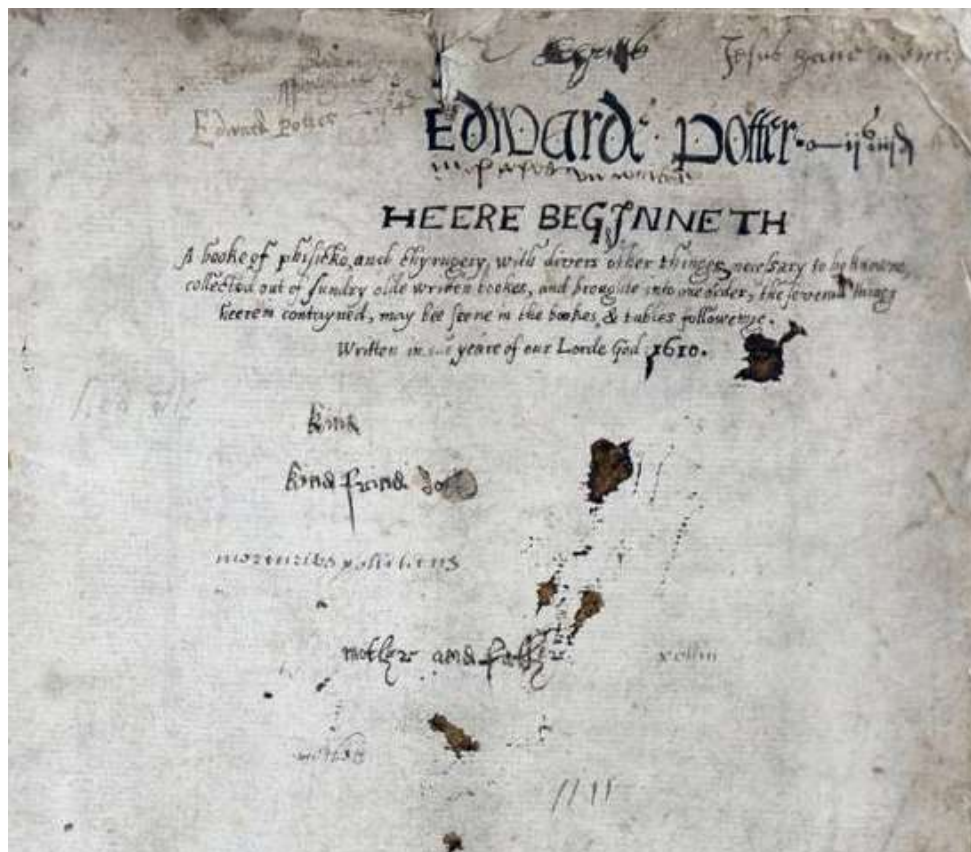


Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne



Edwarde Potter's Booke

A Glossary of Words, Phrases, People and Sources



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Preface

Edwarde Potter's Book is a leather-bound volume now in Northumberland Archives. It has belonged to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne since 1927.

It is in fact two manuscripts bound together, one dating from the early seventeenth century, and the other from the 1760s. The seventeenth-century manuscript, at the start of the volume, has a title page on which it is described as *Edwarde Potter's Booke of Phisicke and Chyrurgery*. There is no title or description for the eighteenth-century one. So although it is not strictly accurate to describe the volume as a whole as 'Edwarde Potter's book', this is the shorthand name used for it.

In 2018-20 a team of around a dozen volunteers from the Society and Explore Lifelong Learning transcribed the volume.* Digitised images of all the pages, along with the transcripts, are available at <https://newcastle-antiquaries.org.uk/uta/transcriptions/edwarde-potter/introduction/>.

The vocabulary of both manuscripts can be obscure, and the spelling is very variable. To take just one example, opoponax (a type of gum resin) appeared as appoponacye, appoponac, appoponake, and opobalsam. The team soon began doing detective work to discover the meaning of many of the words, and decided to put a glossary on the website, incorporating all the variant spellings encountered. This grew considerably over time, and we are now publishing it separately as a booklet, available online. We hope that readers or transcribers of similar books will find this glossary useful. You are welcome to quote from it, but please acknowledge the source.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) online is of course an essential source, but research by R. McConchie has shown that it is weak on seventeenth-century medical terms, and so many other sources, online and in print, were explored, and a considerable amount of imagination and lateral thinking had to be exercised by the group. A number of words escaped even the most diligent searches. We will be very grateful to anyone who can help out with meanings, or indeed correct mistaken meanings, and we will be updating this document via the website as necessary. Many thanks to Jan Widmer for proof-reading and sub-editing this text.

