

20.

- Oilviolet to make attende: of oil
 As many pounce, as many unces take
 144 Of violette, not but oonly the foil.
 And xl daies standyng theroute⁵ it make.
 To x sester olde wyne v pounce in slake
 Of violet undewy, and x pounce
 148 Hony the xxxth day is forto enfounde.

Oil-violet to be
made of the
leaves.

De vitulis nutriendis, tonsuris et signaturis.

21.

- Now calves to be calued is the gyse.
 But yeve hem meete ynough that were with childe,
 That thai to mylk and laboure may suffice.
 152 And yeve thaire children tosted grounden mylde⁶
 Commyst with mylk. Now shepe shere in ayer mylde;⁷
 Late lambe marke hem nowe, nowe frist tuppyng
 Be made, lambrun to ripe er Winter sprynge.

Feed calves with
millet mixed
with milk.
Shear sheep, and
mark late lambs.

De apibus investigandis et alvearibus purgandis.

22.

- 156 This moone in places apte is been to seche:
 Place apte is there swete herbes multiplie,
 And bees the welles haunte and water cleche:
 Utilitee is ther to mellifie.
 160 But where the swarmes dwell is crafte to aspie.
 And first yf thai be dwellyng ferre or nygh,
 See here the crafte; and truly it is slygh.

Seek for bees
this month where
are sweet herbes
and water.

¹ plantatur.² posito.³ sorbi.⁴ servire.⁵ sub divo.⁶ milio.⁷ calido.

23.

Mark the bees' backs with ruddle, and see how long they are returning.

- Take rubrik¹ poured in sum litel shelle,
 164 And therewithall the bak of every bee
 A pensel touche as thai drynk atte the welle,
 And note hem after widerwarde thai flee.
 Then by thaire ayein turnyng a man may se
 168 Howe ferre or nygh thai be : and to the nygh
 To come is light ; but to the ferre be sligh.

24.

Put honey or wine into a hole cut in a joint of a reed, and when many are gone in close it.

- Kitte out ayointe of reede, and in the side²
 Therof let make an hoole, and therin doo
 172 Hony or sweete wyne³ sumdel beside⁴
 The welle or water that the been goth too.
 Lette hem goon in as fele as wol in goo ;
 And after hem the hoole yclosed be,
 176 And first let oon of hem oute of it flee,

25.

Let out first one, and then another, and follow them.

- And folowe fast, for thiderwarde thai dwelle.
 Streght wol she flee ; and when thou may not see
 No lenger hir, an othør forth to telle
 180 Let goo ; for thiderwarde eke wol she flee.
 But sew uppon. Do thus froo be to be.
 Thus wol thai lede oon to thaire dwellyng place.
 But in the mornyng gynne hem thus to trace ;

26.

Or, place something sweetened with honey near the well, and those who have tasted it will have a care to bring others.

- 184 That alle the day unto thi sewe suffice ;
 For, towarde nyght in restyng thai assure.
 Or thus : a thing with hony thou devyse
 To sette as by the welle of thaire pasture.
 188 When oon hath tasted it, anoon his cure
 Dothe he to bryng his bretheren to that feest ;
 And that thay haunte anoon, the moost and leest.

¹ rudul.² latus.³ defrutum.⁴ juxta.

27.

- Now see the cours howe thai goo to and froo,
 192 And fire hem home yf thai be in a cave,
 Besmooke hem, oute of it anoon thai goo.
 Thenne make a sowne on brasse, and thou shalt have
 Hem lightyng on sum boshe or tree; nowe shave
 196 Hem into an hyve. Yf thai be in a tree
 Thaire hous over and under sawed be.

If they are in a cave smoke them out, and make a noise with brass. If they are in a tree saw out the nest.

28.

- Uppe wrappe hem clene, and sette hem with thyne hyves;
 To frote her houses wel with citriage
 200 And herbes sweete is plesaunt to thaire lyves.
 Yf this be doon while veer is yonge of age
 The welles nygh, of unfeyned courage
 Of been therto wol come a multitude.
 204 Now ware that theves naught thi crafte delude.

Rub the hives with sweet herbs in the early spring, near a well; but beware of thieves.

29.

- Now purge her hyves; flee the butterflie
 That in the malves flouring wol abounde;
 A brason vessel streit with brynkes hie
 208 A light atte nyght make standyng in the grounde;
 The butterflies wol this light enrounde,
 And brenne himself. Thus may me hem destroye
 Uchone anoon that thinges fele ennoye.

Clean the hives, and place a light at evening in a high narrow vessel, to destroy butterflies.

30.

- 212 Abrel with September in houres oon is
 Ooon twyes¹ XII, and tweyne hath twyes² VII.
 Thre twyes v; and foure hath seven ons.
 And fyve hath v; and sixe hath three foote even.
 216 Nowe VII, VIII and IX, and X, XI
 With v and IIII, and III and II, and i
 Beth houre for houre, and foote for foote to goon.

The hours of the day in April.

¹ XXIV.

² XIII.

*Deo Gracias.**Finis quinti libri, et præfacio in sextum librum.*

Translator's
epilogue.

And here an ende, er thenne I wende, I fynde
220 Eke doon is in this moone are taught aforne.
O Salvatour! O Jesse floure so kynde,
Of oon for everichon that list be borne,
And for us hinge, a crowne usyng of thorne!
224 Honoure be to the, Floure(s) of floures ay!
Thi werke away from derk upborn
So make, as here I take ayaine atte May.

MAY.

BOOK THE SIXTH.

De panico & milio, & feno recidendo.

1.

- Atte May in places that beth colde and wete,
Panyk and mylde in thaire maner is sowe.
Now every grayne almost hath floures swete,
4 Untouched now the Tilman lete hem growe.
Barly and whete & sengul seedes are
VIII daies floure, and XL dayes grete¹
Withouten floure, ripeness until the gete.

Sow panic and
millet.
Single seeds
flower in eight
days; and after
flowering grow
ripe in forty days.

2.

- 8 All double seede, as benes, peses be,
And other pulse, a XL dayes floure,
And greteth with in places nygh the see.
In places drie & colde nowe tyme & houre
12 Is hay to mowe, and yf the rayne beshoure,
Winde it not til hit be parfit drie.
Nowe to the vyne is efte to have an eye.

Double seeds
flower in forty
days, and at the
same time grow
large.
In rainy weather
move the hay till
perfectly dry.

De novelle sarmentis relinquendis.

3.

- Consider now sarmentes tender, yonge,
16 And leve a few of hem that saddest be,
And holde her armes up til thai be stronge.
A yonge vyne hath ynowe oon, II, or III,
Armes, and sweethed hem togeder see,
20 Lest wyndes rude hem breek and overthrowe
And no maner be lefte on hem to growe.

Leave a few of
the firmest vine
shoots. See that
two or three are
swathed to-
gether.

¹ grandecere.

4.

Pull off the vine-leaves whilst they may be tweaked from the tree without difficulty.

- This moone is eke for pampinacion
 Convenient; voide leves puld to be.
 24 But sette upon this occupacion
 While that me may with no difficultee
 With fyngers lightly twyk hem from the tree.
 This crafte wol fede up grapes fatte and greet,
 28 And Phebus wol goo Ripe hem with his heet.

De proscindendis & aperiendis novis agris.

5.

Plough and break up fallows in places dry and wet, plain and rough. A common ditch is easier to make than a blind ditch.

- Nowe feeldes fatte in herbes overgowe
 Ys goode to plowe, and leyes up to breke.
 Se whether drie or wete, or playne or rowe
 32 It be, or full of boshe, or stones steke.
 Lette diche it deep that humoure oute may leke.
 Yf it be weet, a comyn diche in kynde
 To make is lighter thenne the diches blynde.

6.

Make a furrow and fill it to the middle with pebbles. Make the earth over it level without any slope. Take heed that the heads of the trenches fall headlong into a great ditch.

- 36 A forgh (III?) footes deep thi landes thorgh
 With gravel, or with litel pibble stonys,
 Unto the mydwarde fild ayeme this forgh;
 And even the erthe above ascaunce her noon is.
 40 And thus doo ofte as ofte as goode to doon is.
 But hede it that the hedes of hem alle
 Into sum greet diche pitchelonges falle.

7.

If there be scarcity of stones dig in cuttings, or straw, or lap. If many stones, they will do for fencing.

- The humour shall passe, and thus thi lande be saved.
 44 And stones yf the lacketh, this is boote;
 Sarment, or stree, or lappe in it be graved.
 Yf thaire be treen, up storke hem by the roote,
 Here oon, there oon to leve a fer remote
 48 I holde is goode. Yf it be full of stonys,
 For closure of the feld better stuff noon is.

8.

- Have up this stones scorne unto the Wallis,
 Thay may thi feelde uncomber and defende.
 52 Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this walle is
 With ereyng ofte her lyves wol be spende.
 Lypyne or benes sown ofte anende
 On hem wol make, yf ever as thai sprynge
 56 Her hedes with a sicle of thou flynge.

Frequent
 ploughing will
 kill rushes, grass,
 and fern. Lu-
 pines, or beans,
 will make an end
 of them, if you
 cut off their
 heads with a
 sickle.

De ablaqueandis arboribus, occandis, etc.

9.

- Nowe wyne and tree that were ablaqueat
 To cover hem it is convenient.
 Nowe as the treen beth gladde in thaire astate
 60 For gutteryng to howe it and to hent,
 A comune busshell greet circumferent,
 Or litel lesse, oon of thi worchers falle,
 That konnyngest is of his felawes alle.

Cover up vines,
 etc., that had
 been bared. Let
 the cleverest
 workman cut
 down trees for
 guttering.

10.

- 64 The semynair is dolven in this moone,
 Alle besily: in places over colde
 And pluyvous, olyves is to doone,
 To kytte, and mosse awaye be rased wolde.
 68 The feeld eke nowe ther as me sowe sholde,
 Lypyne for donngyng lande to plowe it need is.
 Nowe turne ayein to gardeyne sowyng seedys.

Dig seed-beds,
 cut olive-trees,
 and clear away
 moss.

De spatiis ortorum pastinandis et seminibus serendis.

11.

- The spaces that in hervest sowe or sede
 72 Me wol, may best have nowe thaire pastynyng.
 Nowe ache is sowe, and howe beforne take heede,
 Melonns and coriander sown sprynge.
 Of gourdes, tasil, radishe nowe sowynge
 76 Is goode. Nowe rue is sette, and nowe transplannte
 A leek so drynke up bolde him forto avannte.

Prépare the
 ground for au-
 tumn-planting.
 Sow ach (or
 parsley), melons,
 coriander, teazle,
 rue, and leeks.

12.

Marcial tells a
marvel of pome-
granates.

In places hoote nowe pomgarnates floure,
That Marcial a mervaille dooth of telle ;
80 In til a potte of erthe enduce a floure¹
Uppon his bough downe bounden ther to dwelle.
To fillyng of this potte the fruyte wol swelle
By hervest tyme ; and then his magnitude
84 By breking of this potte me may disclude.

13.

Graft peaches,
till citrons, set
zuzubes, figs,
and palms.

In landes hoote the pechys in this moone
Emplastred are, and nowe in landes colde,
The citur² tree to tille is goode to doone
88 In divers wyse, as is to fore ytolde.
Now ziziphus and figtree forto holde
Men sette or graff in cold or chillyng lande.
The palme eke nowe men setteth forth to stande.

14.

To castrate little
bulls with a cleft
cane,

92 Now Mago saith is goode castracion
Of litel boles, whil thaire age is tender.
Ferul to cleve an occupacion
Be first, and presse in it thaire stones slender.
96 So wol thai dwyne awaye that sholde engender.
In veer, and hervest, eke sprynging the moone
Is best, as saithe this Mago, this to doone.

15.

Or with tin
tongs. Tie up
the wounds with
vine-ashes and
litharge.

Other with tynnen tonges take her strynges,
100 First bounden lest thay nolde not graunt hem leve,³
And faire of with a knyf thai cutte her thinges,
But sumdel on the strynges hede thai leve,⁴
Tais⁵ stauncheth bloode, and alle wol not bereve
104 Her stordy myght : her woundes let entyne
With aske of vyne, and with spume argentine.

¹ florem.² citrum.³ licencia.⁴ demittunt.⁵ ? this.

16.

- With abstynence of drynk and litel mete
 After this feste as fede hem daies three,
 108 Grene herbes croppes, swettest let hem ete,
 And bowes softe and toppe of tender tree
 Bydewed or bywet whether it be.
 Tar mixt with aske and oil after III dayis
 112 Ennoynte his wounde, and save thi beast for ay is.

Let them eat
 young boughs
 softened with
 dew or water ;
 and thy beast is
 safe for ever.

17.

- Castracion in better wyse is founde
 In daies late : as first a beast to bynde,
 And bounden so to holde him fast to grounde,
 116 And streyne in tre the wytnes of his kynde,
 And with a brennyng axe away behinde
 To hewe hem bothe ; or have a thing therfore
 Made like a swerde this folk¹ away to seore.

A better mode of
 later date.

18.

- 120 This yren maade, thi rule of tree ley to
 This thinges straite, and with the brennyng yre²
 So smyte hem of quykly that it be doo,
 So wol the woo be shortte, of litel yre,³
 124 Eke skynne and stringes seryng so to enfire
 Upstauncheth bloode, and closeth so the wounde
 That save a cicatrice is nought yfounde.

Smite off quickly
 with the hot iron
 to stanch the
 blood.

De tonsuris ovium.

19.

- Nowe sheepe bethe shorne in places temperate.
 128 For sheep ishorne make uncture of lupyne,
 The juce of it decoct first ther ate
 With dregges both of oiles and aged wynys,
 Of iche yliche : a thing for sheep this fyne is.
 132 Herewith ennointe hem alle ; and after three
 Dayes let over wesshe hem in the see.

Anoint shorn
 sheep with juice
 of lupine, mixed
 with equal quan-
 tities of oil dregs
 and old wine.
 Wash them in
 the sea,

¹ testiculos.² ferramentum.³ ire seu doloris.

20.

Or with salt and water long before evening. It will make them free from scurf and scald, and woolly and long-lived.

- And yf the see be ferre, licoure of heven
 With litel salt decocte this beest ennointe.
 136 Oute wesshe of it, but doo this longe er even :
 And over yere thai wol been in goode pointe
 Withouten scorf or scalde in cors or jointe,
 Also thai shall have softe encrisped wolle
 140 And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.

De casio faciendo.

21.

Make cheese with curd of kid, lamb, or calf, or with wild teazle, or the skin which adheres to chicken's crop.

- Alle fresshe the mylk is crodded now to chese¹
 With crudde of kidde, or lambe, other of calf,
 Or floure of tasil wilde. Oon of hem chese,²
 144 Or that pellet³ that closeth, every⁴ half,
 The chicke or pyjon cawe, hool either half.
 With figtree mylk, fresshe mylk also wol turne.
 Thenne wrynge it, presse it under poundes scorne.

22.

When firm lay them on crates, but apart.

- 148 And sumdel sadde up doo it in a colde
 Place, outhur derk, and after under presse
 Constreyne it efte, and salt about it folde,
 So sadder yet saddest it compresse.
 152 Whenne it is wel confourmed to sadnesse
 On fleykes legge hem ichoone so from other,
 That nere a suster touche nere a brother.

23.

Shut them up in a close place out of the wind. A cheese should not be dry, nor full of holes caused by too much sun, or salt, or too little pressure.

- But ther the place is cloos is hem to enclude,
 156 And holde oute wynde although he rowne or crie,
 So wol thaire fattenesse and teneritude
 With hem be stille ; and yf a chees is drie,
 Hit is a vyce, and so is many an eye
 160 Yf it see with, that cometh yf sonnyng brendde,
 Or moche of salt, or lite of presse, it shende.

¹ caseum.² elige.³ pelliculam.⁴ undique.

24.

- An other in fresshe mylk to make of chese
 Pynottes grene ystamped wol he doo ;
 164 An other wol have tyme a man to brese
 And clensed often juce of it doo to
 To tourne it with ; to savor so or soo ;
 It may be made with puttyng to pigment,
 168 Or piper, or sum other condyment.

Others press
 pine-nuts, or add
 the juice of
 bruised thyme.
 Flavour with a
 condiment of
 pepper or any
 pigment.

De examinibus apium augmentatis.

25.

- Of been the swarmes nowe begynne enerease,
 Nowe in the hony combe is bredde the bee.
 The greet birdde and kynges doutelees
 172 Men sayen thai been, but Greekes sayne thai be
 Clept œstros, and goode is hem to slee,
 For thai the swarme unresteth, so thai crie.
 Nowe as is taught yit slee the butterflie.

The swarms of
 bees increase.
 The Greeks call
 the king-bee
 οἰστρος.

De pavimentis in solariis faciendis.

26.

- 176 Atte Mayés ende a solar is to pave,
 And rather not, lest frostes it enfecte.
 A double cours of boording first it have,
 Oon transversal, another cours directe.
 180 With chaf or ferne this bordes do be tecte,
 And therupon doo stones handfull grete,
 And wel foote-tempred mortar theron trete.

At the end of
 May, not earlier,
 have summer-
 houses.

27.

- Thenne with a barre inbete it, batte it ofte,
 184 And playne it rough, but are it fully drie,
 Brik bipedal chaneled bryng on lofte,
 This floore that be suffisyng forto wrie.
 The chanelis fynger grete thou most espie.
 188 On evry half this bryk twoo feet of brede,
 That lyme and oil the joint togeder lede.

Beat it in with
 a bar, but before
 it is dry bring
 channeled bricks
 to cover all the
 floor.

28.

This cement, brick, stones and clay, dry into one substance. Pour on it a testaceous cement, and it is no harm to flap (or slap!) it with rods.

- This scyment, bryk, stoon, cley togeder drie,
And knytte into oon til noon humoure be therin,
192 Nowe yote on that scyment clept testacye
Sex fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne
To all to flappe it with; now brode and thynne
Tilette¹ or tabulette² of marble stoon,
196 Empresse, and never shal this werk agoon.

De lateribus faciendis.

29.

Brick made in the heat dries too soon, and is likely to crack. When formed let the sun sweat out the moisture.

- Now brik is maade of white erthe, or rubrike,
Or cley, for that is made in somer heete
To sone is drie, an forto chyne is like.
200 Thus make hem: sifted erthe and chaf to trete
And tempre longe, and fourmed sonne oute swete
The humour, tourne hem; two feet [longe] every brik
Be, and oon foote brode IIII ynches thicke.

De Rosato XIII ca^m. de oleo liliacio XIII ca^m.

30.

Put five pounds of rose into six sextarii of wine.

- 204 In sestres sex of olde wyne purged rose
Three daies first v pounce is to doo,
The xxxth day x pounce hony dispose
In it wel scommed first, and use it soo.
208 Take x pounce oil, x lilies therto
Be doo, and XL dayes sette it ther oute³
In glasse,⁴ and made it is noo longer doute.

De oleo roseo XV ca^m. de rodomelle XVI ca^m.

31.

Huile de rose is made of a pound of oil to an ounce of roses. Rodomel is a pound of honey to a sextarius of rose-water.

- In every pounce of oil an unce of rose
212 Ypurged putte, and hange it dayes seven
In sonne and moone, and after oilderose
We may baptize and name it, cordyng even.
And XL dayes to beholde on heven
216 In juce of rose a sester that weel smelle
A pounce hony and name it rodomelle.

¹ tessellas.² tabellas.³ sub divo.⁴ in vitro.

De rosis viridibus servandis,

32.

- That roses that begynneth forto uncloze
 And cleve a reede that stont & groweth grene,
 220 Doo thayme therin and let it on hem close
 Thus til the list: hem wol this reede sustene.
 Other condite hem kepe in pottes clene
 With pik munyte and couchyng theroute alway.
 224 August in houres cordyng is with May.

Place roses not yet open in a reed which stands green, and close them in it as you like, or keep them out of doors protected in clean pots.

De horis Maii and Augusti.

33.

- Half prime hath xxiii feet, and pryme
 Hath xiiii, and half undron hath but ix,
 High undron vi, and iiii hath mydday tyme,
 228 And noon hath iii. Nowe Phebus wol declyne
 Tort occident, and lenger lemes¹ shyne.
 Thyne afternoone to thi fornoone confourme
 In feet from houre til hour, as is the fourme.

Half-prime, *i.e.* 6 o'clock = 23ft.
 Prime, *i.e.* 7 o'clock = 7 = 13 ft.
 Half-undern, *i.e.* 9 o'clock = 9ft.
 And undern, *i.e.* 10 o'clock = 6ft.

Finis vi^{ti} libri, et prefacio ad septimum.

34.

- 232 So May is ronne away in litel space.
 The tonge is shortte, and longe is his sentence.
 Forth² ride I see my gide, and him I trace
 As he as swyfte to be yit I dispence.
 236 O sone of God alloone, O sapience,
 O hope, of synnes drop or gile immuyn,
 Lovyng I to The syng as my science
 Can doo; and forth I goo to werk atte Juyn.

Translator's epilogue to Book 6, and preface to Book 7.

¹ bemes.² forride.

JUYN.

BOOK THE SEVENTH.

De area ad trituram paranda.

1.

Make a smooth
threshing-floor,
and harden
against ants and
mice.

At Juyn a floore for thresshing thus thai make :
Thai pare it first, and lightly after gete
Hit dolven smal, and chaf therto thay take,
4 Oildregges fresshe thai tempre with, and trete
It even playne abroode. This helpeth whete
From Auntes and fro myse. Nowe pibble stonys
Thay bete in, and other that cordyng stoone is.

2.

Then let it dry in
the sun. Another
way is to clean
the floor and wet
it well, and turn
in small animals
to tread it down.

8 And after suffer thay the sonne it drie.
And this is oone. Another way is fonde,
As first the floor to clensse, and after strie
Hit all with weete, and so wel weet the londe,
12 Doo beestes smale in hit to stere and stonde,
And make hem route aboute, and trede, and strayne
It wel, and so to drie it they complayne.

De messibus.

3.

Barley is to be
harvested before
the ear break.
A good reaper
can get five
strikes a day.
The corn swells
if left to lie loose.

Now gynneth barley ripe, and is to anende,¹
16 Er the eere² to breke and shede it; for as whete
It is not cladde nor cloked syde & ende.
Oon daywerk of a goode repman may gete
V strik, a febbler for III may swete.
20 And that the corn may grete upon the grounde
Thay sayen is goode to let it lye unbounde.

¹ consumanda.

² spica.

4.

- This moones ende in places nygh the see
 And hot & drie is gonnen repyng whete.
 24 But first, yf it be ripe, is forto see
 Yf alle the lande atte ones rody grete
 Enclyne & thonke unlaced so for hete.
 The playner parte of ffraunce a crafte hath fonde
 28 To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.

At the end of the month wheat-harvest begins. See if it be ripe by seeing if the whole field grows red at the same time.

5.

- Oon oxes werk alle hervest up shall take
 With litel mannes help, and in this wyse:
 A squared carre on wheles two thay make,
 32 And borde it bredyng up of certayne sise,
 That tort the brynk it brede alway & rise.
 His chaule aforne that shal ete up the whete
 Ys not right high, but so of even mete.

In the plain country of France they make a square cart on two wheels, boarded so as to be broader towards the top. Its jaw (front-board) is not to be high.

6.

- 36 That towe¹ is toothed thicke as the mesure
 Of erees² wol not passe hem, upwarde bende.
 And bakward beth twey thilles made full sure,
 As forwarde hath a drey, and in that ende
 40 An meke oxe that wol drawe & stonde & wende
 Wel yoked be, and forwarde make it fare.
 And every corne³ wol start into this chare.⁴

That apparatus is to be toothed so close that the ears will not pass, bending upwards. It has two shafts behind as a dray has before. Yoke to it a quiet ox, and every corn will fall into it.

7.

- This teeth wol bite hem so that beth bifornys
 44 And fere hem in, the drover⁵ aye in kynde
 Doo list & lethe as lowe & high the corne is,
 That shall trippe in, the chaf fletyng behynde.
 Thus shall an oxe in dayes few upwynde
 48 An hervest alle; this carre is thus to carie
 In feeld lande playne, ther chaf nys necessarie.

These teeth force in the ears in front. The drover will regulate the height. This cart is for plain lands, where chaff is not wanted.

¹ tabula anterior.² spicarum.³ man.⁴ vehiculum.⁵ bubulco.

De agris proscindendis, vineis occandis, &c.

8.

Things omitted
in May to be done
now, viz., plough
cold grass land,
cover the roots
of vines, gather
rough vetches,
and cut fengreek
for fodder.

Where land is
cold, now hold
harvest of pulse.

- In coldest lande thing lefte undoon in May¹
May now be doon, as feeldes me may plowe.
52 In grassy² cold lande vynes rootes may³
Eke now be wrie, eke now the fittches⁴ rowe⁵
Collect may be, and fayngreek downe to rowe⁶
For fodder⁷ now is tyme; and every puls,⁸
56 There lande is cold, is heruest now to huls.

9.

Mix pottage-
lentils in ashes
in oil-barrels, or
salt-tubs: they
are safe laid by
strongly plas-
tered. Beans
plucked early
kept in a cool
place will be free
from grubs.

- Nowe potageware in askes mynge & kepe
In oilbarelles or salt tubbes doone,
Sadde cleyed well thai save beth leide to slepe.
60 Nowe benes, in decresyng of the moone,
Er day and er she ryse, upplucked soone,
Made clene, and sette up wel refrigerate,
From grobbes⁹ save wol kepe up thaire estate.

10.

Collect lupine,
and if you will,
you may sow it
at once in a dry
place.

- 64 Lupine also collecte is in this moone,
And yf me wolle, anoon it may be sowe,
Right from the floor as fast as it is doone.
But ferre away from humour it bestowe,
68 In that garnar that stont not over lowe,
To keep hem longe, and rathest yf the smeke¹⁰
Perpetual uppon thaire dwellyng reke.

De diversis herbis serendis.

11.

Sow cabbage at
the solstice, and
plant it out in
the beginning of
August. Beet,
radish, lettuce,
and coriander
are now to be
sown.

- Brasik is sowe atte stondying of the Sonne,
72 And atte the hede of Aust it is to plaunte
In landes weet, or elles rayne beronne.
And ache also is sowen come denaunt,
Bete and radisshe excerciseth thair haunt;
76 Letuce and coriander, yf me wete
Her lande, up groweth nowe this herbes sete¹¹ (=sweete).

¹ Maio.² herbosa.³ possint.⁴ vicia.⁵ rugosa.⁶ resecare.⁷ pabulo.⁸ legumina.⁹ gurgulionibus.¹⁰ fumus.¹¹ salubres.

De pomis et flore punici, &c.

12.

- Yit may the pomgarnates floure enclude
 An erthen potte, as twye is taught beforne,
 80 To make a pome of mighty magnitude.
 Nowe peres and meles¹ over thicke ar torne
 Away the vicious, lest juce ylorne
 On hem sholde be that gentil fruyt myght spende.
 84 Nowe ȝiȝiphus in colde lande wol ascende.

A pomegranate inclosed in an earthen pot will bear large fruit. Pears and apples being overthick, the defective are taken away, lest the sap should be lost upon them.

13.

- The figtree, as forsaith his discyplyne,
 This moone in season is to caprifie.
 Nowe have I wist men graffe hem VIII or IX^{ne}.
 88 Now peche in places colde is putte in theye.²
 The plannte of palm men umbydelvyng hie.
 In Juyl and nowe solempne insicion
 Hath treen, that men calle emplastracioun.

Now caprify the fig-tree. I have known several graftit. Peaches are now inoculated, and men dig round the palm. Trees are now to have emplastration.

14.

- 92 Emplasturyng accordeth with the tree
 That hath a juce of fattenesse in the rynde,
 As figge, olyve, and other suche be.
 Eke Marcial saith peche is of that kynde.
 96 Thus it is doon, as we in bookes fynde :
 Of fairest treen loke uppe the brannches clere
 That fertilest and fresshest yonge appere.

It accords best with a tree that has a thick juce in the rind. Look up the branches of the young trees that appear most fertile and fresh.

15.

- Under the fresshest gemme alle subtilly,
 100 That gemme unhurt, with yron reyse a rynde.
 The tree that shall emplastred be therby
 Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
 This gemme unhurt, and so in bondes wynde
 104 Hit softe his gemme above alle that excede,
 Oon gemme as for another so succede.

Under the freshest bud raise the rind with a knife, without hurting the bud. Take off the bud and bark of the tree to be emplastered, and bind on to it this unhurt bud, that one may take the place of the other.

¹ mela.² inoculatur.

16.

Place dung on
and around, and
lop off the upper
branches, and
leave it twenty
days.

Doo donnge upon and umbe on evry syde
And bynde it to ; the bowes of that tree
That higher beth, let hewe of or devyde
Away, and dayes xx^{ti} let it be.
Unbynde it thenne, and there expertly se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
112 Thus better fruyte of bitter fruyte is wonne.

De vitulis castrandis : de casio ; & omni tonsura.

17.

Care necessary in
treating calves.
Now is time to
make cheese and
shear sheep.

Eke in this moone is made castracioun
Of calves, as is taught a lite afor.
Therynne is subtil operacioun
116 In memory wel worthi to be born,
And crafte to make cheses be not lorn,
But used now; and now in places colde
Solempnitee of sheryng sheepes is holde.

De Apibus, cera, melle, &c.

18.

An indication
that the hives
are full is a low
murmuring of
the bees. If the
hives are empty,
there is more
noise.

120 And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyves ronke of hony fild, the some¹
Wherof is this significacion :
All subtilly & smale if that thai summe,²
124 All hugely & harke yf that thai humme,
As houses holgh thaire voices multiplice,—(sic !)
A signe is that her combes beth full done.

* * * * *

[Here several pages are lost.]

* * * * *

¹ summa.

² numerent.

19.

- Thus siste it that the graynes stille abide
 128 Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shake;
 This floures smale into hony swetest slide
 And therof xxx^{ti} dayes let hem take
 Ynough, and thenne uptemperyng forsake
 132 No man for hem to make into thaire kynde;
 As of rosate is taught, yf ye have mynde.¹

Let the grains remain in the sieve, the flowers pass through, and lie in honey thirty days, and then let no man fail to make them in their kind.

De Alsica.

20.

- Alsike is made with barly, half mature
 A party grene and uppon repes bounde
 136 And in an oven² ybake and made to endure
 That lightly on a querne³ it may be grounde.
 Nowe til a strike a litel salt infounde
 As it is grounde, and kepe it therin boote is.
 140 This Juyn and Juyl accorde in houres footes.

Alica is made of unripe barley, bound in sheaves and roasted in an oven until hard enough to grind in a mill.

De horis.

21.

- Half pryme on xx^{ti} feet; hole pryme
 On xii; half undern viii; hool undern v;
 Mydday on iiii; and noon on ii feet by me
 144 Stont fast ynough. Now Phebus chaise upthrive
 No lenger may til the occident asblyve
 Enclyneth it and erst from the Est it wried.
 Forthy beth feet with houres multiplied.

Half-prime is the first hour of the Roman day, whole prime the 2nd. Half undern the 3rd, whole undern the 4th.

Deo gracias.

22.

- Nowe Juyn is doo. Salus, blisse, umne, honoure,
 Joy, jubile, power, and diademe,
 Jesu, be to the, Jesse, the roote's floure,
 In mageste that is⁴ to sit and deme,
 152 He⁵ to us se that in that houre extreme
 That⁶ prison, helle, all cloose from us be loken,
 And with Him we dwellyng. Yet must I yeme
 This book, and telle at Juyl of lande up broken.

Translator's epilogue.

¹ This stanza treats of the making of *ananthe* from the flowers and grapes of the wild vine. ² furno. ³ mola. ⁴ art. ⁵ So. ⁶ Thi.

JUYLL.

BOOK THE EIGHTH.

De iterandis agris, de messibus triticea, &c.

1.

Plough again
early. Time to
finish wheat-har-
vest, and clear
fields of bushes,
and grub up
stocks.

- Atte Juyl the lande up broken in Aprile
Is efte to plowe, and sone is best his season.
Whete heruest nowe in tempre lande is while
4 Forto conclude; and by the forsaide reason
Nowe make the feldes wide of busshes geson.
Nowe stocke upp grobbe and tree in wanyng moone,
Thaire rootes eke to brenne is now to done.

2.

Now the corn is
away, cut down
the trees that
were amongst it.
Before the dog-
days, take up
fern and sedge.

- 8 Nowe treen that have amongst the cornes growe,
The corne awaye, adowne it is to caste.¹
Oon daies werk may xx^{ti} overthrowe:
Nowe vynes yonge ydolven first and laste
12 Wolde be; but not in hete, and poud^{er} caste.
Er the caniculere the hounde ascende
Have uppe the fern and segges to be brenned.

De orti seminibus serendis.

3.

Sow onions,
radish, orage,
and basilicon.
Water lettuce,
beet, and mal-
lows. Sow tur-
nips in wet,
loose land: they
delight also in
fields.

- Smale onyons nowe beth sowe in places colde
16 And wete, eke radisshe & orage, yf ye
May watter it, basilicon wol holde,
Lettuce & malves, betes, lekes be
To watter nowe; the neep in weet lande we
20 Nowe sowe and rape, in roten lande rare
In weet lande and in feldes gladde thai are.

¹ proscindere.

² pulveratie.

4.

- But nepes loveth heldes¹ sondy drie
 And thynne, eke of the landes propurtee
 24 Er either seede of other multiplie
 A wonder thing a man may often see :
 Two yere if neep in some lande sown be
 It wol be rape, and rape in sum land sowe
 28 Wol ther ayenne uppe into neepes growe.

Turnips love sandy slopes. In some lands rape changes into turnip, and vice versa.

5.

- Depe donnged lande yturned wel thai love :
 That pleseth hem & cornes that ther growe.
 An acre lande IIII sester rape above
 32 And v of neep is suffisant to sowe.
 For over thicke it is not hem to stowe.
 And yf thai be to thicke away thou trete
 A part, and so that other wol be grete.

Upon an acre of land sow four sextarii of rape, five of turnip. If they are too thick, remove part, and the others will be the larger.

6.

- 36 And forto have the rapes seedes greet
 Let pulle first the rape oute of the grounde.
 The foiles are of it awaie to geet,
 A mydde his caule at half a fynger rounde
 40 Let smyte him of, and plante hem forto abounde.
 VIII fynger fro : thus wol thai growe in longe
 And, as I wene, her seedes sholde be stronge.

To have great rape seeds, remove the leaves at the thickness of half a finger, and plant at eight fingers' distance.

De implastracione.

7.

- Solempnyte hath emplastracion,
 44 Wherof beforne is taught the diligence.
 Nowe have I made inoculacion
 Of pere and appultree : the experience
 Hath preved wel. Of wynter fruite science
 48 Yet leseth² oute the smale unto the greet
 So that the tree may sende her drinke & meet.

Emplastering is now solemnized, and inoculation of pears and apples. Science now selects the small winter fruit and takes them away, that the tree may nourish the larger.

¹ devexa.² eligit.

8.

I have planted
citrons now to
great advantage.
Now inoculate
the fig. Graft
citrons and dig
about palms in
the middle of
the month.
Gather almonds
early.

- Now plannted I scions¹ of citurtree
In colde and weete, and watre it so longe
52 That forth thai come in greet felicitee.
The figtree nowe to encye² it is noo wronge.
In weet lande citur graffed wol be spronge,
And palmes delve aboute amydde this moone.
56 Almondes ripeth nowe : go gete hem sone.

De armentis & gregibus admittendis.

9.

Time for cows to
breed, that their
ten months may
end in spring.
If they are too
fat, they do not
breed so well.

- Nowe shal the bulle his Wyfes to him take,
And fille her wombe, in monethes x to anende
Thaire tyme of birth at veer ; for now thai wake
60 All fresshe, for veer thair Venus bronde hath tende.
XV of hem oon male is forto ascende,
As telleth Columelle, and wol contente.
Yit yf thai be to fatte her werth is shente.

10.

Where fodder is
abundant the
cow may breed
oftener.
Moderate food is
beneficial. If
they are put to
the plough they
may breed alter-
nate years.

- 64 In places ther is fodder abondannce,
The ky may otherwhiles be withdrawe.
Mete in mesure her calvyng wol advanncce.
Eke in the plough perchaunce yf thai shal drawe
68 Itche other yere thai may go to by lawe.
And so shal thai for either werk endure,
That is to saye, in laboure & feture.

11.

