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LIBELLUS

DE RE HERBARIA NOVUS,

BY

WILLIAM L TURNER,

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN

1538,

REPRINTED IN FACSIMILE, WITH NOTES, MODERN NAMES,

AND

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,

BY

BENJAMIN DAYDON JACKSON, F.L.S.

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P R E F A C E .

The warm approbation accorded to my reprint of Gerard's *Catalogus* issued last year has encouraged me to bring out a facsimile reprint of a still earlier work, the first publication in this country of a true Botanical cast. The pages of the *Libellus* have been reproduced by the Heliotype process, the faithful character of which will be readily seen on inspection ; even the creases in the paper, and various marks both in pencil and in ink, together with the Museum Stamp and Press-mark, are clearly shown. As this method depends upon the ordinary processes of Photography in the first instance, the various tints of the different portions of the work are to be accounted for by the yellow colour in places of the original, due to its age.

Following the facsimile will be found the modern equivalents of Turner's names, so far as I can judge, after making full use of contemporary literature.

The account of the author has been carefully drawn up from various sources, and the copious references will enable any one to verify or fill out my work at a tithe of the trouble it has cost to prepare it. Previous biographies rarely give more than certain statements, without supplying the sources of information.

The List of Authorities will sufficiently explain the various quarters from which I have drawn my materials ; in addition to printed books, I have made use of the Public Records, and the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

The titles of Turner's works are described from copies in the Bodleian, or the Museum, as noted ; when copies are wanting in both these Libraries, I have inserted the name between inverted commas, and given my authority. This list will be found fuller than any previously published.

It would be easy to enlarge upon the antiquarian interest of this reprint, but that will be admitted without demur. There is one little point to which I must beg attention, and that is, in this small pamphlet we find the first

VIII.

recorded localities of our native plants. For instance, under *MERCURIALIS*, we find a notice of a weed in the grounds of King's Hall, an institution afterwards absorbed in Trinity College, Cambridge.

My thanks are due to many friends for assistance willingly rendered during the preparation of this work. Amongst them I must specially name the officers of the PRINTED BOOK and BOTANICAL Departments of the British Museum, the Rev. H. O. COXE, M.A., Bodleian Librarian ; the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS R. GREY, M.A., of Morpeth ; Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B. ; and Prof. C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., of Cambridge, for kind help in their several positions.

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- Ames*,
Bale,
Bale, (1557)
Berkenhout,
Biog. Brit.
Bumaldus,
Cat. Cant.
Cooper. Ath. Cant.
Cotton, Typo.
Cuv. Hist.
Edw. VI. Dom.

Foxe, & Towns.
Gesner, Epist.
Gesner, Herb. Lun.
Hearn's Heming,
Herb.
Hodgson's North.
Lansd. MSS.
Le Neve, Fasti.
Loder's Framlingham.
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Parry's Parl.
Phelp's Somer,
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A LIFE OF WILLIAM TURNER.

IN the following Memoir of the Father of English Botany, I shall not confine myself solely to a consideration of his botanical work, but by exhibiting his many-sided character in its varied relations, endeavour to convey a truer idea of the man, than any partial account could do, which was taken from only one standpoint, either of Botanist or Reforming Divine.

William Turner was born at Morpeth,¹ in Northumberland, early in the sixteenth century; the registers of that town commence in 1582, so that precise information is wanting, but we may fairly assume that he first saw the light between 1510-15, judging from the dates of his college life. He is believed to have been the son of a tanner, to whom, in 1515, one William Bewick conveyed "22 roods of land lying in the Milnhaugh."²

Of his early education we know nothing, but his studies were continued at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under the patronage of Thomas, Lord Wentworth.³ We find him B.A. in 1529-30,⁴ Fellow of his College, 1531;⁵ Junior Treasurer of his College, 1532; commenced M.A., 1533;⁶ obtained the College Title for Holy Orders, 20th March, 1536-37,⁷ and was Senior Treasurer in 1538.⁸ He held his Fellowship when he issued his earliest botanical production, here reproduced in fac-simile, but for how long after we are unable to say; he may have retained it until his marriage with Jane, daughter of George Ander, Alderman of Cambridge.⁹

Small as the little work here mentioned is, it must be borne in mind that Turner had no instructor in his study beyond the classical writers. Witness his own words, written in 1568:—

"For I am able to proue by good witnesses that I haue aboue thyrtye yeares ago, written an Herbal in Latin, wherein were conteyned the Greke, Latin, and Englishe of so many herbes and trees as I could get anye knowledge of, euen being yet felow of Penbroke hall in Cambridge, wher as I could learne neuer one Greke, nether Latin, nor English name, euen amongst the Phisicions of anye herbe or tre, suche was the ignorance in simples at that tyme, and as yet there was no Englishe Herbal but one, al full of vnlearned cacographees and falselye naming of herbes, and as then had nether Fuchsius nether Matthiolus nether Tragus written of herbes in Latin."¹⁰ Elsewhere he alludes to some of the writers to whom he was indebted, "My maters of whome I learned first y^e knowledge of herbes, who were Antonius Musa, Fuchsius, and Ruellius."¹¹

During his stay at Cambridge, he lived in close intimacy with Nicholas Ridley, afterwards Bishop of London, to whom he owed his first instruction in Greek, and with whom he often practised archery and tennis; Ridley also supplied Turner with sums to give in charity, when the poverty of the latter would have prevented his alms-giving.¹² Hugh Latimer (Ridley's companion

¹ Hodgson's North. ii. 458.

² Ibid. ii. 459.

³ Pref. Herb., pt. ii.

⁴ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256. List of Fellows of Pembroke College, Cole MS. 50; fol. 205.

⁵ Baker, in Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 361.

⁶ Cooper, loc. cit.

⁷ Baker, l. c.

⁸ Cooper, l. c.

⁹ Kennet, in Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 363.

¹⁰ Pref. to Herb. pt. iii.

¹¹ Herb. pt. ii. 67.

¹² Strype, Mem. iii. pt. i. 386.

at the stake) was also one of Turner's friends and instructors,¹³ some of whom formed the little company at Cambridge, which met to confer, and discuss the reformed doctrines at the White Horse, nicknamed *Germany*.¹⁴ Here, embracing the tenets of the Reformers, he threw himself heart and soul into the controversy, on behalf of the views for which he so steadfastly contended all his life. He then travelled through a good part of England preaching,

" . . . while he was a young man, . . . not only in towns and villages, but also in cities. In his rambles he settled for a time in Oxon, among several of his countrymen that he found there, purposely for the conversation of men and books, . . . At the same time and after, following his old trade of preaching without a call, he was imprison'd and kept in close durance for a considerable time. At length, being let loose, and banished he travelled into Italy, . . ."¹⁵

It has been suggested that this imprisonment resulted from a refusal to subscribe to the Statute of the Six Articles,¹⁶ and that he recanted to save his life.¹⁷ For my own part I do not believe that Turner would have done so; he was made of sterner stuff, and his whole life and writings are a standing contradiction to any such supposition.

Be this as it may, it is certain that Turner passed a considerable time in Italy, studying Botany under Luca Ghini, at Bologna,¹⁸ and Medicine in various places. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine either at Ferrara,¹⁹ or, possibly, at Bologna.²⁰ Besides these two, he names these places in Italy as visited by him, Cremona,²¹ Como,²² Milan,²³ Venice,²⁴ Chiavenna.²⁵ Retracing his steps through Switzerland, he visited Conrad Gesner, at Zurich,²⁶ and a warm friendship thenceforward subsisted between the two.

He then took up his residence at Basel,²⁷ in 1543, and the year following at Cologne.²⁸ From these places he launched his small religious books, which were eagerly read by his countrymen,²⁹ so much so that in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. his works were prohibited,³⁰ as disseminating doctrines repugnant to His Majesty's views. Whilst abroad he received a college benevolence of 26s. 8d. in 1542,³¹ and, in common with others, was assisted by money sent to them by Ridley.³²

He collected plants at the following places in Germany, Andernach,³³ Bonn,³⁴ Basel,³⁵ Bingen,³⁶ Cologne,³⁷ "Erenffelde,"³⁸ and Siegburg.³⁹

It was most likely after this that he travelled into Holland and East Friesland, which places we find mentioned several times. Turner was physician to "the Erle of Emden,"⁴⁰ and whilst so he took the opportunity to explore several of the islands lying off the mainland. "I sayled to an iland, called Justé, . . . and after that I sayled to another Iland, called Nordeni."⁴¹ He visited Aurich,⁴² Louvain,⁴³ and Peter Coudenbergh at Antwerp,⁴⁴ and also sent "Gratiola" from Brabant to "maister Riche and maister Morgan, Apotecaries of London."⁴⁵ These names occur in Lobel's works, and Gerard's Herball.

¹³ Preservative, Ded.

¹⁴ Strype, Parker i. 13-14.

¹⁵ Wood's Ath. Ox., ed. Bliss, i. 361.

¹⁶ Trimen, in Fl. Midd. 365.

¹⁷ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

¹⁸ Herb. ii. 18, 27, & 15.

¹⁹ Bale.

²⁰ See note A.

²¹ Herb. i. Sign. L. iiij. verso.

²² Herb. ii. 83, & verso.

²³ Herb. ii. 73.

²⁴ Herb. ii. 81, & verso.

²⁵ Herb. i. Sign. I. j.

²⁶ See note B.

²⁷ See List of Works.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

³⁰ See note C.

³¹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256.

³² Strype, Eccl. Mem. IV. i.

³³ Herb. i. K. j.

³⁴ Ibid. L. iiij. verso.

³⁵ Ibid. D. v. verso.

³⁶ Ibid. E. iiij.

³⁷ Ibid. C. iiij. verso.

³⁸ Ibid. I. iiij.

³⁹ Ibid. L. iiij. verso.

⁴⁰ Ibid. pt. iii. 13.

⁴¹ Ibid. pt. iii. 13.

⁴² Ibid. pt. ii. 109.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid. pt. i. B. iiij. & N. vj.

⁴⁵ Ibid. pt. ii. 84 verso.

⁴⁶ Ibid. pt. iii. 33.

Turner's works were prohibited in 1547, by a proclamation of Henry VIII.,⁴⁶ issued during the last year of that despotic ruler. Shortly after the accession of Edward VI., the subject of our notice came home, perhaps, in his homeward journey, passing by Dunkerque⁴⁷ or Calais.⁴⁸ He finished a Herbal in Latin by 1546, but deferred the issue of it, by advice, until he had travelled in the western parts of England.⁴⁹ His second botanical work was published in 1548, "The names of herbes," etc., whilst he was waiting for preferment in the church; in the meantime acting as physician to the Protector,⁵⁰ Earl of Somerset, whose gardens he mentions,⁵¹ and also his own garden at Kew.⁵² Whilst here he conversed in Latin with the Princess Elizabeth.⁵³ From a passage in his *Spiritual Physik* it has been thought that he sat in the House of Commons during this reign, which view is partially sustained by the character of the Hunter in Turner's *Romysh Vuolfe*,⁵⁴ who has been a member of the Lower House for five years, this personage seeming to represent the author himself. It is probable that both passages refer to the Lower House of Convocation, for in 1553 Dr. Nowel, returned for Looe, was ejected from the Commons on the ground of his having a seat in Convocation as Prebendary of Westminster.⁵⁵

He wrote, in September [1548 ?], to Cecil, "In medijs meis cruciatibus & humana omni consolatione destitutum," thanking him for his promised preferment, but hoped that it would be distant from the court.⁵⁶ At a later date he says :

"Master Cicell i thank yow for your paynes tayken about y^e obteyning of my lycence, which if I had sealed, I wold shortly occupi in yorke shyre, for y^e archbishop of yorke hathe writtē unto me to cū to hym w^t all y^e spede y^t may be, whiche thyng i wold gladly do, if i had theyr to my lordis gracis cōsent, who as (i heard you say) intended y^t i shuld go to winchester, to be occupied theyre. If y^t i might haue a lyving for me and myne there i wold gladly do as my lordis grace requireth, but y^t an other man shuld haue y^e de-ry & do nothy-g, & i sh-ld be bound to be a workmā sola spe vētura, nescio q-ādo, prābēda, alēdus, y^e loue y^t i bear unto my wyfe & childer will not suffer me. My chylder haue bene fed so long w^t hope that they ar uery leane, i wold fayne haue thē fatter, if it were possible. I pray yow know of my lordis grace what is hys gracis pleasure in thys mater i cā not dwell here all thys next cūmy[n]g wynter. Syr i hear say y^t y^e haue certayn howses to let in Londō, if y^t they be not all p^rmised i pray yow let mistres auder my mother in law, whom i thy[n]k ye know haue o[ne] of thē for as myche as ye would take of an other she intendeth to dwell by hyr chylder in londō, i trust y^t ye shall be promptly payed it y^t she pr^rmiseth you.

“ farewell from Kew

“ the xj of iune [1549]

“ By me Wylyam turner.”⁵⁷

The Prebend of Botevant, in York, referred to in this letter, was given to Turner, 12th Feb., 1549-50, and he held it for little more than two years.⁵⁸ “On 3rd July, 1550, the Privy Council sent letters for his election as Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, but that headship appears to have been filled up by the election of Joseph Smyth, B.D., 17th June preceding, being the very day on which his predecessor, William Haynes, resigned. On 27th September following, Dr. Turner wrote a

⁴⁶ See note C.