Sue Ward, co-ordinator of the project

August 2022

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*The team was (in alphabetical order) Alan Baxter, Gail Boyes, Lynne Farquharson, John McNulty, Yvonne Roberts, Ruth Siddals, Kath Smith, Christopher Walton, Jan Widmer, Krystyna Wojcicka, with Sue Shaw also taking on a few pages. Roger Cornwell, of Cornwell Internet, designed, set up and is maintaining the website on which all the material is now available, <https://newcastle-antiquaries.org.uk/uta/transcriptions/edwarde-potter/introduction/>.

Words and phrases

Introduction

This section includes words mentioned in the text, with (hopefully) all the variant spellings. Within each entry, the variants are arranged in alphabetical order, and there may well be differences in the initial letter. The initial letter of the first variant listed in that entry dictates the entry's place in the overall list. So, for example, the plant now called elecampane is also spelt 'allicompain', so it appears in the overall list after 'alleluia'. Latin terms are in *italics*; words in **bold** are the modern spellings, where they exist. The simplest way to search is by cutting and pasting the word as spelt in the text into the search-bar. Cross-references (in square brackets] are to the first word in an entry.

Sources, where needed, are given in brackets at the end of each entry, with hyperlinks where available. There is [a list of all the sources](#) at the end of this document. In general, the approach taken has been to cite and hyperlink to the most accessible source that was considered reliable – Wikipedia being preferred to a book available only in a university library or a digitised but un-searchable seventeenth-century printed book, for example – as this is likely to be most useful to readers and future transcribers.

We have **not** hyperlinked to OED, the Oxford English Dictionary, the most frequently cited source. It is available online at www.oed.com, but for access you need to be a subscriber, or belong to a library or another institution that subscribes. The majority of public libraries in the UK do subscribe; if yours does not, urge them to do so.

Where other sources are available online, a link has been provided. Where they are available only in print, the surname of the author is given, with a page number where available, and the relevant book or publication is listed in the [Books and Sources](#) section. The meanings of many words have not been traced; we would be very grateful if anyone who tracks one down, or spots a mistake, would contact us (events@newcastle-antiquaries.org.uk) so that we can amend this document.