The tups should
have white
tongues. If they
are spotty the
lambs will be so
too. From white
sometimes other
colours spring,
but not from
black.

- Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire tuppes white
72 Not oonly woollod, but also thair tonge ;
Yf it be spotty that a man may wite
If he begets him spotty lambes yonge.
Yit sumtyme of the white are other spronge.
76 But Columelle, he saithe, of tuppes blake
White sheep Nature is never wonte to make.

¹ taleas.² inoculare.

12.

- The tuppe is chosen faire of altitude,
 Ywombed side, and tecte in whittest wolle,¹
 80 A besom tail holdyng his longitude,
 Yfronnted large, and stoned atte the fulle.
 From youthe until viii yeres olde thei wole²
 Wel do this crafte, and she from yeres tweyne
 84 V yere is goode, and then is she bareyne.

The tup should be tall, broad-bellied, and covered with white wool, with a long tail and large forehead. He answers until eight years, the ewe till five.

13.

- Yboned large, eke long & softest flesys.
 And thai that wide wooly wombed be ;
 Such ewes to the tuppes oute to chese is.
 88 Of pasturing thai must have ubertee
 Fro breres ferre ; for thaire iniquitee
 This seely innocentes wol unclothe,
 And wellesay to tere her skynnes bothe.

Ewes should have large bones and long soft fleeces. Their pasture should be rich, and free from briars, which would unclothe the silly innocents, and also tear their skin.

14.

- 92 Nowe let hem doo, by wynter to be stronge.
 Males to make, as saithe the Philosopher,
 Septemtrion pastures let hem fonge,
 And towarde that wynde if the tuppes ofre³
 96 With litel males filleth thai the coffre ;⁴
 And towarde Southwynde geteth thay femalys.
 Yf it be sooth, right notable this tale is.

The lambs should be strong before winter. Aristotle says males are born in northern pastures, females in southern.

15.

- In heruest putte a way thi feble shepe
 100 As thus thai may be solde, or elles spende.
 A coitu twey monethes summen keepe
 Her raam until Cupido be wele to ende.
 And sumen lette hem alle the yere ascende.
 104 And instinct so dayes shortte & longe,
 Ther shal not lacke hem tender lambes yonge.

Sell or use feeble sheep in autumn. Some men let their sheep breed at any time of the year.

¹ lana.² volunt.³ v profre.⁴ ventrem v. matrem.

De extirpando gramine.

16.

When the Sun is
in Cancer, and
the Moon six
days old in Ca-
pricorn, grass
pulled up will
not grow again,
nor if removed
with a cypress
fork, or tools,
sprinkled with
goats' blood.

- Nowe with the Crabbe inhabityng the Sonne,
The moone of vi in Capricorn ysette,
108 Yf gresse ypuled uppe be the lande is wonne.
Eke cipur tonges¹ with gootes bloode wette
And toles from the furneys if me sette
By sprent with gootes bloode, the grasses rowe
112 With thees if me fordoo, thai shall not growe.

De Vino scillite.

17.

To make squill-
wine, dry moun-
tain, or sea
squills, as soon
as the dog-star
rises, far away
from the Sun; 116
put a pound into
a jar of wine.

- And vyne squyllitee is thus made in this moone :
The montayne squylle, other of nygh the See
As riseth the Canyculers as sone
116 Wol ferre away fro sonne ydried be.
A stene of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves superflu
Ikiste away, and thai that paled greu.

18.

Others let the
leaves hang over
the wine, but not
dip into it too
deep. It is good
for coughs, and
pains of the
stomach, phlegm,
and spleen, diges-
tion, and eye-
sight.

- 120 And other garlande hem, and so depende,
Into the wyne so thai go not to depe,
And take hem oute atte xl dayes ende.
This wyne is goode the cough² away to kepe ;
124 Alle ille oute of the wombe it maketh kreppe ;
It solveth flevme, and helpeth splenetyk ;
Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.

De Idromelle.

19.

To make mead,
put one sextarius
of unscummed
honey into six of
clear water, and
let naked boys
shake it for five
hours in boilers,
and then let it
stand forty days.

- For meth in risyng of Caniculer
128 A sester of unscomed hony doo
In sesters vi of well water cler
In carenayres naked³ children goo
And glocke it oures v to & froo
132 Vessel and all, and after in the Sonne
With xxxx daies standyng it is wonne.

¹ ciprei bidentes.² tussim.³ investes.

De aceto squillino.

20.

- And in this moone is made Aisel squillyne :
 Of squylles white alle rawe take of the hardes,
 136 And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne,
 Then oonly take the tender myddelwardes
 In sesters XII of aisel that soure harde is.
 A pounce & unces VI yshrad be doo
 140 And XL dayes sonnyng stonde it soo.

To make squill-vinegar, take off the shells and rind, and put the middle part only into twelve sextarii of vinegar. Shred one pound six ounces, and let it stand forty days in the Sun :

21.

- After this XL daies cloos in sonne
 Cast oute squylle, and clense it feetly wel,
 And into vessel pitched be it ronne.
 144 An other xxx^{ti} galons of aisel
 With dragmes VIII of squylle in oon vessel,
 Pepur an unce, of case and mynte a smal¹
 Wol do, and use in tyme as medicinal.

then cast out the squills and strain carefully into a closed vessel. Or, thirty gallons of vinegar with eight drachms of squills, an ounce of pepper, and a little casia and mint.

De sinapi.

22.

- 148 A sester and a semycicle take
 Of senvey seede, and grynde it poudre small,
 V pounce of hony theruppon thou slake,
 Of Spannysh oile a pounce do therwithall.
 152 A sester of fyne aisel tempur shall
 This thinges ; groundon well thus use it longe.
 This Juyl and Juyn have houres even longe.

Grind a pint and a half of mustard seed, mix five pounds of honey, one pound of Spanish oil, and a pint of vinegar.

De horis.

23.

- Oon gooth of XXII with XI,
 156 And II with X on XII feet goth blyve.
 Eke III with IX on VIII extendeth even,
 And IIII as VIII abregged is to v.
 To v & VII leveth III alyve.
 160 And manly VI in myddes of the day
 Stonde forth an houre, and uppon feet but tway.

The length of the hours in July.

¹ aliquantum.

Finis VIII libri. Præfacio in novem librum.

Translator's
epilogue. The
latter part unin-
telligible.

This Juyl is doon. August I must begynne
O tryne and oon, God Lorde, recorde I the
164 That sensis spille or pointe disjoynt be therynne
Is not my wille ; and yet in it is she
Myne ignoraunce. And whi not I but he
That she myschaunce he pricke or nycke it ther
168 Thi p'uce, mene as mene or nought it be
He rynce if Aust be faust nygh September.

AUGUST.

BOOK THE NINTH.

1.

- Nygh Septembør kalende atte Austes ende,
Ther feeldes playne, humyde, and lene be,
To gynne plowe is goode to condescende.
4 And also nowe in coostes of the See
Vyndage araied [arayed] fore is forto se.
In places eke ther it is passyng colde
The vynes unwried be fayne wolde.

De exili & misera vinea.

2.

- 8 In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene,
And she, thi vyne, a ruthful thing to se,
Thre strik or III of lupynes demene
On iche acre. So let it wrion be.
12 Whenne it is uppe and hath fertilitee,
Turne it efte in, it doungeth best the vynes.
All other dounge is infectif of wynes.

De pampinandis & obumbrandis vitibus.

3.

- Nowe ther is colde is pampinacion
16 To overtake a thicke yleved vyne ;
And ther is hote is occupacion
The fervent yre¹ of Phebus to declyne
With obumbracion, if so benygne
20 And longly be the vyne, is not to werne.²
Eke nowe is goode to pulle up segge & ferne.

Plough at the beginning of September, prepare vineyards, and in cold places the vines would fain be covered.

[N.B.—In verse 5 both forms are in the MS., and in verse 7 “unwried” is written instead of *unwried*.]

The best manure for a poor vine is lupine, three or four strikes to an acre. Let it be covered.

Prune thick-leaved vines, and, where it is hot, do not forbid to shade a luxuriant vine. Pull up sedge and fern.

¹ hete.

² vetare.

De urendis pascuis.

4.

Burn the land to destroy bushes and their stock. If the land is covered with dry plants, burn them, and they will grow again more fresh.

- Pastures eke in this moone is to brenne
 That busshes, ther thai groweth over hie,
 24 And besy beth the lande to over renne,
 This brennyng may thaire stocke & hem destrie.
 Eke if the lande be wrieded in herbes drie,
 Nowe brenne hem uppe, and efte they wol arise
 28 All glaad arayed newe in fresshest gise.

De herbis in orto.

5.

We have not to sow radish in ragstone or clay, but it loves a moist air.

- Nowe rape and neep in places drie is sowe,
 As taught is erst, and radissh last this moone
 Atte drie is sowe in Wynter forto growe,
 32 In lande solute & fatte it groweth sone,
 With ragston or with cley it naath to done,
 But gladde is it to loke on dronkyn ayer,
 In beddes brode & deepe it wol be faire.

6.

They grow best after a good rain. As soon as it is sown, cover it in. Two or four sextarii suffice for an acre. Dung makes them fungous or spongy: chaff is preferable.

- 36 In gravel best after a nobel rayne
 Thai growe, and weete hem if thine ayer be drie,
 Anoon as it is sowen, wrie it playne.
 Two sester in oon acre is to strie;
 40 And III, as other sayen, wol multiplie,
 And chaf is better for hem thenne is donnge,
 For thai therof wol be right fungous stronge.

7.

Salt-water makes them sweet. Be careful to have seed of the female radish. To have great plants, leave scarcely any leaves on them, and so let them grow.

- Saltwater hem: therof thai wol be swete.
 44 Radissh female hath litel bitternesse,
 With leves brode, & playne, glad, grene, & meete.
 Thaire seede to have as do thi bisnesse.
 And forto make hem wexon in greetnesse
 48 Unneth on it a litel croppe me leve,
 And sette it so to growe & gret to preve.

8.

- The swete of that is bitter forto make
 Oon day & nyght the seede in hony stonde,
 52 Outher in meth as longe tyme it take.
 Rave, as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde.
 Thai so discordeth that in oon poort londe
 Wel may thai not; forthi oon utter kepe.
 56 Also this moone is sowing of pasnepe.

De pomis VI ca^m. de apibus VII ca^m.

9.

- Emplasturing eke in this moone is doo.
 And sumen nowe wol graffe a perytree
 And citurtree in places moist also.
 60 Nowe sharnobodde encombreth the bee.
 Pursue on him that slayne anoon he be.
 The werkes that in Juyl be left undoone
 Nowe may thay take an ende in this Aust moone.

De puteis faciendis.

10.

- 64 Now seche and fynde up water in this wyse
 Doune lene and lay thi chyn¹ righte to the grounde
 Estwarde, and rather thenne the Sonne arise,
 And where a subtil myst gynneth to abounde
 68 In dewe upon, ther water may be founde
 Ther pitche a mark, and on the lande take yeme²
 Thayme goode or badde, faire or foule to deme.

11.

- The marl hath veynes thynne unsmellyng best;
 72 Selak sonde lymous & lene, unswete & depe;
 Blake erthe humour not moche hath in his chest
 Of wynter shoures leide up forto kepe,
 For swetly smylleth that lande: clayes wepe
 76 Uncertainly, whoos teres beth right swete.
 A man may be right gladde that hem may gete.

To make them sweet let them stand a day and night in honey, or in mead. Rape and cabbage are so inimical to vines, that they would refuse to land in the same port: therefore keep them apart.

Some men now graft pears and citrons. Pursue and kill the sharnbod, or hornet, and do what was left undone in July.

Seek for water by leaning your chin to the ground before sun-rise. Pitch upon a mark, and take notice, and judge them good or bad.

Marl has veins of bad smell; loose sand has scanty and muddy water; clays have an uncertain supply of sweet water.

¹ mentum.

² considera.

12.

Strong gravel and stony land have a certain supply, and where the stone is red, there is abundance, but beware lest it escape through fissures. In flint is cold and wholesome water, in plains hard and tepid.

Sadde sonde gravel, and there eke as beth stonys,
Certain humoure is and in ubertee.

- 80 Goode abundance is ther as rody stoon is.
But war: for thai thorough chenes¹ lightly flee.
Amonge flynt stoon atte hilles rootes be
Veynes ynowe, and chillyng colde & seete.
84 Ther felde hath salte and saad, luke & unsweete.

13.

A good flavour shows they spring from under a mountain; but there are cold springs in plains if the sun is kept off. Withy, reeds, alder, ivy, show there is water.

- And if thai savoure wel, thenne thay begynne
Under the mount, eke ere amonge ther be
Welles wel colde in playne ther shades twynne
88 The Sonne away. Yit signes moo men see
Ther water is, as the fertilitee
Of withi,² reede,³ aller,⁴ yvy, or vyne
That ther is water nygh is verrey signe.

14.

Where these grow, dig three feet, broad, and five deep, and put in the ground a vessel upside down. This hole, covered with a hurdle and mould, should remain so till the morrow.

- 92 Ther as thai growe, updelve in latitude
Thre foote, and deep v foote into the grounde,
And whenne the Sonne adowne gothe, ther enclude
Of leede or brasse a vessel clene ygrounde
96 Downwarde the mouthe, upwarde the bottom rounde,
This pitte ywrien with a fleyke and molde
Uppon so dwelle until the morowe sholde.

15.

Take away the hurdle, and if the vessel be damp or moist there is water. An unbaked earthen pot, if there is any water, will be softened.

- The next day the fleyke away thou plie,
100 And se yf this vessel withynne swete,
Or if the dropes therin multiplie,
Withoute doute ther wol be water gete.
A potters potte uneled⁵ wol alete⁶
104 And yf it be leyde therynne the same wyse,
Yf any springe of water ther wol rise.

¹ rimas.² salicis.³ arundo.⁴ alnus.⁵ non coctum.⁶ resolvetur.

16.

- Ley ther a flees of woole in like maner,
 Yf it conceyve of humoure in oon nyght
 108 That we may wrynge oute of it water clere,
 It is recorde of water : eke a light.
 In oil by like maner therynne ydight,
 Yf it be fonde yqueynte, ther is a veyne
 112 Of water nygh ; the nedeth not complayne.

Or a fleece of wool, wringing wet, is a sign, or a lamp if extinguished.

17.

- Eke of a fier ther made if smooke ascende
 Alle fatty, weet, & cloudy nebulse,
 To make a winche al sikour ther descende,
 116 Forto thyne honde wol sprynge or springes ose.¹
 And springes feel into oon may be complose.²
 In hilles feet towarde Septentrion
 Good humour hath multiplicacion.

Or if you make a fire, and the smoke is fat and moist, sink a well with confidence, for springs will ooze, and many may unite in one.

De puteis faciendis.

18.

- 120 Goode is bewarre the wynches³ whenne to delve,
 For cley, alum, and brymston, otherwhile
 Though brynkes stonde and wol not over whelwe,
 Enfecteth the ayer, and delvers so begile,
 124 That dede thay are inwith a litel while,
 But if thay flee : for thi, or thai descende,
 A light into the wynche may downe be sende.

Beware of clay, alum, and brimstone, which kill the delvers within a little while unless they fly ; therefore, ere they descend, let a light be sent down.

19.

- Yf it ne quenche, of perill is ther noon.
 128 Hit quyncheth,—lo ! the place is pestilente.
 An other way to this is to goone :
 On either side a pitte must have descent
 Until thi sought licoures librament.
 132 And ever amonge into the wynche hem thorle,⁴
 That wynde away the wicked ayer may hurle.

If it be not quenched there is no danger, and *vice versâ*. Or dig a hole till the water escapes, and bore the well into it that the noxious air may evaporate.

¹ scatere.² connexe.³ puteos.⁴ perfores.

20.

Make it eight feet wide and secure it with courses of wood, the walls being of ragstone or flint. A mixture of salt will correct muddiness.

This doon, the sydes make up with structure,
And footes viii it hold in latitude.

- 136 With barres bigge is goode to make it sure ;
Or wall it well with ragge or flyntes rude.
In square or round this werk thai may conclude.
If water ther be lymous or enfecte
140 Admyxtion of salt wol it correcte.

21.

If the brink keep falling in, board it up, and strengthen the boards with transverse planks, lest it close upon thy working men.

And yf thi wynche in digging wol not stande,
But nowe and nowe be fallyng in the brynke,
Peraventure it is so slippyng lande.

- 144 Thenne an other crafte thou must be thinke :
Yf bordes holde it oute, it may not synke.
But thai must oute be borne with barres rude,
For doubte if it thi worching men conclude.

De aqua probanda.

22.

Sprinkle it on a clean brass vessel, and if it leave no spot you may maintain it to be good. If, when boiled in a brazen vessel, it leave no sediment at bottom, it is sound.

- 148 His water newe is goode a man to preve :
Let springe it on a brason vessel clene,
And yf noo signe of it on the brasse leve,
The droppes here & there appering sene,
152 That veyne is good prudently to sustene.
Decoct in brasse, yf gravel in the grount
Noone leve is preef that that licour is sount.

23.

Or if food soon boils in it; or if it be clear, without blemish. By piercing the mountain, we may bring a well that stands in high ground to a lower place.

- Yf mete in hit wol boile in litel while,
156 Yf it be cleer appering like the skye,
Withouten wem or signe of thinges vile.
The wynches eke that stonde in hilles hie
To lower stede as welles we may trie.
160 This must be doon by persyng the mountayne
The water so to lede into the playne.

De aque ductibus.

24.

- The water may be ledde by weies three.
 In channels, or (in) condites of leede,
 164 Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.
 And first in a channel if it be led
 In evry hundreth feet downe from the heed
 A lite and lite a foote it must avale,
 168 That it have myght so downe the clyf to hale.

Three ways of leading water, viz., channels, conduits, and wooden troughs. In channels it must sink gradually a foot in every 100 feet, that so it may have strength to run down the hill.

25.

- And if it happe an hille the water mete,
 Let make a lone and through thi licour hale.
 Or elles by the side aboute him trete.
 172 And if it sholde affalle into the dale
 With piles over that it must avale.
 Or make an arche it over on to lede¹
 Or pipes it to conduyt me may lede.²

If a hill come in the way, make a lane and force the water through, or let it go round it. Carry it over a valley on piles, or arches, or leaden pipes.

26.

- 176 In condites descende into the slade
 It may, and on that other side aryse.
 But hoolsumest and best is to have made
 Trumpes of cley by potters in thaire gise,
 180 And iche of hem ii finger thicke assise.
 Oon ende ymade so streyne an other sprede,
 That iche into other may an hondes brede.

It may descende into the valley in conduits, but wholesomest are clay tubes, one end being made so narrow, the other so wide, that each may go a hand's breadth into the other.

27.

- Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal scyment,
 184 Thenne ysels³ myxt with litel water renne
 Thorough, deching alle this hoolsom instrument.
 The water that goth thorough the leden penne⁴
 Is rust-corrupte, unhoolsom; leve it thenne.
 188 And if thi veyne of water be but poore,
 The dwellyng-place of it be made the moore.

Cement the joints with lime and oil, or let ashes and water run through. Leaden pipes are unwholesome. Though the vein of water be poor, make a large receptacle.

¹ ducere.² plumbare.³ favilla.⁴ condite.

De mensuris & ponderibus fistularum.

28.

1200 lbs. of lead
suffice for 1000 ft.
of pipes, and in
proportion.

- The leed condite conteyneth this mesure :
XII C pounde of metal shal suffise
192 A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.
And so whether the lengthe avale or ryse
The lesse or more of weght for it devise :
As poundes few and footes fewe applie,
196 So poundes moo to moo feet multiplie.

De onfaco melle.

29.

To make ompha-
comel: take six
pints of half-ripe
grapes and two
of honey well
pounded, and
leave it forty
days under the
beams of the sun.

- For comfit that is clept hony-onfake,
Sex sester take of grapes juce half soure,
Two sester hony mightily let brake,
200 Or stampe, and putte it into this licoure.
Thenne XL^{ti} dayes stonde it every houre
To boile under the bemes of the sonne,
And after kepe it cloose, and it is wonne.

De Horis.

30.

Length of the
hours in August.

- 204 This Aust and May in houres lengthe are oon.
To xxiii feet next either ende,
And two next hem in feet xiii goon,
And other two to footes ix extende,
208 And after two the next on vi ascende.
Next after noone, and erst standyng on iiii is,
And none on iii stont up and myddel houre is.

Finis noni libri, et prefacio in decimum librum.

Translator's
epilogue.

- Thus Aust is spende, O Lorde, alpha and ô,
212 O endlesse ende, O gynnyngles gynnyng,
To make aright until this booke be do
So graunte myght and therewithall connyng,
As myne entente is thyne honoure to spryng,
216 And jugement; thi pryncis floure on clere
Or cloudy derk or light he must uphinge.
And I to werk am sette atte September.

SEPTEMBER.

BOOK THE TENTH.

De agris pinguibus tertiandis.

1.

- Atte September the fatte lande using longe,
Homoure to keep is plowed, and so thrie
It plowed is; the same eke is noo wronge
4 Rather to doo yf season be not drie.
The playne, humyde, & lene lande espie,
In Aust saide of, nowe plowe it newe ayeine,
And plowed, hoot let kest on it his greyne.

Fat land accustomed to hold its moisture is now ploughed thrice. In a wet season it may be done earlier. Plain, humid, lean land, spoken of in August, is now ploughed again, and immediately planted.

2.

- 8 The clyves¹ thynne are ereed nowe & sowe
And nowe nygh equinox. Thi landes dounge,
In hilles thicke, in feldes thynne it throwe.
In wanyng of phebus be thai to flonge;
12 So may it moost availe and do lest wronge.
And for an acre lande, saithe Columelle,
Carpentes xxiiii is to telle,

Light hills are ploughed and planted towards the equinox. Dung thickly in hills, thinly in plains, at the waning of the moon. Twenty-four carts of dung enough for an acre.

3.

- For hilles so; for feldes take xviii.
16 And every day as many is to sprede.
And thou that day to plowe up may sustene,
For drede lest the dounge uppe drie and dede.
Alle winter me may dounge also for nede.
20 Yf dounge in time on lande may not be throwe,
Eke sowe it smal as seede whenne thou wilt sowe.

Dung and plough on the same day, lest the manure dry up. We may dung all the winter; but if it is not done at the right time, sow it like seed.

¹ clivi.

4.

Lay on dung
little and often;
more on wet
land; marl may
be spread instead
on sandy land,
or sand upon
clay, for corn or
vines. Dung
will impair vines.

- At ones lite & ofte is goode to dounge,
Weet lande wol more of it than wol the drie;
24 For lacke of dounge in sondy lande be spronge
Goode marl, and it wol make it multiplie;
And uppon cley the sonde is goode to strie;
That helpeth corne, and maketh vynes feire;
28 For dounge in vynes wol the vynes peire.

De serendo tritico & adoreo.

5.

In moist, lean,
cold, shady land,
manage to sow
ador (a sort of
bread-corn) and
wheat at the
equinox in serene
weather.

- This moone in lande uliginose or lene,
And in the landes also that beth colde,
In thicked lande also is to demene,
32 Whenne day & nyght yliche longe is holde,
Bothe odor (sic) and thi whete in lande to folde.
Whenne ayer is faire, that thay may uppe be spronge,
Er wynter come and wexe a partie stronge.

De remedio humoris & de mensuris.

6.

On salt land
spread doves'
dung and cypress
leaves, and
plough it in. Or
let good water
expel the bad.
Four strikes
enough for an
acre.

- 36 Sum lande is wont salt humoure up to throwe
That sleeth the corne. There douves dounge instrie,
And leves of cupresse eke on it sowe,
And eree it ynne. Or thus it remedie:
40 This fals humour let goode water oute trie.
In mene lande of ador or of whete,
An acre lande to strikes IIII is mete.

7.

Clothe thy
hopper (small
square field) with
a hyena's skin,
and let the seed
stand therein a
short time. In-
sects, which de-
stroy the seed,
may be kept
away with juice
of sedum (house-
leek).

- Thyne hopre cloth hienes skynne, and throwe
44 Thi seede therin, and stonde it there a stounde,¹
And, as thai sayen, the better wol it growe.
Yf bestes harme it that beth in the grounde,
Let mynge juce of cedum smal ygrounde
48 With water, and oon nyght thi seede ther stepe,
And beestes wicke away thus may me kepe.

¹ tempore.

8.

- An other juce of wild cucumber useth,
 And hath the roote ystamped of the same
 52 With water mixt, and so his seede enfuseth.
 Oil dregges fressh of sum men have the name
 Of helping from thees beestes worthi blame,
 Wherwith thaire landes liketh thai to enoynte
 56 And bathe her plowes therin every joynt.

Others steep the seed in the juice of the wild cucumber, or the root pounded and mixed with water. Some anoint the land and their ploughs with oil-dregs.

De hordeo canterino.

9.

- Nowe sowe in smal lande barly canterine.
 V strik an acre hath. Eke nowe or lite
 Afore in every lande is kest lupyne.
 60 But sowe it er the coldes angry bite.
 It hateth slymy lande and marles white,
 And aswel lene it loveth and rubrike.
 To sowe oon acre sufficeth x strike.

Sow horse-barley before winter's cold in lean, red soil.

De piso serendo & sisamo.

10.

- 64 Late in this moone is pese ysowe in light
 Lande and solute; in weet it liketh growe.
 With strikes IIII an acre lande in dight.
 Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,
 68 Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.
 Late in this moone is eke to breke uppe lande
 Ther medica shall sowen be to stande.

Sow peas late in the month; four strikes to an acre. Sow also sesame in rich land or gravel, and break up land for clover.

De vicia & Græco fæno & farragine serendis.

11.

- Nowe first the fittche is sowen and feyne greek.
 72 Oon acre served is with strikes VII;
 Farrage in restyf lande ydounded eek
 Is doone, x strike is for oon acre even,
 And oute of moolde are colde eke must it heven.
 76 Til May it wol suffice uppon to fede.
 But lenger not thenne Marche if it shal sede.

Vetches and fen-greek require seven strikes to the acre. Farrage (matlin) to be sown in stiff land, and it must rise out of the mould ere cold weather. Unless it run to seed, it may be fed upon till May.

De lupino serendo & evertendo.

12.

It will improve
poor land to sow
lupine.

- Also take hede in this September moone,
Where erthes are out of fecunditee
80 And lene, and nygh this moones Idus sone,
Lupyne into the landes sowen be.
And whenne thay shewe uppe thaire fertilitee,
So turne hem with the plough to putrifie;
84 And after that thi lande shal multiplie.

De pratis novellis formandis.

13.

Now form new
meadows, if you
like. Choose
those that slope
into a valley.
Loose land, if
watered, will
bear grass.

- Nowe meedes newe enfourme, if that the like.
Lande dewy fatte so lenyng sumdel playne
In places like a valey, hem thou prike
88 Where humour nys not longe nor to shor slayne.
Alle other lande of meedes hath disdayne.
Yit lande solute & lene, if it be softe,
Wol bere gresse yf It be watered ofte.

14.

Time to root up
trees and herbs,
and plough and
dung at the
waning of the
moon.

- 92 This tyme is to be stocked every tree
Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough,
And iche impediment oute taken be.
Eke exercise it after with the plough
96 Whenne it of erthe is resolute ynough,
The cloddes broke and piked oute the stonys,
Freshe dounyng tyme in wanyng of the moone is.

15.

If cattle tread
upon it, they will
make it uneven.
If moss overgrow
it, shave it, and
sow hay seeds;
and it will not be
amiss to scatter
ashes to slay the
moss.

- For any thing noo beest upon it trede,
100 Uneven it that wolde, it is to drede.
And if olde moos thi medes over lede,
Let shave it clene away in lengthe & brede;
The shaven grounde with sede of hay lete seede.
104 Eke forto sle this moos is doone noo wronge
Yf askes ofte aboute on it be spronge.

16.

- And if thi mede is drossy, barayne, olde,
 Let plowe it efte and playne it efte doune lowe.
 108 Eryng is goode for aged meedes holde.
 The rape is sowe in hem, eke fitches throwe
 Beth ther with hay seede, better forto growe.
 Til it be harde unwattred must it be,
 112 Lest alle the werk corrupte humyditee.

De vindemia celebranda.

17.

- This moone in places warme & nygh the see
 Vyndage is hugely to solempnyse;
 In places colde arayed fore is he.
 116 The tonnes forto pitche is to devyse:
 A tonne of two hundred congys suffise
 With poundes xii of pitche, and more or lesse,
 After the quantitee therof then gesse.

18.

- 120 Sumen to xx^{ti} pounce of pitche a pounce
 Of wex wol doo, to ese it lest it lepe
 In colde; eke wyne to taste and smylle sounde
 Fro bitter pitche also thi vynes kepe.¹
 124 Yf thay be browne and sum eke blake be.
 That is a token of maturite.
 Upon the grayne in grapes eke take kepe.²

De panico & milio metendis ac faselo serendo.

19.

- Now in sum stede is panyk rope and mylde,
 128 Fasele also is sowen nowe for mete.
 Nowe gynnes forto take foules wilde
 And other beestes, be thai smale or greet,
 By nyght is wrought, and alle to hand ygete,
 132 To exercise atte October kalende,
 That joyneth right upon the Idus ende.

¹ custodias.² attendas.

If the meadow is drossy and old, plough it again, and level it. Ploughing is good for old meadows. Humidity would spoil all the work.

Preparations to be made for the coming vintage, e.g. pitch the casks, 12 lbs. of pitch, more or less, for each cask, according to the size.

Some men add 1 lb. of wax to 20 lbs. of pitch, lest it should split. Keep the vines from pitch. A brown and blackish colour is a sign of maturity. Pay attention to the grape-stones.

In some places panic and millet is now reaped, and phaselus sown. Gins for wild fowl prepared against October.

De papavere, brasica, timo, origano, &c.

20.

Cheese-bowls
(poppies) sown
now alone or
with other seed.
If sown in land
which has been
burnt they will
thrive best.
Sow cabbages to
plant out in No-
vember, for cole-
wort in winter
and spring.

- Chesbolles nowe beth sowe in hoote & drie
Allone or other seede with; and it sowe
136 Ther as thing hath be brent, wol multiplie
Best, as thay sayen; and nowe brasik to growe
For November plauntyng in lande is throwe,
Wherof in Wynter wortes me may have.
140 And in Veer of the same croppes crave.

21.

Land, wanted in
spring for plant-
ing, may now be
dug three feet
deep. Thyme
will thrive from
plant or seed.
Sow origan at the
equinox.

- Thi garth, in springing tyme to be sowe,
Thre footes depe may nowe pastyned be;
Atte wanyng moone is dounge in it to throwe.
144 Nowe tyme, of plaunte or seede, utilitee
Wol do, that loveth lene & nygh the see.
Sowe origon whenne day and nyght is longe
Yliche, and water it till it be spronge.

22.

Sow capers by
themselves; for
their juice is a
foe to other
plants: therefore
let them not
spread. They
flourish in sum-
mer, and fade at
the setting of
the Vergiliæ
(Pleiads).

- 148 Hit loveth dounge and sharped stony londe.
Nowe cappares ysowen is also,
That by it self is best to make stonde.
Forwhi? hir juce is other herbes foo.
152 So ditche him in that ferre he may not goo.
In Somer tyme him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgiles downe gooth gynneth fade.

23.

Gith (or cockle),
cresses, dill,
radishes, par-
snips, cærefo-
lium, lettuce,
beet, coriander,
rape, and turnip
are sown now.

- And gith is laste eke in this moone ysowe,
156 Cresses and dele also in tempre lande,
Or hoote radisshe in drie also wol growe,
Parsnepe and cerfoile also forth may stande
Atte October kalendes kest with hande,
160 Letuce, and bete, eke coriander seedys,
Nowe rape and neep ysowen goode in dede is.

De pomis scilicet de tuberibus.

24.

- Nowe tuberes atte Octobre kalendes,
 Or Feberyere, by cornels or slevyng,
 164 The besinesse of setting ful wel spende is.
 Whoos tender youthe applaudeth cherisshinge.
 With roote a plaunte up puld and sette wol sprynge,
 Oxdounge ennoynte and cleyed in fatte londe
 168 With seefroth upon shelles uppe wol fonde.

Sow tubers from kernels or cuttings. They require care at first. A plant pulled up with a root will grow. Anointed with ox-dung and clay, sea-weed and shells, it will mount up.

25.

- Thre greynes sume oute of an appul take,
 And sonne ydried sette him III and III,
 Oon springe nature of greynes III wol make,
 172 That wette and dolven besily must be,
 And oon yere olde hem plaunted is to se.
 So wol thaire fruite be swete, in Janyveer
 Graffe him in quynce, and eke in Feveryeer.

Some take apple-pips dried in the sun, and plant three together. Nature will make one to spring out of three grains. Grafted on quince after a year in January or February, they will bear sweet fruit.

26.

- 176 And graffe it best in plumme¹ and peretree
 In Meles Calabrike, and with a rynde,
 Or skeppe, or potte, ydounded moolde be
 Upholden to the graffe until it finde
 180 Almoost the toppe. The same crafte is kynde
 For meles eke. This tubre fruyte men kepe
 In mylde or pitched pottes leide to slepe.

It does best in plums, pears, and Calabrian apples in the rind; or let a skip (basket) with dunged earth be placed over it. Tubers may be kept laid to sleep in mllet.

De pavimentis & lateribus & de diamo.

27.

- Nowe floores me may pave, and brikes make,
 184 As is the crafte described erst in May.
 Sycomore wilde a certayne is to take
 And boile it so, not with to greet affray.
 Two parties of this juce is forto allay
 188 With oon part of hony. Up boile it thenne,
 And sterve it until hony thicke it renne.

To make *diamorou* take a certain quantity of wild sycamore, boil it gently, and temper with one-third honey, and stir it till it mix.

¹ pruno.

De servandis uvis.

28.

Choose grapes to keep neither too ripe nor too sour, bright as gems, soft and hard to the touch; pull off the corrupted ones; burn the stalks of the clusters in hot pitch, and suspend them in a cool, dry place.

192 Trie oute the grape unhurt, neither to ripe
Neither to soure, as gemmes luculent,
Of softe and hardde as goodly is to gripe,
Tho puld of that corrupcion hath shent,
The closter tenes¹ in hoothe picke be blent.²
Suspende hem so in colde hous, drie, obscure,
196 Ther noo light in may breke, and thai beth sure.

Ce vite cujus fructus humore putrescit.

29.

A vine suffering from moisture should be trimmed only on the sides, the upper branches being left as a protection from the Sun.

200 A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie.
Pampyned is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit oonly the croppes hie
Fro Sonnes heete her gemmes oonly to hide.
And thenne rooted wol the grape abyde.
September is with Aprill houres even,
For Phebus like in either gireth heven.

De horis.

30.

The length of the hours in September: 1st and last, 24ft.; 2nd and 10th, 14ft.; 3rd and 9th, 10ft.; 4th and 8th, 7ft.; 5th and 7th, 5ft.; noon, 3ft. (qu. 4). First subtract, then multiply.

204 Er either ende is XIII and XI
And next her either ende is VII twye,
And thridde is x, and fourthe is fully VII,
And fifte is v, and none is III stonte hie.
208 Surtrete hem first, and after multiplie.
As in Aprille in sense is saide the same
In other speche, yf I be not to blame.

Finis Septembris; prefacio in Octobrem.

Translator's epilogue.

September is anende. Honoure, empire,
212 Laude, Ympne, and Bliss ascende (un)to oure Eterne
Almighty Lorde, that wolde us alle enspire
In werk his worde to holde, if galle interne,
Yf synne in oure entente hem nolde externe.
216 O Jesse floure, so hent and bold us heer
To fle fro synne and derk fire sempiterne,
As me to gynne a werk atte Octobeer.

¹ botryonum tenaces.² or brent.

OCTOBER.

BOOK THE ELEVENTH.

De adoreo, & tritico, & hordeo canterino.

1.

- Atte October is whete & ador sowe.
Just sowyng of hem is fro x kalende
Of November until vi Idus blowe
4 Of December, and thenne is it atte ende.
This moone is dounge (is) caried oute on ende.¹
This moone is sowe eke barly canteryne;
Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne.

The regular time
for sowing dif-
ferent sorts of
wheat is from
Oct. 22 to Dec.
8. Sow also
horse-barley.

2.

- 8 Hit holdeth ther as seedes seldom growe,
And gretly hateth it al dounced londe.
Now fitches, pese and lupynes beth sowe,
Sysame also right, as beforne is fonde,
12 Sowe at this moones Ide; eke after honde
Fasele in fatte or bareyne lande wol rise,
And strikes IIII oon acre shal suffice.