⁴⁷ Herb. ii. 12.

⁴⁸ Names, H. v. verso.

⁴⁹ Names, Pref.

⁵⁰ *Spiritual Physik*.

⁵¹ Names, Herb. i. F. iiij.

⁵² Herb. i. K. ij.

⁵³ Pref. Herb.

⁵⁴ Op. cit. A. iiij.

⁵⁵ Parry's Parl. 210.

⁵⁶ Lansd. MS. 107. No. i.

⁵⁷ Edw. VI. Dom. 7. No. 32.

⁵⁸ Le Neve, Fasti. iii. 176.

letter to Sir William Cecil, praying that he might be appointed President of Magdalen College,⁵⁹ Oxford, but on the last day of that month Dr. Walter Haddon was elected President in that College in compliance with letters from the Court. Dr. Turner also applied for an archdeaconry which he did not obtain."⁶⁰

He became despondent at not getting the preferment he desired, as the following letter to Cecil will show :—

" . . . when christes church nedeth me it will lawfully call me w^t out any of my laboring. In the mean tyme if y^t I had my helth i were able to get my lyvving w^t my service not only in England, but also in holland, brabant, and in many places of germany, although sum thynk it wold not be in england as yet, till i were better knowen. Wherefore if my foolishe importunate, hath not vtterly quenched out all y^e favor that ye haue sumtyme borne towarde me, i pray you heartily seying that i can not haue my helth here in england, & am euery day more and more uexed w^t the stone, help me to abteyne me lycence of the Kyngis mai^{ti} and the counsell, y^t i may go into germany & cary ij litle horsis w^t me, to dwell there for atyme, whereas i may w^t small coste drynk only rhenishe wyne, & so thereby be deluyered of y^e stone, as i was y^e last tyme y^t i dwelt in germany if that i myght haue my pore prebende cūmyng to me yearly i will for it correct ye hold newe testament in englishe, and wryt a booke of ye causis of my correctiō & changing of the translatiō. I will also finishe my great herball & my bookes of fishes stones & metalles, if good sende me lyfe and helthe.

" your friende to hys pour Wilyam turner."⁶¹

Very shortly after this letter was written, John Goodman was deprived of the Deanery of Wells, after two years' residence, and Turner was thereto appointed.⁶² He experienced much opposition and difficulty in getting possession of the deanery house, as the following extracts testify :—

" . . . I am dene here in *wellis* but i can nether get house nor one foot of land : . . . where i shuld haue a dosen closes and medowes for my horses i can not get one; for *Goodman* whiche was of late dene here, the craftiest fox y^t euer went vpon ij fete, let off vnto hys cosin Fullwell all y^e hole sub-chantorship in one lease : . . . As for these thynges i care not so mych for, as i do for the howse. Wherefore i pray you if it be possible y^t i may haue y^e counsellis letters y^t i may ether haue y^e olde denes howse or sum other, y^t i may stride in and haue sū place to lay my bookes in. As for y^e dispensatiō i set not so mych by it, as I do by a resting place for me and my pore chylder."⁶³

There is another letter extant, about the same date as the above, in the Public Record Office, but it does not throw additional light upon the matter.⁶⁴

Later on he complains of being

" . . . pened up in a chamber of my lorde of bathes w^t all my ho[ouse]holde seruantes and Children as shepe in a pyndfolde. . . . i can not go to my booke for y^e crying of

⁵⁹ Lansd. MS. 2. No. 42.

⁶⁰ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 256-7.

⁶¹ Edw. VI. Dom. xi. No. 14. "Nov. 1550."

⁶² Le Neve. Fasti. i. 152. Cf. Dyer's Reports, 293. b.

⁶³ Lansd. MS. 2, No. 63, ff. 139-140.

⁶⁴ Edw. VI. Dom. xiii. "5 January, 1550-1."

childer & noyse y^t is made in my chamber. . . . Goodman had iij cotidianes and iij diuidentes granted hym . . . so y^t i haue nothyng but my bare cotidianes. . . .

“frō Wellis

“y^e xxij of May [1551]

“Your own Willm turner.”⁶⁵

Besides the Prebend and Deanery, it is asserted in most accounts of Turner that he held a Canonry of Windsor. This is a mistake arising from the fact of Richard Turner, the actual occupant, being like the subject of our notice, an ardent Protestant, and also exiled during the reign of Mary.

About this time he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford, but the records being defective about that period, we cannot discover the exact date.⁶⁶ The first portion of his Herbal was brought out in 1551, and I quote a portion of his preface:—

“. . . There haue bene in England, and there are now also certain learned men: which haue as much knowledge in herbes, yea, and more then diuerse Italianes and Germanes, whyche haue set furth in prynte Herballes and bokes of simples. I mean of Doctor Clement, Doctor Wendy, and Doctor Owen, Doctor Wotton, & Maister Falconer. Yet hath none of al these, set furth any thyng, ether to the generall profit of hole Christendome in latin, & to the honor of thys realme, nether in Englyshe to the proper profit of their naturall countre, . . . And so is there noman, that hath bene hyther to so good vnto hys countre as to aduenture or take the paynes to set out any herball. I therfore darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge, for the loue that I beare vnto my countre, and at the commandemēt of your grace my lord and maister, I haue set one part of a great herball more boldly then wysely and with more ieopardy of my name then with profite to my purse, as I knowe by dyuerse other bokes, whych I haue set out before this time, both in English and in Latin. I haue in this boke taught the latine name, the greke, the englysh name, y^e duche, and the frenche name, most commōly of every herbe that I write of. I declare also the vertues of euery herbe, & shew the place where I haue sene it, lest it shuld seme to be one of them which wryte of thynges, whyche they neuer saw. I dowt not but many both physicyons of the mean sorte, many surgiones and potecaries, and many of the common people, that will wysely and warely vse herbes with the counsel of the phisycyan, shall take very great profit and commodyte. For the which they are muche bounde to thanke your grace: who fyrst set me in hand with this present labor. . . . I had nede to haue some noble and excellent patrone, & defendour, for my boke could, rehersyng many in my mynde, fynd out none so mete to be a defendour of thys worke as your grace is. Wherefore I haue dedicated it vnto your grace, and therefore gyuen it vnto yow also, because your grace hath alwayes borne so great fauour, & good wyll vnto me euē before I was called to your graces servyce. . . .

“I haue more than iij. yeaes bene a dayly wayter and wanted the chefe p^{ar}te of the day most apte to study, the mornyng, & haue bene long and sore vexed with sycknes, I thought it best to differ the settinge owt of any more, vntyll I haue by trauaylyng of diuerse shyres in England, found out the herbes where of I wryte. . . . For these thre yeaes and an halfe, I haue had no more lyberty but bare. iij. wekes to bestow vpon y^e sekyng of herbes, & markyng in what places they do grow. . . .” Prologe, 1551.

⁶⁵ Edw. VI. Dom. xiii. No. 19.

⁶⁶ Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss. i. 361.

He had been at Purbeck in July of that year; from his mentioning many of the plants he found in that locality. Dr. Pulteney⁶⁷ has drawn the somewhat slenderly supported conclusion that he had relatives in that neighbourhood.

Whilst he was acting as chaplain to the Lord Protector, "it happened that in a lecture of his delivered at Thistleworth [Isleworth] near to London, he did therein inveigh much against the poyson of Pelagius, which had then infected the people very much in all parts of the nation. This lecture of his being answered in print by one who was his auditor, he straightway came out with a reply entit. *A Preservative, or Triacle against the poyson of Pelagius*, . . ."⁶⁸ It is stated that this auditor was Robert Cooch, or Cook, Serjeant of the Winecellar to Edward VI., and afterwards one of the Gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel.⁶⁹ Turner was not ordained priest until December 21st, 1552, when his old friend Ridley, Bishop of London, officiated.⁷⁰ Six months later, the young King died, and Mary succeeded to the throne; the violent persecutions which then ensued caused many of the most prominent of the reforming party to quit the country or remain to encounter almost certain death. Amongst these fugitives was Turner,⁷¹ and he remained abroad during the whole of Mary's reign, whilst the deprived John Goodman was reinstated in the Deanery of Wells. Turner again took up his abode in Germany, visiting, possibly not for the first time, these places amongst others; Bonn,⁷² Chur,⁷³ Frankfort,⁷⁴ Freiburg,⁷⁵ "Lauterburg" [? Lauenburg],⁷⁶ Mantz,⁷⁷ Rodekirche,⁷⁸ "Sourland" [? Straeland],⁷⁹ Strasburg,⁸⁰ "Soundes,"⁸¹ Speyer,⁸² Worms,⁸³ Weissenburg,⁸⁴ "werdone" [? Werden].⁸⁵ At Weissenberg he remained some time, and from it, in 1557, he dated his letter to Gesner, noticed in the list of Turner's works. He afterwards removed to Cologne, where, either then or previously, he had a garden,⁸⁶ as he formerly had at Wells,⁸⁷ and from this place, in 1562, he issued the second part of his Herbal.

His works, for the second time, were prohibited by Philip and Mary, June 13th, 1555, and the Wardens of every Company were ordered to give full information of any copies known by them to be existing, in order to be destroyed.⁸⁸ The rarity of Turner's little treatises need not be wondered at, seeing that thus they twice came under the ban of the reigning powers.

He returned to England at the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, preached at St. Paul's to a very large congregation, September 10th, 1559,⁸⁹ and was reinstated in his Deanery on 20th January, 1559-60,⁹⁰ the Queen by two grants confirming to Turner the Prebend and Rectory of Wedmore, which had been restored to the Deanery by Mary.⁹¹ There also appertained to this post, "the Manor of Winsham, with the Rectory thereof; the Rectory of Chard; the Manor of Comb St. Nicholas, with the Rectory of the same; the Rectory of Wellington and Buckland; . . . There belongs also to the Deanery, the Rectory of Wedmore, by virtue of the Queen's patent, bearing date the 8th of May, 5th Elizabeth, 1563, granted to William Turner, then Dean."⁹² In this year the net revenue accruing to the holder of the Deanery amounted to £151 6s. 8d.⁹³

The irrepressible Goodman, although twice deprived of his office, petitioned the Queen to

⁶⁷ Sketches, i. 63. ⁶⁸ Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 362. ⁶⁹ Cooper, Ath. Cant. i. 207. Cf. Strype's Mem. II. i. 111.

⁷⁰ Strype, Mem. II. ii. 62. ⁷¹ Strype, Cran. 450. ⁷² Herb. ii. 43 verso 57. ⁷³ Ibid. ii. 110 verso.

⁷⁴ Ibid. ii. 152 verso. ⁷⁵ Ibid. iii. 5. ⁷⁶ Ibid. ii. 99. ⁷⁷ Ibid. ii. 170.

⁷⁸ Ibid. ii. 71 verso. ⁷⁹ Ibid. ii. 129. ⁸⁰ Ibid. ii. 111 verso. ⁸¹ Ibid. ii. 43 verso. ⁸² Ibid. ii. 52.

⁸³ Ibid. ii. 23, 52, 123. ⁸⁴ Ibid. ii. 112. ⁸⁵ Ibid. i. H. iij. verso. ⁸⁶ Ibid. ii. 13 verso. ⁸⁷ Ibid. i. c.

⁸⁸ Foxe, ed. Towns, vii. 127-8. ⁸⁹ Strype, Ann. I. i. 190. ⁹⁰ Phelps, Somersetshire, ii. 48. ⁹¹ Le Neve, i. 153.

⁹² Phelps, Somers., ii. 44.

⁹³ Ibid. i. c.

⁹⁴ Ibid. i. c.

reinstate him, and endeavoured by underhand means to overthrow Turner. The Queen, therefore, ordered "the Lord Keeper, by her letters, to call both parties before him, and to direct a commission in her name, as he was accustomed to do upon appeals, to such indifferent persons as he should think fit, or as they both should accord upon: and in the mean season to take order, that Dr. Turner might remain in quiet possession: and so he did to his death; . . ."⁹⁴

He was absent from the Lower House of Convocation in February, 1562-3, and therefore did not vote on certain articles relative to the mode of Divine service.⁹⁵ His intense dislike to sacerdotal garments may be learned from the letter which follows, and from the tales related of him, that he trained a dog to snatch the square cap from a bishop's head,⁹⁶ and caused a convicted adulterer to do his open penance in a priest's cap.⁹⁷

"it may please yo^r honor to be advertised, that I am much encombred wth m^r Doctor *Turner* Deane of *Welles*, for his vndiscrete behavior in the pulpitt: where he medleth wth all matters, and vnsemelie speaketh of all estates, more then ys standinge withe discreesson: I haue advertised him by wrytynges, and haue admonished secretly by his owne frendes: notwithstandinge, he persisteth still in his follie: he conteñeth vtterly all Bishoppes, and calleth the *white coats*, *typpett gentlemē*, with other wordes of reproche [mu]che more vnsemelie and asketh, *who gaue them Autoritie, more ouer me, then I ouer them: eyther to forbydd me preachinge, or to depryue me: Unless they haue yt from their holy father the pope.* I haue aduertised my lord of Cantur. of his doings: from whom as yet I haue harde no answe: if I might intreat yo^r honor to wryte there or some lynes to the said Deane: I knowe it wold staie hi[s] undiscrete doynges. Yo^r honor wuld doo him a good turne, and bynde me (as I acknowledge my selfe alredie most bounden) to praie for yo^r honours prosperitie duringe lief. At Taunton this xxiiij. of Marche 1563.