Alphabetical List

- 20ti – twenty.
- Abortment – abortion, miscarriage.
- Ac (Latin) – and.
- Acalia – *Althaea officinalis*, marsh-mallow [see entry for ‘March-mallow’].
- *Acetotus* (Latin) – acetose, resembling or containing vinegar; sour or acidic like vinegar (OED).
- *Ad consistentia* (Latin) – to the consistency.
- Adder's tongue – any of various plants used to treat snakebites, or thought to resemble a snake's tongue (OED).
- *Addita* (Latin) – additions.
- Adops – not known.
- Affodil – daffodil; the name was originally *Asphodelus* or *Asphodel* (OED).
- After burden – afterbirth (OED).
- Agnus castus – the plant *Vitex agnus-castus* or its flowers, leaves or seeds, originally believed to reduce sexual potency or desire, and later used mainly to treat menstrual and menopausal symptoms (OED). Also called vitex, chaste tree, chasteberry, Abraham's balm, lilac chastetree, or monk's pepper ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Agremony, **agrimony**, egrimoye, egrimonye, egyptmony, eyrimonye – *Agrimonia eupatoria*, a herb with small, serrated pinnate leaves and spikes of yellow flowers commonly used in medicine (OED).
- Agricke, agarick, **agaric**, agarici, *agaricus* (Latin) – name used for various bracket fungi, especially *Fomitopsis officinalis*; or a preparation of this (OED); Agaritive – not known but may relate to Agaric.
- **Ague**, agewe – fever; ague cake – enlarged spleen, OR an amulet or poultice placed on the affected part of a person's body.
- Albyan – not known.
- Alder – the alder tree, *Alnus glutinosa*. The leaves and bark of this were used for many medicinal purposes.
- Aleblaster – alabaster, ornamental stone consisting of a fine-grained, compact, translucent form of gypsum or calcite (OED).
- Alecost, allecoste – costmary, *Tanacetum balsamita*, an aromatic herb widely cultivated for medicinal use and for flavouring ale (OED).
- **Alembic**, alembick, limbeck, limbecke, lymbecke, limbeke, limberke – a vessel for the distillation or extraction of essence (OED). See [Wikipedia](#) for an explanation of the process.
- Alepacatrina, aleone palicon – not known, perhaps a patent medicine in the 17th century.
- Alexanders, saunders – a tall biennial plant, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, cultivated for use as a herb or salad vegetable. Also called black lovage, horse parsley, stanmarche, stanmarch [See separate entry for another meaning of ‘saunders’].
- Aleyest, **ale yeast** – yeast produced in the brewing of ale (OED).
- Alhandal – a term used in Arabian pharmacy for the purgative extract of colocynth ([Wikipedia](#)). [See entry for ‘colloquintida’].
- *Alias ibid* (Latin) – another the same.
- Aconet, **alkanet**, alkennett, arkenet, possibly also organent – the plant *Alkanna tinctoria*, whose roots yield a red dye (OED). Also called Spanish bugloss and enchusa.
- Alkekenge – the red winter cherry or red nightshade (OED).
- Alkermes – the dried bodies of scale insects found in the Mediterranean region on the kermes oak; confection of alkermes – a medicinal preparation of these insects with rose water, sugar, oil of cinnamon, and sometimes other ingredients; alkermes root – root of the kermes oak (OED).
- Allam, allan, allome, alome, **alum** – an astringent mineral salt, typically occurring as colourless or whitish crystals. Sir Thomas Chaloner had begun to exploit the alum deposits at Guisborough in North Yorkshire during Elizabeth I's reign; *Allom plomosum* – alum crystals with a feathery appearance; alomed – having had alum applied; roach allum, roch allam, roche allam, roche allome – recrystallized alum (OED).
- Alle – ale.
- Alleluia – the herb wood sorrel (OED).
- Allicompain, allocompane, elacampane, elecampayne, elana campana,