It flourishes
where other
seeds will not
grow.

De lini semine serendo.

3.

- Nowe lynneseede, if the likest, may be sowe;
16 But sowe it not; it souketh oute the swete
Of every lande; and, if thou wilt it growe,
Sowe it in fattest landes sumdel wete;
VIII strik of it is for oon acre mete.
20 Eke summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
And subtile flax ynough theron wol stande.

Linseed sucks
out the strength
of the land.

¹ diligenter.

De notanda vitium fertilitate.

4.

Mark the fertility of a vine, but one year's growth is not enough as a proof.

- Nowe nede is sette a signe on every vyne
That fertile is, scions of it to take
24 For setting. Columelle oon yeres signe
Reputeth not ynough preef forto make
Of fertillesse; but if it never slake
In yeres foure of bering forth expresse,
28 This is a preef of craftes gentillesse.

De ponendis vineis vel propagandis.

5.

Late in this month propagate vines in a hot dry air. Cutting and dressing, etc., to be done now in hot, dry, lean land.

- Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie,
And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene,
Vynes beth best ysette to multiplie.
32 Settyng, kytting, and pastynyng demene,
Trailing, repairyng, bosshing vyne clene,
As taught is erst, yf lande be drie, exile,
Hoot, gravelly, and gladsom other while.

6.

Where land is of that nature, frosts have no domination.

- 36 So holpen is the vyne of winter rayne
Ayaine the landes lene povertie,
So drinketh it that is of drynkes fayne,
That is not wont of frostes vexed be,
40 For ther as lande is of that qualitee
The frostes na noo dominacion.
Nowe cometh este ablaqueacion.

De ablaqueandis vitibus.

7.

Cut away superfluous roots, and let the vine balance on tip-toe; but cut not the roots too close, lest too many shoot out, or lest they fester.

- After this moones Ide of Vynes yonge
44 The rootes voide away be kitte, lest they
Be cause of deth unto the rootes stronge;
And so right on the tiptoo let hem gey¹
So shal she not for hote nor colde obey.
48 But kitte hem not to nygh, lest thei abounde
Three toon for oon, or feestern into a wounde.

¹ librare.

8.

- Kitte hem a finger froo, and if ther be
 Wynter plesaunt, apert is hem to leve ;
 52 And violent yf thou the wynter se
 December Idus wrie hem, lest it greve.
 For over colde doo doves dounge at eve
 Aboute her roote, algour away to dryve.
 56 Eke Columelle hath this yeres fyve.

Cut them an inch
 from (the stock).
 In a fine winter
 leave them apart
 (uncovered); in a
 severe one, cover
 them at the Ides
 of December.
 Doves' dung will
 keep away cold.
 Columella says
 do so five years.

De utilitate propagationis, de inserendis arboribus.

9.

- In September the propagacion,
 In landes suche as tolde is of before,
 Is best to sette in occupacion :
 60 For nowe thai maketh rootes lesse and more.
 And whi ? for branches nowe may thai noo more.
 Summen also nowe graffeth vyne and tree ;
 But that in hattest lande is wont to be.

Now is the time
 for propagating
 trees ; for they
 now make roots,
 not branches.
 Some men graft
 vines now in hot
 land.

De olivetis instituendis & purgandis.

10.

- 64 In places nowe that hattest beth and faire,
 As erst is saide, make uppe thyne olivete,
 And alle that longeth to thaire semynaire.
 Of olyvetes tyme is on to swete.
 68 Olives white eke nowe confite hem swete,
 As shal be taught ; eke there is warme and drie,
 Ablaqueate hem that thai may undrie.¹

In hot places
 now make olive-
 yards, and all
 that belongs to
 the seed-bed. It
 is time for olives
 to sweat. Now
 preserve sweet
 white olives. In
 dry places abla-
 queate them,
 that they may
 become moist.

11.

- Pulle of ich plaunte, as chargeth Columelle ;
 72 Yet thinketh me the saddest ever amonge
 Were husbondrie a parcel forto dwelle,
 That whenne the damme is feint, the childe be stronge.
 In stede of semynary werk, to fonge
 76 On foote and goo : eke atte III yeres holde
 Hem goode to dounge ; and namely ther is colde.

Contrary to Co-
 lumella's direc-
 tion, methinks it
 is good husban-
 dry to leave a few
 shoots amongst
 the strongest to
 succeed the
 parent stock and
 go at once to the
 olive-yard in-
 stead of the seed-
 bed. Dung them
 at three years,
 especially where
 it is cold.

¹ humere.

12.

Six lbs. of goat's dung for one tree; or let every tree engage a strike of ashes, and let the moss be removed. If boughs are barren, weak, or old, single them out yearly. If they will not fructify, help them thus:

- Six pounce of gootes dounge is for oon tree,
Or evry tree a strike of askes gage,
80 The mosse alway yrased from hem be.
Eke Columelle hem kitteth viii yere age.
But I saye bareyne, feynit, or in dotage,
Yf bowes be, hem yerly utter trie.
84 And help hem thus if thay nyl fructifie:

13.

Let a French wimble bore into the pith; thrust in a branch of rugged wild olive, and at once cast oil dregs, or old urine, upon their roots laid bare. Thus a barren tree will bear. It is good to graft them in the wild state.

- Unto the pith a ffrenssh wymbly in bore,
Threste in a braunche of rogy wilde olyve,
Threste ynne it faste, and to thaire rootes store
88 Alle naked made oildregges kest as blyve
Or old uryne. In this maner do thrive
A barayne tree to childe; in this courage
Hem forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.

Remedium si uva compluta est.

14.

Clean brooks and ditches. If rain has made grapes watery, it is best to get all the must coming from them after the first heat into another vessel. The water will let all sediment remain behind.

- 92 Nowe purge upp broke and dicke; eke if greet rayne
The grape hath weete, after the formest hete
Of must of hem comyng, as Grekes sayne,
Is best alle into other vessel gete.
96 The water wol behinde alle heirylyte.
This wyne translated thus is save & pure
And waterles. For whi? It hath his cure.

De oles viridi & laurino faciendo.

15.

Take fresh olives, diverse as is their colour, to keep over the evening; spread them, lest they heat. Remove dry rotten berries, strew on them whole, not ground, salt, and put them quickly into new baskets.

- Fresshest olyve is taken, so dyvers
100 As his colour is, and, to dwelle ore eve,
Let brede hem, lest thai hete & be the wers.
Eke everie drie or roton cors remeve,
And rather hool thenne groundon salt let streve
104 On hem iii strike on x strike of olyve,
And into skeppes newe hem haste as blyve.

16.

- This savery salt alle nyght so let hem drinke,
 And erly sette on werkyng hem the wrynge;
 108 A savery oil ther wol oute of it synk;
 But first with water warme is to bespringe
 The chanel of this oile and vessellyng.
 Lest rancoure oil enfecte, do fier away.
 112 Nowe eke is oil to make of laury bay.

Let them drink up the salt all night, and early set the press at work upon them. First sprinkle with warm water the pipes and vessels of this oil. Keep away fire, lest the oil become rancid.

De herbis in orto serendis & plantandis.

17.

- The winter goolde is sowen in this moone,
 That loveth weet solute and gravel londe.
 In salt lande nygh the see thay springeth sone,
 116 But make hem playne upon to stonde,
 Lest rootes bare, if molde fle, be fonde.
 And katrefoil, whenne thai beth up yspronge,
 Transplaunte hem into lande ydight with dounge.

Endive loves wet and loose gravel. It grows quickly near the sea; but let it stand in a plain, lest, if mould fail, the roots be found bare. Transplant quatrefoil into manured land.

18.

- 120 The tasul plaunte is also nowe to sette,
 Thre foote ich oon of hem from other stonde.
 The rootes cropped first and dounge ywette,
 The increment in hem is to be fonde.
 124 In wynter dayes drie uppon thaire londe
 Let dounge and askes kest: eke now is sowe
 Senvey that wolde in hardest lande be throwe.

Set teasles three feet apart, the roots being first clipped and moistened with dung; they will increase. In winter cast dry dung and ashes on their beds. Sow mustard in hard ground.

19.

- Yit every where it maketh plaunte & flour;
 128 And fedd it is to dust; is ofte and weete.
 But litel joy hath it of moche humour.
 And as for seed in natal soil it fede
 Transplauntyng as for meet is better dede
 132 To make hem stronge; if it withinne is grene
 For sauce or seede that grayne is to sustene.

It is nourished by dust: it does not like much wet. For seed keep it in its own soil: for meat it is better to transplant it, to make it strong. If it be green inside, it is good for sauce and for seed.

20.

Mallow is kept back by winter from growing long or large. It likes rich moist land and dung. Transplant when it has four or five leaves. The tender plant takes best and grows quickly; that transplanted large is sickly: those not removed have best taste.

- This moone is malowe ysowe, and to be longe
The winter latteth it, or greet to thryve.
136 And gladde is it of fatte lande weet and dounge.
Eke hem transplaunte atte leves IIII or v.
The tender plaunte is take anoon, and blyve
Upgoth, and sekkul beth the greet ysette,
140 And thay that stille stondeth savereth bette.

21.

A clod or a stone will prevent their growing too fast: they require to be planted thin and often weeded: but pull up the weeds one by one, that none of the roots be moved; by making a knot in the root, they become tender and sweet.

- But to fast into croppes lest thai rise
Ley softe a litel clodde on, or a stoon;
Ofte weded rare ysette eke is thaire gise;
144 But to pulle uppe the weedes oon and oon
That roote of it be meved therby noon.
And yf me make a knotte on everie roote
Thay wol be frogh ynough and tender soote.

22.

Dill, mint, capers, bete, etc., are sown this month.

- 148 Nowe dile is sowe in places temperate,
Also the mynte is in this moone ysowe,
And onyons forto sowe eke tyme is atte,
Pasneep, and origon, and Tyme is throwe
152 In moolde, as nowe Armarik wol growe
Nowe sowe or sette; and bete in landes drie
Is in this moone ysette to multiplie.

23.

Transplant leeks that they may grow to head; and weed it often; and raise it a little, so as to leave a hollow. Basilicon grows quickly if a little vinegar be sprinkled on it.

- Nowe leek ysowe in Veer transplaunted be
156 That it may hede, and ofte aboute it weede
And lifte her plaunte a litel quantitee
So holgh to stande and in the heed to sprede.
Basilicon eke nowe to sowe I rede
160 That springeth sone if aisel on hem reyne
I mene on hem al light if it me spreyne.

De pomis colendis & pomis condiendis.

24.

- Who wol do perveaunce in worldes longe
 The palmes forto sette he must have mynde.
 164 Nowe dates bones trie out fatte & yonge
 And hem that fresshest newe are in thaire kynde
 Hem under erthe in moolde and askes wynde.
 Aprille or May the plaunte is in to sette.
 168 Hoote land thay love, and often to be wette.

He who would
 look forward to
 future ages must
 plant the palm.
 Now select date-
 stones.

25.

- Solute or sondy landes thai require,
 So that aboute or under hem be do
 A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
 172 And hem transplaunte oon yere of age or two;
 But do this first in Juyn and Juyl also;
 Eke delve it ofte, and forto kepe of hete
 Ay with and with licoure on hit to trete.

Palms require a
 certain quantity
 of rich land;
 transplant them
 when they are a
 year or two old;
 and to keep off
 heat, water them
 every now and
 then.

26.

- 176 Salt water helpeth palme, or of nature
 Or made: and yf the tree begynne seke¹
 The dregges olde of wyne wol it cure,
 So it unto the bared rootes seke.²
 180 The heer do barke away from either cheke
 Of everie roote, or make a saly pynne
 And in the rootes clifte let drive it ynne.

Natural or arti-
 ficial salt-water
 is good for palms,
 and if the trees
 begin to sicken,
 the dregs of old
 wine will cure
 them, searching
 to the roots. Cut
 off the hair (fila-
 ments) of each
 root, or drive in
 a pin of willow.

27.

- The lande is nought for fruite that palmes growe
 184 Untilled ynne. Pistace is in this moone
 Of plauntes sette outhur of nuttes sowe.
 But men & women sette together sowe
 Wol fructifie, and so it is to done.
 188 The man is he that hath under his rynde
 Like bones longe stones as mankynde.

Land in which
 palms grow natu-
 rally is not good
 for fruit. Pistachio
 nuts grow
 from plants or
 kernels; but
 plant male and
 female nuts to-
 gether. The
 male has a long
 bony substance
 under the rind.

¹ ægrotare.² quærat.

28.

Others smite out the head of small baskets, and put dunged mould into it, and there plant three nuts; and from each will rise a germ. It is right to transplant it in February.

- And other use an other diligence;—
 Thay smyteth oute the hede of skeppes smale,
 192 And doughted moolde in it they wol dispense,
 And therin doo pistaces iii by tale;
 And of hem alle up wol ther a stale.¹
 In Feveryere when it is waxen stronge,
 196 If me transplaunte hit not me doth his wronge.

29.

It may be grafted on a terebinth tree in February, or on an almond in March. The cherry does not thrive in heat.

- He loveth moiste & hoote & often drinke;
 In terebynt in Feveryer is he
 Ygrafted, and in Marche as other thinke
 200 He may be grafted in an Almauntree.
 Colde ayer and weete lande hath the chiritree.
 Thaire fruites wol be smale in places warme,
 And hetes that be greet wol eke hem harme,

30.

Cherries grow quickly on hills. Transplant now and in November; but in January, when they have taken root, graft them. Plant them in these three months, and they will grow quickly.

- 204 In hilles sette upgooth with merie chere,
 And nowe transplaunted beth thaire plauntes wilde,
 In November also; but Janyvere,
 Whenne thai beth take & gynneth go with childe,
 208 Hem is it goode to graffe in dayes mylde,
 Or in this moones thre thaire pomes springe²
 In moolde, and plauntes faste of it wol springe.³

31.

A proof of the increase of the cherry-tree is that the cuttings which have been used for vine-propshave grown anon into large trees. In January, November, or October, it is time to graft them; Marcial says in the trunk, I say in the rind.

- I preved have encrece of Chiritree.
 212 The yerdes that my vyne I sette unto
 Anoon hath growen up an huge tree.
 In Janyveer and November also,
 And other sayen in October therto,
 216 Ys hem to graffe in truncke, as Marcial
 Saith, I in rynde have founde it goode atte al.

¹ planta.² sere.³ nasci.

32.

- And, as he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
 Must pike away the downe of alle the tree,
 220 For many a graff, he saithe, it hath fordoo.
 This observaunce is to be kept, saithe he,
 In chiritreen, and alle that gummy be :
 To graffe hem whenne noo gume upon hem growe,
 224 Or elles whenne it stynteth oute to flowe,

If they are grafted in the trunk, the down must be picked off; otherwise it will ruin the graft. In all gummy trees grafting must take place when there is little or no gum.

33.

- In plane, & in himself, in populeer
 He graffed is, and in the plowme-tree.
 In delves deep he is of mery cheer.
 228 Greet rowme and delvyng often loveth he.
 Kitte hem that dote or drie or densed be.
 Thay hateth dounge ; it dooth hem oute of kynde.
 Nowe crafte to have hem stoonles kepe in mynde.

Graft cherries on planes, cherries, or poplars, or plums. They delight in deep holes, much space, and frequent digging. Cut them if they are decayed, dry, or too thick. Dung injures them.

34.

- 232 Withouten stoon wel wol thai growe & cheve,
 As Marcial saithe, if a tender tree
 Me kitte atte footes tweyne, and thenne it cleve
 Unto the roote, and with an yron se
 236 The mary raised oute, and closed be
 Hit sone ayenie; and binde it, wrappe in dounge
 His heede and either half the slitte in longe.

Cherries will grow without stones if you cut a young tree at two feet, cleave it to the root, and see the marrow scraped out with an iron. Close it again, and wrap in dung the head and the two halves along the slit.

35.

- And in oon yere uppe heleth it atte ones.
 240 Thenne in it doo graffes that never bere,
 Therof wol be chires withouten stoones.
 And that the trunkes roteth if thou here
 Humoure ytake out of hem it to pere,¹
 244 By grounde into the stocke it is to bore.
 Of aunes harme a crafte is eke therfore.

In one year it heals. Graft on it shoots that haveneverborne, and cherries without stones will grow on it. If the trunk rots, and moisture flows out of it, you must bore a hole in the stock.

¹ effluere.

36.

Against ants
sprinkle on the
tree the juice of
purslain mixed
with vinegar, or
winedregs will
drive them
thence, when the
tree flowers;
and if the dog-
star make them
faint and cheer-
less, pour on their
roots at eve a
pint of water
taken from each
of three wells.

But it must not
be done by moon-
light. Or the
herb, called Sym-
phoriac, is
twisted like a
crown round the
trunk; or make
a bed of it near
the root. Take
cherries sun-
dried when they
begin to wrinkle.
Plant apples.

- Held on the tree the juce of Portulake
Half aisel mixt, and forth thai goth yfere.
248 Or wyne dregges wol make hem thens slake
As floures gynne; and if Canyculere
So make hem faynt, hoot, & of drury chere,
A sester take atte iche of welles three,
252 And on thaire rootes atte eve it poured se.

37.

- But let not Echate¹ this crafte espie.
Outher an herbe is, clept symphoriake,
Ylike a crowne aboute her bodie plie;
256 Or nygh the roote a couche of it thou make.
And chiries in the sonne ydried take
And kepe as thay begynne in ryvullyng.²
This moone also the male is sette to sprynge.

38.

The apple is
planted in hot
soil; quince and
service-tree on
the 1st of Novem-
ber, and almonds.
Pine is also to be
sown, and fruits
to be kept for
preserves, as has
already been
taught of each.

- 260 The male is sette in landes hoot & drie.
At Novembør kalendes quynce ane serve³
In semynaire is sette to multiplie.
And of the same an almandtree thay serve.⁴
264 Nowe pyne is sowe, and pomes forto observe
In condiment is nowe to make afore,
Of iche of hem as erst is taught the lore.

De apibus castrandis.

39.

The bees are
again to be de-
prived of their
honey, if they
are rich; other-
wise, leave the
half their goods;
if poor it is
wicked to rob
them. Attend to
what is to be
said of wine.

- Castracion the been have efte this moone,
268 As said is erst, if thai be riche, and elles
To leve hem halfe thaire goodes is to doone,
And if povert appere in thaire celles,
That robbeth hem wel worthi go to hell is.
272 Hony and wex as erst is nowe to make.
What shal be saide of wyne is tente to take.

¹ luna.² rugas h(ab)ere.³ sorbus.⁴ faciunt.

De vinis pomorum.

40.

- That I have redde, and Greekes in thaire faith
 Afferme I thinke it here to you declare.
- 276 This difference in wine thaire writyng saith
 Ther is, that swettest wynes hevy are,
 The white a partie salt is not to spare,
 The bledder helpeth it, the yolgh coloured
- 280 Digestion is greetly by socured.

Greeks say that sweet wines are heavy; white saltish wine is good for the bladder; by yellow wine digestion is assisted.

41.

- The stiptik white a stomake that is laxe
 Wol helpe enducing coloure that is pale
 And lesse of bloode in man therof wol waxe;
- 284 From grapes blake a mighty wyne wol hale;
 And swete of rede; and swettest from the smale;
 And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
 But condyment is thus to make it fyne.

A white styptic helps laxity, inducing paleness and making little blood. Black grapes make a strong wine, red a sweet. Common wine is from white grapes.

42.

- 288 The must decocte to his medietee
 Or thridde parte thay caste to thaire wyne.
 But Grekes have an other subtiltee:
 Of see quyete up taketh thai maryne
- 292 Water purest, oon yere thai lete it fyne,
 Wherof thai sayen so maade is the nature,
 Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure.

To flavour wine, the Greeks add to it must boiled down to a half or third. Another contrivance is to take clean water from the sea when quiet, and let it fine for a year. They say it is thus free from salt and bitterness.

43.

- This age alle ille odoure eschaungeth sweete.
- 296 The viiith part therof in must thay doo;
 The vth part of gipse is therto meete.
 And after dayes three thai gothe therto,
 And mightily thai route it to and fro.
- 300 Thus dight, thay sayen that longe thai wol endure,
 And in coloure be resplendent & pure.

Its 8th (qu. 80th) part they mix with must, and a 5th (qu. 50th) of gypsum. After three days stir it well, and it will keep long and be brilliant.

44.

Every nine days it should be stirred, especially in a late vintage. Frequent observation will teach what to keep and what to send away. Some plunge three oz. of resin into the barrel to make it keep.

- Iche daies ix. a wyne is to be moeved,
And namely when ther is a latte vyndage.
304 By seyng ofte is what to hold ypreved
And what is goode to send on pilgramage.
Of resyne drie and stamped sumen gage
Three unces into a tonne, and alto meve
308 It, and it shal endure, as thay byleve.

45.

They know by tasting, whether the must has been damaged by rain, and they boil away the 20th part, and cure it with 100th part of gypsum.

- The must that is byrayned thus thai cure :¹
By taste thay wite yf it berayned be,
The xx part away to boile, her cure²
312 Is first of gipse an hundreth quantitee
Dooñ with ; and other wol it boiled se
Until the v^{the} parte of it consume,
And after yeres IIII in use assume.

46.

Sour wines are made sweet by two cyathi of barley meal, left in one hour ; and some add dregs of sweet wine, or dry liquorice, and use it after it has been long shaken.

- 316 Of wyne soure is taught to make sweet
With barly floure, and not but cruses³ two,
As for a smalle vessel so moche is meete,
An houre into the wyne let it be doo.
320 And oon doth dregge of swete wyne therto.
Of glizicide a parte he hath infuse
All drie, and longe yshogged it wol use.

47.

In a few days wine acquires best odour if myrtle-berries dried and ground, or pounded, are allowed to sink in the barrel for ten days ; or keep sweet flowers dried in the shade.

- And best odour hath wyne in dayes lite,
324 The bay of myrte agrest mountaine and drie
Yf that me grynde, or braying al to smyte,
And into a wyne barel downe let hem sie,⁴
And after dayes x theroute of trie.
328 Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree
In umber dried may reserved be.

¹ sanant.² cura.³ ciati.⁴ descendere.

48.

- But bray hem smal, & presse hem in a newe
Vessel, and whenne thou wilt, on kades thre
332 Of wyne a certayne of this floures snewe,
And closed fast uppon the vessel se ;
At dayes vi ydroken may it be.
And forto make a wyne to drynke swete
336 Of saturege or fenel putte in meete.

And pound them small and sprinkle a certain quantity of them on three casks of wine, and close them for six days, or put in a sufficient quantity of savoury or fennel.

49.

- Other the fruyte of pynes nuttes two
Wol bake, and in a cloothe into the wyne
Vessel let honge, and cleme it wol therto.
340 Atte dayes v yserved this wyne is.
To other crafte an ere eke to enclyne is :
Howe vynes yonge as olde shal appere :
Who liketh have that crafte may lerne it here,—

Others bake the fruit of two pine-nuts and let them hang in a cloth in the vine-vessel, and plaster it well over. Give ear to another method how to make young vines appear old.

50.

- 344 The soure Almaunde, & wermode, & feyn greeke,
Frote hem yfere asmoche as wol suffice,
The gumme of fructifying pynes eke,
And bray alle aswel as thou canst devyse.
348 A cruse into a stene of wyne devise :
Confected thus ther wol be wynes greet.
Lest thay enfecte is forther nowe to trete :

Rub together sour almonds, wormwood, and fengreek, and the gum of fruit-bearing pine. Put a cruse of it into a stone of wine: thus they will be made great wines.

51.

- Tak aloen & murre & magma with
352 Saffron, of iche iliche, and thus demene
With brayyng whenne thay made to poulder beth
Let mynge hem with an hony that is clene,
A cruse of this nowe putte in a wyne stene ;
356 And save thay are ; and wyne of oon yere
Atte passing age is thus to make appere.

Take equally of aloes, myrrh, saffron-dregs, and when they are pounded to a powder, mix them with pure honey, put a cupful into a stone of wine, and it will make new wine appear old.

52.

One ounce of
melilot, three of
liquorice, three
of Celtic nard,
stamp them
small with two
ounces of hepatic
aloes, put into a
vessel in the
smoke, will make
wine appear
ancient

- An unce of melion, of gliciride
Thre unce, and take asmoche of narde Celtike :
360 Let stampe hem also smal as may betyde,
With aloes tweyne unces epatike ;
Let vessel it, and set it uppe in smyke.¹
Sex spoonful putte in v sester wyne
364 Wol make it auntceaunt appere and fyne.

53.

Bean-mash
changes dark
wine to white ;
or the white of
three eggs ; or a
mash of African
beans.

- The wyne browne eschaungeth into white
Yf that me putte in it lamente² of bene.
To putte also in oon galon the white
368 Of eyron III, and shake it in his stene,
The next day al white it wol be clene.
Of Afre³ pese if thou do to loment,
The same day it serveth thyne entent.

54.

If one burns a
vine, black or
white, and casts
it into wine, it
will take the
same colour.
Into a tun of
wine put a strike
of this burnt vine
for three days.

- 372 The vyne also thai sayen hath that nature,
That vynes yf me brenne, or white or blake,
And kest hem into wyne, me may be sure
The wyne coloure after the vynes take,
376 For white of white, and broune of browne, shal wake.
But therof into a tonne a strike donne be,
That is x stene, and there be dayes three,

55.

Close it and let
it remain forty
days. To make a
mild winestrong,
boil the leaf, root,
or stalk of wild
mallow, and cast
it in the wine.

- So close it, XL dayes let it rest.
380 An esy wyne a man to make stronge,
Take leef, or roote, or caule of malowe⁴ agrest,
And boyle it, kest it so thyne wyne amonge.
Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge
384 Thi wyne doth, III piluls of cupresse
Or leef of boxe an handful thereto gesse.

¹ fumo.² lomentum.³ Afra.⁴ altheæ.

56.

- Or ache seede, & askes of sarment
 Wherof the flaume hath lefte a core exile,
 388 The body so, not alle the bones, brent;—
 Also a man may in oon dayes while
 So trete a stordy wyne that it shal smyle,
 And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
 392 Now se the crafte is easy and honest.

Or^l parsley-seed,
 or ashes of burnt
 vine-cuttings
 from which the
 flame has taken
 body and
 strength: and in
 one day a strong
 and rough wine
 may be made
 light and clear.

57.

- Take pepur cornes x and twye as fele
 Pistacies, hem with a quantitee
 Of wyne to stampe as smal as thou may dele,
 396 And to vi sester wyne comyxt it be,
 And route of so that thay togeder fle.
 Nowe let hem rest, and clense hem, and to use
 Hem right anoone ther wol noo man refuse.

Mix ten pepper-
 corns and twice
 as many pistachio
 nuts stamped as
 small as possible
 with six pints of
 wine, and shake
 well together.

58.

- 400 A trouble¹ wyne anoon a man may pure:
 Seven curnels of a pyne appul do
 In oon sester of wyne that is ympure,
 And travaile it a tyme to and fro,
 404 And after suffre it to rest (to) go,
 Anoon it wol receyve a puritee:
 So clensed thenne & used may it be.

A muddy wine is
 made clear by
 putting seven
 kernels of pine-
 apple into a pint,
 and working it
 well.

59.

- Cretenses were ytaught of Apollo,
 408 As it is saide, of aloes epatik
 Foure unces, and of squinant therto
 Asmoche, and oon unce of fynest mastic,
 Fyne mirre an unce, and of the piste Indik
 412 But half an unce, an unce of mascul thure
 Wel smellyng, and an unce of pepur dure,—

Four oz. of hepa-
 tic aloes, four ox.
 of sweet rush,
 one oz. of pine
 mastick, one oz.
 of fine myrrh,
 half-oz. of Indian
 spikenard, one
 oz. of sweet male
 frankincense, and
 one oz. of hard
 pepper:

¹ feculentum.

60.

Beat small and strain, and when your must boils skim off the top carefully. Take gypsum and pulverize it by stamping; strain it and add three Italian pints to ten stones (amphoræ) of this wine thus skimmed.

- Bete all this smal, and sarce it smothe atte alle.
 And whenne the must boileth scome of the grape
 416 That wol rise and be superficiale,
 So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
 Take gipse and it with stamping al to frape
 Sarce it, thre sexster Ytalike be do
 420 To stenes x of wyne yscommmed so.

61.

But first bring a quarter of this wine into another vessel; then add the gypsum to it and stir it with a fresh green reed; on the third day let four spoonfuls of this powder be added to ten stones of the wine;

- But first this wyne forsaide the fourthe part
 Into sum other vessel is to brynge,
 Therto this gipse is after to departe,
 424 And with a reede all greene of fressh growinge
 Two dayes in his turne it alto flynge,
 The thridde day of this wyne in x stene
 Let spoones foure of this powder demene;

62.

Then let the fourth that was taken out be added to fill up the cask; stir it till the spices be mixed with the must. Stop it up, leaving only a little breathing-hole to allay their boiling heats.

- 428 Thenne unto it the fourthe parte be doo
 That fro was take, and so fille up the tonne,
 And move it long tyme to and froo
 Til alle this spice amonge this must be ronne.
 432 So stoppe it uppe all save from wynde or sonne,
 Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
 Thaire heetes estuant forto alethe

63.

Close up this spiracle in forty days, and drink when you like. A naked boy is best to move it. Ashes of vine-cuttings are the best plaster for the casks.

- And after xl dayes this spiracle
 436 Is uppe to close, and whenne the list, it drinke.
 The taste therof wol fare as a miracle.
 But whenne wyne is to move, uppon this thinke,
 A naked childe may best uppon it swynke,
 440 Or oon as pure as he. In lynymment
 For tonnes best dothe askes of sarment.

64.

- Goode stomak wyne and counter pestilence
 Thus make: of fynest must in oon me trete,¹
 444 Or it be atte the state of his fervence,
 VIII unce of grounden wermode in a shete
 Dependaut honge, and XL^{ti} dayes swete;
 Thenne oute it take; in lomes smaller hent
 448 This must, and use it as wyne pestilent.

65.

- Nowe thai condite her must egestion
 That wol with gipse her wyne medicine.
 In light smal wyne withouten question
 452 Two sester gipse ynough is to reclyne,
 An hundreth conge wyne to that assigne.
 And yf the wyne be sadde and mighty rounde,
 Therto shal oon sester of gipse abounde.

De rosato sine rosa faciendo.

66.

- 456 Nowe is rosate ymade withouten rose:
 Take leves green ynough of Citur tree
 And in a palmy basket hem dispose,
 And into must that yit not fervent be
 460 Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
 This taken oute atte XL dayes ende
 Kest hony to, and as Rosate it spende.

De vinis pomorum; de ynomelle.

67.

- Now everie wyne of pomes is to make
 464 As crafte is taught before, iche in his moone.
 Of greet and noble vynes nowe let take
 Of must asmoche as semeth the to doone.
 Atte xx^{ti} dayes ende it (is?) not to soone.
 468 Oute of the pitte after that it is do,
 The vthe part of hony rough putte to.

¹ potius metrete.

For a stomachie wine against pestilence: in a metrete (or kinderkin) of fine must, ere it boil, suspend eight oz. of pounded wormwood in a linen bag (or sheet), and let it stew there forty days; then take it out, and place this must in smaller vessels.

Those who medicate their wine with gypsum, flavour it now, after the must has settled. In light wines two pints of gypsum are enough for 100 congii, or gallons; in strong wines one.

To make rose-wine without roses, put citron-leaves into a palm-basket; throw them into must not yet boiling; close, and after forty days add honey.

Every kind of apple-wine is made now. Take as much must of large vines as you think fit twenty days after it has been lifted from the vat, add the fifth part of honey.

68.

Not scummed
fine, stirred till
it become white;
see it stirred well
with a green reed
for forty days,
or rather fifty,
covered all the
while with a
cloth; then take
up with clean
hands all the
froth.

- Not scomed fyne, wel stamped must it be
Until it white, and moeve it mightily
472 With reede algrene, and XL dayes se,
Or better L, doon contynuelly;
Aye with a shete, ycoverted clenly;
After this tyme in handes clene uphent
476 Alle that wol swymme and be superfluent.

69.

Then plaster it
up to keep. It
is better to keep
it in small ves-
sels and trans-
fuse and plaster
it in the spring,
and put it down
in a cellar, or in
cold earth or
river sand, or
make a hole on
the spot, and
plunge it in.
These drinks
keep for long
ages.

- So gipse it uppe, and kepe it for thyne age;
But bette is kepte in pitched loomes smale,
And next atte veer let gipse hem, and forth gage,
480 And in a celle or colde erthe hem avale,
In floode gravel, or ther thay stonde a dale
Do make, and drenche hem therin: til worldes longe
This drinkes wol abyde, and aye be stronge.

(*De*) *defructo, careno, & sapa.*

70.

Three sorts of
wine, viz. defru-
tum, carenum,
and sapa, are
made in the same
manner. In the
first the must is
boiled till it
thicken. In the
second one part
out of three is
boiled away; in
the other one-
third alone re-
mains. Mix
quinces with
sapa, and make
the fire of fig-
tree.

- 484 Defrut, carene, & sapa in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of defervyng
Til thicke; carene is boyled nere
From three til two; but sapa unto oon lette brynge
488 Fro three; and alle this crafte mys but boylinge.
But sapa is best if quynces therwith be
Decocte, and alle the fier made of figtree.

De passo.

71.

Raisin wine is
thus made in
Africa before vin-
tage: they put a
large quantity of
raisins into fine
rush baskets,
beat them with
sticks until they
blend with the
grapes, and then
press them.

- Now passe is made, that Affrike useth make,
492 Afore vyndage; and thus this crafte thai trete.
A multitude of reysons puld thay take
And into risshy frayels rare hem gete,
And mightely with yerdes first hem bete
496 Until this with the grapes so desolve,
And thenne hem to the presses thay devolve.

72.

- Ther pressed oute is all that oute wol passe,¹
 And under kept into sum vessel clene,
 500 And this licoure Affrikes calleth passe.²
 As hony me may kepe it in a stene,
 In stede of whome in metes it demene.
 This condyment is esy and jocounde,
 504 Wherof inflacioun shal noon redounde.

De cidonite.

73.

- Take quynces ripe, and pare hem, hewe hem smal
 And al for smal; but kest away the core,
 For it is nought to this effect atte al.
 508 In hony thenne up boile hem lesse & more
 Til it be halvendel that was before.
 Do pepur with in boilyng smallest grounde,
 This is the first maner;—and this seconde:

74.

- 512 Another wise is this: take sestres two
 Of quince, and oon sester (of) aisel
 And half, eke two sester hony therto;
 This mynge, and boile it alle togeder wel
 516 Til it be hony fatte & thicke iche dele;
 Of pepur and ginger twayne unces grounde
 To poudre smal is therto forto infounde.

De fermento mustorum servando.

75.

- A galon muste from under feet do to
 520 A strike floure of newe wheete, and it let drie
 In sonne, and weete it oft & drie it do
 Yit efte; the same in smallest loues plie
 And drie it harde in sonne; in pottes trie
 524 Now gipse it fast; and use this ferment
 For musty brede, whom this wol condyment.

¹ effluere.² passum.

When pressed keep it in a jar like honey, instead of which you may use it as a sauce, and it will preserve you from flatulence.

Cut quinces very small, throw away the core, boil it in honey till reduced to one-half and mix ground pepper with it.

Or take two pints of quince and one and a half of vinegar, two of honey; mix till it be all as thick as honey. In this pour two oz. of pepper and ginger ground to powder.

Add to a gallon of must that has been trodden down, a strike of new wheat flour, dry it in the sun, wet it and dry it again: then roll it into small lumps and dry it in the sun, and plaster it up in pots to make new bread whenever you require it.

De uâ passâ Græcâ condiendâ.

76

To make Greek raisins, where the grapes hang good and sweet, they twist the stalks and let them dry in the sun, and afterwards suspend them in the shade, whilst they prepare vessels for them.

- The reison greek in this maner thai make :
 Thai se where hongeth grapes goode & swete
 528 The stortes softe in handes wol thai take
 And writhe hem, and so writen wol thai lete
 Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete,
 And after hem in shadowe thai suspende
 532 Her vessel while in dightyng thai contende.

77.

Underneath they place vine-leaves and press down, and add more leaves, and keep them in a dry cold place where there is no smoke. The hours of October agree in feet with those of March.