"Yo^r honors dailie Orator

"Gilb Bathe & Welles."⁹⁸

The writer, Gilbert Berkeley, was consecrated 24th January, 1559-60.⁹⁹

In March, 1564, Turner was suspended for nonconformity, with thirty of the clergy, who resolutely declined to adopt the prescribed garments.¹⁰⁰ Being thus precluded from clerical duties, he seems to have left Wells and taken up his abode in London. The second part of his *Herbal* had been printed at Cologne, in 1562; he now completed that work, in spite of increasing debility. The last letter of his extant, being addressed to his staunch patron, Lord Burleigh, the body of the letter is written by an amanuensis, confirmatory of the weakness to which the subject of our notice had been reduced.

". . . may it please your honor to be advertised, that whereas by your helpe and m^r Doctor Gordonnis, I obeyned a dispensation & licence, and also autoritie of the queens maiestie by letters patentes to receyve my hole diuidentes and cotidianes of the Church *Welles*, being absent here for my helthes sake;" (he goes on to say that the resident has twice refused to pay the revenue to Turner, but has come to London to petition that the grant to Turner be annulled, as a plurality. The latter begs that no countenance be shown to his suit.)

"And thus fare ye well, frō my house here in londō the xiiij. of May, 1568.

"Your old and scikly client,

"willm turner doctor of physic."¹⁰¹

⁹⁴ Strype's Parker, i. 93-4. ⁹⁵ Strype's Ann. I. i. 505.

⁹³ Lansd. MS. VIII. No. 3.

⁹⁹ Le Neve, i. 146.

⁹⁶ Strype's Parker, i. 301.

¹⁰⁰ Strype's Grindal, 145.

⁹⁷ Lansd. MS. VIII. No. 47. fol. 141.

¹⁰¹ Lansd. MS. X. No. 10.

We trust that his plea was granted, and that he was suffered, without any further hindrance, to spend the short remainder of his life in quietness. He died on July 7th following, namely, 1568,¹⁰² and was buried on the 9th,¹⁰³ in the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, Crutched Friars, where may be seen a tablet to his memory with the following inscription:—

CLARISSIMO . DOCTISSIMO . FORTISSIMOQVE . VIRO .
 GVLIELMO . TVRNERO . MEDICO . AC . THEOLOGICO . PERITISSI-
 MO, DECANO . WELLENSI . PER . ANNOS . TRIGINTA . IN . VTRAQVE
 SCIENTIA . EXERCITATISSIMVS . ECCLESIAE . ET . REI . PVBLICAE
 PROFVIT . ET . CONTRA . VTRIVSQVE . PERNITIOSISSIMOS . HOS-
 TES . MAXIME . VERO . ROMANVM . ANTICHRISTVM . FORTISSIMVS
 JESU . CHRISTI . MILES . ACERRIME . DIMICAVIT . AC . TANDEM . COR-
 PVS . SENIO . ET . LABORIBUS . CONFECTVM . IN . SPEM . BEATISSIM:
 RESVRRECTIONIS . HIC . DEPOSUIT . ANIMAM . IMMORTALEM
 CHARISSIMO . EIVSQVE . SANCTISSIMO . DEO . REDDIDIT . ET . DEVICTIS
 CHRISTI . VIRTUTE . MVNDI . CARNISQVE : VIRIBVS . TRIUMPHAT . IN . AETERNVM
 MAGNVS . APOLLINEA . QVONDAM . TVRNERVS . IN . ARTE
 MAGNVS . ET . IN . VERA . RELIGIONE . FVIT
 MORS . TAMEN . OBREPENS . MAIOREM . REDDIDIT . ILLVM
 CIVIS . ENIM . CÆLI . REGNA . SVPERNA . TENET
 OBIIT . 7 . DIE . IVLII . AN . DOM . 1568.

The indomitable character of the man may be seen in his works, both controversial and practical; his merits as the first botanical author in this country are remarkable, and well merit the praise passed on him by John Ray, “*vir solidæ eruditionis & judicii*;¹⁰⁴ the wide difference between even the slightest productions of Turner, when compared with such effusions as the Grete Herbal, is visible at first glance.

His will is too characteristic to be omitted here, and runs thus:

“In the name of almighty god amen, in the yeare from the birthe of our savyour Jhesus christ a thousande fyve hundred threescore and sixe, I William Turner calling to remembrance partelye being moved thereto by often and almost contynnuall sycknes this longe tyme that my father and mother are departed and also all my brethren and systers and the moste parte of all my scholefellowes and the fellowes of my colledge in Cambridge are departed from their bodyes which are nowe in there graves thowght it best seying by so many experiences and also by the holie word of god I knowe that I must folowe my father and mother my brethren and all my felowes that haue gone before me to make my last Wyll that all thynges may be sett in suche Order that when I shall haue nede to make me redye for my departinge, I shall not be troubled with makeinge of my Testament at that tyme, Wherefore firste I bequeathe my sowle vnto almyghtie god Who made it and by the deathe of his sonne Jhesus Christe saved it and lente hit me all my lyfe tyme, and I giue my bodye accordinge vnto the ordinance and appoyntement of allmyghtie god to the earthe that it may suffer corruptione in the graue and there be turned into the yearthe from whence it came, but in that truste and hope that at

¹⁰² Trimen, Fl. Midd. 366.

¹⁰³ See Inscription.

¹⁰⁴ Cat. Cant. Explic.

the daye of iudgement it shall ryse againe and be ioyned w^t my sowle, and that I being then p^rfiter then euer I was before shall w^t my savioure and redemer Jhesus Christ and all hys holye members enioye and possesse euerlastinge lyfe and ioies without ende, I giue vnto the pouertie of Wedmor fyftene shillings to the pouertie of Marke fyve shillings, to the pouertie of Wellingtone Tenne shillings, to the pouertie of Combe fyve shillings and eyght pennes, to the pouertie of Charde thre shillings and eyghtpennes, to the pouertie of Wynshame fyve shillings, to [sic] of morpettie Tenne shillings, to margaret black of Hexā Thre shillings foure pennes to Anā duxefeild Thre shillings fowre pennes, to my wyfe halfe dozen of syluer spones to William Turner my brothers sonne my lyttell furred goun and an olde ryalle, to Peter Turner my sonne all my writen bookes and yf he be a preacher all my diuinitie bookes yf he practise Phisicke all my physicke bookes, to my wyfe also the best pece or syluer vessell that I haue. The rest of my other goodes moueable and vnmoueable I giue and bequeathe to my wyfe and children equallye to be deuided amongst them all and the same I ordaine to be my executors and Ouersiers Prouyded that yf anye of them departe before theye be maryed, that then they that lyve shall haue the porcon of hym or her that is departed and that so longe as my wyfe is vnmaryed againe that she shall kepe the porcones of goodes of them that are alyve and vnder age But if she shall marye then I will that m^r anthonye Carye my brother in lawe, or yf he be departed master Johā Abell shall kepe my childrens goodes vntill they come to p^rfite age. Prouided further that yf it shall pleas almyghtye god to take all my children awaye and none of them haue children, make William Turner grocer of London to be heyre vnto me and all my children. But yf he become an open vnthrift or nowghtye lyuer, then I will that Cuthbert Turner of morpethi shalbe in his place and steade.

“ Anno dni 1566, februarie xxvi

“ William Turner,

“ doctor of physicke.”

This will was proved 15th July, 1568, the executors' names being Jane, the widow, and the children Winifred, Peter, and Elizabeth Turner.

The son, Peter, had some knowledge of plants, for in a copy of the Herbal, in the Linnean Society's Library, there is a long list of errata, apologised for, by the printer not being familiar with English, as will be seen by the address to the reader.

“ Errata.

“ Faultes escaped in the printing.” 4 pages.

“ Peter Turner to the Reader.

“ As the wyse philosopher Seneca, counteth him to slay or kill, that may well saue and will not : so may I rightly iudge after the same fashion, that he is a great hindrer and hurter that may profite a man and will not. Seeing then that this my fathers Herball, which he after his long trauell, study and experience hath made, is now set forth to profit and pleasure his countriemen withall : and by the ouersight partly of the Printer, and partly of the Scribe that copied the booke out for the Printer, is now so commed forth that the Reader can not get any profite or commoditie thereof : least that I for the cause aboue rehersed bee counted a hinderer of the profite of my Countriemen, and not to set by my Fathers fame and estimation (for I am sure, many that know not that afore his death he went about to correct this booke, will blame him for letting so falsly a printed booke to come forth) I haue taken

some paynes, and haue perused and red ouer this booke as my Father beganne, and haue conferred it with his owne hande copie, and haue so corrected it and amended it, that a diligent and a welwilling reader may easily vnderstand the meaning of the writer, and so take great profit of the same. But peradventure some will saye, if I had minded to pleasure my Countriemen, I might haue done better if I had called in or stayed this print, and caused the booke to haue bene printed here anew again. In dede if I had done so, I shoulde haue eased the reader of this labour of correcting. But I should haue done against Charitie to haue caused the Printer by that meanes to lose all his labor and cost which he hath bestowed in printing hereof. Wherefore gentle Reader beare a little with the Printer that neuer was much accustomed to the printing of Englishe, and afore thou reade ouer this booke, correct it as I haue appointed and then the profite thereof will abundantly recompense thy paynes. And last of all, take these my paynes also in good worth at this time. Another daye when the Herball shall be printed againe (and if it please God to lend me lyfe and health, augmented and increased) I trust the reader shalbe put to no such paines in correcting of the same, as in no other of my fathers bookes as yet vnprinted which hereafter as time and occasion shall serue, I entende to set forth. In the meane time vse this Herball in stede of a better, and giue all laude and prayse vnto the Lorde."

Peter, the grandson, was Gresham Professor of Geometry.¹⁰⁵

Turner's widow subsequently married Richard Cox, at a later period, Bishop of Ely, and founded a Scholarship at Cambridge in memory of her first husband.¹⁰⁶

I have already mentioned the mistakes made, owing to the similarity of name between Richard Turner and William Turner; I need now only quote two erroneous statements to guard against their being credited. Cuvier, after most favourable notice of Turner's observations on fishes, goes on to say . . . "il mourut à Cologne, en 1568."¹⁰⁷ Fuller believed that he died in Germany during Mary's reign.¹⁰⁸ The uncertainty as to some of the titles of the smaller productions will be understood by inspection of the list of Turner's works, which is as complete as I have been able to render it.

¹⁰⁵ Ward's *Gres. Prof.*, i. 129-135.

¹⁰⁶ Loder's *Framlingham*, 225.

¹⁰⁷ Cuv. *Hist. des Sci. Nat.*, ii. 81.

¹⁰⁸ *Worthies*, 306.

A
LIST OF THE WRITINGS
OF
WILLIAM TURNER,

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

1. A cōparison betwene the Olde learnynge & the Newe. Translated out of latin in Englysh by Wylliam Turner. Printed in Southwarke by me James Nicholsō. Anno 1537.

Brit. Mus.

Another edition in 1538. *Ames*, iii. 1448.

This Nicholson was the printer of Coverdales Translation of the New Testament, referred to below in connection with John Hollybush.

2. "The abridgement of Unio Dissidentium, conteining the agreement of the doctors with Scripture; and also of the doctors with themselves. Pr. ded. domino Wentworth. . . Lond. MDXXXVIII. 8^{vo}."

Tanner, 727.

"Ad unionum dissidentium."

Bale, 242, verso.

3. Libellus de re Herbaria novvs in quo herbarum aliquot nomina greca, latina, & Anglica habes, vna cum nominibus officinarum, in gratiam studiosæ iuuentutis nunc primum in lucem æditus. 1538.

The title of this work has hitherto been misquoted, for, in consequence of the form of æ which occurs in "studiosæ," the latter word has been misunderstood to read adverbially "studiose."

Brit. Mus.

Reprinted 1877 in this volume.

4. "Historia de Naturis Herbarum Scholiis & notis vallata. Coloniz ap. Gymnicum anno Dom. 1544, in 8."

Bumaldus, Bibl. Bot. 18.

This notice appears to be the only record, no recent bibliographer having met with it.

5. The huntynge and fyndyng out of the Romyshe foxe, which more than seuen yeares hath bene hyd among the bisshoppes of Englande, after that the Kynges Hyghnes had commanded hym to be dryuen owt of his Realme. . . . M.D.xliij.

Colophon. Imprynted at Basyll the yeare of owre lorde, M.D.xliij. the xiiij. of September.

Pseudonymously as "Willin Wraghton."

Brit. Mus.