- elecampaine, **elecampane**, elicompaine, elecompane, ellicompaine, elycompaine, enula campana – the plant *Inula helenium*, also called horse-heal or elfdock, a perennial with large yellow flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root (OED).
- Alligant – alicant, a type of wine produced in Alicante in eastern Spain (OED).
 - Allmayne, Almaygne, Almayne – Germany, German (OED).
 - Alloe – aloe, an aromatic of several South-East Asian trees of genus *Aquilaria*, or any of various plants in the tropical genus *Aloe*, succulent shrubs or trees with bitter juice (OED); aloes epatic, epaticum, epatyke or hepatica – a preparation from this, given both to horses and men; aloes cicatrina, succatrina socotrine, or succotrine – a preparation from the juice of the *Aloe socotrina* (or *perryi*), originally obtained from the island of Socotra (Goldstein. p. 63). [See also entry for *Lignum*].
 - Alsa foetida, **Asafoetida** – a resinous gum with strong odour procured in central Asia from *Narthex asafoetida* (OED).
 - Alsine meade – alternative name for chickweed ([Potter's Cyclopedica](#)) [see entry for chickweed].
 - Ambergrease, **ambergris** – a wax-like substance of marbled ashy colour, found floating in tropical seas, and as a secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale (OED).
 - Ambrose – an English herb, possibly wood sage, but the name is also used for other plants; sometimes called ambrosia, the food of the gods in Greek fables (OED).
 - Ana (Latin), often abbreviated to *an* – of each, an equal amount.
 - Ancecocum – unknown.
 - *Anemoniarum* (Latin, genitive case) – Anemones
 - **Angelica**, angell, angellyca - *Angelica archangelica*, an aromatic umbelliferous plant native to northern and eastern Europe, cultivated for its seeds and stems (OED).
 - Angillparte, angleparte – possibly anglepod, any of several plants in the genus *Gonolobus*, that have angled pods (as *G. gonocarpos*) ([Merriam Webster](#)).
 - Angiltothe, angletouche – not known, possibly earthworm.
 - **Annisated** – annisated balsam of sulphur was made by adding oil of aniseed to brimstone, boiled in oil, to be used for coughs ([Blaine](#)).
 - Annisseed, annis seed, annys– aniseed.
 - Annyll – not known.
 - Anphire – not known.
 - A-nyghtes – at night (OED).
 - Apeganle, apegalle – sore ([Norri](#)).
 - Apostolicon – a type of plaster ([Norri](#)).
 - Appoponac, appoponacye, appoponake, opobalsam, **opopanax**, oppoponax – one of a number of gum resins, traditionally considered to have medicinal properties; OR the plant *Opopanax chironium*, common name Hercules-all-heal, also known as sweet myrrh or bisabol myrrh ([Wikipedia](#)).
 - Approvedlye – probably ‘proven’.
 - *Aqua* (Latin) – water; the word can also be used where we would use ‘juice’; *aqua benedicta* – blessed water; *aqua composita*, *aquacomposita* – compound water, a spirit distilled from wine to which herbs and spices have been added ([Norri](#)); *aqua mirabilis*, *et praetiosa* – the miracle water, and precious.
 - **Aquavita**, aquavite, aquavitie – *aqua vitae* (Latin) – water of life, a generic term for distilled liquors but most usually in the 17th century refers specifically to brandy; by the 18th century may refer to a grain-based spirit ([Wikipedia](#)).
 - Archangel, archangell – any of the herbs dead-nettle (also called blind nettle or bline nettle), black stinking horehound, or angelica (OED).
 - Aristolochia, aristrologia rotunda, probably also aristolothia – a herb of the genus *Aristolochia*, also called birthwort (OED).
 - Armhole – armpit (OED).
 - Ammoniac, ammoniacum, armoniac armoniacke, hamoniacum – gum armoniac, a gum-resin with a peculiar smell and bitterish taste, derived from the plant *Dorema ammoniacum* (OED). [See also entries for Bole Armoniac, and Sel Armoniac].
 - Aromaticum rosatum, aromatic rosati – a medicinal powder known in the 17th century, made of red roses and various other ingredients ([Wikipedia](#)).
 - Arsemart, Arsesmarte – the herb arssmart, also called water-pepper, coolorage, culerage, culrage – the herb *Polygonum (Persicaria)*

hydropiper. It causes blistering of the skin ([Springer](#)).