- The leaf of vyne all drie and chillyng colde
 Under thai do, and therin grapes presse,
 And with thaire handes fast adoon hem folde,
 536 So fille it uppe, and therto leues dresse,
 In drie and colde, ther smoke is noon expresse,
 Hem kepeth thai. This October upborn
 With feet is as in Marche is saide beforne.

De Horis Octobris

78.

The length of the hours in October.

- 540 The first and last houre xxv even,
 And next the first & last houre is xv,
 The thridde houre from the first and last xi
 Hath, and the fourthe houre viii is to sustene.
 544 Next noone on either side on vi demene,
 And noone himself stont short on footes v.
 And whi? For Phœbus so short made him thrive.

Laus Deo, & continuacio librorum.

Preface to November.

- October spende, O sonne, O light superne,
 548 O tryne and oon, lovyng, honoure, empire,
 Withouten ende unto thi might eterne,
 That shyne and goon aspire
 Magre thi foon so list iche houre and gire
 552 His spere aright, that savyng
 Sterre is ther noone in alle oure emyspire:
 Under whoos sight I gynne on November.

NOVEMBER.

BOOK THE TWELFTH.

De satione tritici, farris, ordeï, fabæ et lenticulæ.

1.

- Novembre wol with whete & far be sowe
In lawful wise and with solempnitee.
V strike upon oon acre is to strowe.
4 With barly wol this moone eke sowen be,
And benes unto greet felicitee.
Right fatte or doughted lande thai loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles fattenesse hath rest.

In November sow wheat of two sorts in the accustomed manner, five strikes to an acre; barley also and beans in manured lands or valleys in which the moisture from the hills rests.

2.

- 8 And clodde hem large, as wel thai may be wrie.
Eke sumen sayen the benes sation
In places colde is best to fructifie,
On hem if me doo noon occasion :
12 For cloddes wol thaire germinacion
Obumbrèd from the colde and wol defende.
Thei peireth lande, but lite & nought amende.

Cover them with large clods. Some say that in sowing beans in a cold place they thrive best if no harrowing is done upon them at all. They (who do harrow) impair the land.

3.

- For Columelle affermeth that a felde
16 For whete is rather proved profitable
That bare is, thenne the felde ther benes yeld
Hath been; and for an acre fatte is hable
Six strikes to sow, and lesse is aboundable
20 In mene lande; but sadde lande wol the bene
In dwelle, and hateth nebuloſe and lene.

Columella says a field is better for wheat that has been left fallow than one which has produced beans; and that we may sow six strikes to an acre of rich land; less in mediocre land: but the bean likes strong land.

4.

Sow them on the 15th of the moon before sunrise ; others say the 14th is better. The Greeks, who know, say that to sprinkle them with capon's blood preserves them from weeds. Steeped two days they grow quickly. It is the custom now to sow flax and pulse.

And whenne the moone is dayes olde xv
And so not repercusse as of the sonne

- 24 Sowe hem ; but other sayen bette is XIII.
From wedes thai with capon bloode beronne
Beth save, as Grekes sayen, that thei on konne,
Two dayes stept anoon thai wol aryse.
28 Nowe lyne and puls is sowe as is the gise.

De pratis & de vitibus.

5.

Make up the meadows and plant young vines, and hasten to dig round them, and cover those that are bare, before the Ides, and the layer at three years old may be cut from the vine.

- Nowe mede is first to make, as saide is erst ;
Nowe vynes sette in places hoote and drie ;
Nowe also to provyne is not the werst.
32 Younge vyne and plauntes umbydelvyng hie,
And also hem that naked beth let wrie.
Eke er then Ide. Iche merges curvature
Of iii yere old kitte from the roote is sure.

De vineâ vetere in jugo vel pergulâ reparandâ.

6.

Trim the roots of strong trailing vines, and cut them at less than five feet altogether from the ground.

- 36 From hensforth the vynes that ferre traile
On perches or forkes and over longe
An encombraunce are and of nought availe.
Beholde hem if thaire trunnke be hool & stronge,
40 Ablaqueate hem, feede hem fatte with donnge,
And kitte hem shortte over the londe not v
Feet longe allyng, and thus make hem to thryve.

7.

Where the rind is greenest puncture with the point of a sharp iron : for according to Columella, matter to repair the vine will thence germinate in spring.

- There as the grenest place is of the rynde
44 The sharpest yren take, and with the pointe
On either side, afore also behinde
So goodly by and by, it is to pointe.
For Columelle affermeth in that jointe
48 To germyne, and in veer theroute to stare
Mater thi vyne alle newly to repare.

De putandis vitibus & arboribus, ac oleo faciendo.

8.

- Putacioun autumnal celebrate
 Is nowe in vyne & tree ther nys noo colde.
 52 Olyve is pulde of coloure variate.
 Make oil of hem al blake on to beholde.
 Olyve and other treen thus best is holde
 The croppe to kytte, and save on every side
 56 The bowes profluent for fruyte to abyde.

Autumn pruning is practised where it is not cold. Olive is picked when it is parti-coloured; when it is black, make oil. Best to cut off the tops and leavethe side branches.

9.

- But where is lande unkept & insolent,
 Take from the trunncke al clene until so hie
 As beestes may by noon experiment
 60 Attayne, and there let bowes multiplie,
 And afterlonge on every side hem plie
 Salutyng¹ est & west, & north & south;
 Yit alway warre the touche of beestes mouth.

In lonely un-guarded places cut all away to the height beasts can reach; there let them bend on every side, but beware of the beast's mouth.

De olivetis ponendis & curandis.

10.

- 64 The olyve is nowe there lande is hoote & drie
 Ysette, as erst is saide. Wel wot this tree
 Encre in litel moiste and places hie.
 Wel froted wolde he fatte ydonnged be,
 68 And wagged with wynde of feracitee.
 And cure hem as beforne. Nowe baskettes (corbes) fyne
 Beth made; in tempre lande eke oil lauryne.

Plant olives in hot dry land. It will increase if well rubbed and manured, and agitated by fruitful winds.

De Allio, Ulpico Cep(ul)lis, & plantis carduorum.

11.

- This Moone Ulpike & Garlic is to sowe.
 72 White erthe it wol dolvon withouten donnge.
 Make reedes in the borde, and ther bestowe
 Hem in the toppe atwene in brede & longe
 Fyngers but III; eke deepe sette is their wronge;
 76 And weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
 But forto hede hem greet trede downe the stele.

For African and common garlic prepare well-dug white earth without dung. Make trenches in the borders, and place in the highest parts four inches apart, not too deep. To have great heads tread down the stalk.

¹ louting fort.

12.

They say that if they are sown and also gathered when the moon is down, they will have no strong smell. Now sow onions, teasle, marjoram, and horse-radish.

- So shal the juce into thaire hedes goo.
 And whenne the moone is downe also thai telle
 80 Hem if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
 Of crueltee noo thing wol in hem smelle.
 In chaf or smoke ykept wel wol thai dwelle.
 Nowe onyons sowe, and tasul in his place
 84 Lette plaunte; and cunel sowe, eke Armarace.

De persico, pinu, prunis, castaneis, et aliis pomis.

13.

Where it is hot plant peach-stones in well-prepared ground two feet asunder. Transplant them when sprung. Plant them with the point of the stone downward.

- Nowe ther is hoote, and elles in Janyveer,
 The peches boon in pastyn is to sette.
 To sounder hem two footes best it weer.
 88 The plauntes spronge into other places fette;
 And sette hem deepe III or II handes mette;
 But pitche adowne the pointe intort the grounde.
 An other crafte yit other folk have founde.

14.

Others dry the peach-stones, mix with ashes and keep in baskets. I say keep them as you please, they will grow anywhere. But they last longer

- 92 The boones to be sette first wol thai drie
 A dayes fewe, and thenne in askes moolde
 Thay mynge, and it thai into skeppes trie;
 In this thaire dried boones wol thai holde.
 96 I say that men myght kepe hem as thai wolde,
 And everywhere also saye I thai sprynge.
 Yit sum place hath best & lengest durynge,

15.

in warm air and wet gravel; cold winds will kill them. Dig often and pull out weeds, transplant at two years in short trenches close together.

- Ther warme ayer is & gravel landes weete;
 100 For ther is colde and wyndy thai wol die
 Yf noo defense awai the coldes bete.
 And delve hem ofte, eke herbes bitter trie.
 Transplaunte hem two yere olde to multiplie
 104 In delves shortte, and nygh ichoon til other,
 That from the strom of hete iche help his brother.

16.

- Ablaquiatyng hem in h(ar)vest hie,
 Here oon foiles yeve hem as for donnge ;
 108 And kytte of every roton thinge or drie.
 For grene yf that me kytte of, that is wronge,
 That sleeth hem uppe ; eke seek if thai be longe
 Wynedregges olde in water let infounde ;
 112 Yeve hem this drinke, anoon thai wol be sounde.

Trim the roots in autumn and give them their own leaves for dung. It slays them if we cut off green shoots. If they are sick, old wine - dregs in water will cure them.

17.

- The Greekes sayen that Peches me may make
 Ywriten growe, yf that me first hem sette
 And after dayes vii up hem take.
 116 By thenne oute wol a spronke of hem be lette
 Upon the shelle, and oute the curnel fette,
 And write oute whate the list with cynabare.
 To close anoon the boon thereon do care.

Peaches grow with an inscription on them, if taken up seven days after planting, when the shell breaks. Take out the kernel and write what you like with vermilion, and carefully cover up the peach-stone.

18.

- 120 Thaire kyndes beth, oon is peche Armenye,
 Precox is next, the thridde is duracyne.
 But if this tree to sore in sonne drie
 Hepe erthe aboute and humoure vespertyne,
 124 Eke thing object the fervoure of declyne.
 A serpent skynne doon on this tree men lete
 Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.

Their sorts are the Armenian, the Precox, and the cling-stone. If the tree be too sorely sun-dried, heap earth about it. Let anything placed as a protection ward off the heat. Men think a serpent's skin avails to save it.

19.

- For frostes nowe do donnge aboute a peche,
 128 Or water, mixt wynedregges, or the best
 Of benes boyled water may be leche
 To sle the frost ; and if wormes unrest
 Hem, aske, oildregges mixt, on hem be kest,
 132 Or oxe talgh with the thridde parte aisel,
 Her either cast on hem wol slee hem wel.

Against frost use dung or water mixt with oil-dregs, or boiled bean - water as Doctor ; if worms disturb, ashes mixt with oil-dregs or beef fat, with one-third vinegar, — either of these will kill them.

20.

If the fruit fall off, drive a pin of fir or birch into the root or trunk; or if it threaten to rot, it is useful to bore a hole in the middle, and put in a willow stake.

- The fruite caduke is goodly thus to cure :
 Of terebynte or briche into the roote
 136 Or truncke indryve a pynne, and it is sure
 For fallyng fruyte; or holdyng forth to rote
 The myddel into bore also is boote,
 And putte a saly stake in it with crafte;
 140 Fro rotyng and ryving thay be berafte.

21.

Cut the rind low down, and when the sap flows, bind the wound with clay and chaff: and when they flower wet them with goat's milk whilst the sun is thrice going round his course.

- Lowe on the truncke as wounde him in the rynde,
 A lite humoure whenne oute of it is ronne,
 With chaved cley the wounde ayein to bynde.
 144 And whenne thaire flouring time is so begonne,
 While thrie aboute his course gireth the sonne,
 With sestres thre of gootes mylke hem wete,
 And ther wol be the peches swete & greete.

22.

Hang Spanish broom from their boughs, or tie it to them. Graft according to their kind, in cold land in January, in hot land November, and take the grafts low.

- 148 Upon thaire bowes Sparte to honge
 Is goode for hem, or sparte until hem bynde.
 In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge
 Is graffyng hem, but cordyng to thaire kynde
 152 If land be colde; and hote land if thai fynde
 In November: but take thaire graffes lowe
 And nygh the storcke, for gladdest wol thai growe.

23.

The tops do not take, or do not last. Graft the Armenian and Precox on the palm, the clingstone on almond. Inoculate in April or May where land is hot.

- The toppes taketh not, or nought endure.
 156 Graffe in him self, or plumme, or Almandtree,
 But Armenye and Precoqua beth sure
 In plumme, in Almaunt Duricynes be
 Lengest to growe in moost fertilitee,
 160 Aprille and May hem wol enoculaire
 Ther as the lande is hote in places faire.

24.

Italiene enoculacion

In thende of May or nygh ther Juyn begynne

164 In peches saien goode occupacion.

Emplasturing (and) of hem eke is no synne,

And rede oute of the plane ygraffed wyne.

The Duracyne is kept in oxymelle

168 With dregges myxt wel for to taste and smelle.

Italian inoculation in May or beginning of June bespeaks good occupation: plastering them is also right. Grafted on the plane-tree they come out red.

25.

The bones oute, as figges summen drie

Hem and suspende; eke I have seen, the bonys

DetRACTE of Duracyne, in hony trie

172 So kept that gladder tasting never noon is,

Hoote pitche a droppe if into iche (n)avel¹ goone is;

That so thai be coart (coact?) to swymme in sape,

Enclude hem, and alle harme thai shal escape.

The stones being taken out, some dry peaches like figs. I have seen Cling-stone peaches, after the stones were removed, kept in honey, so that none were of better taste, if a drop of pitch be poured in the navel.

26.

176 Thai sayen the pyne² unto all thing under sowe

Is commodious, and his sowing is thus:

His kurnels wol in hoote & drier growe

In October, or November not mys,

180 In Feveryere or Marche ther colde weet is.

In smal lande nygh the see, amonge the hillys

And stones, wide and fresshe this tree at wille is.

The Pine does good to every thing sown under it. Plant in October or November in dry land; in February or March where wet. It delights in fine land amid hills and stones.

27.

In wyndy moiste encreseth thai right greet.

184 But with this tree what ground ever shal growe,

As is for other treen is not to trete.

But plowe it, whete on it as me wolde sowe,

And right as wheet in it the seedes strowe;

188 And wrie it light, an handbrede it descende,

And let noo beste his tender youthe offende.

They grow large in windy places. But whatever the ground, it is not to be treated like that for other trees, but plough it as if wheat were to be sown in it.

¹ umbilicum.

² pinus.

28.

Steeping the
kernels three
days in water
helps to make
them grow large;
transplanting
makes them mild.
Place the seed
under ground in
baskets with
mould.

- Three daies wattering up helpeth eke
To greet encrece, and his translacion
192 The pynes fruyte wol easy make & meke.
Eke plauntes have this procuracion
Unto thaire greet multiplicacion :
That first is doone the seede with moolde & dounge
196 In skeppes under lande to rere up yonge.

29.

Remove the
weakest that the
strongest may
grow faster.
After three years
the baskets being
burst, they shall
strike down. Put
on them alternate
flakes of dung
and mould.

- Whenne thai come up the smallest fro thai do
So that the saddest faster may ascende :
Atte *iii* yere olde, this skeppes broken fro,
200 In delves large adowne shal thai descende.
And dounge asmoche as moolde aboute hem spende ;
A flake of this, a flake of that thai make,
So hath a kake of moolde of dounge a kake.

30.

See that the top-
root, one and
straight, be re-
moved whole to
its extremity.
Cutting helps
them to flourish,
so that we shall
see them grow
twice as high as
we expect.

- 204 But see wel that the chief roote oon directe
Be hool translate unto his summyte
Withouten hurte and in no wise enfecte.
Putacion so helpeth hem to thee
208 That two so high ascende hem shal me se
As me wol wene ; and thaire nuttes abide
Wol on the tree, and ripe until this tide.

31.

Pull them before
they split asun-
der. Plum-stones
steeped grow
more cheerily.

- But pulle hem rather then thai flete atwynne.
212 Thaire nuttes must be clensed forto kepe.
Newe erthen pottes summen kepe hem ynne,
So thai in erthe & with thaire shelles slepe.
Nowe plommes boon to sowe is two hande depe
216 In lande subact ; the same in Feveryere.
First stept in lye up goth with gladder chere.

32.

- His plaunte is sette uptake in Janyveer
 As from the codde, and nygh the moones ende.
 220 Or plaunte hem nygh the Ide of Feveryeer.
 The rootes wel in donnging umbywende.
 In fatte lande moist thay joyfullliche ascende.
 And ther is warme eke hugely thai bold,
 224 Yit not for thi thay may endure in colde.

The plant is taken from the stem in the end of January or middle of February. Surround the roots with dung. Where it is warm they grow bravely, but yet they can stand the cold.

33.

- Ther cleyi landes are & lapidose,
 With dounge is goode to help hem & excuse
 Lest thaire fruite falle and be vermyculose.
 228 The plauntes from the rootes eke refuse
 Not up to pulle; eke plauntes faire excuse
 To stande unpuld, that thai be not to seke.¹
 And hele in this maner thi prunes seek:²

Where it is clayey dung them and give no cause for their falling wormeaten. Cut off all the suckers from the root, but leave the best unpulled. Heal your sick plums thus:

34.

- 232 Oildregges water tempered evenly
 Let kest on hem, or oxe uryne alone,
 Or olde bryne admixt unevenly
 With water parties two, or of an oone³
 236 Askes, and rathest of sarment be doone
 On hem, and if caduk thaire fruites be
 Dryve in the roote of Oliastre tree.

Cast on them oil-dregs mixt equally with water, or old brine with two parts water, or ashes from an oven, and especially loppings.

35.

- Rubrik and taar⁴ wormes & anntes sleth;
 240 Doon esy on for harmyng of the tree,
 Lest medicyne eschaunge into the deth.
 Ydolven ofte and wet holpen thai be.
 Thai graffed are in Marche extremyte
 244 In truncke or rynde; hem graffeth also summe
 In Janyveer er thenne thay wepe gumme.

Red ochre and tar kill worms; put on lightly, not to harm the tree. Some graft in January before they weep gum.

¹ querendæ.² languidas.³ furno.⁴ pix liquida.

36.

Plums are grafted on almonds, plums, apples, and peaches. Some dry them on hurdles, and gather selected ones in sea water or boiling dregs, and dry them in the sun or lukewarm oven.

- In Almaunt, in himself, in male, in peche,
 Ys graffed plumme; and plommes summen drie,
 248 And hem on fleykes kepe; and other teeche
 Whenne see water or dregges boiling frie
 The plommes fresshe collect ther into trie.
 Hem taken uppe so drieth thai in sonne,
 252 Or in an oven luke, and thai beth wonne

37.

The chestnut will grow from self-sown plants, or from seed. In two years it will be sick. Choose out good strong ones.

- Chasten¹ wol uppe of plauntes that alone
 Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiplie.
 The plaunte in yeres two wol gynne grone
 256 For seke, and peraventure he wol die.
 Freshe, ripe, and grete of hem to sette oute trie.
 In November hem sette, and up thai crepe.
 And thus to sowe in Feveryere hem kepe.

38.

Dry them in heaps and cover with river sand for twenty days. When that is done place them in water, where the sick swim, and the healthy sink. Again put the good ones under gravel, and try them thus three times.

- 260 Drie hem in shade, and hem togeder hepe,
 With floode gravel let diligence hem wrie,
 And xxx dayes under that hem kepe:
 Thenne, doone of that, hem into water trie.
 264 Ther swymmeth seeke; and hool adowne wol hie.
 Ayaine the goode under gravel be do,
 And tried efte and thries preve hem so.

39.

You may plant them quite securely. Some keep them in gravel; but they do not like sandy land. Black earth is suitable, and carbuncle, and ragstone well broken.

- Hem that remain al sekur maist thou sowe.
 268 Sumen in gravel hem closeth, and so kepe.
 In lande solute and softte uppe wol thai growe
 But as of gravel lande no thing thai kepe.²
 In sandy lande thai stande if that it wepe
 272 Black erthe is apte, and londe carbunculyne,
 And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.

¹ castanea.² optant.

40.

- Thai growe unneth in sadde lande or rubrike,
 And for noothing the cley thai may not use,
 276 The colde estate of heven wele thai like.
 Aparty warme also thai not refuse,
 Nor clyves ther humoure is not excluse.
 Thai loveth derk septentrion beholde,
 280 And best in pastynated lande thai holde.

They scarcely grow in strong or red land, or clay. They like a cold climate, but do not object to one partly warm, or to hills if there be moisture: they love a northern aspect, and do best in well - prepared land.

41.

- Pastyne it deep a foote and half, or plowe
 It by and by, and wel with dounge it fede,
 And therin do thi chastens forto growe
 284 A foote depe the crafte is hem to seede.
 Sette uppe a stick upon hem the to lede.
 And sette in everie stede or III or V;
 But footes IV asonder hem to thryve.

Dig one and a half foot deep, or plough here and there; feed well with dung; put in your chestnuts one foot deep, three or four in each hole, and four feet apart.

42.

- 288 Transplanting hem is best atte yeres two.
 So guttering the water from hem shelve;
 If water stande on hem thai beth fordo.
 Also this tree may pleched be him selve.
 292 Eke besily the yonge it is to delve.
 In Marche and September putacion
 To chastens is incrementacion.

Transplant in two years, make gutters to keep off the water, which would destroy them. The chestnut may be propagated by suckers. Pruning is growth to them.

43.

- Thai graffed beth in rynde, as I have preved,
 296 In Marche and in Aprille, and right wel do.
 Inoculing also in hem hath cheved.
 In saly if me graffe hem forth thai go.
 And ripeth late and tasteth not but so.
 300 Chasteynes kest in flakes me may kepe,
 Or under sande asonder leyde to slepe.

Graft them in March. Inoculating is also successful. Grafted on willows they have an indifferent flavour. Keep them in wicker baskets, or in sand laid asunder.

44.

Others keep them
in earthen pots,
or dry holes, or
beechen baskets,
or they fold bar-
ley-chaff round
them, or we may
use thick baskets
of sedge and
cover them up.

- And other hem in erthen pottes doo,
And delveth hem in places that beth drie.
304 In beechen baskettes men save also
This fruite, so thai with cley be stanche ywrie.
Or smallest barly chaf aboute hem plie,
Or baskettes of segges me may use,
308 So thai be thicke, and save hem ther recluse.

45.

The wild pear is
now to be planted
for grafting; the
citron, olive,
pomegranate,
service, medlar,
carob, mulberry,
cherry, fig, al-
mond, and wal-
nut are to be
renewed.

- This moone in places (drie) and regions colde
The piry wilde is sette ygrafted to be,
Citur, (and) Olyve, eke Pomgarnat to holde
312 The Serve, and Meddleler, and Silique tree,
The Molbury, the Chery, and Fig-tree,
Almandes, and Juglande in semynaire,
As crafte is taught beforne, is to repaire.

De mundandis & muniendis apium castris.

46.

The bee picks
some honey from
tamarisk, etc.,
which should be
left for their
winter store.
Cleanse their
hives now, for
it would harm
them to move
them in winter.

- 316 Atte gynnyng of this moone of thamarike
And other floures wilde useth the bee
Hony, though it be smal, sumdel to pike;
Thaire winter stoor is reson that it be.
320 Now clensed alle thaire houses is to se;
For wynter moeving like is hem to harme.
But do this in a faire day and a warme.

47.

Have them swept
with a wing,
pinion, or fea-
ther of a fowl
where the hand
cannot enter;
stop every chink
that is found, and
spread a covering
of broom over
them.

- Let sweepe hem with a wyng and with a penne,
324 Or fether of a fowl there as an honde
May not come to; pike all the filthes thenne;¹
Stoppe every cheve aboute her houses fonde
With cleyed dounge; and over ther thai stonde
328 A tegument of brom or such extende
Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.

¹ inde.

Remedium vitibus quæ sine fruge luxuriant.

48.

- In places glade and warme if vyne abounde
 In leef, and have of fruite but poverttee,
 332 Now kitte hem short and thai wol be feconde.
 In colde lande this in Feryere doone be ;
 And if thai amende not, yheded se
 Askes or floode gravel aboute her roote,
 336 That summen stoones dryve into for boote.

If vines abound in leaf, and have little fruit, cut them close, and they will be fruitful. If this do not succeed, heap ashes or river sand about the roots. Some drive stones into them.

Remedium sterili viti.

49.

- The same place and tyme a bareyne vyne
 Is thus to cure : his storke is first to cleve,
 And ther enclude a stoone ; eke olde uryne
 340 Let cotuls IIII aboute it helde at eve,
 And alle the moulde aboute it to remeve,
 That this licoure the rootes to descende,
 Eke ley to lande and dounge, and thai wol mende.

To cure a barren vine, cleave the stalk and put a stone in it. Throw four pints of old urine upon it, and remove the earth from it, that the moisture may descend to the roots : then put to it earth and dung.

.
 N.B.—Here several Stanzas have been torn out, and the following cannot be numbered.

- For browsty ¹ oil white wex is to resolve
 In fynest oil, and therin throwe it so :
 Hoot salt ygrounde is on it to dissolve
 And in a vessel wried alle be do.
 So wol it mende odoure and taste also.
 In erthe ich oil to kepe is his nature,
 Whom salt, or fire, or water hote may pure.

To cure rancid oil melt white wax in fine oil, and hot ground salt, and cover all up. Oil should be kept in earthenware, its nature is to be purified by salt, or fire, or hot water.

¹ rancid.

De condiensis olivis.

This month
olives are made
into preserves :
there are several
kinds. The light
(or swimming)
olive is preserved
by sprinkling on
alternate flakes
of olives penny-
royal, honey, and
a little salt. Or
put thereon a
layer of olive and
fennel cuttings,
or birch, or dill.

This moone is made olyve in condymment ;
That is dyvers : Oon olyve columbare
Ther flaketh first olyve as fundament ;
And after that the pulioles are ;
A flake on that hony and saltes rare,
Or flake olyve and fenel graffes be
Theron or birche, or dile, or olif tree.

.

N.B.—Another chasm.

So are they kept
only eight days.
Unbruised olive
is placed in brine,
which is fined in
forty days. If
you want it sweet
add two parts of
syrup, one of
vinegar ; if sour,
one part syrup,
two vinegar.

So beth thai oonly daies viii endured.
Olyve unhurt in barme¹ of oil is do,
That after xl dayes up is pured.
And swetter for to have it, do therto
Two parties sape and aisel oon also.
To have it sharpe, of aysel tweyne infounde
And oon of sape, as may the sharpe abounde.

A pint of raisin
wine, a double
handful of cin-
der-ashes, a
quantity of old
wine, bruised
cypress leaves :
mix all this and
steep it, make a
crust upon it,
and fill up to the
brim.

A sester passe, a² yespon alto grounde
Of cyner, of olde vyne a quantitee
Foil of cupresse a parte in it contounde.³
Let mynge all this ; olyves nowe let se,
Suche as unhurt beth taken from the tree,
Doon in and dreynt, a cruste upon it make,
And fille it to the brinke until it take.

¹ muria.

² quantum manus utraque comprehendere possit.

³ contunde.

NOTES.

1/4. Gesner considers this to be a taunt aimed at Columella, though he gives no more occasion for it than Palladius himself; and the latter by his remark in the next line seems to be conscious that he is open to this retort.

4/8. "Us is to write," and 43/1165, "us to were honest is," are instances of the old dative: and so "the was saide"—it was said to thee, 81/570; and 96/1001, "is hem to stoppe"—they must stop: but "me moost enforme," 1/2, and "The floure me with the roos is not to take," 80/528, are different: in these latter instances *me* may be the nominative, like the French *on*.

2/23. "hole" should have been printed *hoole*. Qy. whether we are not wrong in writing *wholesome*, as if from *walg*, and not *holesom* from A.S. "hæl."

4/74. *To take*, probably "take to pieces," *subigis*; or it may be the *to* frequently redundant before the imperative.

4/80. *ataste alore*—"judicio saporis explores"; but which is the verb, and which the adverb, it does not seem easy to determine.

4/94. The metre seems to require that *Thater* should here be written in full "the water."

5/117. Sic in MS., but *Clerces* is more probably the right reading.

6/125. *obeye unto*, as in Chaucer, "to Nature obey," representing the Latin dative.

6/152. This redundant *as* is frequent in Chaucer, e.g. *Knight's Tale*, "As keep me from the vengans of thilk yre." See *infra*, 9/226, etc.

7/160. Sic in MS., but *selve* is more probable.

7/168. *synne* represents the old corrupt reading *vitium*, instead of *vicinus*.

8/199. *to thair above*—to an improved condition. See Professor Child, 'On Certain Peculiar Phrases in Gower and Chaucer,' in Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, Part I. This remarkable expression occurs also in Robert Manning of Brunne's Chronicle, Part I. Vol. I. p. 253 of Mr. Furnivall's edition:—

"Knyghtes, he seide, mykel I þow love,
I have þow holpen to þoure above,
And more y wolde yff y hadde ought."

9/227. So in MS., but "is" should be *it*.

9/230. Palladius says that virgin chastity, *i.e.* Minerva, is "promy-nent," *i.e.* patron, *presul*, of the olive; the translator has reversed the order.

10/254. *That manner molde*; so 27/723, *all manner puls*, like Chaucer's "No maner wight," in Prologue to Canterbury Tales, and elsewhere.

12/306. Sic in MS.: there is doubtless an omission of *South*, the original having "præcipue quæ ab Austro vel Occidente."

14/373. *Spongia* in original is a kind of stone. *Vide* Pliny.

15/383. The translator seems to have mistaken *tectorium* of the original—a kind of rough-cast, for *tectum*.

15/400. It will be observed that *tough* is made to rime with *yo*, as in Robert of Brunne's Chron. I. 357/10,218, *loughes* (lochs) rymes with *trowes* (trows, boats). There also *tow* (tough, A.S. *toh*) rymes with *drow* (drew), 452/13,038. In the Midland dialect, and standard speech, the final guttural was no doubt silent.

16/423. The comma should be at "foule"; and the meaning is *excused* *(by themselves on the plea) lest they should lack water, or sea-fowl.

18/463. Chaucer uses the singular "gre" for a *step*; but I do not know another instance of the plural form *grece*.

20/544. The translator has inserted this line *proprio motu* in derision of these absurd superstitions.

25/659. This remarkable stanza is for the most part due to the translator. Palladius's account of the Pheasant in the original has been much applauded.

26/712. There is nothing in the Latin about this laughter; and it is not easy to see what gave rise to it.

27/728. *This is no nay*, is a phrase of Chaucer's.

29/790. *diche* here seems to be superfluous; and for the first *thi* one would be inclined to substitute *the*; but see *infra*, 30/815.

30/818. So in MS., but *thennes* seems required.

31/837. It is *shouell* in MS., and so I ought to have given it, as Mr. Skeat reminds me.

31/840. *for dyveres deres*—against divers injuries.

33/892. Democritus of Abdera wrote a book called *Georgicon*, which is referred to by all the Latin writers *de re Rustica*.

36/980. There is nothing in the original corresponding with

"aboute a quyk calf gridde": the translator probably mistook the meaning of *viticulæ*.

37/1021. *fold*. We get the meaning of this word, 88/770, where it is explained by "ornus." I have omitted to mention that these explanatory words are all in the MS. inserted by the translator between the lines: they are by no means always the same words as are used in the original. I do not find this name for the ash in the Dictionaries or Glossaries.

38/1035. So in MS., but *gutteres* is required.

39/1053. *into stonde*, i.e. to stand in.

40/1085. *The celles suspensures*, in original "cellarum suspensuras," i.e. the arching, or vaulted work on which the Roman baths were built.

43. In the Latin distich at the end of this page Mr. Skeat saw at a glance that I had mistaken *unus* for *imus*. It is in fact meant to rime with *primus*, and to signify *last*. It is to little purpose to say that Horace would have written *summus*, not *imus*, vide Hor. Epist. 1. 1. I had taken *unus* in connexion, not with "liber," but with the subject of the next line. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Skeat for this and several other services rendered me in his review in the *Academy*.

44/15. Barnaby Googe says of these balks: "The good husband must trie whether it be well plowed or no, & not onely trust your eyes, which (the balks being covered with mould) may easily be deceived, but trie it with your hand (which is a certainer prooffe) by thrusting downe a rod into the furrow, which if it pierce alike in every place, it sheweth that the ground is well plowed. If it be shallow in one place & deepe in another, it declares the ground to be evil handled in the plowing."

46/67. =so much will grow to thee.

46/77. In this, and other places, where the metre requires a monosyllable, one would have expected *forwe*. See next line.

47/78. A full stop is required at *wyse*.

48/114. "Dissensseth," so written in the MS., and it is evidently, as required by the context, a verb in the imperative: but as the Latin is *discuties*, I suspect "dissensseth" to be a mistake of the copyist for *discusseth*.

50/172. It would seem as if the pronunciation of this word varied with the spelling, and the same with *tough* and *ynough*, with which it is often made to rime. Compare the rimes of this stanza with those of stanza 4, p. 45: *plowe* there rimes with *growe*, and "tough,"

"ynough," and "plough" are meant to correspond with each other in sound, I fancy according to the modern pronunciation of "tough"; and so in 85/672. "Ynowe," like "plowe," often occurs with the other sound, *e.g.* 52/231; but then we have "lough" (72/304, and 50/184) meaning *low*, and most probably with the same sound as "low": so that it is not easy to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the matter.

50/184. The side-note, notwithstanding the gap in the printing, has said all that was intended; "and," however, should have had its first letter, and *low* should have been given, without the (?), as the explanation of "lough," not *lough*.

52/231. It is strange that our word *very* should have established itself as almost the sole representative of the intensive adverb. Our Early English was much more copious in this respect; and "right" and *ful* were often employed with good effect in this service: *right* occurs twice in this line, and in other places, where the substitution of *very* would be no improvement. In 172/42, where it seems used to signify excess of *badness*, it may be a little perplexing. In such phrases as "right by" (6/149), and "right as thou went" (36/968), it conveys a meaning of *local* exactness. In 45/49 the adverb "forth right" relates to *time*, and signifies *immediately*.

55/303. Gargilius Martial is several times quoted by Palladius as a writer on Agriculture, but little is known about him with certainty. There was an author of this name contemporary with Alexander Severus, whom Vopiscus speaks of as a second-rate writer; but whether he is the same person with the Martial in the text it is not possible to determine.

56/344. The meaning seems to be "the walnut is to be planted sideways, one of its sides downwards, the point, or thinnest end, looking towards the north."

56/352. This represents the old reading *una* instead of *ima*.

57/371. The two misprints in the word "copron," which I have noticed in the *Corrigenda*, have sadly disfigured it.

58/399. So in MS. for *er*, *i.e.* ere, before.

60/443. Notice "an other," like *altera*=the second.

60/442-448. These hours are the divisions of the Roman day from sunrise to sunset. The sixth hour is always midday. The calculation is only for the first day of each month. The feet represent the length of the shadow of the gnomon of the Roman sundials when struck by the rays of the sun. Gesner and Schneider, in their respective editions of Palladius, have produced at length a learned dissertation of Aldus

on the subject, to which we refer the reader who may desire a thorough investigation of the questions involved.

61/12. The translator seems to speak of the same land as thin and fat at the same time: in the original it is "solo tenui et resoluto, *vel etiam pingui*."

63/527. The old reading was *fecundas* for "infecundas."

64/86. The Aminean vine has its name from an old town of Campania. Pliny says the bees gave their name to the Apianean.

66/153. There is a space left in the MS. for a word before "besinnesse"; probably the word omitted is "better."

67/167. *leves* in MS. is a manifest error of the transcriber.

67/187. Mago, a Carthaginian writer on Agriculture, of uncertain age, was translated into Greek, and is frequently quoted by Pliny and Columella, as well as by Palladius.

67/188. I have proposed to expunge the *d* from "yerdes" as a manifest error of the MS.

68/191. In the original it is *putrefient*; therefore there can be no doubt that *purifie* should give place to *putrifie*. The semicolon should have been placed after "rootes" in the next line, and not at the end of this.

69/236. This line labours under some defect, but I cannot say what it is.

72/318. I propose the substitution of *to* for "the," in deference to the original "formandam esse."

73/346. So in MS., but *of* seems to be required before "graffynges."

75/397. "her either" here, and "Ereither," 32/880, evidently represent the A.S. *Heora ægther*; but in these places the meaning seems rather to be *both of them together*, than *either of them* separately.

76/431. The original has here *in* the Pastine, or land prepared for vines; and two lines above the "tables brinkes," or extremities of the beds, are spoken of as *in* the vineyard at the *Decumanus limes*; for the vineyards were laid out with all the precision and order of a fixed camp.