There seem to be two different title-pages, thus,

The Huntyng and Fyndyng out of the Romish Fox: whiche more than seven yeares hath bene hyd among the Bysshoppes of England, after that the Kynges Hyghnes Henry VIII., had commanded hym to be dryuen out of hys Realme, written by Wylliam Turner, Doctour

of Physicke, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College in Cambridge. . . . Amended and curtailed: with a short account of the author prefixed. By Robert Potts, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Basyl: imprinted in the yeare 1543.

Cambridge: reprinted in the year 1851.

The preface is dated "the first day of May." This reprint was executed from a copy in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. See Notes and Queries, 1st. Ser. v. 448.

6. Avium præcipvarvm, quarvm apvd Plinivm et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis & succinta historia. Ex optimis quibusque scriptoribus contexta, scholis illustrata & aucta. Adiecto nominibus Græcis, Germanicis, and Britannicis. Per Dn. Gulielmum Turnerum, artium & Medicinæ doctorem. Coloniz excudebat Joan. Gymnicus, anno M.D.XLIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Dedicated to Henry VIII.

7. Dialogus de avibus, et earvm nominibus Græcis, Latinis, & Germanicis. Non minus festivus, quam eruditus, & omnibus studiosis ad intelligēdas Poetas maxime utilis. Per Dn. Gybertum Longolium, artium & Medicinæ Doctorem clarissimum, paulo ante mortem conscriptus. Epitaphium authoris est libelli finem adiecimus. . . . Coloniz excudebat Io. Gymnicus. Anno M.D.XLIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Edited by Turner, by whom the preface was written; in this volume was published the "Epitaphium Gisberti Longolij." *Bale*, fo. 242.

"Gisberti Longolij epitaphium." *Bale*, (1557)698.

Of the author and editor Gesner remarks:—"Avium quidem nomina et naturas ante nos et pauci et breviter attigerunt ex quibus Gyb. Longolius Germanus, et Gulielmus Turner Anglus viri doctissimi præcipuam merentur laudem."

Epist. ad Lect., Avium Hist. Tiguri, 1554.

8. The Rescynge of the Romishe Fox othervvyse called the examination of the hunter deuised by Steven gardiner.

The Seconde covrse of the Hvnter at the romishe fox & hys aduocate, & sworne patrone steuen gardiner doctor and defender of the popis canon law and hys ungodly ceremonies.

Colophon. Imprynted haue at winchester Anno Domini 1545. 4. nonas Martij. By me Hanse hit prik. 8°

(Dedication)—Vuillyam Wraghton, Vuisseth prosperitie. . . . *Bodl.*

For a different version see Ames iii., 1557, and Cotton's Typo. Gazetteer, 327-8.

This is the "Contra Gardineri technas" of *Bale*, fo. 242 and *Ibid* (1557)647. See also *Tanner*, 727.

9. The sū of diuinitie drawen out of the holy scripture very necessarye, not onlye for curates & yong studentes in diuinitie; but also for al christen men and women what so euer age thei be of.

Drawen out of Latine into Englishe by Roberte Hutten. Anno. 1548.

Vuillyam Turner to the Reader.

"After that my scholar sūtime and seruante Robert huttē, had translated thys boke"

In this preface he deprecates the use of French and Latin idioms in writing.

Another edition in 1567. *Ames*, ii., 886.

Brit. Mus.

10. The olde learnyng and the new, compared together wherby it may easely be knowē which of them is better and more agreyng wyth the euerlasting word of God. Newly corrected and augmented by Wylliam Turner.

Colophon. Imprinted at London by Robert Houghton, dwellyng within Ludgate, at the sygne of the Bysshops Myter. M.D.XLVIII. *Brit. Mus.*

Reprinted in [Legh Richmond's] *The Fathers of the English Church* ; iv. 599-677. London, 1809.

11. The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, Englishe, Duche & Frenche wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries vse. Gathered by William Turner.

Colophon. Imprinted at London by John Day and William Seres, dwellinge in Sepulchres Parish at the sygne of the Resurrection a litle aboute Holbourne Conduite. [1548.]

Brit. Mus.

12. A new Dialogue wherin is conteyned the Examinacion of the Messe, and of y^e Kynde of Priesthode, which is ordayned to say messe: and to offre vp for remyssion of synne, the body & bloude of Christe agayne. . . .

Colophon. Imprynted by me Richarde Wyer.

Brit. Mus.

A new Dialogue Vwhere in is conteyned the examinatioⁿ of the Masse and of that kind of priesthod, which is ordeyned to saye masse: and to offer vp for remission of synne, the bodye and bloude of Christ againe. . . .

Colophon. Imprinted at London by Ihon Day, and William Seres, dwelling in Sepulchres parysh, at the signe of the Resurrection alitle aboute Holbourne Conduite .:

Brit. Mus.

13. The Huntynge of the Romyshe Vuolfe, made by Vuyllyam Turner doctour of Phisick.

[circa. 1554.]

Bodl.

Has a curious folding plate of the Bishops, with wolves' heads, assisting at the death of Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer, who are depicted as sheep with their feet bound.

"The hunting of the Fox and the Wolf, because they did make havock of the sheep of Jesus Christ. . . ."

Wood's Ath. Ox., ed. Bliss, i., 363.

"The Hunting of the Fox and the Wolfe because they make hauocke of the sheepe of Christ Jesus. . . ."

"This tract is the very same as that published in Queen Mary's time, under the title of 'The Huntynge of the Romyshe Vuolfe. . . .' but now reprinted with a new title-page as above. . . ."

Ames, iii., 1605.

With an introduction by an anonymous writer attributed by Ames, l. c. to John Knox. [circa. 1561.]

14. "The Book of Merchants, right necessary to all folks; newly made by the Lord Pantapole."

Foxe, ed. Townsend, v. 567. Before 1555.

15. "The Spiritual Nosegay."

Foxe, l. c.

16. A nevv booke of spirituall Physik for dyuerse diseases of the nobilitie and gentlemen of Englande, made by William Turner doctor of Physik.

Anno. 1555. 10. Calen. Martij.

Colophon. Imprinted at Rome by the Vaticane church, by Marcus Antonius Constantius. Otherwise called, thraso miles gloriosus.

Brit. Mus.

17. Letter to Conrad Gesner, printed in the Francfort edition of the works of the latter. (Franc., 1620. 4pp.)

Ends, "Hæc sunt doctissime Gesnere, quod omnibus auxiliis commentariorum destitutus, sola adiuuante memoria, de historia piscium colligere in præsentia potui. . . . Vale. Vuissenburgi, Calendis Novembris, Anno 1557." *Brit. Mus.*

18. A preseruatiue, or triacle, agaynst the poyson of Pelagius, lately renued, & styrred vp agayn, by the furious secte of the Annabaptistes: deuysed by Wylliam Turner, Doctor of Physick.

At end: "Meruell not good reader that I haue not answered vnto the rest of thys mäs boke: for I wold as gladly haue answered vnto the rest as to it whiche I answered to before, but that I haue so much ado wyth the setting out of my Herball, that I can not do that at thys tyme. But here after God wyllynge I shall make an end of it, that I haue begvn."

Brit. Mus.

"*Contra Rob. Coccheum* (aulicum) scripsit libellum, dum in vivis esset Edvardus rex, clarissimo ille medicus, et doctissimus theologus, Gul. Turnerus, in quo illius sententiam de peccato originali refutavit.' Ita Parkhurstus in *Epist. MS. Norwic. mori. 125. f. 23.*"

Tanner, 727.

"Contra quendam Arrianum."

Bale (1557), 697.

These probably both refer to the "Preservative."

19. A new Herball, wherein are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees and naturall places of the same, gathered and made by Wylliam Turner, Phisicion vnto the Duke of Somersettes Grace. Imprinted at London by Steuen Mierdman. Anno 1551. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. And they are to be solde in Paules Churchyarde.

Colophon. Imprinted at London, By Steuen Myerdman, and they are to be sooled in Paules Churchyarde at the sygne of the sprede Egle by John Gybken.

Brit. Mus.

20. The seconde parte of Vuilliam Turners herball, wherein are conteyned the names of herbes in Greke, Latin, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries Latin, and sometyme in Italiane, wyth the vertues of the same herbes wyth diuerse confutations of no small errours, that men of no small learning haue committed in the intreatinge of herbes of late yeares.

Here vnto is ioyned also a booke of the bath of Baeth in Englande, and of the vertues of the same, with diuerse other bathes moste holsom and effectual, both in Almany and England, set furth by William Turner Doctor of Physik.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birkman In the yeare of our Lorde M.D. LXXII.

Cum gratia & Priuilegio Reg. Maiest.

Brit. Mus.

The title of the second part is as follows,

21. A Booke of the natures and properties, as well of the bathes in England as of other bathes in Germany and Italy, very necessary for all sick persones that can not be healed without the helpe of natural bathes, gathered by William Turner, Doctor of Physik.

Brit. Mus.

(The Treatise on Baths was reprinted in Vicary's "Englishman's Treasvre," 1586, pp. 105-115, edited by Wm. Bremer, who omitted the preface; again, in 1626, "and now seuenthly augmented and enlarged by G. E.," and once more in 1633.)

Brit. Mus.

22. The first and seconde partes of the Herbal of William Turner Doctor in Physick, lately ouersene, corrected and enlarged with the Thirde parte, lately gathered, and nowe set oute with the names of the herbes, in Greke, Latin, English, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees and naturall places of the same.

Here vnto is ioyned also a Booke of the Bath of Baeth in England, and of the vertues of the same with diuerse other bathes moste holsom and effectuall, both in Almanye and Englande, set furth by William Turner Doctor in Physick.

God saue the Quene.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, In the yeare of our Lorde M.D.LXVIII.

Cum gratia & Priuilegio Reg. Maiest.

3 pp. of Errata in Part ii. follow that Part in this re-issue.

23. A new Boke of the natures and properties of all Wines that are commonlye vsed here in England, with a confutation of an error of some men, that holde, that Rhennish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue, or are in daunger of the stone, the renine, and diuers other diseases, made by William Turner doctor of Physicke.

Whervnto is annexed the booke of the natures and vertues of Triacles, newly corrected and set foorth againe by the sayde William Turner.

Imprinted at London, by William Seres. Anno. 1568.

Brit. Mus.

24. This Booke sheweth at large the powers, commodities, vertues, and properties of the three most renowned and famous Preseruatiues or Triacles: to weete, of the great Triacle called in Latine, Theriaca Andromachi: of the Triacle Salt: and of it that is called by the name of the first finder out and maker, Mithridatica. Gathered out of Galen and Aëtius, by the labours and paines of William Turner, Doctor of Physicke. Newly corrected and amended.

With the foregoing.

25. "Rerum Anglicarum libri quinque, recens ceu e tenebris eruti, & in studiosorum gratiam in lucem dati: auctore Gulielmus Neubrigensi. . . . Antw. 1567."

For an account of this work, see Hearne's Hemingi Chart. Wigorn. ii., 669-671, drawn up from a copy corrected by Turner, who intended to issue a new edition, with the following amended title.

"Rerum Anglicarum libri quinque, recens ceu e tenebris opera Gulielmi Turneri decani Wellensis eruti, & in studiosorum gratiam in lucem dati. Gulielmo Neuburgensio Anglo auctore. Cum rerum memorabilium locupletiore Indice quam in priore editione conscriptus fuerat. Accessere etiam castigationes in priorem editionem, una cum capitibus 4, quæ tam in priore editione, quam in Wellensi ecclesiæ exemplari desiderabantur."

Hearne, l. c.

26. The Cathechisme, or maner to teach children and others the Christian fayth: Used in all the landes and dominions that are vnder the mighty Prince Frederike, the Palsgrave of y^e Rhone, Elector of the Empyre, &c.

Translated out of Latin into Englysh, by William Turner, Doctor of Physicke.

Easely to be understood and read as well of the people of the North Country, as others.

Imprinted at London, by Richarde Johnes, dwellyng in the vpper end of Fleet lane. 1572.

Brit. Mus.

Another edition, with altered title, suppression of Turner's name, and many minor differences, was printed by Henrie Middleton in 1578.

Brit. Mus.

27. "Imagines stirpium." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 28. "De baptismo parvulorum." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 29. "Sentiarum flores ex varijs." *Bale* (1548), 242.
 30. "Homely against gluttony and drunkenness." *Tanner*, 727.
 31. "Pro Standicio ad papam carmen iocosum."
 "Ad Papam pro Ioanne Standicio carmen iocosum." *Ib.* (1557) 698.
 32. "In Catonis disticha moralia." *Bale*, 242.
 33. "Epigrammata diversa."
 "E. varia." *Ib.* (1557) 697.
 34. "In Publii Mimi versiculos." *Bale*, 242, verso.
 35. "De arte memorativa." *Bale*, 242, verso.
 36. "De metallis." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 37. "De lapidibus." *Bale* (1557), 697.
 38. "De Hierosolymorum excidio."
 Possibly one of the previously enumerated theological treatises. *Bale*, 242, verso.
 39. "De Piscibus." *Bale* (1557), 696.

A work on Fishes is mentioned in the Preface to the Herball, 1568, as in preparation.

DOUBTFUL OR SPURIOUS WORKS.