- *Artemisia*, *artemysta* – a tall perennial plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*. Also known as Mugwort, mugwort (OED).
- **Asarabacca**, *asarabaucha* – the herb *Asarum europaeum*, also known as wild spikenard ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Ashen keys, **ash-keys** – the seeds of the ash-tree.
- Aske, **ask** – need or require.
- Asmay – asthma.
- Assaye, **assay** – test.
- At twice – on two occasions (OED).
- *Athanasya* (Greek) – deathlessness, immortality.
- Amber – may mean **amberggris** [see entry for ambergrease], OR **amber**, the fossilised resin from prehistoric trees found on the shores of the Baltic. There was confusion between the two at the time; Spiritt of Amber – a dibasic acid obtained by the dry distillation of amber; amber orient – not known, but probably a resin or gum the colour of amber (OED).
- **Avens**, *avans*, *avance* (probably also Sweet Evens) – popular name of two species of the genus *Geum*, the wood avens or herb bennet [see entry for hearbe bennet], used medicinally and to give a clove-like flavour to ale; and *G. rivale*, water avens (OED).
- Ayre – air.
- **Balm**, *balme*, *baume*, *bawme* – an aromatic substance, consisting of resin mixed with volatile oils, exuding naturally from various trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*, and much prized for its fragrance and medicinal properties. Also used more generally for any aromatic ointment for soothing pain or healing wounds; OR the name of several fragrant garden herbs; the chief are Balm Gentle or Balm Mint, *Melissa officinalis*. and Bastard Balm, *Melittis melissophyllum*. Also Field Balm, *Calamintha Nepeta* (OED).
- Ballmio maria, balmemary, balneo-maria – a water-bath, now called a *bain-marie*. One of the common ways of distilling a liquid was to put it in an alembic [see entry for alembic above] and sit it in a water-bath above a furnace; if the alembic was made of glass, it was important that the water did not boil, because the glass would shatter if it did.
- Balsamum, balsom, possibly also bassam – balsam, *Balsamita major*, an aromatic resinous vegetable juice. ‘True balsam’ was a gold-coloured oleo-resin exuded from the tree *Balsamodendron gileadense*, or perhaps *B. Opobalsamum*, much esteemed as an antiseptic and wound-healer (OED); balsam of Peru – derived from a tree known as *Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae*, which grows in Central and South America. It can cause allergic reactions and inflammation ([Wikipedia](#)).
- **Barberry** – berries of the barberry tree, *Berberis vulgaris*. (OED).
- Bardols – not known.
- Barme – barm, the froth that forms on the top of fermenting liquid such as beer, wine, or feedstock for spirits. Used to leaven bread, or to set up fermentation in a new batch of liquor ([Wikipedia](#)). See also entry for aleyest.
- Barrow, barrowe, barrowe hogge – castrated boar (OED); barrowes grease, barrow’s grease – hog’s lard ([Webster1828](#)).
- Basella – probably the herb basil.
- Basilicon – an ointment used to treat wounds; OR a medicinal water made with leaves and stalks of sweet basil ([Norri](#)).
- Bastard, barstarde – a sweet Spanish wine, resembling muscadel in flavour, sometimes used for any sweetened wine (OED); OR one of several herbs, including bastard pellitory, and two different herbs both known as bastard rhubarb ([Culpeper](#)).
- Bathfat – bathtub (OED).
- Baules – balls.
- Bay berry, bayberry – the fruit of the bay tree (OED); bayse, bayes – bay leaves.
- Bay salt – salt obtained in large crystals by slow evaporation from sea water by the sun's heat (OED).
- Bayle, byle – a hoop or ring (Yaxley).
- Bdelium, bdellium, possibly also boelium – a semi-transparent oleo-gum resin extracted from *Commiphora wightii* and from *Commiphora africana* trees growing in Ethiopia, Eritrea and sub-saharan Africa ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Beane flower water – the distilled water of bean flowers (OED).
- Beare – beer; smale beer – small beer, a very low-alcohol beer drunk in preference to water.