76/433. "an handful" seems a strange measure of length here, and in 119/429. In the original it is *palmus*—a handsbreadth, as in 80/536, or *manubrii crassitudine*. In Old English it was called a *shaftman*: thus, in Barnaby Googe, 78*a*, we read "not exceeding a foot in length, nor a shaftman in shortness." *Vide* Halliwell. Bailey is more accurate, as becomes a lexicographer, and calls it "Shaftment."

76/437. A verb is wanting in the MS., perhaps *cley* after "hedes."

81/577. *i.e.* "lete to plannte it"—have it planted. The "to" is unusual.

82/600. "bere a belle." This proverbial expression occurs in Chaucer (*Troilus*, iii. 199):—

"And let see which of you shal beare the belle
To speake of love aright."

83/612. It would help the metre to read *cleyi*, i.e. clayey.

84/645. "roote" in this line, though explained by "radicem," is not the accusative, but the nominative to "is sowe" in next line. The first "sowe" I think is a verb active, and that *is* has found its way into the text by an error of the copyist.

84/656. "synk." It is not easy to recognize the French *cing* under this grotesque form; but it seems to have been at one time the current spelling of the word Anglicized: thus in Lydgate's "Order of Fools," edited by Mr. Furnivall in *Queene Elizabethes Achademy*, 81/51, we read: "whos chaunce gothe neither yn synke or syse."

85/668. "goo too." This expression, of such frequent occurrence in the Authorized Version of the Scriptures, answers nearly to the Latin interjection *Heus*. We meet with it also in Spenser, e.g. F. Q. 5/43, Book I.:—

"Goe to, then, O thou far-renowned sonne
Of great Apollo."

89/795. So in MS., but *olofte*, as in 40/1088, seems certainly required.

90/829. I and the translator's scribe have made sad havoc of this line between us. I am responsible for the omission of the verb "trede" before "hem": he has inserted an unnecessary "and"; and in the next line he has written "peres" instead of "pure."

92/877. I have no doubt it should have been "populer," as in 93/900.

93/907. So in MS., as in other places, for "seyen"=seen.

98/1049. The "pynappultree" is the common pine, on which cones or apples grow.

99/1074. "thaire," in this place and many others, is the adverb *there*, i.e. *where*.

100/1088. i.e. over and above six consume or sell. *Vide supra* 1069.

100/1092. So in MS., instead of "wage."

100/1096. The meaning is, "let a basket made of palm-leaves strain this wine." The punctuation is wrong.

101/1140. ὀπὸν Κυρηναϊκόν. The first meaning of *Opium* was only vegetable juice.

103/1172. *Sarmentes* (*scions*). Both words are in the MS.; the second is unnecessary.

106/52. I suspect some error in this line. In the original it is: "nec in sabulone solum, sed in arena quoque proveniunt."

108/128. So in MS. for *dounged*.

110/169. "armorace" or "arborace." The translator is not always so particular about the right spelling.

110/175. This, with several ejaculations of a similar character, is due entirely to the translator.

111/191. There is a redundant word, probably "flatte."

111/217. =That will not be denied, but flourish in all weathers.

113/247. I have remarked already on the care of the translator to show that the words which he makes to rime together have a difference of meaning. It is sometimes very slight, but he is at great pains to point out that there *is* a difference. This stanza is a good example: the word "ferme" occurs no less than three times at the end of lines; and there are Latin words placed above to mark the difference of meaning. Unhappily, the explanation of the word in the second instance of its use is not very legibly written, and there is nothing in the original answering to it. It looks like *ad firmam*, but it is more probably *affirmare*, or some other part of the verb; perhaps *adfirmandum*. After saying that it was trouble to no purpose to break the plants off, instead of pulling them up, after the first year, he adds, "therefore, set it down as a thing to affirm ('to ferme') that places which before were fruitful 'close themselves,' and become unfruitful by so doing, by reason of the roots which cumber the ground."

113/266. *all to braye*, written as three words. In other places "alleto" is made one word; but I do not remember an instance in which either *to* or *alto* is joined with the verb.

114/275. "sette" is not in the MS., but is evidently necessary: "is" is a misprint for "in."

114/291. What is the herb here called Blite, *Lat.* Blitum, is not very clear, perhaps Spinach.

114/294. *Wordes* of the MS. should probably be *worldes*, i.e. worlds in the sense of *ages*; as we say "world without end." So I had written, but Mr. Skeat remarks that *werdes* and *wordes* occur so often for *worlds*, that they may be considered as only different forms of the same word. There still remains, however, its peculiar signification here.

116/342. The word here rendered "togh," and in 118/395, "tenes," is in the original *tenacibus*, and means *stalks*.

116/351. I have put the syllable "up" in brackets as redundant.

118/412. This means "some omit the boiling."

120/446. *Hem* seems to be wanted before "hie."

120/454, 467. It is to be noticed that these remarks are not in the original, but insertions due to the translator. There have been many such, of which no notice is given.

121/470. "There" refers to Sardinia, and this line should be in a parenthesis; the next lines to the end of the stanza describe the "ootheringe worthie memorie" which "Marcial saugh in Sardyne."

121/472. "after harme." It may not be easy to trace the descent of this word, but I have little doubt that it represents, through some channel, the German *nachamen*, to imitate. The *r* seems to present an objection to this; but we have seen our translator writing "armonaike" (23/605) for *ammoniac*.

121/489. "clere" in this line should probably have been "clese," *i.e.* close.

122/501. "Is far to fetch," therefore is slow in coming.

125/593. The author has told us what *caprifying* "is to signifie"; but, as his text is very uncertain, the translator is to be excused if he is not very intelligible. There is nothing in the original about "a tree made like a sawe"; but the green fruit of the wild figtree is to be suspended on the tree to be ripened, with a thread run through it like *serta*, garlands, not *serra*. Pliny tells us that this was in order that a kind of gnat, which was bred in the *caprificus*, might be induced to suck out the moisture of the figtree, and so hasten its maturity.

127/641. Two syllables are wanting in MS. to complete the sense and the metre, probably "leste wynde."

127/644. There should have been a stop at the end of line 643, and again at nought, the sense being: "it is (necessary) to refuse more or less than a year, as nought," *i.e.* good for nothing.

130/722. Sic in MS.

133/800. Mr. Skeat refers me to Dr. Morris's note on Chaucer (Clarendon Press Selections) for the meaning of "steep eyes"; but in the original it is "magni." Perhaps I ought to have explained it *projecting*.

134/839. I cannot account for the omission of this line. The gap must have been conspicuous enough in the proof, but some how or other it escaped my notice. It is perfectly legible in the MS. as follows:

"That thai may mylk her foles abundance."

141/46. "craffes" in the MS., but it should no doubt be "graffes."

142/68. We need not be surprised at the wrong done to the quantity of the word *σέλινον*.

144/107. So in MS., but I suspect it should be *fervent*, not "in~~fer~~vent," and that the words "is sette," or some equivalent expression, have been omitted.

144/118. To agree with the original this "by" ought to mean *against*; but whether the translator so intended it is at least doubtful: his words seem rather to signify "approaching the fat rather than the lean;" whereas the original is "*proximam tenui atque jejunæ*." It is hardly necessary to say that *by* does sometimes mean *against*, as in 1 Cor. iv. 4.

144/125. "Nowe" of the MS. apparently should be *noo*, i.e. no, none.

148/219. These prologues and epilogues afford some very curious specimens of in-riming. Here every line is made to rime in itself as well as with its neighbour. The sense is not always rendered the clearer by this process. It looks as if "doon is," in line 220, is meant to be a plural form of the gerund, i.e. *agenda*. "Jesse floure," in the next line, calls to mind the Jesse-trees of ancient art, on which our Lord's genealogy was depicted. In 224 I have put "s" in brackets as evidently an error of the MS. "Of floures flour" is Chaucer's expression in the prologue to his "Legend of Good Women," which seems to have been in the mind of the translator whilst writing this epilogue. There is a word omitted in the MS. in l. 225, probably *cloudes*, or *worldes*. Chaucer in the forecited prologue has, "That in this derke world me wynt."

151/61. See under Peculiar Order of Words in "Grammatical Notices," *supra*, page xx.

153/129. The last word in this line, which ought to mean "mix," or something equivalent, is not completed in the MS.; the second syllable is wanting.

154/151. "and" seems wanting in the MS. before "yet."

157/218. "That" of the MS. should probably be "Take" at the beginning of this line.

157/225. The hours which are here represented by the technical names of the division of the day in A.S. times, in the original are simply described by their number, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. In the side-note I have made one agree with the other.

157/232. The same in-riming is observable in this epilogue, the meaning of which is tolerably clear. I ought to have printed *droke* in l. 237.

159/26. This picture of the wheat-field bending to greet and express thanks for its ripeness is due entirely to the translator.

159/27. From this knowledge of French husbandry, it has been concluded, perhaps too hastily, that our Palladius must be the

"Facundus juvenis Gallorum nuper ab arvis
Missus"

mentioned by Rutilius, as related in our preface. With respect to the cart, Barnaby Googe's account is: "Palladius teacheth, besides the labour of men, a shorter way to be done with an oxe, that shall in short time cut downe all that groweth, which was woont to be used in Fraunce. The devise was a low kind of Carre with a couple of wheelles, and the front armed with sharpe sickles, which forced by the beast through the corne did cut downe all before it. This tricke might be used in levell and champion countries; but with us it would make but ill-favoured worke."

160/74. There is nothing in the original to decide the meaning of these French words: but as *ache*, parsley, has been mentioned before, p. 142, they are most likely *comme devant*, as Mr. Furnivall has kindly pointed out to me, to whose advice, guidance, and encouragement, whenever I have consulted him, I am greatly indebted.

162/125. "multiplice" of the MS. should be "multiplie," to rime with "drie" in the next line.

163/143. It is to be observed here that a difference is made between noon and midday by the translator. In the original we have only the fifth and sixth hour: *i.e.* eleven and twelve o'clock.

163/148. This epilogue is free from in-riming, and presents no especial difficulty: "umne" in the first line should have been "ymne" = hymn.

167/90. This is Chaucer's phrase: he calls Constance, in the *Man of Lawe's Tale*, "the sely innocent." Spenser speaks of "a silly lambe" becoming "the innocent prey" of a lyon in F. Q., b. 1, c. 6.

168/129. There is in the MS. a faint tail to the end of *well*, which may be meant for a *y*.

170/162. The in-riming of this epilogue is most extraordinary; and in addition to the final rimes, every two lines are made to rime together in the middle. The latter part is very obscure, and the misprints make bad worse. In l. 168 it should of course be *Prince*, and *I* should be inserted before the first "mene." For "she mine ignorance" compare 171/9. "faust nygh" in line 169 I take it to be = *hard by*, as in Spenser, F. Q. 1, 12, 25, "Fast before the king"; and in F. Q. 2, 2, 37, "Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy."

172/42. The translator has mistaken the meaning, if "fungous

stronge" are epithets of praise; but perhaps he meant the contrary, and referred "thereof" to *dounge*, not to *chaf*.

173/54. This notion of the rape and the cabbage refusing to land at the same port is due to the translator.

178. Here again observe the lines riming in the middle as well as at the end. In 213 "make" is Chaucer's word for writing poetry, adopted from the Greek *ποιητής*. In 216 "the Prince" occurs again. I do not clearly see to whom *he* refers in l. 217.

179/11. In the original it is plainly "cum minuitur Luna." The translator probably wrote, or meant to write, *Phæbe*.

179/17. So in MS., but "As" seems necessary instead of "And."

180/43. *Sic*; but there is in MS. a flourish, which may indicate an *e*. I have no doubt that Mr. Skeat is right about "Hopre"—a seed-basket, in the Latin *modium*; but for "cloth," or "clothe," we have *vestieris*. I had mistaken *hoppit* for *Hopper*, a word used twice by Chaucer in the Miller's Tale, ll. 924 and 927.

183/126. This line, printed just as in the MS., is evidently out of its place. It ought to have come before l. 124.

186/211. In this epilogue we again have the double rimes and the same sentiment, but in language more easily intelligible. I have bracketed the syllable "un" as unnecessary.

187/5. I have put the superfluous "is" in brackets. "on ende" at the close of the line is carefully explained to mean *diligently*, to justify the rime with "atte end" in the line before. The phrase generally means *completely*.

188/46. It is difficult to follow the translator here. I see nothing in the original about balancing on tiptoe, or three toes growing for one.

190/96. The word which looks like *heiry* is probably *heivy*, or some form of "heavy." It should have been printed separately from *lete*, which I take here in the intransitive sense of *stopping*, or *sinking*. The Latin is "propter naturæ gravitatem remanens aqua subsidet, et translatus vinum pure servabitur, relicto quicquid se ex illi ex imbre miscuerit."

191/116. There is space left in the MS. for a word before "playne."

191/128. The MS. is here manifestly faulty. One would expect it to be "And *feede* (i.e. food) it is to dust it ofte and weede." In the original we have "sarculari debet assidue, ut respergatur pulvere, quo fovetur." In what follows the translator had the old reading *nimis* instead of *minus*, which makes all the difference.

196/266. Castration of bees. The translator would seem to have read "de apibus castrandis" instead of "de alvearibus castrandis."

196/271. This benevolence towards the bees is expressed in the original without the unceremonious severity upon those who deprive them of their stores.

197. There is surely a mistake in the MS. in the heading of this section, which intimates that all these wines are made of the larger fruits, such as apples or pomes. Barnaby Googe shall tell what these are. He says, "*Pomum*, generally spoken, is to be understood of all that the Greekes comprehended in the word ὄπωρα, as peaches, quinces, and peares, whereunto the Lawyer agreeth."

197/296. In the original it is eightieth here, and fiftieth in the next line, which the metre seems to require, to say nothing of the wine.

198/305. This is rather a free translation of *utrum vendenda sit*.

198/308. The translator must have had another reading before him, or else he has strangely mistaken the meaning of *diuretica*.

199/334. *ydroken* looks like a slip of the pen for *ydronken*. The Latin word is *aperies*, and perhaps this sense may be got out of A.S. *dreogan*, German *drüken*.

200/358. This plant, the *Italian clover*, should have been written *melilot quasi melle lotus*. *Gliciride*, or rather *glycyrize*, sweet root, is the liquorice.

200/369. A syllable is wanting; perhaps *and* before "clene."

201/404. I have at a venture supplied a syllable in brackets.

202/418. In the MS. the three last words are written separately. Modern editors incline to unite the three together. In similar expressions we may have had the prefix *to* joined to the verb or participle; and frequently *alto* written as one word; but in no case, as far as I remember, are the three words amalgamated.

203/443. *me trete*, divided in the MS., is the Greek μετρητής.

205/513. I have added a syllable in brackets to help the metre.

205/519. The feet spoken of are, of course, those that trod out the wine.

205/525. *Musty* bread has not a very attractive sound to our notions; but the Romans used the term to signify *new, fresh, and good*, of apples, cheeses, honey, and even books. A *musty* book would hardly be considered now-a-days one to be desired.

206/547. It will of course have been observed that all these epilogues are in the stanza of eight lines, and that they have, for the most part, been very carelessly copied by the translator's scribe. Chaucer,

probably, would not have had milder words for him than he bestowed upon his own immortal "Adam Scrivener." This stanza is provokingly full of omissions, which it is impossible to supply. The translator's freak this time is to make both the last and antepenult syllables rime: thus, "light superne" with "might eterne," "honoure, empire," with "houre and gire;" but the fourth and sixth lines limp terribly for want of their proper feet. Here again I fail to see distinctly who it is saving whose brightness there is no star in our hemisphere.

207/14. I have referred "Thei" to the harrowers; I fancy, however, from what follows, that it belongs rather to the beans. In v. 18 the MS. has the superfluous "n," which I have bracketed.

208/23. That is before sunrise: for after the full moon, sun and moon are both above the horizon at the same time.

209/69. Another redundant word.

209/76. I have here supplied the syllable in brackets.

213/165. The MS. inserts this unnecessary "and."

213/173. The initial letter of "navel," omitted in the MS., is evidently wanted, and "coart" in the next line must be a slip of the pen.

218/309. I have supplied *drie* from the Latin, and two lines below I have marked a redundancy of the MS. The brackets in every case indicate a proposed departure from the MS., whether by insertion or suppression.

220, last line but one: *dreynt*. Spenser, F. Q., also uses "drent" for *drowned*. *E.g.* in 2, 6, 49, where Archimago calls to Pyrochles in the *Idle Lake*:

"What flames," quoth he, "when I thee present see
In danger rather to be dreant than brent?"

The rest of November and the whole of December have been torn out of the MS., and destroyed. I question whether the fourteenth book, "de Insitionibus," was ever done by the same hand. Probably if he had translated it, he would have done it in prose.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

THE FIRST VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1780
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

THE SECOND VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE YEAR 1780
TO THE PRESENT TIME
IN TWO VOLUMES
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
OF THE BARR

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 Abounde, be abundant, 203/255.
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 Abrood, broadwise, across, 158/5.
 Abroode, across, 125/586.
 Adell, much, a deal, 19/502.
 Admyssure, Lat. pairing of horses, 136/875.
 Adolent, grown up, 105/30.
 Advail, advantage, 78/497.
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 Ador, Lat. a fine wheat, 180/41.
 Afere, frighten, 131/750.
 Afer, afar, 150/47.
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 Agoo, *ad.* agoing,
 Agrest, Lat. wild, 198/324.
 Aisel, vinegar, 169/134.
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 Alethe, *vide* Alete, allay, 202/434.
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 Alite, a little, lightly, 23/621.
 Allyng, A.S. *eallunga*, entirely, 208/42.
 Als, else, besides, 35/948.
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 Amende, correct, 6/139.
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 Anende, to finish, 158/9.
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 Appeire, Fr. to deteriorate, impair, 62/41.
 Appeson, appease, 120/418.
 Ar, ere, before, 50/173.
 Are, ere, before, 155/184, 181/75.
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 Arm-greete, as big as the arm, 75/412.
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 Aslepe, sleepy, as said of ripe fruit, 59/429.
 Askes, ashes, 22/592.
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 Aspy, asprie, espy, 145/160.
 Assise, to place, 16/431.
 Assise, to adjust, to measure or weigh, 177/180.

- Assure, *verb neut.* as in Chaucer's "Troilus," 1358, rely upon, 9/214.
- Assure, "In resting thai assure," *i.e.* they are sure to rest, 146/185.
- Asswithe, quickly, 126/623.
- Astate, state, estate, 98/1036.
- Astite, quickly, soon, 16/409.
- Ataste alore, learn by the taste, 16/404.
- Athide, cover, A.S. *thydan*, 35/955.
- Atte alle, altogether, quite, 202/414.
- Atteones, once only, 94/927.
- Atteroppes, spiders, 138/945.
- Atwynne, between, 15/396.
- Atwynne, apart, 66/134.
- Auntceaunt, ancient, 200/364.
- Avale, to go down, descend, 177/167, 178/193.
- Avance, advance, improve, 42/1144.
- Avaylant, availing, 211/126.
- Avisily, carefully, 4/73, 73/357.
- Avowe, vow, 42/1145.
- Avyse, attend to, cure, 140/14.
- Axe, ask, 44/2, etc., etc.
- Ayenie, again, 140/1, 195/237.
- Aysell, vinegar, 93/904.
- Bake, Bak, back, 39/1068, 42/1156.
- Balk, to leave land unplowed, 8/184.
- Balke, *s.* land so left, 44/15.
- Barme, sauce, preserve, 220/9.
- Bay, berry, globule, 61/198.
- Begoon, adorned, covered. gold be-
goon, overspread with gold, as
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- Begripe, grip, contain, 54/279.
- Berafte, snatched, saved, 212/140.
- Berayned, rained upon, 198/310.
- Bernetes represents the old cor-
rupt reading for "Vervacta,"
fallows ploughed in spring,
105/48.
- Besily, busily, anxiously, 23/612.
- Bete, beat, to make (a fire), 19/501.
- Bethought, thoughtful, 40/1080.
- Bette, better, 113/270.
- Betwet, *qu.* bewet? wetted, 45/26.
- Bey, buy, 11/281.
- Bicornes, Lat. pitchforks, 42/1161.
- Bifornys, *pr.* anterior, in front,
159/43.
- Bigge, rich, strong, *vide* Morris's
Specimens E.E., 41/1130.
- Bipedal, Lat. two feet long,
155/185.
- Blichenyng, mildew, blight,
31/827.
- Blyve, quickly, 21/521.
- Blyve, as blyve, as quick as possi-
ble, 60/445.
- Bolde, to make bold, embolden,
105/24, 151/77.
- Bold, *v. intrans.*, become strong,
215/223.
- Bole, bull, 41/1133.
- Bonchief, opposite to mischief,
5/115.
- Boon, bones, or stones, or pips of
fruit, 144/110.
- Boote, A.S. benefit, 9/238.
- Borde, border, or bed, 109/150.
- Bosshing, making bushy, 188/33.
- Boteler, butler, 86/696.
- Bragot, a British liquor, 90/812.
- Brawnes, muscles, 129/575.
- Bray, bruise, 111/195.
- Brede, broad, breadth, 18/466,
47/85.
- Brede, bread, 34/911.
- Brede, make broad, spread out,
190/101.
- Breres, briars, 42/1160.
- Breses, locusts, 24/654.
- Briche, brick, 212/135.
- Broke, brook, 190/92.
- Brolles, heads, brows, 43/1166.

- Browsty, rancid, mouldy, 219/15.
 Brustles, bristles, 27/724.
 Brymme, brim, *subare*, *vide* Albert Way's *Prompt.*, 98/1051, 99/1070.
 Bryning, Brenning, burning, 9/224, 127/665, 153/117.
 Burgyne, to bud, 53/307, 74/376.
 But, unless, 35/949, 94/934.
 But, boot, benefit, 113/269.
 But if, unless, 137/910, etc.
 Buxom, obedient, 6/126.
 By, towards, against, 1/7.
 By & by, frequently, 208/46.
 By, hard by, close (compare "Right by," 6/149), 108/119.
 By dene, altogether, wholly, *vide* Stratmann's O.E. Dict., 8/184.
 Bygrounde, to the bottom, completely, 41/1132.
 Byraine, *v.* shower, 35/952.
 Byrayned, rained upon, 198/307.
 Byspreyntt, sprinkled, 106/70, 168/111.
 Bystrowed, strewed, 92/889.
 Bywette, Bewette, wetted, 65/125, etc.

 Caduc, Lat. ready to fall, mellow, 89/785.
 Caire, to go, to creep, perhaps an error of the transcriber, for *carie*, riming with *necessarie*, 143/88.
 Calcatory, wine-press, 17/461.
 Callum, Lat. any hard substance, 125/599.
 Calvair, Lat. skull, 36/984.
 Caniculer, Dog-star, hounde, 164/13.
 Cannibe, crooked, applied to knife, suggests inquiry, 62/1157.
 Caprify, to ripen figs (see note), 125/892.
 Carbunculine, consisting of carbuncles, or stone coal, 216/272.
 Carene, *vide* side-note, 204/484.
 Carenaynes, Lat. *carenarias*, boilers, 168/130.
 Cast, determine, 9/234.
 Caul, Lat. stalks, 200/381.
 Caule, Lat. stalks, 165/39.
 Cause, to cast or shed teeth, 135/862, 135/864.
 Cave, upon (does not seem to correspond very intelligibly with the Lat. "in quem frumenta transfusa refrigerentur"), 37/996.
 Certayne, a certain quantity, 185/185.
 Chappe, crack, split, 116/339.
 Chare, chair, car, 35/957.
 Charge, dispute, 28/744.
 Chasten, a chestnut, 216/253.
 Chaufe, Fr. warm, 40/1088.
 Chaule, jaw, jowl, here the front of a cart, 159/34.
 Chaunging, *subs.* a change, 71/63.
 Chave, to cover or mix with chaff, 108/119.
 Chese, chuse, 11/281.
 Chene, chink, 17/441.
 Chere, countenance, 196/250.
 Chesbolles, poppies, 184/134.
 Cheve, achieve, 50/168.
 Cheved, succeeded, 217/297.
 Chich, to chuck as a hen, *vide* Bailey, 25/661.
 Childe, *v.* to bear, 190/90.
 Chyne, chyning, a chink or crack, 41/1116.
 Chyne, *v.* to crack, 156/199.
 Clave, Lat. a large truncheon, 119/415.
 Cleche, to grasp at, clutch, 145/158.
 Cleen, claws, hoofs, 68/5.
 Cleme, daub, smear, A.S. *clæmian*, 39/1078.
 Cleme, to plaster up, 199/339.
 Clenliche, cleanly, 115/311.
 Clere (qy. clesse?), to close, 121/489.
 Clesse, close, enclose, 27/721.

- Cleve, Lat. *olivus*, declivity, 50/167.
 Clock, to cluck as a hen, 25/660.
 Clonge, withered, A.S. *clingan*, 55/339.
 Cloos, close confinement, 169/141.
 Cloothe, a cloth, 199/338.
 Clorded, contracted, 137/919.
 Closter, cluster, 186/194.
 Clype, clip, 43/1164.
 Coact, Lat. compelled, 213/174.
 Coärted, Lat. kept close, confined, 101/1131, 213/174.
 Cocurs, leggings, *cothurus*, vide Albert Way's *Prompt.*, 43/1167.
 Codde, the stock of a tree, Lat. *codex*, 144/119.
 Coffyns, boxes, 128/672.
 Coloquynt, colocinth, coloquintida, bitter apple, 34/913.
 Columbine, dove-coloured, 14/372.
 Colver-hous, A.S. pigeon-house, 21/554.
 Commysure, Lat. joint, 141/42.
 Complayne, to suffer hardships, or perhaps make level, 158/14.
 Complose, Lat. knocked together, 175/167.
 Comprehende, Lat. take, strike, as plants, 141/46.
 Comyn, moderately, commonly, 142/55.
 Condite, Lat. *condire*, to flavour, to season, 203/449.
 Condymment, *v.* to flavour, 205/525.
 Condyte, Lat. stored, or preserved, 157/222.
 Confray, to rub together, 111/196.
 Congius, six sextarii, 169/109.
 Congys, the Roman *congi*, 183/117.
 Connyng, skill, 97/1015.
 Contende, hasten, 206/532.
 Cool, colewort, cabbage, 32/879.
 Coors, corse, body, 4/85.
 Cordyng, according, agreeing, 156/214, 157/224, etc.
 Cornel, corner, 13/326.
 Cornels, kernels, 185/163.
 Corser, Fr. horsedealer, vide Halliwell, 135/846.
 Cote, pigstye, 99/1081.
 Cotul, Lat. a measure containing about a pint, 200/383.
 Counter, counteract, 63/66.
 Courage, Fr. heart, mind, spirit, 190/90.
 Couthe, could=*couth*, *cû* & *notus*, 39/167. Stratmann's *Dict.* 109.
 Covert, to cover, 6/146, 15/385.
 Crafte, *v.* to make skilfully, 16/428, but see Stratmann.
 Crece, increase, 9/227.
 Crese, crush, 142/77.
 Crodded, curded, 154/141.
 Crofte, small field or garden, 89/796.
 Croppe, to cut off the top, 143/92.
 Croppes, tops of branches, 96/990.
 Crucke, bend, twist, 51/210.
 Crudde, curd, or rennet, 154/142.
 Crueltee, harshness, foulness, 210/81.
 Cuculle, Lat. hood, 43/1116.
 Cure, care, 84/655.
 Curiage, a herb, 37/1016.
 Cymment, cement, 17/449.
 Cynarbare, cinnabar, vermilion, 211/118.
 Cyner, cinder-ash, 220/16.
 Dalk, a hollow, 125/608.
 Deche, *v.* cover, Germ. *decken*, 41/1124.
 Dechyng, covering, 175/185.
 Dede, die, 28/752.
 Defaiete, defeat, 3/44.
 Defervyng, boiling down, 204/485.
 Defie, to steep, digest, 102/1160.
 Defrut, a kind of wine, 204/484.
 Dele, divide, distribute, 66/150, 201/395.
 Delf, a trench, 144/117.
 Delves, trenches, 44/6, 52/239.
 Deme, to judge, 4/83, 163/151.

- Demene, manage, arrange, 5/95, 19/497.
 Dene, ten, 22/587.
 Depart, *v. trans.* separate, part, 29/779.
 Dependent, hanging, 99/1060.
 Dere, dear, 11/279.
 Dere, injury, 31/840.
 Dere, *v. to injure*, 31/840.
 Desolve, dissolve, reduce to a pulp, 204/496.
 Detracte, Lat. extracted, 213/171.
 Devise, Lat. *divisus*, being divided or distributed, 199/348.
 Devolve, roll down, remove, 204/497.
 Devyse, Fr. to order, arrange, advise, 61/21, etc.
 Digne, Lat. worthy, 187/7.
 Disclude, disclose, 152/84.
 Discuss, Lat. *divide, vide* Corrigenda.
 Dispense, to excuse, not to require, 157/235.
 Distempere, to put out of health, 11/273.
 Distreyne, subdue, 16/415.
 Disoynt, destroy, put out of place, 32/273, 170/164.
 Divyne, guess, doubt, 75/410.
 Do, make, 21/561.
 Do fro, withdraw, subtract, 214/197.
 Dolve, delved, dug, 125/582.
 Dolven, dug, 14/353.
 Doo, make, place, *e.g.* "Doo the rootes to," place on the roots, 16/417, 116/356.
 Doom, judgment, 20/525.
 Doone of that, done with that, had enough of it, 216/263.
 Dote, decay, 28/752.
 Do to, do with, add (do fro, subtract, 214/197), 200/370, 205/510.
 Dover, a hole, *vide Pr. Parv.*, 127/654.
 Draff, refuse, lees of wine, 22/580.
 Dragmes, drachms, 169/145.
 Drenche, to drown, plunge, 204/482.
 Dresse, Fr. prepare, 79/501.
 Drestes, A.S. dregs, 35/944.
 Dreynt, drained, drenched, strained, pressed, 220/20.
 Drie, thirst, 132/777.
 Dripe, drop, put down, A.S. *dripan*, 54/277.
 Drope, drop or stain, 157/237.
 Drove, herd, 134/826.
 Drury, dreary, sad, 196/250.
 Dwyne, dwindle, 63/75.
 Echate, Hecate, the moon, 22/526.
 Eche, add, 41/1122.
 Eddres, adders, 38/1036.
 Edifie, build, 14/364.
 Eere, ear of corn, 158/16.
 Effloure, to cease flowering, 64/82.
 Efte, again, or after, 16/416.
 Efte and tries, a second and third time, 216/266.
 Eftsones, again, 62/27.
 Egestion, Lat. the issue or production of the new wine, or its removal from the vats, 204/449.
 Egge, edge, 16/411.
 Eghen, eyes, 23/604.
 Eitheres, either, 30/808.
 Either, both, 186/203.
 Eke, also, 38/1049, etc.
 Eke, destroy, *vid.* Halliwell, 23/608.
 Elebre, hellebore, 38/1044.
 Elles, else, 38/1031, 60/488.
 Elleveth, eleventh, 60/448.
 Elonge as the liketh, make as long as you like, 47/80.
 Elonge, to keep long, 126/631.
 Enable, become able, 134/834.
 Enarme, embrace, protect, 19/502.
 Enaye, annoy, 50/163.
 Encluse, inclosed, 113/261.
 Enclyne, to bend, 159/126.
 Encre, increase, 209/66.

- Encripsed, curly, 154/139.
 Ende, on ende, diligently, diligenter in MS., 187/5.
 Endure, harden, 90/816.
 Endured, kept, Lat. *custodiri*, 220/8.
 Endwell, dwell in, 17/437.
 Ene, only, 45/44.
 Eneye, to inoculate, 166/53.
 Enfecte, affect, injure, 155/177.
 Enfecte, become infected or tainted, 199/350.
 Englame, to stick, 26/692.
 Enlyne, anoint, 152/105.
 Enmyne, *v.* sink or dig, 28/768.
 Ennoyes, *adj.* annoying, 126/612.
 Enoculer, to inoculate, 166/53.
 Enrounde, surrounded, 22/590.
 Enter, between, Lat. *inter*, 77/455.
 Entere, an intimate, favourite, 11/289.
 Enterspace, intermediate space, 47/88.
 Epatike, Lat. *hepatic*, relating to the liver, 200/361.
 Ere amonge, ever amonge, ever and anon, 174/86, 175/132.
 Ere, an ear, "Enclyne an ere," 199/341.
 Eree, *v.* to plough, to ear, 61/10.
 Eree, ever, 62/40.
 Ereither, either of them (or rather the two together, *vide* Note, 397/75), 32/880.
 Erthen, sooner than, before, 208/34.
 Erthes, ploughings, from *ere*, *q. v.* 106/68.
 Eschewe, *adj.* Fr. odious, 20/528, 125/586.
 Eschewe, *v.* shun, 21/553.
 Estivons, Lat. summery, 124/580.
 Estuant, Lat. raging, boiling, 202/304.
 Esy, agreeable to the taste, 203/503.
 Even, to level, 150/39.
 Ever amonge, every now and then, 105/29.
 Excluse, Lat. excluded, 217/278.
 Excodication, see side-note, 44/3.
 Exile, Lat. poor, weak, thin, 201/387.
 Exon, oxen, 19/513.
 Expert, experienced, 120/454.
 Expresse, open, clear, manifest, experienced, 66/154, 188/27.
 Externe, *v.* alienate, 186/218.
 Eyles, eyeless, 81/564.
 Eyron, eggs, 22/582.
 Eyther, *conj.* either, 2/25.
 Fande, tried, attempted, 80/551.
 Far, Lat. a kind of corn, 207/1.
 Fare, to go, to be, to fare, 102/437.
 Faust, fast, *i.e.* faust nygh, hard by, near, 170/169.
 Faute, failure, 129/699.
 Fayne, desirous, 188/38.
 Fecundare, fruitful, 36/985.
 Feel, many, 92/869.
 Feestern, to fester, 188/49.
 Feetly, actively, carefully, 169/142.
 Feint, *v.* to make faint, 100/1090.
 Feire, fair, also to go, 125/550.
 Felawe, fellow, 80/553.
 Fele, A.S. many, 41/1109, etc.
 Fenestell, Lat. window, 20/546.
 Fer or ferre, far, 18/471.
 Fer of, to be afraid of, 48/130.
 Ferdfull, terrible, 130/704.
 Fere, frighten, 159/44.
 Fere, *v.* to remove, 36/1036.
 Ferme, first, 113/547.
 Ferment, Lat. leaven, 205/524.
 Ferne, to cover with fern, 13/338.
 Fers, fierce, 111/206.
 Fervence, boiling heat, 203/444.
 Feste, feast, entertainment, 153/106.
 Fette, fetched, brought, 76/437, 111/192.
 Fette, remove, 210/88.

- Feture, breeding, 131/731.
 Feverer, February, 50/178.
 Firthe, fourth, 126/621.
 Flappe, to beat, "To all to flappe,"
 to beat much, 156/194.
 Flete, *v.* flit, part, 214/211.
 Flette, flat, a floor, 18/474.
 Flevme, phlegm, 168/125.
 Fleyke, basket, hurdles, wattles,
 11/275, 92/881, 216/248.
 Flonge, flung; to flonge, flung on,
 179/11.
 Foil, leaf, 145/144.
 Fold, wrapped, folded, 144/127.
 Folde, bend, 81/557, 88/774.
 Fonde, strive, try to go, 185/168.
 Fonde, found, 187/11.
 Fonge, to lay hold, 189/76.
 Fonne, catch, be caught, 33/910.
 Foolde, mountain-ash tree,
 27/1021, 88/774.
 Foote, to found, to establish,
 12/318.
 Foothoote, speed (with foothoote,
 immediately), see Warton,
 52/228.
 For, in many places, against,
 19/512.
 Fordoo, destroy, 168/112.
 Fore, for, 62/25.
 Forfare, fare ill, 138/931.
 Forferde, greatly afraid, 109/160.
 Forkes, Lat. *furcas*, props used in
 building, 20/922.
 Forme, first, 60/447.
 Formest, first, foremost, 72/317,
 190/93.
 Forneis warde, towards the fur-
 nace, 40/1086.
 Forthi, therefore, for this, 22/582.
 Fortunate, *v. act.* to make fortu-
 nate, 7/180.
 Forwe, furrow, 150/36, etc.
 Forwepe, waste by weeping,
 102/1149.
 Foryelde, requite, 12/311.
 Foule, fowl, 22/627.
 Founde, try, endeavour, 42/1137.
 Frame, blend, 42/1138.
 Frape, Fr. *frappe*, beaten, pounded,
 203/418.
 Frayels, frails, light baskets,
 204/494.
 Fresshe, to make freshe, 11/291.
 Frete, eat (forfreaten, eaten away),
 73/331.
 Frigiditee, cold or cool place,
 108/124.
 Frough, crisp, brittle, short to the
 taste, 84/662, 85/671, etc.
 Frote, rub, 16/433, 25/683.
 Frottes, probably a mistake of the
 MS. for frostes, frosts, 55/302.
 Fundament, foundation, 12/316.
 Fungous, spongy, 172/42, but *vide*
 Note.
 Gage, Fr. measure, 119/427.
 Gage, to engage, claim, 190/79.
 Garth, garden, 29/778.
 Gaseyn, marsh, Fr. *gazon*, 2/36.
 Gedroken, *see* Ydroken, 199/334.
 Geet, jet, 129/471.
 Gentil, generous, thoroughbred,
 86/71, 132/779.
 Gentillesse, Fr. good birth, 188/28.
 Germyne, to bud, 208/48.
 Geson, rare, 106/65. *See* Strat-
 mann's Dictionary.
 Gesse, guess, or do by guess,
 200/385.
 Gestes, guests, 21/574.
 Gey (qy. Wey), weigh, balance,
 188/46.
 Gire, gird, protect, 13/327.
 Gireth, Lat. encircles, 186/203.
 Gisily, ingeniously (from gise, a
 method), 75/409.
 Gladde, cheerful, sunny, of land,
 44/8.
 Glade, gladden, 84/648.
 Gliry, glutinous, 16/412.
 Glocke, to shake violently,
 168/131.