40. Stephani Winton, Episcopi [Gardiner] De vera obedientia oratio.
 Hamburg 1536. 8^o.

"There were many other editions of this work, and a translation into English, printed abroad in Queen Mary's time by one Dr. Turner, with a most vindictive preface before it; as also some additions, with intent to expose the Bishops inconstancy, who had now submitted again to the Pope."

Biog. Brit. iii. 2124.

The translation here mentioned bears the following title:—

De vera obedientia. An oration made in Latine, by the right Reuerēde father in God Stephā bishop of Winchestre, now Lorde chañcelour of Englande. . . .

Printed at Hāburgh in Latine. . . . 1536.

And now translated in to Englishe, and printed eftsoones, in Rome, before y^e castle of S. Angel, at the Signe of S. Peter. In Nouembre, Anno do. M.D.Liij.

This production is printed in English-face black letter, and a MS. note in the Museum Copy says that this translation was made by "Michael Wood, a zealous Protestant." Cf. Ames, i. 425

Brit. Mus.

41. A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecary, or homely physick booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.

Translated out the almaine speche into English by Ihon Hollybush.

Imprinted at Collen by Arnold Birckman, In the yeare of our Lorde M.D.LXI.

Brit. Mus.

This is a translation of Brunschweig's Thesaurus Pauperum. Hausapoteck
 Franckfurt, 1537, and is frequently found bound up with Turner's Herbal, pt. ii.
 It has been suggested that Turner here assumed another alias, so as to secure
 readers for his work by evading the embargo placed upon his writings. There was,
 however, an actual John Hollybush, who was charged by Coverdale with the task of
 seeing the Latin and English Testament through the Press, during Coverdale's
 absence abroad; he was also the translator of at least two doctrinal treatises.
 Cf. Brook's Puritans, i., 120; Ames, iii., 1449; Foxe, ed. Towns., viii., 786.

APPENDIX.

A.

“Wood and Turner took this circumstance from Bale: now in my copy of Bale, the word *Ferrara* is scratched over with a pen, and *Bononia* written in the margin.”

Berkenhout, Biog. Lit., 288.

B.

“Ante anos xv. aut circiter cum Anglus quidem ex Italia rediens, me salutaret, (TURNERUS is fuerit vir excellentis tum in re medica tum in alijs plerisque disciplinis doctrinæ, an alius quispiam vix satis memini) inter alias rariorum stirpium icones, quas depingēdas commodabat, elleborinem quoq; ostēdat pictam. . . .”

Gesner, De Herbis Lunariis, p. 34.

C.

“To auoide and abolish such Englishe bookes as containe pernicious and detestable erroures and heresies, 8 July, 38 Hen. VIII. . . . None after the last of Aug. next ensuing [1547] shall receiue, take, haue, or kepe in his or their possession, the text of the new testament of Tindals or Couerdals translation in Englishe, . . . nor . . . any maner of booke printed or written in the English tongue which be or shal be set forth, in the names of Frith, Tindal, Wickliff, Joy, Roy, Basile, Bale, Barnes, Couerdale, Tournier, Tracy, or by any of them, or any other boke or bookes containing mater contrary to the Kinges maiesties booke, called, A necessary doctrine and erudition for any Christian man, &c.”

Ames, Typ. Ant., i., 450.

The named works of Turner were—

“*First.* A Comparison between the Old Learning and the New: translated out of Latin into English.

“*Item.* The Abridgement of Unio Dissidentium; translated out of Latin into English.

“*Item.* The Hunting of the Fox.

“*Item.* The sum of Holy Scripture.

“*Item.* The Book of Merchants, right necessary to all folks; newly made by the Lord Pantapole.

“*Item.* The Spiritual Nosegay.”

Foxe's Actes and Mon., ed. Townsend, v., 567.

723
2
Libellus de

RE HERBARIA NOVVS,
in quo herbarum aliquot no-
mina greca, latina, & Anglica
habes, vna cum nomini-
bus officinarum, in
gratiam stu-
diose
iuuentutis nunc pri-
mum in lucem
æditus.

3

GVILIELMVS TVRNERVS CAN-
DIDO LECTORI S P D.

D stuporem vsq; mirabere forsan (candidissime
 lector) que me potissimum res impulerit, imber-
 bem adhuc iuuenem, & medicinæ cognitione te-
 nuiter tinctum, de re herbaria libellum in lucem
 ædere, quum non sum ignarus lexcetos apud anglos esse,
 qui me in hoc doctrinæ genere equis (quod aiunt) albis
 præcedant. Fateor equidem ingenue me indignum esse
 qui doctissimo clementi vel matulam porrigam. Alijsq;
 doctissimis viris facile cedo, Ceterum si vel doctissimo cles-
 menti, uel alijs in remedicæ exquisite versatis, hæc operâ
 anglis suis locare libuisset, quâ rucellius gallis, & orho ger-
 manis locauerunt, non essem in præsentia de nominibus
 herbarum vel verbulum didurus. Sed quum cernerem doctos
 nihil istiusmodi moliri, consilium esse duxi potius audas-
 æter huiusmodi re quilibet arduam tẽtare, q̃ vt studiosa iuue-
 tus (que vix tria herbarum nomina recte caller) vt antea ces-
 cutiat committere. Leta igitur fronte candidissime lector,
 hunc meum laborem suscipito, & si per me in cognos-
 cendis herbis quicq; profeceris, hoc mihi nihil
 erit gratius. Si vero me hallucinari cons-
 titerit (q̃ hac in re facilimum est)
 a doctis Viris me corripifas-
 cile patiar. non enim
 adeo mihi ap-
 plaudo placco q; quin si ista
 doctorum iudicis lus
 bens cessurus,
 Vale.

ABSINTHIUM.

Abinthum ab *αψι-ετα* quod tactum ire significat nomen habet, ex aduerso nomen greci deflexerunt: quod nullū aīa hac herbam ob insignem amaritudinem attingat. Absinthij tria sunt genera, Ponticum: maritimum & santonicum. Ponticum est uulgare hoc quod uocamus *Wormewood*. Maritimum seriphiū, uocatur, huius anglicum mihi nomen non occurrit. Santonicum quod a *santonibus* galliæ uomen traxit puto esse *Lauander cotton*.

ABROTONVM.

Abrotonū latini, *geckis* ut infirmatas alias uoces debent, hanc herbā galliæ *auronum* germani *Stubbwurtz* angli *Sothernewood* nominant.

ACANTHVS.

Acanthi duo sunt genera. Leue & aculeatum. Leuem acanthum *peaderota*, & *melampyllum* eruditi nomināt, officine *brancā ursinam*, uulgus *Whanbysyne* appellat. Porro scē de hallucinantur qui putant *brancā ursinam* esse *Bearefote* quum illud potius sit *helliborus niger*. Aculeatum & *crispum* dioscorides *syluestrem acanthum* uocat.

ACORVM.

Acorum aut *xiphion*, officinæ *gladiolū* uocant. angli pro uarietate soli & regionis uarie nomināt *Northumbrienses* a *leg elenses* & in palustribus locis, propter etiam habitantes a *lug*, tritissima nōa sunt *gladon* & a *flag*, & a *velotwe floure delyce*.

ALISMA.

Alisma dioscoridæ, est recentioribus *fistula pastoralis*, officinis & herbarijs *plantago aquatica* aliquibus *barba syluana* nostratibus *water plantane* or *water wappede*.

ALTHEA.

Althea aliqui *ebiscum*, siue *ibiscum* nominant. officinæ *maluā bismaluā* uam nostrates, *Holy oke*.

ALLIARIA.

Alliaria est herba passim in sepibus proueniens circinato solo allium odore mire referens. Hec est (ut coniectura faller) *sauce alone*, aut ut alij uocant *Tah of the hedge*.

ASSINE,

Alfne dicta est & lucos (quos greci αλφν uocant) umbrosaq; & ne morosa amet locs. Myosotis etiam hec dicitur, latine auricula muris, sed non est nostra Moufeare que in asperis & incultis locis crescit. Ceterum herba illa est quam nostrates mulieres uocant Chykwede aut Chy. kenwede, Qui elunt auriculas caueis inclusas, hac solent illas (si quando cibos fastidiant) recreare.

AMARANTHVS.

Amaranthus beltochryson galeno, quibusdam flos amoris, gellis est passer uelutum anglis autem Baldare.

ANETHVM.

Anethum uulgus appellat Dyll. Anisum uero Anys aut Anyssede, Quare toto errant celo qui anethum interpretantur Anys quod unū quēdam cetera doctum nuper fecisse legimus.

ANAGALLIS.

Anagallis latine morsus gallinae dicitur anglice Pympernell, nō est Chykwede ut quidam fallo asserunt: Anagallidis due sunt species, Mas est, que puniceū habet florem, & femina que ceruleum.

ANONIVM.

Anoniū dicitur lamiū, urtica iners, urtica mortua, & anglice Arēd. gell aut Dede nettell.

AMPELOS LEVCE.

Ampelos leuce latinus est uitis alba & bryonia, anglis Bryoni aut Wyld nepe.

APPARINE.

Apparine siue philanthropos ab officinis aspergula uel ruella uocatur ab anglis Goosgyrs aut Goosbareth.

APOLLINARIS.

Apollinaris grece dicitur hyoscyamos non lusquiamus ut barbari scribunt & loquuntur, aliqui uocant fabam suillam angli Henbayne.

APIVM.

Apium nostrates uocare solent Smallage. Ruellius tamen gallis suis dicit psilū uocari, que res effecit ut aliquantisper dubitare quin hanc herbam anglice interpreter, ceterū credo non esse nostrū psilū.

ARTHRITICA.

Arthritica officinis est primula ueris q̄ ab aglis dicitur a pymerose.

ARTEMISIA.

Artemisia nomen ab artemisa uxore mauoli (que hanc herbam sibi adoptauit cum antea parthenis uocaretur) traxisse creditur, uel ab artemide & priuatim feminarum malis medeatur quibus artemis, i. diana præstat. Angli hanc herbam ubique uocat Mugwort.

ATHANASIA.

Athanasia quæ grece tagetes, latine tanacetum, anglice dicitur Tansey.

AROS.

Aros ab officinis pes uiculi & serpentaria minor uocatur a nostris uero Cockwypntell.

ARISARON.

Arisaron siue aris si non sit ipsum aron, eius saltem species est arisa non putohodie a nostris dici rammei aut rampei.

ASARVM.

Asarum, perperisa, uulgago, sanguis martis, rustica nardus, & uulgo azarabaccara dicitur. Erant eo loco ubi uocaretur Folsot.

ASPARAGVS.

Asparagum officine sparagum uocant uulgius autem Sperage.

ASPHODELVS.

Asphodelus a latinis hasta regia & albucum dicitur, a barbaris & latine lingue corruptoribus aphroditus & affodillus, ab anglis Affadilly & Daffadilly.

ATRIPLEX.

Atriplex grece atraphaxis dicitur, anglice Areche aut red creche. Atriplex hispaniensis quibusdam uidetur nostra esse spinachia.

BETONICA.

Betonica siue uetonica aut uettonicum grece cestron dicitur & ψυχότροphon a uetonibus hispania, qui illam primi inuenerunt, nomen sortita est. Hanc uulgius nostrum uocat Betony.

Betonica altitilis siue coronaria, que a quibusdam uocatur cariophyllatum, est herba quæ uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Ciofge. lofer aut an Incarnacyon.

BELLIS.

Bellis siue bellius ab officinis consolida minor dicitur. hec est illa herba quam uocamus a Dasy. Quam apud northhūrienses meos ea sola

A. r. j.

uocatur a Dasy, quæ puniceo florē altissimis & horotensis est erraticam
illam uocant a Banwort.

BRASSICA.

Brassica græcis crambe dicitur, quibusdam caulibus, & reliquis herbis malis
rē habeat caulē, anglice uocatur wortes aut Cole aut Colewortes.

BRYON THALASSION.

Bryon thalassion latine muscus marinus dicitur hec a northūbriensib
lus uocatur Slauke hac herba bene cocta in quadragesima tenues quibus
pecunia, ad mēdos pisces non suppetit libenter uescuntur.

BVGLOSSVM.

Buglossū græcis, latinis est bovis lingua officinis borago uulgo Borragē
Helleboro egent qui contendunt hanc herbam esse anglorū Langdelese.

CANABIS.

Canabis unde funes & uestes canabæ uelutuntur, & textuntur, nostratib
sermone uocatur Hemp.

CARIOPHILLON.

Cariophillon quod aliqui clauū uel clauos uocāt, propter similitudinē
quam habet cum clauis, angli uocant Clowes.

CARDAMINE.

Cardamine siue sisymbrium alterum dioscoride, officinis est nasturtiū
aquaticum, anglis water cresses.

CALTHA.

Caltha, que ab officinis calendula uocatur, est lutea illa herba quare
uulgus appellat a Marygolde.

CASSUTHA.

Cassutham officinae uocant cuscutam aliqui podagram lini, angli
Dodder.

CAROS.

Caros, siue carlum, est herba cuius semē saccharo obductum, uernaculis
la lingua uocamus Carawayes.

GENTAVRIVM.