- Bedward – at bedtime (OED).
- Begone – **begun**.
- Bengamine, benjamin – benzoin, also called storax [see entry for storax].
- Benison – normally means a blessing, but in context ([folio 19b](#)) appears to mean a herb, not identified.
- Bennet – a type of fried pastry, probably derived from the French *beignet*. [For a different meaning, see entry for hearbe bennet].
- Benumme – benumbed.
- Beser, **bezoar** – a hard mass trapped in the intestinal system of a human or animal. They were believed to be of mineral origin, and to act as antidotes to all poison ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Bet – beat; bett – beaten.
- Betanye, bettanye, betyne, bittony (probably also byttane) – **betony** (*Stachys officinalis*) or common hedgenettle, a perennial grassland herb (Wikipedia); St. Paul's betony, Pauls Betony – a small species of Speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*); Water-betony – a figwort (*Scrophularia aquatica*) having crenate leaves (OED).
- Betimes – in good time, early ([Collins](#)).
- Bilders – a name given to various water plants (OED).
- **Bile**, byle – the fluid secreted by the liver, one of the four ‘humours’ [see entry for humor]; OR boil.
- Bishops’ Bible – an English translation of the Bible, produced under authority of the established Church of England in 1568 ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Black carrewe – probably the small black seeds of the caraway plant ([Culpeper](#)).
- Black sope – black soap, a soft soap made from alkali and animal blubber or fish oil (OED).
- Blamager, blamanger – blancmange.
- Blasteing – withering, shrivelling (OED).
- Blain, blayne – inflammatory swelling or sore (OED).
- Bloud – blood; bloudewarme – near blood-heat (OED).
- **Blood-wort**, bloudworte – any of various plants with red roots or foliage used to staunch bleeding (OED).
- Bolarm – possibly an abbreviation of bole armoniac [see next entry].
- **Bole**, boole – the name of several kinds of fine, compact, earthy, or unctuous clay, usually of a yellow, red, or brown colour due to the presence of iron oxide (OED); balearmacke, bolarmany, **Bole Armoniac**, Bole Armoniacke, Bole-Armoniack, bolearmoniacke, possibly also bolarm (as abbreviation);⁶ Armenian Bole, a soft friable fatty earth, usually of a pale red colour, native to Armenia. It is red due to the presence of iron oxide ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Boll – bowl (OED).
- Bollyng – swelling (OED).
- Bolus – medicine of round shape adapted for swallowing, larger than an ordinary pill (OED).
- Bone shave – painful disease affecting (or thought to affect) a bone or joint; esp. sciatica (OED).
- Bontes – not known, perhaps bones.
- **Borage**, borrage, burage, burrage, burreg, burridge – a herb, *Borago officinalis*, widely naturalised as a weed and with leaves used as remedies in herbal medicine ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Boche, botch – A swelling, esp. a goitre or bubo; a boil, ulcer, or sore (OED).
- Boulte – bolt, push through a fine sieve or a cloth.
- Bourne – not known.
- Boyle – boil; boiling (noun) – a hanging pot or cauldron (Yaxley).
- Brasen – made of brass (OED).
- Brassell – brazil nut (OED).
- **Brawn**, brawne – in cookery terms, meat of the pig or boar, boiled and potted with its jelly. (Often made with the meat from a pig’s head and trotters).
- Bray, broy – crush, usually in a mortar (OED).
- Breakstone – name given by herbalists to saxifrage [see entry for Sackrifrax], and vaguely to plants supposed to be related to it (OED).
- Brent – burnt.
- Brinston, brymestone – brimstone, the usual name for sulphur at the time [see entry for sulphur] (OED); live brimstone is presumably sulphur that is chemically active.
- Brocklime, brokelime, brookelime, probably also brokelymppe – brooklime or water pimperl ([Culpeper](#)).

- Broken – ‘one that is broken’ is someone who has a hernia.
- Broome – broom, any of various leguminous shrubs (especially genera *Cytisus* and *Genista*) with long slender branches, small leaves, and usually showy yellow flowers. Ashes of broom were used to treat dropsy ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Bruise – crush (OED).
- Bruning – burning.
- Bryanye – bryony, plant of genus *Bryonia* (OED).
- Bryer – briar; Bryery – probably blackberry.
- Brynes – eyebrows (OED), in context perhaps feathers ([folio 115b](#)).
- Bucke – buck, a male deer, OR ([folio 12b](#)) curve.
- Buckthorn – the shrub *Rhamnus catharticus*; the berries of which were used as a powerful purgative (OED).
- Bugle – bugleherb, a herbaceous flowering plant native to Europe *Ajuga reptans*, also known as blue bugle, bugleweed, carpetweed, carpet bugleweed, and St. Lawrence plant (OED).
- Buglosse – bugloss, any of several blue-flowered coarse hairy plants (genera *Anchusa*, *Lycopsis*, and *Echium*) of the borage family including viper’s bugloss *Echium vulgare*. From the Greek, meaning ox tongue from the roughness of its leaves (OED).
- Bollen waxe, bullen waxe – not known, but possibly beef tallow.
- Burdock, possibly also burre-leaf – a coarse weedy plant (*Arctium lappa*, and kindred species) common on waste ground, also called clod-burr; burre roote – possibly burdock root (OED).
- Burnerpue, burnet, burnett – various plants belonging to the genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium*, of which the great or common burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*) is common in meadows, and the lesser or salad burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) on chalk. Early herbalists confounded these with burnet saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*, an umbelliferous plant resembling the burnets in foliage (OED).
- *Bursa pastoris* – Latin name for the plant shepherd’s purse (OED).
- Bishel, bushell – bushel, a measure of capacity used for corn, fruit, etc, containing four pecks or eight gallons (OED).
- But – rump (of meat).
- Butson – not known, but possibly a variation on tutsan [see entry for Herb John].
- Butter dock – several dock plants, genus *Rumex*, having large leaves formerly used to wrap butter (OED).
- **Butterbur**, butterby – perennial plant of the genus *Petasites*, with spikes of pale purple or white flowers, thick rhizomes, and large soft leaves. Contains toxic substances (OED).
- Bysket – biscuit.
- Cadlocke, chadlock, charlock – a type of mustard, *Brassica kaber*, synonym *Sinapis arvensis* ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Calama aromatica, calamo arematico, calamus, callomus aromaticus, possibly also calimus calimaticus – a rush-like plant, *Calamus aromaticus*, known scientifically as *Acorus calamus*, or commonly as Sweet Flag or Sweet Rush (OED).
- **Calamine stone**, calamint stone, *lapis calemonaris*, *caluminaris*, *calaminaris* (Latin) – the name for an ore of zinc found abundantly in England and France (OED).
- Calaminse, **calamint**, calaminte, calamynte, – a genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha ascendans* (OED).
- Calcocaum – not known.
- Calcyne, calcynated, calynated, **calcined** – to reduce, oxidise, or dessicate by roasting or exposing to strong heat (OED).
- Cammamill, cammamyll – the herb camomile.
- Cammocke – the plant *Ononis spinosa*, also called restharrow [see entry for restharrow], and cammock whin (OED).
- Campher, camphere, camphire – camphor, a whitish translucent crystalline volatile substance, belonging chemically to the vegetable oils, and having a bitter aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell, prepared by distillation and sublimation from *Camphora officinarum*, a tree indigenous to South East Asia (OED).
- Campitheos, ground pine, ground pinne – the herbaceous plant *Ajuga chamaepitys*, said to be named from its resinous smell (OED).
- **Canary** – A sweet fortified white wine produced in the Canary Islands.