- Glose, fondle, 132/758.
 Goldes, marigolds, 110/174.
 Gomes, gums, 58/389, 135/863.
 Gouldes, endive, 26/702.
 Grave, to dig, bury, 150/45.
 Grece, steps, 18/863.
 Gree, degree, 121/471.
 Greet, grit, 15/405.
 Greithe, *v.* prepare, 128/689.
 Grene, a gren, a snare, 110/164.
 Grete, to make great, 52/241;
 grow great, 97/1025, 149/6.
 Grete, to greet, salute, 159/25.
 Greves, groves, 49/149.
 Greyne, grain or pips, 89/805.
 Greythed, prepared; in the original
 paratæ, see Morris's Specimens,
 62/35.
 Grobbe, to grub, or dig up, 164/6.
 Grobbes, grubs, 160/63.
 Groissyng, explained by *stridens*,
 14/357, perhaps the French
 grossir, gritty, 3/59.
 Gross, Lat. a green fig, 126/633.
 Grount, ground, bottom, 176/154.
 Gurgolions, weevils, 18/485.

 Hafte, spear-handle; it is also a
 rough measure called haft-man;
 vide Ray, 115/311.
 Halde, poured, 101/1115.
 Hale, to drag, 132/771.
 Hale, *v. intrans.* pour, hail,
 197/284.
 Half, part, side, 37/1002. (So in
 Sir J. Mandeville, "O griffon is
 more strong than viii lyons
 such as been of this half.")
 Half, side, every half, on all sides,
 154/144.
 Halvendele, half-part, 41/1123.
 Happe, chance, 86/710.
 Happe, Fr. fasten, 68/214.
 Haras, Lat. stables, pigsties, etc.
 Here it seems to represent the
 French *haras*, studs, 134/820.
 Hardes, shells, husks, 169/135.
 Hardnesse, Lat. *duramenta*, the
 hard wood of vines, 69/240.
 Harme, *vide* after, 21/472.
 Haunt, practise, follow, O. Fr.
 hanter, 61/196.
 "He" is used in a peculiar manner,
 like the Greek *τις*, 105/52.
 Hede, grow to head, 192/156.
 Heedles, headless, 32/881.
 Heer, here, or rather *higher*,
 "supra hæc podia," 39/1058.
 Heer, hair, 193/180.
 Hegge, hedge, 59/438.
 Helde, A.S. to pour, 41/1132.
 Heldes, slopes, 165/22.
 Hele, heal, 22/597.
 Hele, healthy, hale, 3/46.
 Heled, covered, 20/524.
 Helthes, health, 12/301.
 Hent, to catch or throw, 42/1151.
 Hente or hende, kind, gracious,
 186/216.
 Her, their, 11/291, etc.
 Herde, *adj.* hard, 41/1122.
 Herde, *sub.* tow, 41/1122.
 Her on, here on, 317/383.
 Here oon, their own, 211/107.
 Herre, higher, 77/445.
 Hervest, autumn, 10/260, 113/252,
 etc.
 Hery, hairy, 78/874.
 Hete, promise, 94/936.
 Heven, *intrans.* to rise, 181/75.
 Hewe, hue, colour, 99/1063.
 Hie, hasten, 99/1076, 208/32.
 Hie, high, 209/58.
 Hinge, hang, 148/223.
 Hocked, hooked, 42/1154.
 Hockes, caterpillars, 32/882.
 Hode, cover as with a hood,
 86/717.
 Hokes, hooks, bills, 42/1159.
 Hoketh, curved into a hook,
 111/202.
 Holgh, hollow, 70/757.
 Holsum, wholesome, 2/34.

Home, closely, thoroughly,
147/192.

Honge, hang, 114/285.

Hoote, hotly, quickly, 179/7.

Hopre, seed basket, or measure,
186/43.

Hoole, whole, wholesome, sound,
42/77.

Horne, hoof, 133/795.

Howe, to hew down, 151/60.

Huls, to reap hastily, *cum strepitu*
metere, 160/56.

Husbonde, husbandman, 40/1080,
43/1168, 75/593.

Hutte, clod, 60/188.

Iche, each, 114/291.

Idus, Lat. 13th or 15th day of
Roman months reckoned from
the Nones, 45/29.

Iliche, equality, 7/167.

Immyn, free from, 157/237.

Implayne, plaster, 18/479.

Incrementacion, means of increase,
217/294.

Indistinctly, without distinction,
98/1064.

Inflacioun, flatulence, 205/504.

Insolent, Lat. unaccustomed,
209/57.

Instinct, instigated, 167/104.

Intort, towards, 56/344.

Inwith, within, 101/1133.

Jape, trick, deceit, 100/1104.

Joyfulliche, joyfully, 215/222.

Kades, Lat. *cadus*, casks, 199/331.

Kalendes, Lat. the first day of the
Roman month, 62/29.

Kake, cake, 214/203.

Kark, to care, 129/701.

Katrefoil, i.e. *quatrefeuille*, having
four leaves, 191/118.

Kepe, *sub.* care, taketh keep,
cavete, 58/406, 104/6.

Kepe, *v.* to care, "No thing thai
kepe," *nil curant*, 216/270.

Kerve, carve, cut, 72/308.

Kirf, cutting, 8/190.

Kirtils, coats, 16/417.

Kitte, kytte, to cut, "to doone to
kitte," to have cut, 151/67.

Konne, know, 208/26.

Ky, cow, 166/65.

Kyen, cows, 130/707.

Kynde, kind or nature, 65/123,
163/132, etc.

Kytte, cut, 6/127.

Laak, fault, lack, 136/895.

Laier, *vide* Leir, from A.S. *leger*.

Lamber, lambron, lambs, 145/155.

Langh, long, 38/1033.

Lappe, *v.* to wrap, 57/373.

Lappe, lop, loppings, 150/45.

Laste, late, 184/155, etc.

Latte, late, 198/303.

Lattest, latest, last, 14/364.

Latteth, makes late, 192/133.

Leche, leach, doctor, 211/129.

Lede, cover with lead, 177/175.

Lede, to lade or load; overlede,
oppress, 182/101.

Leef, desirable, 129/687.

Leendes, loins, 129/683.

Lefte, dear, beloved, 142/55.

Legge, to lay, 22/583.

Leide, laid, 129/683.

Leir, lair, place. So Barnaby
Goodge (p. 17, B.), says "a
good Husbond must consider
what crop is best for every
layer," 3/52.

Lemes, lights, *vide* Way's Notes,
Prompt. Parv., 157/229.

Lene, make lean, macerate,
90/810.

Lene, leanness, 140/14.

Lere, learn, 3/45.

Lerned, taught, 144/128.

Lese, lose, destroy, 35/948, 87/737.

Lese, to select, gather, 165/48.

- Leson, loosen, 71/292.
 Lest, lost, 77/462.
 Lesure, injury, 87/733, 134/825.
 Lete make, let make, to have made, 12/310.
 Lethe, mitigate, regulate, adjust, 159/45.
 Lette, hinder, 45/39.
 Leve, to grow to leaf, 71/276.
 Leve, A.S. to remain, 176/150.
 Lever, preferable, rather, more desirable, 38/1046.
 Levy, leafy, 121/486.
 Leys, fallows, novales, see Tusser on January, "Ley lands or lease, Break up if you please," 46/76.
 Leyt, lightning, 70/272.
 Lief, leave, 72/315.
 Lift, left, 130/718.
 Lifte, lively, 133/793.
 Ligge, lie, 109/157.
 Like, likely, 156/199.
 Like, mild, 45/32.
 Liking, aspect, favour, 3/46.
 Likyng, pleasing thing, dainty, 132/699.
 List, listen, attend, 159/145.
 Lite, little, 26/689, 31/836.
 Lithe, kind, 61/8.
 Loith, for *leith*, lays it down, 25/661.
 Loken, locked, 163/153.
 Loment, Lat. a mash, a mess, 200/366.
 Lomes or Loomes, A.S. vessels, 203/447, 204/478.
 Lone, lane, passage, 177/170.
 Longe, owing to, "On the soil it is longe," *i.e.* it is owing to the soil, 61/194.
 Longe-woo, lung-woe, consumption, 3/50.
 Longes, lungs, 3/49.
 Longeth, belongeth, 189/66.
 Longh, rich, *vide* lough, 50/184.
 Lorne, lost, 25/663.
 Loues, loaves, cakes, 205/522.
 Lough, low, 72/304.
 Loure, to look dull, or ill, 144/121.
 Louting, bending, bowing, 209/62.
 Luke, lukewarm, tepid, 131/731.
 Luys, lice, 23/608.
 Lyarde, grey-coloured horse, 133/806.
 Lygge, to lie, *vide* Ligge.
 Lymous, Lat. muddy, 176/139.
 Lyne, flax, 208/28.
 Lynyment, Lat. a substance to smear casks with, 202/440.
 Lysardes, lizards, 39/1056.
 Lyst, *imp.* the lyste, you please, 17/466, etc.
 Maath, maketh, 120/457.
 Magma, Lat. dregs, Crocomagma, dregs of saffron, 199/351.
 Magre, Fr. *malgre*, in spite of, mauger, 206/551.
 Make, timber, 59/437.
 Mal, *v.* to hammer, 44/17, 122/517.
 Male, apple, 216/246, etc.
 Malthes, cements, stuccos, Lat. 41/115.
 Malves, mallows, 147/206.
 Margh, marrow, 21/479.
 Mary, marrow, 195/236.
 Mascul, male, 201/412.
 Mater, matter, material, 208/49.
 Matier, Lat. *materia*, wood, 70/282.
 Mayne, vigour, main, 36/870.
 Me. This is not always the personal pronoun, but seems to be an abbreviation of "men," and corresponds to the French *on*. Thus, in the first stanza, "What mon me moost enforme," what man is to be instructed, or one has to inform, and so on. See Stratmann's Dict. voce *man*.
 Meath, mead, 54/282, 90/812.
 Meddel, to mix, 118/413.
 Mede, meadow, 208/29.

- Medessyng, medicine, 29/799.
 Medietee, half, 208/34.
 Medled, mixed, 27/596.
 Meene, less, minor, 64/81.
 Meete, sufficient quantity, 199/336.
 Melch, *adj.* full of milk, 99/1080.
 Mele, apple, and any tree bearing fruit of that kind, *vide* Barnaby Googe, 91/838, etc.
 Mele, tablemele, bed by bed, tabulatim, 66/148. See Stratmann's Dict. in voce *mêl*.
 Melincoly, ill-temper, 136/883.
 Melle, to mix, 92/868.
 Mene, middle, intermediate, 4/79.
 Mene, centre, Fr. *moyen*, 75/389.
 Menge, or mynge, mix, 13/350.
 Merge, Lat. a layer, 208/34.
 Mervaille, Fr. marvellous, like wonder, 143/96.
 Messe, moss, 86/708.
 Mete, meat, 86/708.
 Mete, measure, 75/406.
 Mete, *adj.* moderate, 49/158.
 Metrete, Μετρητης, a measure of about twelve gallons, 203/443.
 Mette, measure, 86/708.
 Mewe, aviary, 20/526, 125/583.
 Mirt, myrtle, 21/568.
 Mo, moo, more, 42/1152, etc.
 Molde, moldewarp, mole, 34/924, 108/130.
 Molsh, soft, 49/141.
 Molton, melted, liquid, 54/281.
 Mon, man, 1/2.
 Mone, month, 45/29.
 Moost, must, 78/849.
 Morter, Lat. *mortarium*, a hole in the ground, like a mortar, 108/116.
 Mose, to cover with moss, 74/365.
 Moughthes, moths, 138/945.
 Mousdon, dun-coloured, like a mouse, 133/812.
 Moushered, dun-haired, 136/893.
 Munyte, Lat. fortified, 157/223.
 Must, new wine, *passim*.
 Musty, made with must or leaven, 205/525.
 Myddyng, dunghill, 28/750.
 Myght, strength, 39/1068.
 Mylde, millet, 21/556.
 Mylge, dig round, molsh, 74/365.
 Myliar, Lat. a vessel with pipes for supplying a bath, 40/1093.
 Myne, mineral, 14/374.
 Myne, dig, as in undermine, 73/34.
 Mynge, mix, 13/350.
 Mynt, money, 99/1069.
 Myres, *gen.* of mire, miry, marshy, 35/966.
 Myrous, wonderful, 117/858.
 Myscheve, fare ill, 23/614.
 Myslike, displease, 122/515.
 Myttens, gloves, mittens, 43/1167.
 Myxe, a damson, 98/1032.
 Nal, nail, 51/199.
 Namely, especially, 12/306.
 Nare, are not, 136/888.
 Nasse, was not, 136/886.
 Nath, hath not, 7/176.
 Neet, bull, 19/506.
 Nelde, needle, 22/662.
 Ner, nor or never, 135/860.
 Nere, never, 154/154.
 Neute, newt, eft, 92/865.
 Nolde, would not, 186/215.
 Nones, fifth or seventh day of Roman month, reckoned from the Calends, 98/131.
 Noothing, nothing, "for noo-thing," on no account, 217/275.
 Norice, nurse, 24/646.
 Nors, nurse, 105/35.
 Nought, useless (nought atte al, altogether worthless), 205/507, etc.
 Nowe, no, *nullus*, 144/155.
 Nowe and nowe, immediately, 178/189.
 Noyous, noisome, annoying, 18/485.
 So Spenser, F. Q. 1, 11, 50, "noyous night."

- Nygh, to approach, 9/226.
 Nyghtertale, night-time, 33/910.
 So in Chaucer's Prologue to
 C. T. v. 97.
 Nyl, will not, 53/246.
 Nys, is not, 77/450, 204/488.

 Object, *part.* placed in the way,
 131/743, 211/124.
 Observed, kept, preserved,
 116/332.
 Obumbre, Lat. shade, 207/13.
 Occasion, Lat. harrowing, 207/11.
 Offed, divided into cakes, *offas*,
 26/687.
 Olde, old age, waning, eld,
 59/439.
 Olofte, above, 40/1080.
 Ones, once, 25/672.
 Ones, "atte ones," at one time,
 180/22.
 Onys, once, 98/1033.
 Oo, one, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ *sesquipedalibus*,
 96/994.
 Oon, one, 18/469, 116/833.
 Oone, oven, 215/235.
 Or, ere, before, 6/138.
 Or, o'er, *i.e.* over, 38/1032.
 Or long, overlong, 14/59. So in
 Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*.
 Ose, ooze, 175/116.
 Oste, oven, kiln for malt, 17/457.
 Other, otherwise, else, 26/687.
 Other, outhur, or, else, 26/687,
 110/174.
 Otherwhiles, time after time,
 occasionally, year after year,
 166/65.
 Ough, ought, anything, 3/53.
 Oures, hours, 168/131.
 Outetake, except, 28/758.
 Oute-trie, to choose out, 216/257.
 Outher, either, 36/976.
 Outseeth, project, or look out-
 wards, 135/868.
 Outtrie, choose out, 19/514.
 Outwith, without, beyond, 12/317.

 Over-colde, excessive cold, 189/54.
 Overflame, spread over, 42/1139.
 Overheled, covered over, 44/15.
 Overward, across, 66/139.
 Overwhelve, overwhelm, as in
 Chaucer, 29/781.
 Overwrie, cover over, 113/260.
 Owe, ought, 149/5. *Vide Corri-*
genda.
 Owen, own, *suus*, 25/674.

 Palmy, made of palm-leaves,
 203/458.
 Pane, pain, malady, 52/879.
 Parcel, a part, 189/73.
 Parget, plaster of a wall, 16/414.
 Partie, part, a partie, partly,
 197/278.
 Parties, parts, 27/725.
 Pastyne, Lat. well - prepared
 ground, 210/86.
 Pastynyng, Lat. preparing ground
 for vines, 29/772.
 Pedifeet, tendrils, little feet,
 117/375.
 Pere, *intrans.* to pour, 195/243.
 Peire, Lat. perish, 95/964.
 Peire, impair, 180/28.
 Pellet, a pellicle or skin, 154/144.
 Penne, pen, pipe, 177/186.
 Pensel, pencil, or brush, 146/165.
 Perflable, Lat. pervious to the
 wind, 37/1002.
 Pese, pea, 181/64.
 Peson, peas, 106/68.
 Petifet, Lat. *pediculos*, small
 stalks, 93/902.
 Picke, pitch, 186/194.
 Picoys, pickaxe, 42/1153.
 Pik, pitch, 157/223.
 Pike, 186/194.
 Piles, pillars, 40/1089.
 Pilgramage, pilgrimage, 198/305.
 Pipe, large cask, 57/382.
 Pipes, veins, 58/389.
 Piste, spikenard, 201/411.

- Pitch, to place, 127/657.
 Pitche, cover with pitche, 89/795.
 Pitchelonges, headlong, 150/42.
 Plage, Lat. wound, 75/396.
 Pleche, plash, interlace, 73/330.
 See Shakespear, *Much Ado*,
 "thick pleached."
 Plie, fold, spread, apply, 55/306.
 P'ymnent occurs in 9/231, and
 11/278. It is evidently an
 abbreviation, intended perhaps
 for *prominent*, used substantively
 for a president, or foreman. In
 each case it is the same word in
 the original, viz. *præsul*.
 Poche, bag, 118/408.
 Pointe, *v.* to prick, 208/46.
 Poire, poor, 61/3.
 Pole, pool, 17/442.
 Pomly, spotted, dapple (as in
 Chaucer, Prologue to C. T., 616),
 133/809.
 Ponne, pan, 33/909.
 Portulake, Lat. *pursulain*, 23/603,
 196/246.
 Pose, lay down, assert, 11/285.
 Potage-ware, potherbs, 160/57.
 Potte, a hole, Lat. *puteus*, 17/564.
 Poury, Fr. *pourri*, corrupt, 3/39.
 Povert, poverty, 296/270.
 Powder-caste, covered with dust
 or fine earth, *pulveratæ*, 164/12.
 Prasocoride, Gk. a kind of moth,
 35/953.
 Prickker, rider, 135/845.
 Prike, to race, ride, 135/858.
 Prike, search for, select, 182/87.
 Procuracion, Lat. care, attention,
 214/193.
 Profluent, Lat. spreading, 209/56.
 Prophaned, revealed, made public,
 31/147.
 Propurtee, property, peculiarity,
 165/23.
 Provyne, to prepare the vine,
 208/31.
 Prow, profit, advantage, 98/1040.
 Pryk, a pointed instrument, a
 skewer, 11/214.
 Pugges, refuse of corn (see Halli-
 well), 99/1079.
 Pulle, *v.* to stagnate with pools,
 4/89.
 Pulles, pools, 38/1032.
 Punyk, Carthaginian, *punicum*
malum, pomegranate, 95/951.
 Pure, pour, 55/327.
 Pusk, Lat. *posca*, wine and vine-
 gar, 121/526.
 Putacioun, Lat. pruning, 209/50.
 Puttes, pots, 53/253.
 Pyjon, pigeon, 184/145.
 Pynne, pain, injury, 37/1006.
 Pypyned, furnished with pips,
 63/72.
 Quenche, *ob. int.* to be extin-
 guished, 175/127.
 Querne, mill, 31/831.
 Quod, said, 76/420.
 Quysht, quist, couscot, Strat-
 mann's Dictionary, "avis palus-
 tris," 28/758.
 Quyte, *v.* quit, acquit, requite,
 8/185.
 Radish, root, 32/876.
 Raf, rubbish, 31/827.
 Rain-beroune, overrun by rain,
 160/73.
 Ramal, old wood, 71/292. Lat.
rami inutiles. See Halliwell,
 under Ramel-wood.
 Rancoure, rancidity, 191/111.
 Rapte, Lat. seized, crushed,
 216/273.
 Rathe, early, to rathe, too soon;
 rathest, soonest, 45/39, 67/151.
 Rather thenne, sooner than,
 173/66.
 Raught, reached, developed,
 stretched, A.S. *ræcan*, 129/682.
 Raves or rabes, rapes, 110/170.
 Rebel, rebellious, 131/756.

- Reclude, shut, 39/1069, 218/1308.
 Rede, to advise, 57/370, 192/159.
 Redes, ridges, 112/219, 209/73.
 Reke, rush, hasten, 8/194.
 Relent, loosened, 137/908.
 Remewe, remove, 29/777, 54/280.
 Rene, rank, row, reign, domain,
réne, Dr. Stratmann takes to be
 O.Dutch *ren* (*reen*), Dan. Swed.
ren (*reen*), O.Fr. *rein* f., M. H.
 Germ. *rein* m. limes, which in
 Yorkshire is *rain*, 3/61, 7/159.
 So in Spenser, F. Q. 6, 2, 9,
 "In all this forest and wild
 woody raine."
 Repe, a handful or sheaf, 163/135.
 Repercusse, Lat. reflected, driven
 back, 208/23.
 Repman, reaper, 158/18.
 Repose, put back, 56/334.
 Repreve, reproof, 49/151. The
 old reading was "reprobatur."
 Gesner's "approbatur."
 Restyf, restive, stiff, 181/73.
 Revire, revive, *revivere*, 53/259.
 Rewe, row, turn, 71/290.
 Rewe, have pity, rue, 137/911.
 Reyne, rain, 77/442.
 Riggess, ridges, 42/1151.
 Right by, close by, near, 105/27.
 Risshy, rushy, made of rushes,
 204/494.
 Robell, rubble, 13/340.
 Rody, ruddy, red, 159/25.
 Roggy, rough, rugged, 180/86.
 Rong, rank, uliginous, 50/169.
 Rope, reaped, 183/127.
 Rote, rot, 28/750.
 Route of, Fr. drive off in confu-
 sion, mix all of a heap, 201/397.
 Rovyng, roofing, 15/383.
 Rowe, rough, 150/31.
 Rowe, to cut in rows, 160/54.
 Rowne, scream, or roar like the
 wind, 154/156.
 Rucul, the animal, cankerworm,
 32/355.
 Rucul, the plant, rocket, 31/353.
 Ruge, Lat. wrinkle, 20/704.
 Rule, line, row, 123/156.
 Runcle, wrinkled, 129/679.
 Russet, brown, 31/830.
 Ryving, splitting, 212/140.
 Ryvullynge, wrinkling, 196/258.
 Sadd, v. to sadden, 14/378.
 Sadde, firm, steady, 8/193.
 Saluting, bowing, bending, *vide*
 Louting, 209/62.
 Saly, sallow, willow, 212/139.
 Sape, Lat. a kind of new wine,
 102/1143.
 Sarce, to strain, 202/414.
 Sation, Lat. sowing, 207/9.
 Saufly, safely, 18/483.
 Saunez, Fr. *sans*, without, 101/1122.
 Save, safe, 36/973.
 Save of, safe from, 36/982.
 Savelles, Fr. *sable*, sands, 14/353.
 Saver, smell, 28/751.
 Sayne, seyne, say, 35/346-7.
 Scalls, scab, 154/138.
 Scars, sparingly, 124/557.
 Scathe, detriment, harm, 40/1106,
 41/1115.
 Selak (qu. slack), loose, crumbling,
 173/72.
 Scobes, Lat. sawdust, 93/901.
 Scole, school, discipline, 44/14.
 Scopes, Lat. bundles, 84/643.
 Score, to shear, to cut, 153/119.
 Scorf, scurf, dandruff, 154/138.
 Scorne, cutting, sharpness, 151/50,
 154/147.
 Scrapes, scrapers, 125/849.
 Scriple, scruple, 59/418.
 Seyment, cement, 156/190.
 Sede, to plant, 151/71.
 Sedness, saving, 10/256.
 Seeforth, seaweed, 116/335.
 Seek, sick, 211/110.
 Seekle, sickly, 107/99.
 Sek or seek, sick, 25/665, 94/939.

- Seetes, seats, 49/1094.
 Seeth, boil, seethe, 17/445, 10/256.
 Segges, sedges, 17/445, 20/525.
 Sekirly, surely, 31/843.
 Sekkul, sickly, 192/139.
 Sekur, secure, confident, 175/115, 216/267.
 Selde or seelde, seldom, 94/922.
 Sely, simple, weak, harmless, 167/190.
 Semycicle, half, 169/148.
 Sene, look, examine, 16/410.
 Senowy, sinewy, 129/684.
 Senvey, mustard, 169/149.
 Seriol, Lat. a small cask, 118/393.
 Sete, suitable, pleasant, sweet, 59/420, 120/457.
 Seth, since, 27/735.
 Sevum, Lat. tallow, 42/1141.
 Sewe, follow, pursue, 21/474, 146/181.
 Sewe, pursuit, 146/184.
 Sextar, Lat. *sextarius*, a pint, 58/146.
 Shalkes, chalk, 94/927.
 Share, sharp, rough, A.S. *scearp*, 137/900.
 Sharnebodde, sharnbug, beetle, 173/60. Mr. Furnivall refers me to the E.E.T.S. ed. of *Ayenbite of Inwyte*, p. 61, "þet byeþ þe ssarnboddess þet beuleþ (= fly from) þe floures, and louieþ þet dong." Also Gower's "Like to the sharnebudes kynde." In the Eastern Counties *boud* = weevil; *boud*, Lat. *mals*.
 Shent, ruined, 8/189.
 Shog, to shake, 198/322.
 Shor, short, soon, 182/88.
 Side or syde, wide, vast, 98/1052.
 Sie, sink, descend, 198/326.
 Sith, A.S. afterwards, 111/215.
 Sithe, times, 141/28.
 Skeppes, baskets, 190/105.
 Skewed, piebald, variegated, skewbald, spotted, 26/703.
 Slade, valley, 177/176.
 Slake, to pour gently, 145/146; to slacken, fall off, retire, 158/56.
 Sle, slay, 34/912.
 Sleek, a kind of earth like coal, *carbunculus* 49/152.
 Slen, to slay, 77/453.
 Slevying, a slip of a vine or cutting, 67/162, 185/164.
 Sloute, to slit, perhaps *slonte*, 104/12.
 Slygh, ingenious, 145/162. So in Chaucer's *Troilus*.
 Slyke, sleek, 26/689.
 Smeke, smoke, 160/69.
 Smert, smart, 35/940.
 Smolder, *sub.* smoke, 34/929.
 Smyke, smoke, 200/362.
 Smylle, smell, 183/122.
 Snewe, to snow, to scatter, 199/332.
 So so after *but*, indifferently, 217/294.
 Soconde, assistance, 37/1019.
 Socoure, afford succour, 36/978.
 Solar, Lat. *solarium*, summer apartment, 155/176.
 Sonder, separate, 94/145.
 Soote, A.S. sweet, 77/446, 192/147.
 Soote, sooty, black, 94/942.
 Sore, severely ("to sore," too decidedly, 211/122), 106/74.
 Sough, sewer, "locus pro fimo boum," 19/515.
 Souke, suck, 187/16.
 Sowne, sound, 147/194. So in Spenser, F. Q. 1, 41.
 Splatte, to press down flat, 48/123.
 Splay, display, spread, 23/625, 83/683.
 Spende, *v.* to expend, to consume, 99/1069.
 Spende, *part.* consumed, used (not sold, *vide* 167/100), 123/540.
 Spild, ruined, 118/402.
 Spille, failure, 170/164.
 Spir, sprout, 98/1034.
 Spreyne, sprinkle, 192/161.

- Spring, spryng, sprinkle, scatter, spread in 32/876, "springeth their radishes," *i.e.* sprinkle their root, 24/649, etc.
- Sprongen, risen, 74/377.
- Spronke, shoot, sprout, 211/116.
- Squorges, scourges, *flagella*, vine cuttings, 65/113.
- Stale, stalk, plant, 194/194.
- Stalons, stallion-horses, 132/779.
- Stalons, bulbs, onions, 113/267, 126/635.
- Stampe, to bruise or press down in any way, 218/305.
- Stanche, closely, staunchly, 208/315.
- Stanry, stony, probably an error in the MS., 86/701.
- Staphisagre, *staphis agria*, wild vine, 32/596.
- Stede, a place, 8/204, 141/40.
- Steine, stone, jar, amphora, 102/1165.
- Steke, to stick, to be crowded, 150/32.
- Stele, stalk, but *vide* Stile, 209/77.
- Stene or stone, Lat. *amphora*, about nine gallons, 116/334.
- Stept, steeped, 214/217.
- Stere, to stir, 158/12.
- Stering, stirring, loose, said of ground, 49/141; active, said of mules, 135/852.
- Sterve, die, Ger. *sterben*, 34/931.
- Stewe, fishpond, 28/769.
- Steyth, steady, 136/892. See *stith* in Stratmann's Dict.
- Stile, wood, 88/770.
- Stocke, to root up, 150/46, 182/92.
- Stonde, Lat. *cupa*, a cask, 39/1051.
- Stont, stop, make to stand, 102/1167.
- Stonte, an hour, Ger. *stunde*, 186/207.
- Stortes, stalks, 118/387, 206/528.
- Stounde, a short time, Ger. *stunde*, 180/44.
- Straite, straightway, immediately, 153/121.
- Strange, strong, 4/88.
- Stre, straw, 6/146.
- Streine, narrow, strait, 177/181.
- Streite, narrow, 41/1100.
- Strength, *v.* strengthen, 69/239.
- Streve, shave, cut, also strew, 101/1127, 190/103.
- Streyne, to stretch, 70/268.
- Strom, stream, 210/105.
- Stry, strie, to strew, to scatter, 61/10, 128/670.
- Stulpes, posts, 39/105.
- Stynte, forbear, 1/7.
- Subact, Lat. subdued, well-worked, 214/216.
- Sue, sewe, follow, pursue, 125/585.
- Succedent, a follower, 101/1125.
- Sumdele, some portion, somewhat, 10/252.
- Summyter, summit, top, 111/240.
- Sure of, safe from, 197/294.
- Surtray, Fr. to strain, 100/1097.
- Surtreet, Fr. to withdraw, subtract, 120/460.
- Swage, assuage, 136/883.
- Swelle, to make to swell, 110/188.
- Swerde, sword, 153/119.
- Swerde, sward, 3/58.
- Sweete, sweat, 18/486, 59/424.
- Swete, level, 49/146.
- Swethed, swathed, bound, 149/19.
- Swon, swineherd, 100/1086.
- Swynke, labour, 202/439.
- Syde, vast, 129/679.
- Syngrene, houseleek, 31/853.
- Synk, Fr. five, *vide* side-note, 84/656.
- Sysame, sesame, a kind of wheat, 181/67.
- Table-mele, in beds, bed by bed, *tabulatim*, 66/148.
- Tables, garden beds, 30/810.
- Tabulette, small tablets, 156/195.

- Take, lay hold as a plant does, 49/153.
 Tale, account, number, 194/193.
 Talgh, tallow, 17/444.
 Talions, Lat. *talea*, truncheons, 96/991.
 Talpes, Lat. moles, 24/931.
 Targe, delay, 99/1075.
 Targyng, tarrying, delay, 86/720.
 Te, 34/934. In the MS. *te* seems an error for *the*, and so I have printed it.
 Teete, Lat. covered. "Do be tecte," make to be covered, 155/180.
 Tempur, temperate, 52/534.
 Tende, tendency, 166/60.
 Tendron, Fr. young shoot, tendril, 88/774.
 Tened, excited, A.S. *teón*, 130/725.
 Tenes, stalks, tendrils, 118/395.
 Tente, heed, attention, 196/273.
 Tere, to tear, 102/1150.
 Tere, to draw, 102/1152.
 Teye, tie, 131/752.
 Thair, there, or where, 68/191, etc.
 That, "the," as in Chaucer, "that oon," and in next line, "that other," 74/359, etc.
 Thater, the water, 4/94.
 The or thee, succeed, prosper, 97/1012, 111/216.
 Thenne, thence, 218/325.
 There, Thereas, where, *e.g.* "there as thowe thou casteth dwell," where you resolve to live, 9/234.
 Thereto, in addition, besides (but in 46/67, so much, *catenus*), 199/339.
 Thewes, tempers, 129/695.
 Theye, the eye, 161/87.
 Thilles, shafts of a cart, 159/38.
 Thinke, I think fit, 197/275.
 Thitherwarde, witherward, in the direction in which, 146/177.
 Thitherwarde, in that direction, 146/180.
 Tho, Thoo, then, 65/109.
 Thonke, to thank, 159/26.
 Thoo, those, 68/194.
 Thorgh, through, (go) through, 151/36.
 Thorle or Thurle, bore, perforate, A.S. *thirlian*, 34/925, 111/198.
 Thoste, A.S. *dung*, 39/1077, 116/348.
 Threste, thrust, 190/86.
 Thriddendele, a third part, 14/478.
 Thrie, thrice, 35/959, 179/2.
 Thrive do, make thrive, 190/89.
 Throut, Theroute, thereout, outside, 33/896, 117/399.
 Thyne, thin, 200/382.
 Tibertine, brought from Tibur, or Tivoli, 14/378.
 Til, to; intil, into, 152/80, 163/138.
 Tile, till, 81/567.
 Tilette, small tile, cube, or tessera, 156/195.
 Tobreke, break to pieces, 159/16.
 Tobrent, burnt up, 104/21.
 Tofore, before, 152/88.
 Togoon, *v.* go to, *adire*, 27/740.
 To grounde, ground to pieces, 42/1135.
 Togh, *i.e.* tough, stalk, or tow, 116/342.
 Tole, tool, 43/1164.
 To-shake, shake to pieces, 52/240, 100/1095.
 To, too, *e.g.* to sore, too sore, too decidedly, 152/88.
 To take, take to pieces, 4/74.
 Toon, toes, 188/49.
 Tort, towards, 107/82.
 Toshake, shake well, 163/128.
 Towe, instrument, 159/36.
 Travaille, Fr. to work, 201/403.
 Tre, three, 142/72.
 Tree, wood; rule of tree, wooden rule or frame 153/120.
 Treen, *adj.* made of trees, 137/916.
 So Spenser, F. Q. 2, 39.
 Trete of, use, dispose of, 87/741.

- Triclyne, Lat. *triclinium*, dining-room, 15/391.
 Trie, choose, see Try.
 Triste, trust, 69/224.
 Trouble, *adj.* Fr. dark, muddy, disturbed, 201/400.
 Trowe, believe, trust, 76/425.
 Trowe, trough, 137/916.
 Trowes, troughs, 127/164.
 Trumpes, trumpets, tubes, 177/179.
 Trunke, to truncate, 107/86.
 Try, Fr. to select, pull out, 130/707.
 Trymenstre, three-monthly, 61/10.
 Tway, two, 169/161.
 Tweyne, two, 25/672.
 Twie, twice, 35/959.
 Two, twice, 214/208.
 Twyble, axe, 42/1153.
 Twye, twice, 35/957.
 Twyk, tweak, pull, 150/26.
 Tymber, *v.* to build with wood, 13/335.
 Tynnen, made of tin, 152/99.