Centaurij duo sunt genera, maius & minus. Maius est quod officinae
reuponticum nominat. Minus libadion sel terre & febrifugia dicitur, angli
uocant Centory.

CIRSION.

Cirsion aliqui buglosū magnū uocant angli Buglos & aculeatā illam herbam, quam uocamus Langdebeſe huius bugloſi eſſe ſpeciem arbitror, hucq̃ referendam cenſeo agreſtem herbam quam ruſtici uocant Cattes tāyle.

CICERBITA.

Cicerbita a grecis ſonchos, a noſtris Sowbyſtell appellatur, hec herba cuniculorū palatis (ut uulguſ putat) plurimū arriſcit.

CORIANDRVM.

Coriandrum, greci corion ſive corianon appellant angli Coryander aut Colander.

CONVOLVVLVS.

Conuoluuſus, diſcoride clematis, altera, eſt aliquibus illuſtrū, angliſ autem The comon hynde, aut The lytell wynde. Hec eſt illa herba que improbo cauliculorum ſuorū reptatū, proximas quāq̃ herbas & frutices humiliores irretit.

COLUTEA.

Colutea ab offiſinis ſena ab angliſ Sene nuncupatur, Preter theophrāſtū haud temere quēq̃ ueterum offendeſ q̃ huius colutea meminit.

CHAMEDRYS.

Chamedrys latine gamandrea aut quereula, anglice Germander aut englyſſhe tryacle dicitur.

CINARA.

Cinara ſcolymos & carduus idem ſūt niſi forte cinara ſit herba culta & ſcolimos inculta hac herbā a nōtibus dici puto Archychoke.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis daphnoides, latinis uīca puīca, agliſ Perwyncle dicitur.

CHAMEACTE.

Chameacte, a latinis ebulus, ab angliſ Danwort aut walwort uocatur.

CHAMEMELON.

Chamemelon dicitur q̃ odorem habeat mali. Eranthemis uere floreat, dicitur & anthemis, uulgo dicitur Camomyle.

CHELIDONIVM.

Chelidonio siue latine mauius hirundinaria, hirundo avis que grecis
 ἡ χελιδὼν dicitur, nomen indidit, uel quod hanc primū inuenit & oculis pul-
 lorum in nido uisum restituit, uel quod hirundinum aduentu floreat herba
 & earum discessu commarcescat. dicitur sandonia etiam, angli uocant
 Celendyne aut Celidony. Et hec sunt nomina chelidonijs maioris.
 Chelidonium minus officine uocant scrofulariam. Qui nam uulgu8 appelo-
 titet non dum didici.

CVCVRBITA.

Cucurbitam greci colocynthan, angli a Gowrde nominant.

CYANVS.

Cyanus a gallis testeruellio blautum dicitur hanc ego herbam arbitror
 esse quam northumbria uocat a Blewblaw aut a Blew bottell, hanc
 corollis intexūt pueri eo tempore quo baptista sacra peraguntur.

CYPERVS BABYLONICVS.

Cyperum babilonicum officina uocant Galangam, angli Galanga
 etiam & Galangale nuncupant.

CYNORRHODOS.

Cynorrhodos quantum mihi cernere datur est frutex cuius folia pri-
 mo uere suauiter olent, quem uulgu8 opinor uocat Swete brete aut
 Eglentyne.

CYNOSBATUS.

Cynosbatus latinis ē rubus canis, aglis a wylde heptre, or a brete tre

DAVCVS CRETICVS.

Daucus creticus que latine pastinaca gallica dicitur, mihi uidetur, angli
 esse wylde carot.

DAPHNOIDES.

Daphnoides aliquis eupatylon nōnullis comedaphne dicitur, herbarij lau-
 reolā appellant, uulgu8 aut Lauri aut Laurieil aut Lowre.

DRACONTIA.

Dracontia latine dracūculus colubrina, & serpentaria dicitur, angli
 ce Dragon.

DYPSACVS.

Dipsacos latine labrū ueneris aut lauacrū ueneris dicitur, officine hanc
 herbam utragam pastoris uocant, anglorū uulgu8 a wylde tasyll.

DRIOPTERIS.

Dryopteris, latini est silicula, q̄ in arboribus precipue i robore & quercu nascitur hanc uulguſ appellat The brake of the tre.

ENDIVIA.

Endiua qua pharmacopole nostre atatis utuntur, non est endiua qua ueteres olim uſi ſunt, hec enim qua hodie utuntur nihil aliud eſt q̄ lactuca agreſtis. Intybus ſiue intybū, quod uulguſ hodie uocat Suckery ueterū erat endiua. Scandix diuinatibus aliquot doctis eſt uulgaris endiua.

EVZOMON ſiue ERVCA.

Euzomon latini crucam nominant, uulguſ Rocket, aliqui uocant whyte pepper.

EPHIMERON.

Ephimeron eſt lilium conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lily.

ELLEBORVM ALBUM.

Elleborum album romani ueratrum album appellant. Hec eſt illa herba cuius radicis puluis naribus inditus, ſternutamenta mouet. Radicem uulguſ appellat Neſynge powder herbam autem Lyngwort.

ELLEBORVM NIGRVM.

Elleborum nigrum aliqui melampodion, uocant romani ueratrum nigrum, angli Lyons fote, aut Pedelyon. Ceterum ego cenſeo illam herbam quam uulguſ cantabrigienſe, uocat Bearefote eſſe uerum elleborum nigrum.

EVPATORIVM.

Eupatorium alijs hepatorium aut hepatis, non eſt water peper, ut quidam perperam aſſeuerant, neq̄ ut alijs falſo ſcribunt wylde ſauge, ſed herba eſt quam omnes hodie uocant Agrimony.

FILIX.

Filicem, greci pterin & pterlon uocant, angli a Ferne aut a brak aut a bracon, Fœmina filix que grece dicitur thelypteris, ſiue nymphæa pteris: non prodiſt ſingulari pediculo, ut altera que mas eſt, ſed ramis pluribus & altioribus fruticat.

FENICVLVM.

Feniculum greci marathron, angli Fœnell aut Fynle nominant.

FRAGVM.

Fragum non fragrum (ut quidam scioli scribunt) ab anglis uocatur
& Strawberry.

GITHAGO siue NIGELLA STRVM.

Githago, siue grece mauls, pseudomelanthion est herba illa procera,
que in tritico flauescere existit, inde corollas apud morpetenses uicos pueri
in die diui baptiste, texunt, uulgo appellat Coccle aut pople.

CIT, siue NIGELLA.

Cit, siue nigella, grece melanthion dicitur, officine una cum uulgo
Nigellam romanam appellant.

GALEOPSIS.

Galeopsis, galeobdolon Romanis labeo, uulgo Rade archangel.

GINGIDIVM.

Gingidivm, siue cheresolium, a nostratibus mulieribus uocatur chere
uell falluntur qui myrrhin putant esse cheresolium, cum myrrhis sit po
tius robertiana.

GLYCYRRHYZA.

Glycyrrhyza, est officinarum liquiritia, & anglis Lycorēs.

HEDERA.

Hederam greci cisson uocant, angli Ivy.

HALICACABVS

Halicacabus, a latinis solanum uesticarium, ab officinis Aikakengi
& uulgo dicitur Aleakenge

HELENIVM.

Helenium, latinis est inula, officinis emula campana uulgo Allicem
pane.

HELXINE

Helxine, latinis parietaria dicitur, uulgo Paritory.

HEPTAPHILLON.

Heptaphillon, officinis bistorta, & tormentilla, nostratibus Tor
mentyl & Tormeryke dicitur.

HYPERICON.

Hypericon, alij carlon, alij androsomon, appellant, nonnulli herbam pere
foratam, uulgo appellat Səyni Iohñs gyre.

HIPPOLAPATHON.

Hypopolapathon, officine patientiam uocant, uulgus *Patience.*

HEMIONITIS siue HEMONION.

Hemionitis, stelenion, & teucrion dicitur. hec est illa herba quam herbarij quidam falso scolopendriam nominant. Nam scolopendrium siue asplenon est officinarum Citerac Phyllitis sane ceruinae lingue non est dissimilis, sed ea tamen non est, nam phyllitis ceruina lingua rectior est. quum ceruina lingua que hemionitis est nonnihil incuruetur, Vulgus ceruinam linguam uocat Hertestonge uidi & herbam cum agerem noranthumetrica, quam uulgus appellabat Hyndestonge & uulgus contentebat non esse Hertestonge erat criminior & rectior. Hec fortasse phyllitis est.

HIPPVRIS, anglice dictur Shauynge gyrs.

Hippuris, latinis dicitur equisetum, aut canda equa, huius herbae duae sunt species, prior gallis uocatur prela. Hac solent opus suum adhuc rude exposcere artifices quorum ars circa pedicines & cetera id genus uersatur. Posterior a nostris pro uarietate soli uaria sortitur nomina, aliquibus dicitur Hors taylor nonnullis Hallywater strynckle Dysshewashynges & fortassis huius herbae ad fricandos discos & patinas aliquis sit usus, huius etiam herbae coliculo pugionum buxea manubria leuigant apud meos non semel uidi.

INTVBVM siue INTYBVS.

Intubum, grecis dicitur seris. Intuborum duo sunt genera, Satiuum, & erraticum. Satiuum, rursum in duo genera diuiditur, latifolium & agustifolium. Latifolium arbitror esse Ryght gardyn suckery. Erraticus intibus dicitur etiam cicchorium & ambubcia. Huius persuasionis sunt aliquot artis medicae pulchre gnari, ut putent hanc herbam heliotropium & uerum solsequium esse. hanc crassiores, consam solis, angli wylde suckery nominant. Non desunt qui putent Dandelyon, siue latine mauis dentem leonis (quam nonnulli hidipnoida uocant) huius erratici intubi esse speciem.

IRIS.

Iris est herba, que ab officinis in gignendi casu ireos dicitur. Huius herbae radii, in taleolas orbiculares fissi & posteaque desiccata fuerint, & in

piduerem confuso, est *Flour powder*, uocatur herba ipsa ab anglis
Floure del'yece, aut *Floure deluce*

ISATIS.

Isatis siue *glastum*, est herba qua lanarum infectores utuntur, uulgas
herbam appellat *wad*.

LACTUCA.

Lactuca grecis *thridaca*, nostratibus *fœminis Lettuse* dicitur, *la-*
tuca agrestis est officinarum *endiuia*.

LAPATHON.

Lapathon, romani *rumicem* uocant, angli a *Doc*, oxilapathon est
a *water doc*, hippolapathon *Patiente*, lapathum acetosum (quod est
quartum genus lapathi) siue *rumex acetosus* aut *oxalis* est herba, quam uul-
gus appellat *Sorell*, aut *Sourdoc*.

LIGVSTRVM.

Ligustrum, arbor est non herba ut *literatorum* uulgas credit. nihil que-
minus est quam a *Prymerose*, Vergilius hoc uersu. *Alba ligustra ca-*
dunt uaccinia nigra leguntur non de ramis sed de candidis huius arboris
floribus locutus est. *ligustrum* grece dicitur cyprus officine uocant *ligustrum*,
alcannam aut *henne*, licet sit igitur utrius horum uti pro anglico nomine
tametsi dum aptius nobis nomen occurrerit.

LOLIVM

Lolium, greci *eram* uocant, nonnulli *zizanon*, angli *Darnell*,
indocti quida *Cockell*, quum nihil illi cum *Cocle* conueniat. *Lolium*
ut doctorum scriptis relictum offendi herba recticaulis & tritico similima.
Herba autem quam uocamus *Cocle*, aut *Pople* (quam constat esse *nigella-*
strum) a tritico bis (quod autem) per omnia differt, Quare *lolium* non est *nigel-*
lastrum multo minus *nigella* quod si ita sit, quantum huic disticho post hac tri-
buentum erit? *Frumentis* nocua *lolium* grecus uocat herbam quam nostri do-
cunt uulgariter *nigellam*, hic etiam *lolium* grecam facit uocem quum
nusquam (quod uidi) apud grecos sit.

LVPVS SALICTARIVS.

Lupus salictarius, officinis dicitur *lupulus*, anglice *Hoppes*.

LICHEN.

Lichen, siue *bryon*, ab herbarijs *hepatica* dicitur, ab anglis *Lyuerwort*.

LENS PALVSTRIS.

Lens palustris creditur esse herba, quæ vulgus appellat Duckes meat
crefcit in fœtibus stagnis, aut alijs aquis ftantibus, & torpentibus ut in fœtibus
& in quibusdam piscinis & putels.

MAGER.

Macer, siue macir, ab anglis vocatur Mace unde nobis veniat non
est opus ut hic refera, Quam præter institutū videri quibusdam possit ara-
torum nomina, herbis miscere : Non pigebit tamen in gratiam puterorum
(quos turpiter huiusmodi rerū ignaros hodie video) aliquot etiam arborū
nomina nostrati sermone donare.

Malus cotonea	a Quince tre.	Malum cotoneum	a Quince.
Malus persica	a Pechetre.	Malum persicum	a Pêche.
Malus medica	an oregetre.	Malum medicū	an oreche
Malus punica	a Pomgarnet tre.	Malum punicum	a Pomgarnat

aut a Pomgranat.