- **Cancer** – the astrological sign Cancer (the Crab).
- Candid – candied.
- Candite – a variety of the semi-precious mineral Spinel, dark green or brown to black, found in Ceylon, also called Ceylonite or Iron-Magnesia Spinel (OED).
- Canker – chronic, non-healing sore or ulcer, specifically cancer or gangrene, cankred, cankered, infected (OED).
- Canell, caniell, cannel, canyll – cinnamon [see entry for cinnamon], perhaps including the similar but much inferior Cassia bark (OED).
- Cannon – tube (OED).
- **Capers**, caphers – the flower buds of the shrub (*Capparis spinosa*), which were gathered for pickling. English capers could also be nasturtium seeds (OED).
- **Capon**, cappon – a male chicken that has been castrated to improve the quality of its flesh for food ([Wikipedia](#)); caponet – a little or young capon (OED).
- Carab – probably carob, the fruit of an evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), the carob-tree, a long flat horn-like pod containing numerous hard seeds embedded in pulp. Also called locust-beans (OED and [Wikipedia](#)).
- Carbucl – carbuncle.
- Cardemoneum – not known, perhaps the spice cardamom.
- Cardius, cardo, carduce, cardug, cardus, sarduus – thistle; *Carduus benedictus* (Latin) – blessed thistle; *Cardo sancto* (Latin) – holy thistle (OED).
- Carlina – possibly the carline thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* (OED).
- Carpe – in most entries, the fish carp; in [folio 62a](#), the context does not allow for this, and a possible meaning is ‘tear’.
- Carrett – carrot.
- Caryocostinum – a purging electuary (a medicinal conserve or paste), condemned by Culpeper in 1653 as too strong for most people to use safely ([Pharmacopoeia](#)).
- Cassia fistula, also probably Cacyofystelo – leaves of the Pudding Pipe tree, known as senna leaves and used as a laxative (Yaxley, p. 35).
- Castell sope, castlesoap – castile soap, a fine hard soap made from olive oil and soda (OED).
- Castoreum, castorum – a reddish-brown unctuous substance, having a strong smell and nauseous bitter taste, obtained from two sacs in the beaver. Used in medicine and in perfumery (OED).
- Cataplasme – poultice ([Norri](#)).
- Catchop – ketchup, a type of piquant sauce produced in southeast Asia, probably made from fermented soybeans or fish, the culinary ancestor of today’s ketchup (OED).
- Cats hayre – cat’s hair, a kind of tumour or sore (OED).
- Cattelodge – catalogue.
- **Caudle**, cawdle – a warm drink consisting of thin gruel, mixed with wine or ale, sweetened and spiced, given chiefly to sick people (OED).
- **Cantharidin**, cantharides, cautarides, cautharides – a substance secreted by beetles including Spanish Fly, used since ancient times as an aphrodisiac. It can be poisonous if taken internally, and externally is a potent blistering agent ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Cellendine, cellondine, celydonye, sallandine, selendine, sellendine, sellondine – the herb celandine (OED).
- Centauria minor, centaury, centory, centorye, sentorye – any of several low-growing herbs of the gentian family ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- *Cera* – beeswax; *cera alba* – white beeswax; *cere nove* – new wax (all Latin).
- Cerecloth, searcloth, seare cloth, seare clothe, seerecloth, seere clothe, ser cloth, sercloth, serecloth – cloth infused with a stiff ointment made of wax and other ingredients, used as a bandage or dressing (OED).
- Cerote, cerott – ointment prepared by mixing beeswax with medicinal ingredients ([Norri](#)).
- Ceruine, cervine – relating to a deer.
- Ceruse, ceruss – carbonate of lead, white lead used in the 16th century as a skin whitener (OED).
- Chafe – to rub with the hand; especially to rub a person’s limbs in order to restore warmth or sensation (OED).
- Chafeing dish, chafer – chafing dish, a kind of portable grate raised on a tripod, originally heated with charcoal in a brazier, and used for