 Uch, each, 17/450.
 Uchoon, each one, 51/191.
 Umbe, around, 162/106.
 Umbigoon, surrounded, 51/197.
 Umber, Lat. *umbra*, shade, 198/329.
 Umbidelve, dig round, 115/327.
 Umbiyonge, surround, 51/214.
 Umbiwette, watered all round, 85/675.
 Umbywende, go round, 214/221.
 Umvironne, surrounded, 13/824, 119/437.
 Unces, ounces, 102/1158.
 Uncomber, cease to cumber, 154/51.
 Unconnyngly, unskilfully, 107/87.
 Understande, persuaded or minded, 68/196.
 Undrie, become wet, 189/70.
 Undure, unhard, *i.e.* soft, crumbled, 103/1174.
 Uned, made one, 128/680.
 Uneled, unbaked, A.S. *alan*, 174/103.

 Unese, to make uneasy, 81/562.
 Uneven, *v.* to make rough, 182/100.
 Unleest, not least, 18/487.
 Unlene, unlean, *i.e.* fat. 5/96.
 Unneth, scarcely, 97/1004, etc.
 Unolde, young, 104/9.
 Unrest, *v. trans.* disturb, 211/130.
 Unresteth, disturbs, 155/114.
 Unscomed, unscummed, 168/128.
 Unthryue, thrive not, 122/507.
 Until, unto, 101/1138.
 Unwynk, open, 105/25.
 Upon, *adv.* up; as closed upon, closed up (compare 37/996), 193/353.
 Upsette, raise up, 15/395.
 Upshette, shot up, thrown up, 36/993.
 Upsodowne, upside down, 11/275.
 Ure, *sub.* use, custom, 9/215.
 Ure, *v.* to be accustomed, 91/845.
 Usyng, wearing, 184/223.
 Utter, out, 126/614.
 Utter, outwards. "Utter trie," choose out, 54/294.
 Utter, out, away; utterdoon, removed, taken away, 144/120.

 Vaporositee, Lat. vapour, occurs on a fragment of a torn leaf at the end of the book.
 Veer, the spring, 113/251, etc.
 Verrey, true, 179/91.
 Vessel, to put into a vessel, to pot, 200/362.
 Vives, wives, 25/669.
 Voide, depart, 13/936.
 Voide, remove, clear, 88/762.
 Voide, superfluous, 150/23.
 Vulturnus, Lat. N.E. wind, 6/144.

 Wag, to shake, 209/68.
 Wage, payment, produce, 143/82.
 Wake, watch, 44/11.
 Wanteth, faileth, 88/752.
 War, beware of, 9/213.
 Ware, lot, collection, 28/756.

- Wary, to curse, A.S. *werigan*, 20/530.
 Way, Ger. *Weg*, away, 70/273.
 Wede, garment, 31/330.
 Weethe, to twist, bind, 128/676.
 Wegge, wedge, 53/246.
 Weiveth, waives, forbears, 135/846, 20/530.
 Wellesay, *interj.* alas! well a day! 167/91.
 Welner, well near, wellnigh, 52/235.
 Wem, spot, stain, 176/157.
 Wende, let it go, or be moved, 149/13.
 Wending, end of furrow, 44/12; id quod, went, 44/20, 47/26. See a most interesting note in Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, vol. ii. p. 374, Taylor's ed.
 Wende, weened, thought, 148/219.
 Wene, deem, ween, 11/280.
 Went, space dug, 47/96.
 Wermode, wormwood, 199/334.
 Werne, warn, forbid, 170/20.
 Wers, worse, 190/101.
 Wesshe, wash, dirty water, 40/1105.
 Wexed, *i.e.* waxed, grown, enlarged, 67/181.
 While, *sub.* time, 164/3, 201/389.
 Wick, evil, wickedness, 36/973.
 Wide, to widen, set apart, 94/925.
 Wimble, a gimlet, 190/85.
 Winche, tank, 16/426, 93/894.
 Wirche, to work, as in Chaucer, 10/259.
 Wist, direct, bend, 40/1103.
 Wist, known, *scitum*, 40/1104.
 Wite, defend, 20/546.
 Wite, know, 31/842.
 With, therewith, *passim*, 90/829.
 With, therewith, at same time, 149/10, etc.; with and with, every now and then, 26/711, 193/175.
 Withi, withy, willow, 75/412.
 Withouten, without, 29/789.
 Wlonk, rich, A.S. *wlon*, 77/449. See Stratmann's Dict. 571.
 Wode, Woode, mad, 6/133.
 Wombe, stomach, 3/53.
 Wonde, wand, a stick, 123/537.
 Wonder, *adj.* See Wounder.
 Wonder, *adv.* 14/378.
 Wones, apartments, 13/331.
 Wonte, *v. neut.* want, fail, 26/700.
 Wonte, *sub.* deficiency, 26/701.
 Worching, working, 15/398.
 Worlde (see Note on 114/294), a vast quantity, a world, 159/28; also time, an age, 193/162, 204/482.
 Wortes, cabbage, 35/952.
 Wough or Wowe, wall, 29/785.
 Wounder, wonderful, 143/99.
 Wride, spread abroad, A.S. *wridan*, to flourish, 51/207.
 Wrie, to cover, 6/143.
 Wrie, to twist or bend the root of awry, 13/347.
 Writhe, bend, 65/118.
 Wronge, crooked, twisted, awry, oblique, 115/312.
 Wrote, rot, 30/803.
 Wrote, collect, heap, 77/445.
 Wrynge, press, 19/495, 118/408.
 Wylous, willows, 92/878.
 Wynche, tank, 16/426.
 Wyne-tree, vine, 151/57.
 Wynne, *sub.* gain, 61/5.
 Wynne, *v.* to gain, 61/4.
 Wynne, to gain one's way, 142/75.
 Wyse, lead, 47/708.
 Yates, gates, 35/964.
 Ye, yea, 7/161.
 Yeme, to care, to attend, 163/154.
 Ydroken, error of MS. for ydronken, see Note.
 Yerde, twig or rod, *virga*, 125/596.
 Yerdes, twigs, *virgas*, 194/212.
 Yespon, a double handful, Scotticè Gowpen, 220/15. Ray calls it an Essex word.

- Yette, yet, 142/57.
 Yeve, give, 24/644.
 Yfere, together, 13/320, 72/319.
 Yford, intended. For yfonde,
 intended for, 94/940.
 Yfretted, decked out, furnished.
 A.S. *frætan*, 130/705. See
 Morris's Alliterative Poems,
 p. 339.
 Ygone, gone; umbygone about,
 surrounded, 29/788.
 Yhed, hidden, 121/487.
 Yheped, heaped up, 219/334.
 Yliche, alike, 94/940.
 Ymmote, Lat. *immoveas*, apply,
 108/109.
 Ymne, hymn, 163/148.
 Ympe, plant, 66/142.
 Yo, A.S. clay, plaster, 15/402.
 Yole, pour, 16/431.
 Yolgh, yellow, 22/579.
 Yonge, *subj.* let go, 127/641.
 Yorne, often, 17/447.
 Yqueinte, quenched, 175/111.
 Yre, iron, 153/121.
 Yre, rage, 106/54, 153/123.
 Yronles, without iron tools,
 85/685.
 Ysels, ashes, 177/185.
 Yshrad, shredded, cleared of the
 husks, 169/139.
 Yshogged, shaken, 198/322.
 Yspronge, sprinkled, 33/907.
 Ythied, having its thigh, 69/226.
 Ytilde, tilted, set (a trap), 110/164.
 Ywesh, washed, 28/762.
 Ywrie, covered, 33/895, 128/167.

R Y M E I N D E X .

Rymes apparently not identical, or not authorized by grammarians' rules, are marked with a star ().*

-a

Comminia, *prop. n.*
 Pausia, *prop. n.* 77/456
 Pausia, *prop. n.*
 Communia, *prop. n.* 77/458

-aak

blaak, *adj. sing.*
 laak, *obj.* 136/895
 taak, *imper.* 136/894
 laak, *obj.*
 blaak, *adj. sing.* 136/892
 taak, *imper.* 136/894
 taak, *imper.*
 blaak, *adj. sing.* 136/892
 laak, *obj.* 136/895

-aaste (see -aste)

haaste, *inf.*
 waste, *inf.* 91/841

-able

able, *a. sing.*
 notable, *a. sing.* 17/460
 profitable, *a. sing.* 14/352, 84/638
 profitable, *adj. pl.* 132/783
 stable, *obl.* 17/457, 132/780
 unable, *a. sing.* 9/222
 unprofitable, *a. pl.* 9/219
 unvariable, *a. sing.* 14/354
 able, *a. pl.*
 profitable, *a. sing.* 66/149, 93/900
 table, *obl.* 66/151, 93/898

aboundable, *adj. sing.*
 hable, *adj. sing.* 207/18
 profitable, *adj. sing.* 207/16
 dampnable, *a. sing.*
 profitable, *a. sing.* 8/182
 hable, *adj. sing.*
 aboundable, *adj. sing.* 207/19
 profitable, *adj. sing.* 207/16
 notable, *a. sing.*
 able, *a. sing.* 17/459
 stable, *obl.* 17/457
 perflable, *a. sing.*
 profitable, *a. pl.* 37/1004
 profitable, *a. sing.*
 able, *a. sing.* 14/355, 84/640
 able, *a. pl.* 66/152, 93/901
 aboundable, *adj. sing.* 207/19
 dampnable, *a. sing.* 8/181
 hable, *adj. sing.* 207/18
 table, *obl.* 66/151, 93/898
 unvariable, *a. sing.* 14/354
 profitable, *a. pl.*
 able, *adj. sing.* 132/782
 perflable, *a. sing.* 37/1002
 spectable, *adj. pl.* 128/672
 stable, *obl.* 132/780
 spectable, *adj. pl.*
 profitable, *adj. pl.* 128/673
 stable, *obl.*
 able, *a. sing.* 17/459, 132/782
 notable, *a. sing.* 17/460
 profitable, *adj. pl.* 132/783
 table, *obl.*
 able, *a. pl.* 66/152, 93/901
 profitable, *a. sing.* 66/149, 93/900

unable, *a. sing.*
 able, *a. sing.* 9/221
 unprofitable, *a. pl.* 9/219
 unprofitable, *a. pl.*
 able *a. sing.* 9/221
 unable, *a. sing.* 9/222
 unvariable, *a. sing.*
 able, *a. sing.* 14/355
 profitable, *a. sing.* 14/352

-ace

Armarace, *obj.*
 place, *obl.* 210/83
 armorace, *nom.*
 place, *obl.* 110/171
 difface, *inf.*
 place, *obl.* 66/142
 space, *obl.* 66/145
 place, *obl.*
 Armarace, *obj.* 210/84
 armorace, *nom.* 110/169
 difface, *inf.* 66/144
 space, *obl.* 59/440, 66/145
 trace, *inf.* 146/183
 space, *obl.*
 difface, *inf.* 66/144
 place, *obl.* 59/441, 66/142
 trace, *imper.* 48/118
 trace, *v. 1 sing. pres.* 157/234
 trace, *v. 1 sing. pres.*
 space, *obl.* 157/232
 trace, *imper.*
 space, *obl.* 48/119
 trace, *inf.*
 place, *obl.* 146/182

-acle

spiracle, *nom.*
 miracle, *nom.* 202/437
 miracle, *nom.*
 spiracle, *nom.* 202/435

-adde

hadde, *pp.*
 sadde, *adj. sing.* 136/891
 sadde, *adj. sing.* (A.S. *sæd*)
 hadde, *pp.* 136/893

-ade

blade, *obj.*
 glade, *inf.* 85/676
 spade, *obl.* 85/677
 fade, *inf.*
 glade, *inf.* 184/153
 glade, *a. pl.*
 made, *pp.* 73/346
 glade, *inf.*
 blade, *obj.* 85/674
 fade, *inf.* 184/154
 made, *pp.* 41/1112, 66/156
 slade, *obl.* 66/159
 spade, *obl.* 85/677
 made, *pp.*
 glade, *inf.* 41/1113, 66/158
 glade, *a. pl.* 73/344
 slade, *obl.* 66/159, 177/176
 slade, *obl.*
 glade, *inf.* 66/158
 made, *pp.* 66/156, 177/178
 spade, *obl.*
 blade, *obj.* 85/674
 glade, *inf.* 85/676

-af (see -affe)

chaf, *obj.*
 raf, *obj.* 31/827
 raf, *obj.*
 chaf, *obj.* 31/829
 saf, *a. pl.*
 *graffe, *inf.* 95/948

-affe (see -af)

graffe, *inf.*
 graffe, *obj.* 58/395
 *saf, *a. pl.* 95/946
 graffe, *obj.*
 graffe, *inf.* 58/393

-afte (see -efte)

berafte, *pp.*
 crafte, *obl.* 212/139
 crafte, *obl.*
 berafte, *pp.* 212/140

crafte, obj.

**lefte, pp.*¹ 75/403

shafte, obj. 75/404

shafte, obj.

crafte, obj. 75/401

**lefte, pp.*¹ 75/403

age

Avage, nom. sing.

age, obl. 143/83

wage, obl. 143/83

age, obl.

Avage, nom. sing. 143/80

citriage, obl. 147/199

courage, obl. 147/202

dotage, obl. 91/861, 190/82

gage, inf. 204/479

gage, nom. sing. 135/862

gage, imper. 119/427, 190/79

wage, obl. 143/82

age, obj.

mariage, obl. 105/27

citriage, obl.

age, obl. 147/201

courage, obl. 147/202

courage, obl.

citriage, obl. 147/199

age, obl. 147/201

sage, adj. pl. 190/91

dotage, obl.

age, obl. 91/860, 190/81

gage, imper. 190/79

gage, imper.

age, obl. 119/426, 190/81

dotage, obl. 190/82

tillage, obl. 8/207

vindage, obj. 8/205

gage, inf.

age, obl. 204/487

gage, nom. sing.

age, obl. 135/861

gage, v. 3 pl. pres.

pilgramage, obl. 198/305

vyndage, nom. sing. 198/303

mariage, obl.

age, obj. 105/28

pilgramage, obl.

gage, v. 3 pl. pres. 198/306

vyndage, nom. sing. 198/303

rage, obl.

swage, inf. 136/883

sage, adj. pl.

courage, obl. 190/90

swage, inf.

rage, obl. 136/882

tillage, obl.

gage, imper. 8/208

vindage, obj. 8/205

usage, obl.

vindage, obl. 6/134

vindage, obj.

gage, imper. 8/208

tillage, obl. 8/207

vindage, obl.

usage, obl. 6/136

**wages, obl.* 100/1092

vyndage, nom. sing.

gage, v. 3 pl. pres. 198/306

pilgramage, obl. 198/305

vyndage, obl.

**wages, nom. pl.* 100/1092²

wage, obl.

age, obl. 143/83

Avage, nom. sing. 143/80

-ages (see -age)

wages, obl.

**vyndage, obl.* 100/1091

-ai, -ay (see -aie and -ey)

affray, obl.

allay, inf. 185/187

array, obj. 236/27

¹ Strictly *lefte* should be the perfect tense; *leved* or *left* the perfect participle.

² On this ryme, irrespective of the flexion, compare *stenes, elene*, 1750, 1776; *seche, leches*, 1550; *confessours, socour*, 1842; *jerneies, seize*, 220, etc., in the *Kindheit Jesu*, from MS. Laud, 108, in Dr. Horstmann's *Altenglische Legenden*, 1875, p. xliii.

- May, *obl.* 185/184
 splay, *inf.* 23/625
 allay, *inf.*
 affray, *obl.* 185/186
 May, *obl.* 185/184
 alway, *adv.*
 haliday, *obj.* 7/176
 May, *obl.* 157/224
 may, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 67/176
 array, *nom.*
 assay, *imper.* 12/317
 clay, *obl.* 12/319
 array, *obj.*
 affray, *obj.* 23/628
 splay, *inf.* 32/625
 assay, *imper.*
 array, *nom.* 12/320
 clay, *obl.* 12/319
 away, *adv.*
 bay, *obl.* 191/112
 withnay, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 102/1151
 ay, *adv.*
 May, *obl.* 148/226
 bay, *obj.*
 may, *v.* 2 *pl. pres.* 51/203
 bay, *obl.*
 away, *adv.* 191/111
 bray, *imper.*
 confray, *imper.* 111/196
 clay, *obl.*
 array, *nom.* 12/320
 assay, *imper.* 12/317
 confray, *imper.*
 bray, *imper.* 111/195
 day, *obl.*
 nay, *adv.* 27/728
 splay, *inf.* 83/633
 tway, *adj. pl.* 169/161
 haliday, *obj.*
 alway, *adv.* 7/178
 hay, *obl.*
 say, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 26/704
 thay, *pron.* 26/705
 May, *obl.*
 affray, *obl.* 185/186
 allay, *inf.* 185/187
 alway, *adv.* 157/223
 ay, *adv. pl.* 148/224
 may, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 160/52
 may, *v.* 2 *pl. pres.*
 bay, *obj.* 51/202
 may, *v.* 2 *sing. pres.*
 *awaie, *prep.* 36/988
 may, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 alway, *adv.* 67/178
 May, *obl.* 160/50
 nay, *adv.*
 day, *obl.* 27/727
 say, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 hay, *obl.* 26/702
 thay, *pron.* 26/705
 splay, *inf.*
 affray, *obj.* 23/628
 array, *obj.* 23/627
 day, *obl.* 83/631
 thai, *pron.*
 tway, *adj. pl.* 50/169
 thay, *pron.*
 hay, *obl.* 26/702
 say, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 26/704
 tway, *num. adj.*
 day, *obl.* 169/160
 withnay, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 away, *adv.* 102/1149
 -aie, -aye (*see* -ay)
 awaie, *prep.*
 may, *v.* 2 *sing. pres.* 36/990
 braye, *inf.*
 slaye, *pp.* 113/265
 slaye, *pp.*
 braye, *inf.* 113/266
 enaye,¹ 3 *subj. pres.*
 *trie, *imper.* 50/165
 *die, 3 *subj. pres.* 50/166
 -aier, -ayer (*see* -aire and -eire)
 aier, *nom.*
 laier, *obl.* 91/847

¹ Perhaps miswritten for *denaye*, and that for *denye*, which gives a perfect ryme.

ayer, *nom.*

*feire, *a. pl.* 86/705

*feire, *adv.* 114/296

*leire, *nom.* 86/704, 114/299

ayer, *obl.*

*faire, *adj. sing.* 172/35

laier, *obl.*

aier, *nom.* 91/846

-aies, -ayes (see -ayis)

arayer, *nom. pl.*

daies, *nom. pl.* 27/730

play is, 27/733

baies, *nom. pl.*

*day is, 81/567

bayes, *obl.*

dayes, *obl.* 59/416

daies, *obl.* 100/1096

surtray is, 100/1097

daies, *nom. pl.*

arayer, *nom. pl.* 27/732

bayes, *nom. pl.* 100/1094

*nay is, 45/38

*play is, 27/733

*surtray is, 100/1097

dayes, *obl.*

bayes, *obl.* 59/414

delaies *obj.* 65/122

delaies, *obj.*

dayes, *obl.* 65/120

-ayis, -ay is

ay is

dayis, *nom. pl.* 153/111

bay is

bay is, 58/407, 58/409

dayis, *nom. pl.*

ay is, 153/112

nay is

daies, *nom. pl.* 45/36

playis

arayer, *nom. pl.* 27/732

daies, *nom. pl.* 27/730

surtray is

bayes, *nom. pl.* 100/1094

daies, *nom. pl.* 100/1096

-ail

advail, *nom.*

tail, *obj.* 78/496

tail, *obj.*

advail, *nom.* 78/497

-aile

advaile, *inf.*

traile, *inf.* 70/246

availe, *inf.*

travaille, *inf.* 31/846

availe, *obl.*

traile, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 208/36

traile, *inf.*

advaile, *inf.* 70/248

traile, *v. 3 pl. pres.*

availe, *obl.* 208/38

aile is (see ayles)

availe is

snayles, *nom. pl.* 31/852

-ayles (see aile is)

snayles, *nom. pl.*

availe is, 31/850

-aileth

availeth, *v. 3 sing. pres.*

faileth, *v. 3 sing. pres.* 45/34

faileth, *v. 3 sing. pres.*

availeth, *v. 3 sing. pres.* 45/35

-aile

assaille, *inf.*

travaille, *v. 3 sing.* 4/94

availe, *nom. sing.*

travaille, *nom. sing.* 87/735

availe, *inf.*

travaille, *nom. sing.* 46/66

countervaille, *inf.*

travaille, *obl.* 9/223

travaille, *nom.*

availe, *nom.* 87/734

availe, *inf.* 46/64

travaille, *obl.*
 countervaille, *inf.* 9/224
 travaille, *v. 3 sing.*
 assaille, *inf.* 4/92
 travaille, *inf.*
 availle, *inf.* 31/846

-ayne (*see -eyne*)

agayne, *adv.*
 mayne, *nom.* 36/969
 complayne, *inf.*
 *veyne, *nom. sing.* 175/111
 complayne, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 strayne, *imper.* 158/13
 disdayne, *obj.*
 playne, *adv.* 182/86
 slayne, *pp.* 182/88
 fayne, *adj. sing.*
 rayne, *obl.* 188/36
 grayne, *obl.*
 implayne, *inf.* 18/479
 playne, *adv.* 137/914
 sayne, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 18/489
 implayne, *inf.*
 grayne, *obl.* 18/477
 mayne, *nom.*
 agayne, *adv.* 36/967
 mountayne, *obj.*
 playne, *obl.* 176/161
 playne, *adv.*
 disdayne, *obj.* 182/89
 grayne, *obl.* 137/912
 rayne, *obl.* 172/36
 slayne, *pp.* 182/88
 playne, *obl.*
 mountayne, *obj.* 176/160
 trayne, *imper.* 38/1032
 rayne, *nom. sing.*
 sayne, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 190/94
 rayne, *obj.*
 slayne, *pp.* 64/87
 rayne, *obl.*
 fayne, *adj. sing.* 188/38
 playne, *adv.* 172/38

sayne, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 grayne, *obl.* 18/490
 rayne, *nom. sing.* 190/92
 slayne, *pp.*
 disdayne, *obj.* 182/89
 playne, *adv.* 182/86
 rayne, *obj.* 64/85
 strayne, *imper.*
 complayne, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 158/14
 trayne, *imper.*
 playne, *obl.* 38/1030

-ayne is (*see -anys*)

yslayne is,
 *planys, *obl.* 94/919
 *tranys, *obj.* 94/921

aire (*see -aier, -arie, -eire*)

aire, *obj.*
 faire, *a. sing.* 2/24
 aire, *obl.*
 faire, *a. pl.* 3/55
 columbaire, *obj.*
 paire, *nom.* 20/537
 repaire, *inf.* 20/536
 dispaire, *obl.*
 eire, *obl.* 39/1070
 enoculaire, *inf.*
 faire, *adj. pl.* 212/161
 faire, *a. pl.*
 aire, *obl.* 3/56
 enoculaire, *inf.* 212/160
 semynaire, *obl.* 189/66
 faire, *a. sing.*
 aire, *obj.* 2/22
 *ayer, *obl.* 172/34
 paire, *nom.*
 columbaire, *obj.* 20/534
 repaire, *inf.* 20/536
 repaire, *inf. resort*
 columbaire, *obj.* 20/534
 paire, *nom.* 20/537
 repaire, *inf. renew* (*see repare*¹
under are)
 semynaire, *obl.* 218/314

¹ On *ay* a ryming, see those rymes of *slayne* (with *-ane*) altered to *slane* in Prof. Zupitza's *Guy of Warwick*, 2nd or 15th century version, E.E.T.S. MS. about 1450.

semynaire, *obl.*

faire, *adj. pl.* 189/64

repaire, *inf. renew*, 218/315

-aith

faith, *obl.*

saith, *v. 3 pres. sing.* 197/276

saith, *v. 3 pres. sing.*

faith, *obl.* 197/274

ake

ake, *v. pl.*

overtake, *pp.* 3/51

awake, *3 pl. pres.* 3/54

ammonyake, *nom.*

take, *inf.* 41/1127

armonyake, *obl.*

portulake, *obl.* 23/603

aslake, *imper.*

make, *inf.* 38/1041

take, *inf.* 38/1038

aslake, *inf.*

shake, *inf.* 132/768

take, *imper.* 132/766

asslake, *inf.*

make, *imper.* 63/75

take, *inf.* 63/72

awake, *imper.*

make, *inf.* 69/240

take, *imper.* 69/242

awake, *3 pl. pres.*

ake, *v. pl.* 3/53

overtake, *pp.* 3/51

rake, *obl.* 113/260

bake, *obl.*

take, *inf.* 42/1158

betake, *imper.*

take, *imper.* 24/641

undertake, *inf.* 24/642

blake, *adj. pl.*

make, *inf.* 166/77

take, *imper.* 130/712

take, *inf.* 200/375

undertake, *v. 1 sing. pres.* 130/

713

wake, *inf.* 200/376

blake, *adj. sing.*

undertake, *v. 1 sing. pres.* 133/

809

take, *imper.* 130/712

blake, *v. 3 pl. pres.*

take, *pp.* 82/602

brake, *inf.*

hony-onfake, *obj.* 178/197

forsake, *imper.*

make, *inf.* 28/761

outake, *imper.* 28/758

shake, *inf.* 163/128

take, *imper.* 38/1049

take, *inf.* 163/130

forsake, *inf.*

take, *pp.* 127/643

forsake, *v. 3 pl. pres.*

slake, *inf.* 77/453

take, *v. 3 sing. pres.* 77/450

hony-onfake, *obj.*

brake, *inf.* 178/199

kake, *obj.*

make, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 214/202

lake, *obj.*

make, *imper.* 26/700

make, *imper.*

asslake, *inf.* 63/74

lake, *obj.* 26/701

shake, *inf.* 58/410

shake, *v. 3 sing. pres.* 141/23

slake, *imper.* 145/146

stake, *obl.* 72/312

symphoriake, *obj.* 196/254

shake, *inf.* 52/240

take, *imper.* 58/408, 72/313,

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¹ A ryme spoilt by the carelessness of the scribe.

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gise, *nom.* 99/1067gyse, *nom.* 145/149rise, *inf.* 187/13wyse, *n. pl.* 127/659vice, *nom.*cherice, *inf.* 112/238vice, *obl.*avyse, *nom.* 5/102price, *obl.* 5/103

¹ In these instances the scribe, by omitting the final *e*, has spoilt an otherwise correct ryme.

-iced (*see* **-ysed**)sufficed, *pp.*devysed, 1 *s. pres.* 61/21**-iceth** (*see* **-iseth**)sufficeth, *v. 3 s. pres.*aviseth, *v. 3 s. pres.* 140/14**-icke** (*see* **-ik**)thicke, *a. sing.**brik, *nom.* 156/202**-ide, -yde**abyde, *v. 3 pl. pres.*devyde, *inf.* 51/205hide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 113/257slide, *inf.* 113/256wride, *a. sing.* 51/207abide, *subj.*slide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 163/129abyde, *subj.*asyde, *obl.* 15/401devyde, *inf.* 124/561glide, *imper.* 15/404abide, *inf.*aside, *adv.* 136/880besyde, *adv.* 37/1000ride, *inf.* 136/878tide, *obl.* 214/210abyde, *inf.*

beside, 30/821, 52/244

devyde, *inf.* 75/387gide, *inf.* 64/95hide, *inf.* 86/200side, *obl.* 13/331, 17/435, 75/389, 186/198, 209/55slyde, *inf.* 64/96syde, *obl.* 21/561tyde, *obj.* 30/824tyde, *obl.* 13/334aside, *adv.*abide, *inf.* 136/881ride, *inf.* 136/878asyde, *adv.*stride, *subj.* 37/1011asyde, *obl.*abyde, *subj.* 15/403glide, *imper.* 15/404astride, *inf.*prasocoride, *obj.* 35/953beside, *adv.*abyde, *inf.* 30/823, 52/245side, *obl.* 146/170tyde, *obj.* 30/824besyde, *adv.*abide, *inf.* 37/1001betyde, *inf.*cantaride, *obj.* 33/890gliciride, *obl.* 200/358byde, *subj.*glide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 35/943hide, *inf.* 35/940cantaride, *obj.*betyde, *inf.* 33/892cupide, *obj.*side, *obl.* 23/626devide, *v. 3 pl. pres.*syde, *obl.* 89/805devide, *inf.*hyde, *inf.* 92/885devyde, *imper.*side, *obl.* 65/131syde, *obl.* 15/386, 38/1028wide, *adv.* 65/128devyde, *inf.*abyde, *v. 3. pl. pres.* 51/208abyde, *subj.* 124/563abyde, *inf.* 75/390side, *obl.* 75/389, 95/960, 101/1128syde, *obl.* 162/106slide, *inf.* 95/969wride, *a. sing.* 51/207gide, *obj.*ride, *inf.* 157/234gide, *inf.*abyde, *inf.* 64/93slyde, *inf.* 64/96glide, *v. 3 pl. pres.*byde, *subj.* 35/942hide, *inf.* 35/940

- glide, *imper.*
 abyde, *subj.* 15/403
 asyde, *obl.* 15/401
 glyde, *inf.*
 syde, *obl.* 61/6
 gliciride, *obl.*
 betyde, *inf.* 200/360
 hide, *nom.*
 side, *obl.* 36/980
 hide, *obj.*
 side, *obl.* 35/962
 hide, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 abide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 113/254
 slide, *inf.* 113/256
 hide, *imper.*
 wyde, *a. pl.* 86/715
 hide, *inf.*
 abyde, *inf.* 186/201
 byde, *subj.* 35/942
 glide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 35/943
 side, *obl.* 186/198
 hyde, *inf.*
 devide, *inf.* 92/883
 humyde, *a. sing.*
 wyde, *a. pl.* 114/283
 prasocoride, *obj.*
 athide, *inf.* 35/955
 ride, *inf.*
 abide, *inf.* 136/881
 aside, *adv.* 136/880
 gide, *obj.* 157/234
 side, *nom.*
 syde, *a. pl.* 129/684
 wide, *a. pl.* 129/685
 side, *obj.*
 wyde, *obl.* 48/108
 side, *obl.*
 abyde, *inf.* 13/333, 17/437, 75/
 390, 186/201, 209/56
 beside, *prep.* 146/172
 cupide, *obj.* 23/624
 devyde, *imper.* 65/130
 devyde, *inf.* 75/387, 95/962,
 101/1130
 hide, *nom.* 36/979
 hide, *obj.* 35/960
 hide, *inf.* 186/200
 tyde, *obl.* 13/334
 wide, *adv.* 65/128
 syde, *obl.*
 abyde, *inf.* 21/563
 devide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 89/804
 devyde, *imper.* 15/388, 38/
 1029
 devyde, *inf.* 162/108
 glyde, *inf.* 61/7
 syde, *a. sing.* 99/1060
 tyde, *obl.* 19/493
 wyde, *adv.* 129/680
 wyde, *a. pl.* 96/980, 131/737
 syde, *a. sing.*
 syde, *obl.* 99/1058
 syde, *a. pl.*
 side, *nom.* 129/682
 wyde, *a. pl.* 129/685
 wyde, *adv.* 130/709
 slide, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 abide, *subj.* 163/127
 slide, *inf.*
 abide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 113/254
 devyde, *inf.* 95/967
 hide, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 113/257
 slyde, *inf.*
 abyde, *inf.* 64/93
 gide, *inf.* 64/95
 stride, *subj.*
 asyde, *adv.* 33/1009
 tide, *obl.*
 abide, *inf.* 214/209
 tyde, *obj.*
 abyde, *inf.* 30/823
 beside, 30/821
 tyde, *obl.*
 abyde, *inf.* 13/333
 side, *obl.* 13/331
 syde, *obl.* 19/491
 wide, *a. pl.*
 side, *nom.* 129/682
 syde, *a. pl.* 129/684
 wyde, *adv.*
 devyde, *imper.* 65/130
 side, *obl.* 65/131
 wyde, *obl.*
 side, *obj.* 48/106

wyde, *a. pl.*
 hide, *imper.* 86/717
 humyde, *a. sing.* 114/281
 syde, *obl.* 96/979, 131/739
 wyde, *adv.*
 syde, *obl.* 129/679
 syde, *a. pl.* 130/711
 wride *a. sing.*
 abyde, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 51/208
 devyde, *inf.* 51/205

-ides (*see -ise is and -is is*)

besides, *adv.*
 *avis is, 36/992
 *gise is, 36/989

-ie, -ye (*see -aye, -eye, -i*)

accompanye, *pp.*
 plie, *inf.* 55/306
 remedie, *nom.* 55/303
 adorifie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 110/181
 applie, *imper.*
 multiplie, *imper.* 178/196
 Armenye, *a. sing.*
 drie, *subj.* 211/122
 asprie, *inf.*
 mellifie, *inf.* 145/159
 multiplie, *inf.* 145/157
 butterflie, *obj.*
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 155/174
 hie, *a. pl.* 147/207
 caprie, *inf.*
 hie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 161/89
 remedie, *obl.* 125/590
 signifie, *inf.* 125/593
 theye, *obl.* 161/88
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 butterflie, *obj.* 155/175
 drie, *subj.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 154/158
 eye, *nom.* 154/159

crie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 44/8
 crucifie, *inf.*
 flie, *obj.* 32/864
 defie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 102/1157
 wrie, *imper.* 102/1159
 denye, *inf.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 115/303
 multiplie, *inf.* 115/305
 destrie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 172/26
 hie, *adv.* 172/23
 die, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 husbondrie, *nom.* 73/343
 die, *subj.*
 *enaye,¹ *subj.* 50/163
 *multipli,² *inf.* 138/936
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 138/934
 drie, *imper.* 50/165
 die, *inf.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 10/253
 drie, *inf.* 37/1007
 eye, *obj.* 22/599
 fructifie, *inf.* 116/352
 husbondrie, *obj.* 70/273
 intrie, *imper.* 116/355
 luxurie, *nom.* 61/13
 maladie, *nom.* 22/597
 multiplie, *inf.* 82/588, 210/103,
 216/254
 drie, *imper.* 210/102, 216/257
 ywrie, *pp.* 33/895
 drie, *obl.*
 twye, *adv.* 132/778
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 frie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 216/249
 husbondrie, *nom.* 15/384
 drie, *inf.* 90/808
 drie, *pp.* 213/171
 drie, *imper.*
 multiplie, *imper.* 32/875
 skye, *obl.* 82/605
 testacye, *a. sing.* 156/192

¹ See footnote to *enaye*, p. 258.