MARRUBIUM.

Marubium, grecis dicitur prasion, anglis Horchounde.

MERCVRIALIS.

Mercurialis, a grecis limozosis, ab anglis Mercury vocatur, eius duo
sunt genera mas & femina. Mas haud temere apud nos reperitur, vidi ta-
men cantabrigie in horto aulae regis, unde radicē in nostrū transfudimus,
hortum. Mari semen est iuxta foliū exigū, testiculorū modo cōtextū fœ-
minam omnes fere femine norunt.

Mesphus a Meddor or an openars tre.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Millefolium, siue superciliū veneris, aut a chillea, a grecis mriophyllon
dicitur, ab anglis myllefoly aut Yarow.

Morus a Mulbery tre. Morum the mulbery.

MOSCHOCARION.

Moschocaryon, siue moscheparidion, latinis est nux moschata, anglis
a nutmuge, or a nutmege.

NARCISSVS.

Narcissus, diu hic apud nos sub peregrinis nominibus delituit. Nec erat
illa herba que me magis narcisso torfit, nam postquam ulgesces eius pictu-
ram & delineationem vidissem, & quā potui diligentissime perpendissem

usq[ue] tamen potuit inueniri, qui hanc mihi herbam potuit exhibere, multo
 minus eius aglicu[m] nomē indicare, tandem quū a[m] recreandi gratia in Northa
 solela rusticarer, ambulanti commodū puella nondum septennis in uico mihi
 bi obuiam uenit, dextera manu alterum florum manipulum gestans, contra
 nio confectis herbis meū ita cogitabam, hi sunt Narcissi (nam descrip
 tionis illius herbe adhuc recens erat lectio aliquotq[ue] ab illa precibus emena
 dicabam. Ceterum rogantem nomen herbe nullo responso dignabatur.
 Percontabar autē ab illis qui proximos pagos & castella habitarent: quod
 nam esset huic herbe nomen iudiciū. Respondabant omnes herbam uocari
 Laus tibi, nec aliud nomen potui ab illis expiscari. Ceterū domū reuersus
 asphodelum multis etiam uocari laus tibi didici. Seniculus quidam cui no
 men est guarinus Aske. Barnwelliensis monasterij canonicus rei
 herbarie pulchrē gnarus hanc herbam Freuche geloser uocari affir
 mabat, hijs licebit uti nominibus donec aptiora occurrerint.

NASTURTIVM.

Nasturtium, greci cardamon uocant, angl[orum] Gardyn cresses.

NEPETA.

Nepeta, grecis est calaminthe, anglis Nepe, aut catmynte.

NYMPHEA.

Nymphaea heracleum ropalon & alga palustris dicitur, barbaris ne
 nuphar, a nostris water rose.

Nux persica, regia, iuglans idem a walnut, or a walnut tree.

Et Nux ephibeto uocans significat a walnutte, ut Ouidius de
 nuce scribens, non depingit nobis auellanam quam constat esse a hesyl
 nutte, or a sylbert sed a walnut quod facile ex hisce uersiculis sub
 sequentibus intelliges:

☞ Cetera sepe tamen potuere admissa negare

Et crimen uox est inficiata suum

Nostri notant fusco digitos iniuria succo

Cortice contactas inficiente manus

Ille cruor meus est illo maculato cruore.

Non profectura dextra laxatur equa.

OLVS ATRVM.

Olus atrū quod graeci uocāt hippofelinon aliqui putant esse Alexander.

ORMINVM.

Orminū, siue ut alij scribunt, hormini duo sunt genera. satiuū, & syluestre. Satiuū a latinis dicitur geminalis a gallis oruala aut tota bona. ab anglis Clare, horminū syluestre herbarij uocant centrū gallina officina gallitricū, a nostris etiā arbitror dici Clare aut wylde clare.

ORIZA.

Orizam, omnes (quos legi) recentiores concordibus suffragijs risū esse asserunt. Quare adducor ut credā herbam esse cuius semen nos uocamus Ryce. Quod si ita sit alica non erit Ryce ut doctus quidam superioribus hisce annis scriptum reliquit.

ORIGANVM.

Origanum (quantū mihi ex eius descriptione colligere licet) est herba quam uulgus appellat Peny ryall, aut pud. lunge gyrse.

OXIACANTHA.

Oxiacantha, siue pyxacanthis aut pyrena ab officinis & uulgo berberis dicitur, aliquibus Pypryge uocatur.

OXY S.

Oxys, siue oxytriphillon, a latinis dicitur trifoliū acetosum, ab officinis Alleluya, uulgus etiam uocat Alleluya wolfore, & cuckowes meat.

PERICLIMENON.

Periclimenon, romani uolucrū maius, appellant, herbariorū uulgus ca trifoliū & matrisyluā nominant, angli uocant wodbynde.

PALIVRVS.

Pallurus, uarias habet subse species, quarū una est frutex ille quem alij qui a whyn alij a furre nominant.

PALMA.

Palma, grece phoenix dicitur, anglice a Date tre. fructū eius greci uocant dactylos, latini palmulas, angli a Date. Palmā arborem in anglia nunq̃ me uidisse memini. Indie tamen ramis palmarū (ut illi loquuntur) sepius sacerdotē dicentē audiui. Benedic etiā & hos palmarū ramos, quī preter salignas frondes nihil omnino uiderē ego, quid alij uiderint nescio. Si nobis palma rumfrondes non suppeterent: prestaret me iudice mutare. lectionem & dicere. Benedic hos salicū ramos, q̃ falso & mendaciter salicū frondes palmarum frondes uocare.

PAPAVER SATIVVM.

Papauer satiuū, greci mecon satiuū dicunt, angli Poppi. Papauer erraticum redecorne rose, aut wylde pappy uocatur.

PERSICARIA.

Persicariā, angli uocant Arsmert aut Culcrage, cruditi aliquot putant hanc a ueteribus molibdenā, aut plūbaginē dictam fuisse.

PARTHENIVM.

Partheniū, qđ officine uocat matricariā (nisi longe fallar) est herba illa quā uulgus appellat Feuer few, aut fetherfew simile est tanaceto.

PETASITES.

Petasites, a petaso pileum aut galerū significante nomē traxit, sœmine huius herbe folijs butyrū inuoluunt unde nomen fecerunt a butter bur, northumbrienses uocant an Elden.

PHENIX.

Phoenix, romanis lolium murinum, siue hordeum murinū dicitur. Quibusdā auena sterilis uocatur. Nasceitur in aruis tegulis qđ recēs illitis, uocatur hec herba qbusdā, waybent, propterea qđ iuxta semitas crescat.

PLANTAGO.

Plantaginē, greci arnoglosson nomināt. Eius due sūt species, maior & minor. Maiorē uulgus appellat waybred, aut Plantane, minorem uero Rybwort, rybgyrse, aut Lancell.

POLYGONON.

Polygonon, Romani uocant sanguinariam. Hanc uulgus appellat Swyne gyrs, & knotgyrs.

POPVLVS ALBA.

Populus alba, a grecis λευκή dicitur ab æglis anaspe aut anesstret.

POLYPODIUM.

Polypodium, romani filiculam appellant, nasceitur in muscosis petris & uetustis roborū caudicibus, palmi altitudine, filici similis, subhirsutus. Hanc herbam uulgus appellat Brake of the wall.

PORTVLACA.

Portulaca, a grecis andrachne, ab anglis Porcellyne dicitur.

PSEVDONARDVS.

Pseudonardus, est nostra lauandula, uulgo dicitur Lauander.

PHELLANDRYON.

Phellandryon, officinae filipendulam, vulgus **Filipendulam**,
Droppewort nuncupat.

QUINQUE FOLIVM.

Quinq; foliū, grecis pentaphillon, a nostris **Synkfoly**.

RANUNCVLVS.

Ranunculū, greci batrachion appellant. Multa sunt ranunculi genera,
Primum genus ab herbarijs pes cori, a nostris **Crowfose** dicitur.
Eius flos uocatur Kyngcuppe, aut a Golland. Secundum genus ab
herbarijs uocatur apium risus ab historicis herba sardonis, unde risus sardonius originē traxit. Quidam putant uocari nostrati lingua **Ache**.

RAPHANON.

Raphanon, latini radicē, aut radicula, angli **Radyce** nuncupant.

RVBIA.

Rutiam, greci erithrodanon appellant, angli **Madder**.

RVBVS.

Rubus aut sentes, a grecis batos, aliquibus morus uaticana dicitur, **Ru**
tum, angli uocant a bramble, aut a blakbery bush. Fructus eius
uocatur aut blackeberryes, aut blackebyers, aut humble berryes.

RVSCVS.

Ruscus, dicitur sylvestris myrtus, & oximyr sine. Eius duo sūt genera,
Humile & procerum. Humile officinae uocant bruscum, angli **Butchers**
broome, & **Petygrew**. Procerū aut galli housū, angli **anboly tie**,
& **anHuluar tre** nominant, hec etia arbor, si ruellio credimus, flex aqua
folia dicitur ē cuius corticibus ipse admodū puer uiscū confect.

SABINA.

Sabina a grecis dicitur brathis, ab anglis uero **Sauyn** appellatur.

SAMBVCA.

Sambucus, siue ut quintus serenus legendū contendit, Sabucus a grecis
acte, ab anglis **an Elder tre**, aut a bour tre uocatur.

SAMPSVCVM.

Sampfucum siue amaracus, latinis maiorana dicitur, Nostratibus
Margerum, aut **Margerum gentyll**.

SATVREIA.

Saturela, siue thymra, anglis est Sauery.

SEDVM.

Sedum, siue oculū touis græci uocant aizoōn q̄ semper uiuat, eius duo sunt genera, maius & minus. Maius sedum uulgo dicitur Honslike. Sedū minus puto esse herbā quā uulgus appellat Thryst, aut Stoncrop.

SENECIO.

Senecio, græcis dicitur erigeron, quia uere canescit, angli uocant Grunswell, & grundeswell.

SEUTLOMALOCHON.

Seutlomalochon a quibusdā spinachia, a nris Spynache notatur.

SYMPHYTVM.

Symphytum herbarij uocant consolidam matorem, uulgus Comfrey.

SOLANVM.

Solanum, græci strychnon uocant, officinæ solatrū, uulgus Morell, aut nyghtshad.

SOLANVM SOPORIFERVM.

Solanum soporiferum, aliqui uocant Dwale.

STAPHIS AGRIA.

Staphis agria, romanis herba pedicularis dicitur, uulgo Stauesacre.

TAXVS

Taxus an Vhetre unde hodie apud nos fiunt arcus.

TELEPHIVM.

Telephium, herbarij fabam inuersam, aut crassulam minorem uocant, uulgue Orpyn appellat.

VACCINIVM.

Vaccinium, græci hyacinthum uocant. galli uacietum, quoniam a nostris uocetur nondum comperit. Verum si serui credimus inter purpureas uio- las hyacinthus referendus est, quod si uerū sit non erit res ardua nomen illi britannicum adhibere.

VERBASCVM.

Verbascum, a græcis phlomos, ab officinis taxus barbatus, a uulgo Mullen aut Longwort appellatur.

VERBENA.

Verbena, & uerbena, græce peristereon dicitur eius duo sūt genera,

uepenti recta scilicet, que uulgo dicitur Veruyn, & uerbena
supina que uulgo uocatur Oculus christi.

VISCVM.

Viscū, angli uocant Mysceltyne, aut Myscelto. Densissimus
est frutex, nisi in arboribus nascitur, e terra nunq̃ puenit. viscum tot
secula anglis ignotū fuisse plurimum demoror, quū in pyris & malis syl-
uestribus nisi non proueniat.

ZADVRA.

Zadura, uel zaduaria, anglice dicitur setwail.

FINIS

¶¶¶

ESTVDIOSE IUVENTVTIS, VNICO HVIVS

etatis patrono longe benignissimo, M. Thomæ

Patinsono sacre theologiæ doctori,

Guilielmus Turnerus S P D.

¶¶¶

Vinmam mihi huic libello manū mox imposi-
turo (mecenas optime) in mentem forte fortu-
na uenit ab oībus scriptoribus receptum esse,
libellos suos heroi cui piam, qui corū patro-
cinium susciperet, nuncupare. At inter heroas
(quos noui innumeros) multis mihi nominibus profecto,
dignissimus ipse visus es, cui ingenij mei primitias (si quid
tibi aut laudis aut decoris possunt adiicere) dedicarem.
Alij (quibus copię cornu contigit) in magnifica edificia,
quicquid sibi diuitiarū congersere, insumunt, alij toti huc
incūbunt, vt consanguineos suos ditent, alios deniq; alia
iuuant, capiuntq;. Hoc solum tibi cordi est, hec te res sola
iuuat, vt in re literaria, iuuentus scolastica tuis impensis
& auspiciis alta fotaq; proficiat, quare si merito benefi-

centia mēcenatē immortalī fama nobilitauerit : oīa
vere eruditorum mihi interesse videtur tuum nōmen quā
tot tantisq; impensis tot doctos adolefcētes educasti, ad
sydera vsq; laudibus euehere, & ad posteros trāsmittere.
Quod ego haud dubie facerē, si eruditio mea uotis meis
ylla ex parte responderet. Cæterū si has ingenii mei priā
initias boni consulueris, olim cum plus mihi eruditionis
accreuerit, elaboratius & eruditius tibi munus (fauente
Christo) mittam. Vale mēcenas optime,

LONDINI APVD IOANNEM

Byddellum. Anno dñi

1638

MODERN NAMES.

A. ij.	ABSINTHIUM PONTICUM	<i>Artemisia Absinthium, L.</i>
	A. MARINUM	<i>A. cærulescens, L.</i>
	A. SANTONICUM	<i>A. Santonicum, L.</i>
	ABROTONVM	<i>A. Abrotanum, L.</i>
	ACANTHVS LEUE	<i>Acanthus mollis, L.</i>
	A. ACULEATUM	<i>A. spinosus, L.</i>
	ACORVM	<i>Iris Pseudacorus, L.</i>
	ALISMA	<i>Alisma Plantago, L.</i>
	ALTHEA	<i>Althea rosea, Cav.</i>
	ALLIARIA	<i>Sisymbrium Alliaria, Scop.</i>
[A. ij. verso]	A[L] SINE	<i>Stellaria media, With.</i>
	AMARANTHVS	<i>Celosia cristata, Moq.</i>
	ANETHVM	<i>Anethum graveolens, L.</i>
	ANAGALLIS MAS	<i>Anagallis arvensis, L.</i>
	A. FEMININA	<i>A. cærulea, Lam.</i>
	ANONIVM	<i>Lamium sp., probably L. purpureum, L.</i>
	AMPELOS LEVCE	<i>Bryonia dioica, L.</i>
	APPARINE	<i>Galium Aparine, L.</i>
	APOLLINARIS	<i>Hyoscyamus niger, L.</i>
	APIVM	<i>Apium graveolens, L.</i>
	ARTHRITICA	<i>Primula vulgaris, Huds.</i>
A. iij.	ARTEMISIA	<i>Artemisia vulgaris, L.</i>
	ATHANASIA	<i>Tanacetum vulgare, L.</i>
	AROS	<i>Arum maculatum, L.</i>
	ARISARON	<i>A. Arisarum, L.</i>

ASARVM	Asarum europæum, <i>L.</i>
ASPARAGVS	Asparagus officinalis, <i>L.</i>
ASPHODELVS	Asphodelus ramosus, <i>L.</i> Cf. Herb., sign. <i>B. iij.</i>
ATRIPLEX	Atriplex hortensis, <i>L.</i>
A. HISPANIENSIS	Spinacia oleracea, <i>Mill.</i>
BETONICA	Stachys Betonica, <i>Benth.</i>
B. ALTILIS SIUE CORONARIA.	Dianthus Caryophyllus, <i>L.</i>
BELLIS	Bellis perennis, <i>L.</i>
[A. <i>iiij. verso</i>] BRASSICA	Brassica oleracea, <i>L.</i>
BRYON THALASSION	Porphyra laciniata, <i>Ag.</i>
BYGLOSSVM	Borrago officinalis, <i>L.</i>
CANABIS	Cannabis sativa, <i>L.</i>
CARIOPHILLON	Caryophyllus aromaticus, <i>L.</i>
CARDAMINE	Nasturtium officinale, <i>R. Br.</i>
CALTHA	Calendula officinalis, <i>L.</i>
CASSVTHA	Cuscuta europæa, <i>L.</i>
CAROS	Carum Carui, <i>L.</i>
CENTAVRIUM MAIUS	Centaurea Centaurium, <i>L.</i>
C. MINUS	Gentiana Centaurium, <i>L.</i>
[A. <i>iv.</i>] CIRSION	Helmintha echioides, <i>Gaert.</i>
CICERBITA	Sonchus oleraceus, <i>L.</i>
CORIANDRVN	Coriandrum sativum, <i>L.</i>
CONVOLVVLVS	Convolvulus arvensis, <i>L.</i>
COLVTEA	Colutea arborescens, <i>L.</i>
CHAMEDRYS	Teucrium Chamædrys, <i>L.</i>
CINARA	Cynara Scolymus, <i>L.</i>
CLEMATIS	Vinca minor, <i>L.</i>
CHAMEACTE	Sambucus Ebulus, <i>L.</i>
CHAMEMELON	Anthemis nobilis, <i>L.</i>
CHELIDONIUM MAIUS	Chelidonium majus, <i>L.</i>

[A. <i>iv. verso</i>]	C. MINUS	Ranunculus Ficaria, <i>L.</i>	
	CVCVRBITA	Oucurbita Pepo, <i>L.</i> ?	
	CYANVS	Centaurea Cyanus, <i>L.</i>	
	CYPERVS BABYLONICVS	Maranta Galanga, <i>L.</i>	
	CYNORRHODOS	Rosa rubiginosa, <i>L.</i>	
	CYNOSBATUS	R. canina, <i>L.</i>	[199-201
	DAVCVS CRETICVS	Pimpinella Saxifraga, <i>L.</i> ?	Vide Herb. ii.,
	DAPHNOIDES	Daphne Laureola, <i>L.</i>	
	DRACONTIA	Arum Dracunculus, <i>L.</i>	
	DYPSACVS	Dipsacus sylvestris, <i>L.</i>	
[B. <i>j.</i>]	DRIOPTERIS	Polypodium Dryopteris, <i>L.</i>	
	EVZOMON SIUE ERUCA	Eruca sativa, <i>Lam.</i>	
	EPHIMERON	Lysimachia Ephemerum, <i>L.</i> ?	
	ELLEBORVM ALBVM	Veratrum album, <i>L.</i>	
	E. NIGRVN	V. nigrum, <i>L.</i>	
	EVPATORIVM	Agrimonia Eupatorium, <i>L.</i>	
	FILIX	Lastræa Filix-mas., <i>Presl.</i>	
	F. FEMINA	Pteris Aquilina, <i>L.</i>	
	FENICVLVM	Fœniculum officinale, <i>L.</i>	
[B. <i>j. verso</i>]	FRAGVM	Fragaria vesca, <i>L.</i>	
	GITHAGO SIVE NIGELLASTRVM	Lychnis Githago, <i>L.</i>	
	GIT SIUE NIGELLA	Nigella damascena, <i>L.</i>	
	GALEOPSIS	Lamium lævigatum, <i>L.</i>	
	GINGIDIVM	Anthriscus Cerefolium, <i>Hoffm.</i>	
	GLYCYRRHYZA	Glycyrrhiza glabra, <i>L.</i>	
	HEDERA	Hedera Helix, <i>L.</i>	
	HALICACABVS	Physalis Alkekengi, <i>L.</i>	
	HELENIVM	Inula Helenium, <i>L.</i>	
	HELXINE	Parietaria officinalis, <i>L.</i>	
	HEPTAPHILLON	Potentilla Tormentilla, <i>L.</i>	

	HYPERICON	Hypericum perforatum, <i>L.</i>
B. <i>ij.</i>	HIPPOLAPATHON	Rumex Patientia, <i>L.</i>
	HEMIONITIS SIUE HEMONION	Scolopendrium vulgare, <i>Sm.</i> [Ehrh. ?
	HIPPVRIS	Equisetum hyemale, <i>L.</i> ? and E. Telmateia,
	INTVBVM SIUE INTYBVS	
	SATIUV	Cichorium Endivia, <i>L.</i>
	ERATICU	C. Intybus, <i>L.</i>
	IRIS	Iris florentina, <i>L.</i>
[B. <i>ij. verso</i>]	ISATIS	Isatis tinctoria, <i>L.</i>
	LACTVCA	Lactuca virosa, <i>L.</i> ?
	LAPATHON	Rumex obtusifolius, <i>L.</i> , etc.
	OXILAPATHON	R. Hydrolapathum, <i>Huds.</i>
	HIPPOLAPATHON	R. Patientia, <i>L.</i>
	LAPATHVM ACETOSU	R. Acetosa, <i>L.</i>
	LIGUSTRVM	Ligustrum vulgare, <i>L.</i>
	LOLIVM	Lolium temulentum, <i>L.</i>
	LVPVS SALICTARIVS	Humulus Lupulus, <i>L.</i>
	lichen	Marchantia polymorpha, <i>L.</i>
B. <i>ijj.</i>	LENS PALUSTRIS	Lemna minor, <i>L.</i>
	MACER	The arillus of Myristica moschata, <i>Thunb.</i>
	MALUS COTONEA	Cydonia vulgaris, <i>Pers.</i>
	M. PERSICA	Amygdalus Persica, <i>L.</i>
	M. MEDICA	Citrus Aurantium, <i>L.</i>
	M. PUNICA	Punica Granatum, <i>L.</i>
	MARRVBIVM	Marrubium vulgare, <i>L.</i>
	MERCVRIALIS MAS	Mercurialis annua, <i>L.</i>
	M. FEMINA	M. perennis, <i>L.</i>
	MESPILUS	Mespilus germanica, <i>L.</i>
	MILLEFOLIUM	Achillea Millefolium, <i>L.</i>
	MORUS	Morus nigra, <i>L.</i>

	MOSCHOCARION	The Fruit of <i>Myristica moschata</i> , <i>Thunb.</i>
	NARCISSUS	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> , <i>L.</i> ? Cf. <i>Tragus</i> , ii., 753.
[B. <i>ii.</i> verso.]	NASTVRTIVM	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	NEPETA	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i> , <i>L.</i>
	NYMPHEA	<i>Nymphæa alba</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	NUX PERSICA	<i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>L.</i>
	OLVS ATRVM	<i>Smyrnum Olusatrum</i> , <i>L.</i>
[B. <i>iv.</i>]	ORMINUM SATIIV	<i>Salvia Sclarea</i> , <i>L.</i>
	O. SYLVESTRE	<i>S. pratensis</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	ORIZA	<i>Oryza sativa</i> , <i>L.</i>
	ORIGANVM	<i>Mentha Pulegium</i> , <i>L.</i>
	OXIACANTHA	<i>Mespilus Pyracantha</i> , <i>L.</i>
	ONYS	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PERICLIMENON	<i>Lonicera Periclymenum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PALIVRVS	<i>Ulex europæus</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PALMA	<i>Phœnix dactylifera</i> , <i>L.</i>
[B. <i>ij.</i> verso.]	PAPAVER SATIVVM	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	P. ERRATICUM	<i>P. Rhœas</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PERSICARIA	<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PARTHENIVM	<i>Matricaria Parthenium</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PETASITES	<i>Petasites vulgaris</i> , <i>Desf.</i>
	PHENIX	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PLANTAGO MAIOR	<i>Plantago major</i> , <i>L.</i>
	P. MINOR	<i>P. lanceolata</i> , <i>L.</i>
	POLIGONON	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>L.</i>
	POPVLVS ALBA	<i>Populus alba</i> , <i>L.</i> ?
	POLYPODIUM	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PORTVLACA	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> , <i>L.</i>
	PSEVDONARDVS	<i>Lavandula vera</i> , <i>DC.</i>
[C. <i>j.</i>]	PHELLANDRYON	<i>Spiræa Filipendula</i> , <i>L.</i>

	QVINQVE FOLIUM	Potentilla reptans, <i>L.</i>
	RANUNCVLVS PRIMUM	Ranunculus acris, <i>L.</i>
	R. SECUNDUM	Anemone Pulsatilla, <i>L.</i>
	RAPHANON	Raphanus sativus, <i>L.</i>
	RUBIA	Rubia tinctorum, <i>L.</i>
	RVBVS	Rubus fruticosus, <i>L.</i>
	RVSCVS HUMILE	Ruscus aculeatus, <i>L.</i>
	R. PROCERUM HE CALLIHOCE	Ilex Aquifolium, <i>L.</i>
	SABINA	Juniperus Sabina, <i>L.</i>
	SAMEVCA	Sambucus nigra, <i>L.</i>
	SAMPSVCVM	Origanum Marjorana, <i>L.</i>
	SATVREIA	Satureja hortensis, <i>L.</i>
[C. j. verso.]	SEDVM MAIUS	Sempervivum tectorum, <i>L.</i>
	S. MINUS	Sedum acre, <i>L.</i>
	SENECIO	Senecio vulgaris, <i>L.</i>
	SEVTLOMALOCHON	Spinacia oleracea, <i>Mill.</i>
	SYMPHYTVM	Symphytum officinale, <i>L.</i>
	SOLANVM	Solanum nigrum, <i>L.</i>
	S. SOPORIFERVM	Atropa Belladonna, <i>L.</i>
	STAPHIS AGRIA	Delphinium Staphisagria, <i>L.</i>
	TAXVS	Taxus baccata, <i>L.</i>
	TELEPHIVM	Sedum Telephium, <i>L.</i>
	VACCINIVM	Scilla nutans, <i>Sm. ?</i>
	VERBASCVM	Verbascum Thapsus, <i>L.</i>
	VERBENA RECTA	Verbena officinalis, <i>L.</i>
	V. SUPINA	Salvia Verbenaca, <i>L.</i>
[C. ij.]	VISCVM	Viscum album, <i>L.</i>
	ZADVRA	Valeriana pyrenaica, <i>L.</i>

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