² A perfect ryme spoilt by the carelessness of the scribe.

drie, *subj.*Armenye, *a. sing.* 211/120hie, *adv.* 117/375trie, *imper.* 117/376drie, *inf.*die, *inf.* 37/1008edifie, *inf.* 14/364multiplie, *inf.* 114/291plie, *imper.* 205/522strie, *inf.* 114/292, 158/10strie, *obl.* 128/670trie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 210/94trie, *imper.* 265/523wrie, *imper.* 13/347, 13/348ywrie, *pp.* 128/667drie, *a. sing.*crie, *subj.* 154/156denye, *inf.* 115/306die, *inf.* 10/255eye, *nom.* 154/159eye, *obj.* 149/14espie, *imper.* 179/5espie, *inf.* 155/187hie, *imper.* 10/242, 211/106hie, *a. pl.* 10/243, 209/66hie, *adv.* 12/314husbondrie, *nom.* 76/439lie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 53/264multiplie, *inf.* 45/28, 78/479,

97/1008, 112/241, 115/305,

172/40, 180/25, 184/136,

188/31

ouerwrie, *inf.* 3/65qualifie, *inf.* 48/127sie, *inf.* 198/326signifie, *inf.* 4/68thrie, *adv.* 179/2strie, *inf.* 172/39, 180/26trie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 53/263trie, *imper.* 198/327undrie, *inf.* 189/70wrie, *inf.* 76/438drie, *a. pl.*adorifie, *inf.* 110/182crie, *inf.* 44/10defie, *inf.* 102/1160destrie, *inf.* 172/25frie, *inf.* 58/413fructifie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 108/116fructifie, *inf.* 30/817hie, *imper.* 208/32hie, *a. pl.* 18/470, 30/816, 63/

55, 124/564

hie, *adv.* 172/23husbondrie, *obl.* 5/119, 27/742

28/749

mortifie, *inf.* 57/384multiplie, *subj.* 165/24multiplie, *inf.* 115/322, 192/

154, 196/262

plie, *imper.* 218/306strie, *inf.* 61/10trie, *imper.* 54/276, 54/294,

108/117

trie, *inf.* 102/1165, 124/562wrie, *imper.* 102/1159wrie, *inf.* 6/143, 208/33ywrie, *pp.* 218/305drie, *adv.*outtrie, *imper.* 19/514edifie, *inf.*drie, *inf.* 14/363espie, *imper.*drie, *a. sing.* 179/4thrie, *adv.* 179/2espie, *inf.*drie, *a. sing.* 155/184plie, *pp.* 196/255wrie, *inf.* 155/186fecunditie, *nom.**be, *inf.* 11/285*fertilitee, *obj.* 11/284flie, *obj.*crucifie, *inf.* 32/862folie, *obj.*husbondrie, *obl.* 1/2magnifie, *inf.* 1/4frie, *v. 3 pl. pres.*drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 216/247trie, *imper.* 216/250frie, *inf.*drie, *a. pl.* 58/412

fructifie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 108/114
 trie, *imper.* 108/117
 fructifie, *inf.*
 die, *inf.* 116/354
 drie, *a. pl.* 30/814
 hie, *a. pl.* 30/816
 intrie, *imper.* 116/355
 trie, *imper.* 190/83
 wrie, *pp.* 207/8
 hie, *a. sing.*
 multiplie, *inf.* 209/60
 plie, *imper.* 209/61
 hie, *a. pl.*
 butterflie, *obj.* 147/205
 drie, *a. sing.* 10/240, 209/64
 drie, *a. pl.* 18/472, 30/814, 63/
 56, 124/565
 fructifie, *inf.* 30/817
 hie, *imper.* 10/242
 putrifie, *inf.* 186/197
 skye, *obl.* 176/156 [159
 trie, *inf.* 124/562, 176/156, 176/
 hie, *adv.*
 destrie, *inf.* 172/25
 drie, *a. sing.* 12/315
 drie, *a. pl.* 172/26
 drie, *subj.* 117/373
 multiplie, *imper.* 186/208
 trie, *imper.* 64/97, 117/376
 trie, *inf.* 130/707
 twye, *adv.* 186/205
 hie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 caprifie, *inf.* 161/86
 theye, *obl.* 161/88
 hie, *imper.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 10/240, 211/108
 drie, *a. pl.* 208/30
 hie, *a. pl.* 10/241
 wrie, *inf.* 208/33
 hie, *subj.*
 scarifie, *inf.* 125/601
 hie, *inf.*
 *dri,¹ *a. pl.* 99/1073
 multiplie, *inf.* 99/1076

trie, *imper.* 216/263
 wrie, *inf.* 216/261
 husbondrie, *nom.*
 die, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 73/342
 drie, *a. sing.* 76/436
 drie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 15/385
 maladie, *obj.* 25/685
 wrie, *inf.* 76/438
 husbondrie, *obj.*
 die, *inf.* 70/272
 husbondrie, *obl.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 5/118, 27/741, 28/
 748
 folie, *obj.* 1/5
 magnifie, *inf.* 1/4
 instrie, *imper.*
 remedie, *imper.* 180/39
 trie, *inf.* 180/40
 intrie, *imper.*
 die, *inf.* 116/354
 fructifie, *inf.* 116/352
 lie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 53/261
 trie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 53/263
 luxurie, *nom.*
 die, *inf.* 61/14
 magnifie, *inf.*
 folie, *obj.* 1/5
 husbondrie, *obl.* 1/2
 maladie, *nom.*
 die, *inf.* 22/600
 eye, *obj.* 22/599
 maladie, *obj.*
 husbondrie, *nom.* 25/686
 mellifie, *inf.*
 asprie, *inf.* 145/160
 multiplie, *inf.* 145/157
 memorie, *obl.*
 *territory, *obl.* 120/468
 mortifie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. pl.* 57/385
 multiplie, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.*
 *done,² *pp.* 162/126
 remedie, *nom.* 35/954
 twye, *adv.* 35/957

¹ A perfect ryme spoilt by the carelessness of the scribe.

² The text is hopelessly corrupt in this instance.

multiplie, *imper.*applie, *imper.* 178/195drie, *imper.* 32/874hie, *adv.* 186/207twye, *adv.* 186/205multiplie, *subj.*drie, *a. pl.* 165/22signifie, *inf.* 65/109trie, *inf.* 65/110multiplie, *inf.*aspie, *inf.* 145/160denye, *inf.* 115/306die, *inf.* 82/587, 210/100, 216/256*dri,¹ *a. pl.* 99/1073drie, *a. sing.* 45/27, 78/477, 97/1007, 112/239, 115/303, 172/37, 180/23, 184/134, 188/29drie, *a. pl.* 115/321, 192/153, 196/260drie, *inf.* 114/289drye, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 84/642eye, *obl.* 80/541eye, *obj.* 127/651hie, *a. sing.* 209/58hie, *inf.* 99/1075mellifie, *inf.* 145/159plie, *imper.* 174/99, 209/61purifie,² *inf.* 68/191putrifie, *inf.* 182/83strie, *inf.* 114/292, 172/39, 180/26thrie, *adv.* 54/288trie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 84/639trie, *imper.* 68/193, 210/102, 216/257trie, *inf.* 80/544ouerwrie, *inf.*drie, *a. sing.* 4/67signifie, *inf.* 4/68outtrie, *imper.*drie, *adv.* 19/512plie, *imper.*accompanye, *pp.* 55/305drie, *a. pl.* 218/303drie, *inf.* 205/520eye, *nom.* 104/16espie, *inf.* 196/253hie, *a. sing.* 209/58multiplie, *inf.* 174/101, 209/60remedie, *nom.* 55/303trie, *imper.* 205/523wrie, *imper.* 104/19ywrie, *pp.* 218/305purifie,² *inf.*multiplie, *inf.* 68/194trie, *imper.* 68/193putrifie, *inf.*hie, *a. pl.* 186/199multiplie, *inf.* 182/84qualifie, *inf.*drie, *a. sing.* 48/129remedie, *nom.*accompanye, *pp.* 55/305multiplie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 35/956plie, *inf.* 55/306twye, *adv.* 35/957remedie, *obl.*caprifie, *inf.* 125/592signifie, *inf.* 125/593remedie, *imper.*instrie, *imper.* 180/37trie, *inf.* 180/40scarifie, *inf.*hie, *subj.* 125/602sie, *inf.*drie, *a. sing.* 198/324trie, *imper.* 198/327signifie, *inf.*caprifie, *inf.* 125/592drie, *a. sing.* 4/67multiplie, *subj.* 65/107ouerwrie, *inf.* 3/65remedie, *obl.* 125/590trie, *inf.* 65/110¹ A perfect ryme spoilt by the carelessness of the scribe.² Read *putrifie*.

skye, *obl.*
 drie, *imper.* 82/603
 hie, *a. pl.* 176/158
 trie, *inf.* 176/159
 strie, *obl.*
 drie, *inf.* 128/669
 ywrie, *pp.* 128/667
 strie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 172/37, 180/23
 drie, *a. pl.* 61/8
 drie, *inf.* 114/289, 158/8
 multiplie, *inf.* 114/291, 172/40,
 180/25
 testacye, *a. sing.*
 drie, *imper.* 156/190
 thrie, *adv.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 179/4
 espie, *imper.* 179/5
 multiplie, *inf.* 54/290
 trie, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 deye, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 84/642
 die, *subj.* 138/937
 drie, *inf.* 210/92
 drie, *a. sing.* 53/261
 lie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 53/264
 multiplie, *inf.* 84/641, 138/
 936
 trie, *imper.*
 die, *subj.* 50/166
 die, *inf.* 210/100, 216/256
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 216/247
 drie, *subj.* 117/373
 drie, *a. sing.* 198/324
 drie, *a. pl.* 54/274, 54/293, 108/
 114
 drie, *inf.* 205/520
 *enaye,¹ *subj.* 50/163
 frie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 210/249
 fructifie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 108/
 116
 fructifie, *inf.* 190/84
 hie, *adv.* 64/98, 117/375
 hie, *inf.* 216/264
 multiplie, *inf.* 68/194, 210/103,
 216/254

plie, *imper.* 205/522
 purifie,² *inf.* 68/191
 sie, *inf.* 198/326
 wrie, *inf.* 216/261
 trie, *inf.*
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 90/806
 drie, *a. pl.* 102/1163, 124/
 565
 eye, *obl.* 80/541
 hie, *a. pl.* 124/564, 176/158
 hie, *adv.* 130/708
 instrie, *imper.* 180/37
 multiplie, *subj.* 65/107
 multiplie, *inf.* 80/543
 remedie, *imper.* 180/39
 signifie, *inf.* 65/109
 skye, *obl.* 176/156
 trie, *pp.*
 drie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 213/169
 twye, *adv.*
 drie, *obl.* 132/777
 hie, *adv.* 186/207
 multiplie, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 35/
 956
 multiplie, *imper.* 186/208
 remedie, *nom.* 35/954
 undrie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 189/69
 wrie, *imper.*
 defie, *inf.* 102/1160
 drie, *a. pl.* 102/1157
 drie, *inf.* 13/345
 eye, *nom.* 104/16
 plie, *imper.* 104/18
 wrie, *imper.* 13/348
 wrie, *inf.*
 drie, *a. sing.* 76/436, 155/184
 drie, *a. pl.* 6/141, 208/30
 espie, *inf.* 155/187
 hie, *imper.* 208/32
 hie, *inf.* 216/264
 husbondrie, *nom.* 76/439
 trie, *imper.* 216/263
 wrie, *pp.*
 fructifie, *inf.* 207/10

¹ See note to *enaye*, p. 258.

² Read *putrifie*.

ywrie, *pp.*

die, *inf.* 33/896, 128/669

drie, *a. pl.* 218/303

plie, *imper.* 218/316

strie, *obl.* 128/670

-ied

multiplied, *pp.*

wried, *pp.* 163/146

wried, *pp.*

multiplied, *pp.* 163/147

-yer (*see* -ire)

myer, *obl.*

*desire, *imper.* 2/38

-ifte

lifte, *a. sing.*

swifte, *a. pl.* 133/795

swifte, *a. pl.*

lifte, *a. sing.* 133/793

-ige

caprifige, *adj.*

fige, *obj.* 125/591

fige, *obj.*

caprifige, *adj.* 125/589

-igges (*see* -igg is)

figges, *n. pl.*

bigg is, 41/1130

-igg is (*see* -igges)

bigg is

figges, *n. pl.* 41/1128

-igh, -ygh

nygh, *a. pl.*

sligh, *a. sing.* 146/169

nygh, *adv.*

sigh, *subj.* 28/766

slygh, *a. sing.* 145/162

sigh, *subj.*

nygh, *adv.* 28/764

sligh, *a. sing.*

nygh, *a. pl.* 146/168

slygh, *a. sing.*

nygh, *adv.* 145/161

-yghtes (*see* -ight is)

anyghtes, *adv.*

dight is, 117/381

-ight is (*see* -yghtes)

dight is

anyghtes, *obl.* 117/379

-ight, -yght (*see* -eight)

bright, *a. sing.*

dight, *imper.* 16/416

dight, *imper.*

bright, *a. sing.* 16/414

light, *a. sing.* 40/1084, 181/64

light, *obj.* 19/506

sight, *obj.* 19/508

dight, *inf.*

myght, *obl.* 28/754

sight, *obl.* 28/751

dight, *pp.*

*weight, *obj.* 41/1121

downeright, *adv.*

myght, *obl.* 36/971

upright, *adv.* 36/968

light, *nom.*

myght, *obl.* 175/107

ydight, *pp.* 175/110

light, *obj.*

dight, *imper.* 19/509

sight, *obj.* 19/508

light, *a. sing.*

dight, *imper.* 40/1085

dight, *pp.* 181/66

light, *a. sing.* 13/328, 13/329

nyght, *obj.* 2/30

sight, *nom.* 2/32

light, *a. pl.*

right, *adv.* 45/49

myght, *obl.*

dight, *inf.* 28/753

downeright, *adv.* 36/970

sight, *obl.* 28/751

upright, *adv.* 36/968

myght, *obl.*
 lyght, *nom.* 175/109
 ydight, *pp.* 175/110
 nyght, *obj.*
 light, *a. sing.* 2/33
 sight, *nom.* 2/32
 right, *adv.*
 light, *a. pl.* 45/48
 ydight, *pp.* 62/29
 sight, *nom.*
 light, *a. sing.* 2/33
 nyght, *obj.* 2/30
 sight, *obl.*
 dight, *inf.* 28/753
 sight, *obj.*
 dight, *imper.* 19/509
 light, *obj.* 19/506
 myght, *obl.* 28/754
 upright, *adv.*
 downeright, *adv.* 36/970
 myght, *obl.* 36/971
 ydight, *pp.*
 light, *nom.* 175/109
 nyght, *obl.* 175/107
 right, *adv.* 62/31

 -igne (*see* -ynge, -yne)
 assigne, *imper.*
 medicine, *inf.* 203/450
 reclyne, *inf.* 203/452
 assigne, *inf.*
 *benynynge,¹ *a. sing.* 81/556
 benyngne, *adj.*
 declyne, *inf.* 171/18
 vyne, *obj.* 171/16
 digne, *a. sing.*
 canterylene, *a. sing.* 187/6
 carbunculyne, *a. sing.* 216/
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¹ A ryme spoilt by the scribe; read *benyngne*.

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¹ In this instance there can be no doubt that the correct reading is *lupynes*.

² MS. *nyde*.

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¹ Read *benygne*, which will give a perfectly good ryme.

² Apparently we should read *wynes* in l. 338.

³ In this instance there can be no doubt that the correct reading is *lupynes*.

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 *brynge, *inf.* 29/774
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- tuppyng, *nom.*
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¹ The ryme has been spoiled by the carelessness of the scribe.

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¹ ? y[n]o (enough, sufficiently), but see Glossary.

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 mature, *a. sing.* 163/134
 measure, *obl.* 63/53
 nature, *obj.* 63/51, 131/733
 pure, *a. sing.* 37/995
 pure, *a. pl.* 197/301
 sure, *adv.* 122/525
 fature, *obj.*
 endure, *inf.* 131/734
 nature, *obl.* 131/733
 fature, *obl.*
 endure, *inf.* 166/69
 geniture, *nom.*
 assure, *inf.* 136/890
 impure, *a. sing.*
 dure, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 12/306
 sure, *a. sing.* 12/305
 lesure, *obl.*
 cure, *obl.* 87/732, 134/824
 endure, *inf.* 87/730
 nature, *nom.* 134/822
 mature, *a. sing.*
 endure, *inf.* 163/136
 mature, *a. pl.*
 pure,¹ *a. pl.* 90/830
 sure, *a. pl.* 90/831
 measure, *nom.*
 sure, *a. pl.* 159/38
 measure, *obj.*
 endure, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 55/324
 pure, *v.* 3 *pl. pres.* 55/327
 sure, *a. pl.* 178/192
 measure, *obl.*
 assure, *inf.* 9/214
 cure, *obl.* 21/557
 endure, *inf.* 63/54
 myseaventure, *nom.* 12/312

¹ Printed peres.

nature, *obl.* 103/1171
 nature, *obj.* 63/51
 obscure, *a. sing.* 21/555
 recure, *subj.* 12/313
 undure, *obl.* 103/1174
 ure, *obl.* 9/215
 mysseaventure, *nom.*
 measure, *obl.* 12/310
 recure, *subj.* 12/313
 nature, *nom.*
 cure, *inf.* 134/824
 lesure, *obl.* 134/825
 pure, *inf.* 219/350
 sure, *a. sing.* 197/294
 nature, *obj.*
 endure, *inf.* 63/54
 measure, *obl.* 63/53
 sure, *a. sing.* 200/374
 nature, *obl.*
 culture, *obj.* 2/21
 cure, *obl.* 5/108, 29/780
 cure, *inf.* 91/844, 193/178
 endure, *subj.* 3/46
 endure, *inf.* 131/734
 feture, *obj.* 131/731
 measure, *obl.* 103/1173
 pure, *a. pl.* 3/47
 undure, *obl.* 103/1174
 ure, *inf.* 91/845
 obscure, *a. sing.*
 cure, *obl.* 21/557
 measure, *obl.* 21/558
 sure, *a. pl.* 186/196
 pasture, *obl.*
 assure, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 146/185
 cure, *obj.* 146/188
 pure, *a. sing.*
 cure, *obj.* 190/98
 dure, *inf.* 124/569
 endure, *inf.* 37/997
 sure, *a. pl.* 124/572
 pure, *a. pl.*
 cure, *obj.* 134/841
 endure, *subj.* 3/46

endure, *inf.* 197/300
 mature,¹ *a. pl.* 90/828
 nature, *obl.* 3/44
 sure,¹ *a. pl.* 90/831
 pure, *v. 3 pl. pres.*
 endure, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 55/324
 measure, *obj.* 55/326
 pure, *inf.*
 nature, *nom.* 219/349
 ympure, *a. sing.* 201/402
 purpure, *a. sing.*
 sure, *a. sing.* 133/806
 recure, *subj.*
 measure, *obl.* 12/310
 mysseaventure, *nom.* 12/312
 structure, *obl.*
 sure, *a. sing.* 176/136
 sure, *a. sing.*
 assure, *inf.* 95/950
 culture, *obj.* 124/575
 cure, *obl.* 58/390
 cure, *inf.* 212/134
 curvature, *nom.* 208/34
 dure, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 12/306
 dure, *inf.* 95/947
 endure, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 58/387
 impure, *a. sing.* 12/303
 nature, *nom.* 197/293
 nature, *obj.* 200/372
 purpure, *a. sing.* 133/805
 structure, *obl.* 176/134
 sure, *a. pl.*
 cure, *obj.* 120/451
 cure, *inf.* 11/287
 dure, *inf.* 124/569
 endure, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 212/155
 mature, *a. pl.* 90/828
 measure, *nom.* 159/36
 measure, *obj.* 178/190
 obscure, *a. sing.* 186/195
 pure, *a. sing.* 124/571
 pure,¹ *a. pl.* 90/830
 sure, *adv.*
 endure, *inf.* 122/524

¹ Printed peres.

thure, *obl.*

dure, *a. sing.* 201/413

undure, *obl.*

measure, *obl.* 103/1173

nature, *obl.* 103/1171

ure, *obl.*

assure, *obl.* 9/214

measure, *obl.* 9/212

ure, *inf.*

cure, *inf.* 91/844

nature, *obl.* 91/842

ympure, *a. sing.*

pure, *inf.* 201/400

-ured

endured, *pp.*

pured, *pp.* 220/360

pured, *pp.*

endured, *pp.* 220/358

-urle (see -orle)

hurle, *inf.*

thorle, *imper.* 175/132

-urne (see -orne)

turne, *inf.*

scorne, *n. pl.* 154/147

-us

Apuleius, *n. pr.*

thus, *adv.* 34/920

Radius, *n. pr.*

thus, *adv.* 77/459

us, *pron.* 77/460

thus, *adv.*

Apuleius, *n. pr.* 34/918

Radius, *nom. pr.* 77/457

us, *pron.* 77/460

us, *pron.*

Radius, *n. pr.* 77/457

thus, *adv.* 77/459

-use

excluse, *pp.*

refuse, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 217/277

use, *inf.* 217/275

excuse, *inf.*

excuse, *imper.* 215/229

refuse, *imper.* 215/228

excuse, *imper.*

excuse, *inf.* 215/226

refuse, *imper.* 215/228

infuse, *pp.*

use, *inf.* 198/322

recluse, *obj.*

use, *inf.* 218/307

refuse, *v. 3 pl. pres.*

excluse, *pp.* 217/278

use, *inf.* 217/275

refuse, *imper.*

excuse, *imper.* 215/229

excuse, *inf.* 215/226

refuse, *inf.*

use, *inf.* 201/398

use, *inf.*

excluse, *pp.* 217/278

infuse, *pp.* 198/321

recluse, *obj.* 218/308

refuse, *v. 3 pl. pres.* 217/277

refuse, *inf.* 201/399

-used

excused, *pp.*

used, *pp.* 16/421

used, *pp.*

excused, *pp.* 16/423

-useth

enfuseth, *v. 3 s. pres.*

useth, *v. 3 s. pres.* 181/50

useth, *v. 3 s. pres.*

enfuseth, *v. 3 s. pres.* 181/52

-utte

cutte, *imper.*

putte, *inf.* 56/353

putte, *inf.*

cutte, *imper.* 56/351

NOTE ON THE RYME INDEX.

The Ryme Index to "Palladius on Husbondrie" here printed was originally begun by the late Rev. Barton Lodge, the Editor of the text. But little, however, was completed at the time of his death, and the work was then taken up by Mr. Henry Cromie, already well known for his Chaucer ryme index. Unfortunately, in the summer of last year, his health gave way, and he was in consequence compelled to give up literary work for a time, and the task was passed over to me. Mr. Cromie had, however, before his illness, prepared a considerable portion of the work for the press, and my share was proportionately lightened, being confined to the arranging of some of the later slips under their proper heads and the seeing the sheets through the press.

In carrying out the notice printed at the beginning of the ryme index as to incorrect or apparently incorrect rymes, the scribe's spelling was taken as the criterion. Experience, however, has convinced me that this was a mistake, for his extreme carelessness and his inconsistency in the use of the final *-e*¹ have completely spoilt many rymes

¹ At the same time it is only fair to the scribe to draw attention to Mr. Lodge's note at the beginning of the text, as it is quite possible that the curls or flourishes which he has disregarded in printing the text, may really have been "marks of contraction," and have represented, in some cases at least, a final *-e*. Moreover, it will be seen from Mr. Lodge's *Corrigenda* that the omission of the final *-e* is in many cases the fault of neither the author nor the scribe. The existence of this list of corrections was unfortunately not known to me until the greater number of the sheets of the Ryme Index had passed through the press, and its discovery necessitates some alterations in the Index which will be found pointed out at the end of Mr. Lodge's list.

which, as the author himself wrote them, were in all probability perfect. Most of these have been pointed out in the footnotes.

A few notes on Mr. Lodge's Introduction, etc., mainly by Mr. Henry Nicol, are here subjoined.

INTRODUCTION.

Page xii. *Boon*, bones, is not an *-n* plural. *Eyon* is an *-n* plural, not an *-er-en*.

The instances cited of supposed plurals of nouns in *-e* appear to be all singulars; it is a point of syntax, not inflexion.

Page xiii. There is no omission of *of* in the phrases given; as Professor Zupitza has pointed out in *Sir Guy*; they are remains of the old genitive construction, of which numerous instances might be adduced.

Page xiv. Adjective with *-es* in the plural. This appears very doubtful; *clennes* is not the plural of *clean*, but the noun *cleanness*. See Chaucer, Prologue, 505; the *Catholicon Anglicum* gives "*Clennes; honestas, puritas,*" etc. *Eschew* is itself a very good adjective; O. French *eschieu*, "*Eschevé; eschewed, shunned, avoided.*"—Cotgrave.

Page xv. *Bette* and *mo* are distinct from *better* and *more* in Old English.

Page xvii. *-liche* is not the original form of *-ly*; they are independent outcomes of *-lice*.

Page xviii. It is not that *to* has been "omitted before the infinitive," but *to* not inserted.

"*To* redundant before the imperative:" this seems doubtful, may it not be the intensitive use of the prefix *to*? See the note to 4/74.

Page xix. Nominative absolute. Is it the nominative? The first of the examples appears doubtful: "*lycoure shed*" may be the objective after the verb *up-drie*. In the fourth, *thaire* may, as elsewhere, mean *where*.

Mr. Lodge has entirely omitted to point out that the translator's English is full of Latin constructions; and that in consequence the word-order, etc., are frequently quite unnatural. A large proportion, too, of the words are Latin.

NOTES.

Page 221 : 2/23. *Wholesome* was so spelt because people pronounced it with *wh-*, a *w* having developed from the labial vowel, as in *whore*, etc. It afterwards went into *h* as it did in *who*, *whoop*, etc.

Page 222 : 15/400. "In . . . standard speech the final guttural was no doubt silent." Just the speech in which we know, from the 16th century grammarians, that it was not silent.

15/402. "Yo;" query if not a scribal error for *yno*, sufficiently.

18/463. *Grece* (plural of *gre*, a step) is in Richardson, with several examples. *Greece* in Bacon is one.

Page 223 : 50/172. "It would seem as if the pronunciation . . . varied with the spelling." Rather the spelling varies with the pronunciation.

Page 225 : 69/236. Mr. Nicol proposes to read "maketh the" (thrive) for "ains the."

Page 226 : 84/656. *Synk* for *cinc* (*cinq* is a false modern French spelling) is no more grotesque than *search* for *cercher*.

Page 228 : 121/472. (*Nach-*)*ahmen* comes from O. French *aesmer* (whence English *aim*); and is not old Teutonic at all. What *harne* here does mean it seems impossible to say; probably there is some error on the part of the scribe.

Page 229 : 153/129. It seems more probable that the *first*, not the *second*, syllable of the last word of the line is wanting. Query read *temperate* for *ther ate*?

GLOSSARY.

Atteroppes, read Attercoppes.

Browsty : reference should be 219/344.

- Burgyne : reference should be 55/307.
Cannibe : reference is wrong.
Caprify, read Caprifie : reference should be 125/592.
Cave upon : *dele* the comma between these words.
Chaunging : the reference is wrong ; read 7/163.
Cloft, 89/795 : omitted : probably an error for *aloft* or *oloft*.
Couthe, could : *dele* the *could* : the reference should be 39/1061.
Entere : reference should be 11/279.
Ereither : for 397/75, read 75/397.
Foolde : references should be 37/1021, 88/770.
Medessyng, read Medissyng : reference should be 29/797.
Pastyne, 210/86 : read Pastyn.
P'ymnent, read P'mynent.
Portulake, Lat. *pursulain*. The English is *purslain*, Lat. *portulaca*.
Pike, 186/194 : *dele*.
Stanry, 86/701 : read Stannry, 86/708.
Sterve is O. E. *steorfan* (cognate with G. *sterben*).
Stulpes : the reference should be 32/1054.
Teetc, read Tecte.
There, thereas : in second line omit *thou*.
Tort : reference should be 107/83 ; add 159/33.

S. J. H.

CORRIGENDA.

The Editor laments to find so many instances of incorrectness—

“quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura.”

He can only point them out, and beg the benignant reader to amend them with his pen. Many of them relate to the final *e*.—B. L.

2/23, <i>read</i> hoole, stande.	12/314, <i>read</i> atte.
2/29, „ depe are noone.	12/315, „ grounde.
2/31, „ wele.	13/335, „ tymbre.
3/40, „ smelle.	13/338, „ weel or.
3/53, „ swelle.	14/366, „ sette.
3/56, „ doubte.	15/400, „ ygrounde.
3/62, „ and.	17/446, „ lete.
3/63, „ noone.	20/525, „ goode.
5/105, „ espie.	20/528, „ eschewe.
5/111, „ therfore.	20/532, „ turne oute
7/153, „ sayen.	21/562, „ faate.
8/184, „ uppe.	22/577, „ askses.
8/189, „ tourne.	22/594, „ grounde.
8/193, „ lande.	25/678, „ bespronge.
8/200, „ lande.	27/723, „ maner.
9/235, the 2nd “seed” should have the final <i>e</i> .	29/771, „ helpe.
9/236, <i>read</i> greyne.	29/775, „ tyllinge.
10/254, „ maner.	29/786, „ walle.
10/260, „ trymenstre.	30/826, „ doone.
11/281, „ beye.	31/837, „ shouell.
11/291, „ fresshe.	34/937, „ hertes horne.
12/303, „ wilt.	34/938, „ lilee.
	35/944, „ soure.

- 36/973, *read wreke.*
 37/1009, ,, *yerde.*
 37/1012, ,, *of instead of or.*
 37/1021, ,, *terebyncte.*
 38/1026, ,, *noon.*
 38/1043, ,, *titimalle.*
 40/1094, ,, *seetes.*
 40/1130, ,, *suffisantly bigge.*
 43/1170, ,, *imus.*
 44/5, ,, *alle.*
 44/7, ,, *alle.*
 45/33, ,, *nowe.*
 45/35, ,, *assailleth.*
 46/65, ,, *so.*
 47/81, ,, *thenne.*
 47/97, ,, *breres.*
 48/114, *so in MS., but qu. ? dis-*
 cusseth ? = divide. Imperative.
 48/115, *read twyes.*
 49/146, ,, *swete.*
 49/149, ,, *wrecched.*
 49/152, ,, *sleck.*
 52/219, ,, *houre.*
 52/234, ,, *tempur.*
 54/288, ,, *moone.*
 54/291, ,, *atwene.*
 54/300, ,, *stoone.*
 55/311, ,, *water.*
 55/329, ,, *propre.*
 56/349, *side-note read or.*
 57/371, *read copron.*
 59/414, ,, *nowe.*
 59/417, ,, *therin.*
 59/435, ,, *nowe.*
 61/19, ,, *an.*
 62/42, ,, *feire.*
 63/64, *read saie.*
 64/104, ,, *doune.*
 65/110, *insert at beginning "The*
 same."
 65/112, *read in wynde.*
 65/132, ,, *in an acre.*
 65/162, *space for a word should*
 have been left before "besi-
 nesse," probably "better."
 67/177, *read lite.*
 67/188, ,, *ende.*
 68/195, ,, *maner.*
 71/292, ,, *ramal.*
 72/308, ,, *kerve.*
 73/347, ,, *And.*
 74/370, ,, *yshave for "&*
 shave."
 75/386, *read And.*
 76/437, ,, *cley and mose.*
 78/476, ,, *settyng.*
 78/479, *side-note, read no*
 plants.
 79/513, *read eree.*
 80/538, ,, *lilly.*
 81/556, ,, *benygne.*
 81/559, ,, *is goode to sowe.*
 86/702, ,, *warme.*
 86/704, ,, *ther.*
 87/730, ,, *swete.*
 88/750, ,, *lete.*
 89/782, ,, *puld.*
 89/789, *remove comma to next word.*
 89/790, *read contynuely.*
 90/829, *before hem insert trede.*
 92/870, *read "scrape" in both*
 places.

- 92/882, *read faire instead of save.*
 97/1005, ,, Moche.
 97/1015, ,, boringe.
 98/1037, ,, out.
 98/1057, ,, vive.
 101/1114, ,, halde.
 102/1149, ,, of *instead of* as.
 104/1, ,, atte.
 106/61, ,, luke water.
 109/157, ,, hem *after* touche.
 110/164, ,, grene.
 111/206, ,, benygne.
 116/337, ,, the trunke.
 116/355, ,, firthe.
 117/370, ,, seyointe, *i.e.* se-
 junctæ. [this
 117/378, ,, in this *instead of* or
 119/441, ,, handes.
 120/445, ,, ytild *instead of* and
 tild.
 120/446, ,, enclose.
 120/454, ,, so be *instead of* so
 that.
 122/509, ,, yit.
 122/521, ,, graffed.
 124/570, ,, is holde.
 127/665, ,, brynnyng.
 133/786, ,, other.
 133/792, ,, buttockes.
 134/826, ,, droves.
 134/839, a whole line omitted.
 See Note.
 135/845, *read* Prikker, *i.e.* Rider.
 136/883, ,, malincoly.
 136/888, ,, remove comma
 after nare.
- 136/897, *read* colours.
 140/9, ,, atte.
 141/45, ,, thi.
 142/65, ,, kyndes.
 142/69, in side-note, petroselinon.
 145/153, *read* commyxt.
 146/177, remove stop at end.
 146/181, *read* sewe.
 147/205, ,, slee.
 149/5, ,, owe *instead of* are.
 149/13, ,, wende.
 149/21, ,, matier.
 150/25, ,, noo.
 150/38, ,, ayeine.
 150/46, ,, stocke.
 152/103, ,, this.
 152/104, ,, enlyne.
 153/128, ,, lupynys.
 155/166, ,, *dele* semicolon.
 156/199, ,, and.
 157/237, ,, drope.
 160/71, ,, stondyng.
 162/119, ,, shepe.
 162/126, ,, drie *instead of* done.
 163/127, ,, sifte.
 163/136, ,, ooen.
 163/141, ,, xxii.
 163/144, ,, chaire.
 163/148, ,, ymne.
 166/51, ,, wattred.
 168/119, ,, ikeste.
 170/165, ,, yit.
 170/168, ,, prince I mene.
 171/7, ,, vynes roote.
 172/46, ,, besinesse.
 176/134, ,, uppe.

176/138, <i>read</i> rounde.	194/194, <i>read</i> ther rise.
179/1, <i>remove comma</i> .	196/254, <i>remove comma to after</i>
179/2, <i>read</i> humoure.	herbe.
180/22, ,, <i>atte</i> .	196/258, <i>read</i> ryvullynge.
180/34, <i>remove comma to</i>	196/261, ,, <i>and</i> .
"come," <i>in next line</i> .	197/275, <i>place comma at "af-</i>
181/50, <i>read</i> wilde.	ferme."
182/87, ,, <i>pike</i> .	197/280, <i>read</i> socoured.
182/102, ,, <i>lenghte</i> .	201/387, ,, <i>cors</i> .
185/163, ,, <i>Feveryere</i> .	203/469, ,, <i>parte</i> .
185/183, <i>in side-note read</i> dia-	204/488, ,, <i>nys</i> .
moron.	206/539, ,, <i>beforn</i> .
186/197, ,, <i>devite, &c</i> .	208/26, ,, <i>ther on</i> .
186/215, ,, <i>Him</i> .	209/65, ,, <i>wol</i> .
188/28, ,, <i>graffes</i> .	212/154, ,, <i>stocke</i> .
191/128, ,, <i>fedde</i> .	213/177, ,, <i>this</i> .
191/130, <i>insert comma at end</i> .	216/271, <i>full stop after "wepe."</i>
192/152, <i>read</i> Nowe eke.	219/333, <i>read</i> Feveryere.

Other readings which Mr. Skeat, in the *Academy*, has specified as probable errors, are printed as in the MS., e.g. *oons*, 114/293; *ons*, 147/214; *thens*, 30/818; *een*, 129/677; *colours*, 133/804.

Consequent on the above the following corrections should be made in the Ryme Index:—

Page 260, l. 17, the footnote refers to the heading *ayne* is.

,, 266, col. 2, *dele heading -and*.

,, 267, col. 1, ll. 23–37, *for land read lande*.

,, 272, col. 2, *under -aunce add to abundaunce, fecundaunce, obl.*
134/838; *pleasaunce, obl.* 134/836.

,, 273, col. 1, l. 4, *to fecundaunce add abundaunce, obj.* 134/839.

,, 273, col. 1, l. 10, *to pleasaunce add abundaunce, obj.* 134/839.

Page 286, col. 1, under heading *-een* for *atween* read *atwene*, *dele* the asterisks, and transfer to p. 298, col. 2, under the heading *-ene*.

- „ 290, col. 1, *dele* all under heading *-eir*.
- „ 290, col. 2, l. 4, for *feir* read *feire*; *dele* *.
- „ 290, col. 2, l. 8, under *feire*, a. *pl.*, add *appeire*, *inf.* 62/41.
- „ 295, col. 2, *dele* all under heading *-end*.
- „ 296, col. 2, l. 29, for *end* read *ende*; *dele* *.
- „ 297, col. 1, l. 13, add *descende*, *inf.* 67/189.
- „ 322, col. 2, l. 11, add *multiplce*, (*sic*) 162/125.
- „ 327, col. 1, under heading *-igne*, *dele* *-ynge*, and add under *benygne*, a. *sing.*, *assigne*, *inf.* 81/554; *vyne*, *obl.* 71/299.
- „ 334, col. 1, under *-ing*, l. 4, for *boring* read *boringe*, *dele* the asterisk from *bringe*, and transfer to p. 335 under *-inge*.
- „ 334, col. 2, for *ryvullyng* read *ryvullynge*, *dele* asterisk from *sprynge*, and transfer to p. 336, col. 1.
- „ 334, col. 2, for *tyllyng* read *tyllynge*, *dele* the asterisks and transfer to p. 336, col. 2.
- „ 332, col. 1, under *lupyne*, *obl.*, *dele* *fyne is*, and *wynys* and footnote 1.
- „ 333, col. 2, ll. 6 and 24, for *lupyne* read *lupynys*.
- „ 333, col. 2, under heading *-ynys*, for *lupyne* read *lupynys*, and add *lupynys*, *obl.*, *fyne is*, 153/131, *wynys*, n. *pl.* 153/130, and *dele* footnote 3.
- „ 339, col. 2, under *-is*, for *thus* read *this*; *dele* *.
- „ 346, col. 1, last line but one, for *serjointe* read *seyointe*.