foods that require gentle cooking, away from direct flames ([Wikipedia](#)).

- Challe, jole, jowle – jaw
- Charger – a large platter, suitable for carrying liquids (OED).
- Charre coal – charcoal.
- Charvell – chervil, a garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (OED).
- Chawe – to corrode, fret, wear down (OED).
- Chekins – chickens.
- Cherristones – cherry stones.
- Chickweed, chickeweede – chickweed, *Stellaria media*, a small annual flowering plant in the carnation family, used as a herbal remedy and grown as a vegetable crop and ground cover ([Wikipedia](#)).
- China, **china root**, Chine, Chinie rootes, chynewort – the thick fleshy root-stock of a shrubby climbing plant, *Smilax China*, closely akin to Sarsaparilla [see entry for Salsa pilla] (OED).
- Chincough, **chin cough**, chine cough, chyne cough – whooping cough (OED).
- Chineworte – a treatment for chin cough, possibly made from chin cough moss.
- Chingles – shingles (the disease).
- Chirurgian, chirurgion, syrurgin – surgeon.
- **Chives**, probably also chyvers – the herb; OR a general name for ‘threads’ or filaments in flowers, such as stamens and pistils (OED).
- **Choler**, choller – in ancient and medieval medical theory, one of the four cardinal humours identified as bile, and described as hot and dry in nature, and supposed when predominant to cause irritability or irascibility of temper (see [Wikipedia, Humorism](#)).
- Cholerrick, cholerike – choleric, full of choler (OED).
- Choys, choyse, **choice** – selective, choosy.
- Ciche peason – chickpeas (OED).
- **Cinnamon**, Cinnomon, cynamon, sinamon sinnomon – the inner bark of an East Indian tree, dried in the sun in rolls or ‘quills’, and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish-brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic. It has to be crushed in a mortar to turn it into powder (OED).
- **Cinquefoil**, sinkefielde, sinkefoyle – the plant *Potentilla reptans*, also called fiveleaved grass (OED).

- Citer, cittern, pomecitron, pomecitrone – citron, a citrus fruit of warm climates resembling a large lemon but having less acid flesh and a thick fragrant peel.
- **Civet** – musky-odoured substance found in a sac near the anus of the civet, a small animal ranking in size and appearance between the fox and the weasel (OED).
- **Clary**, Clarye – Clary Sage, an aromatic herb, type of *Salvia* (OED).
- Claver, clouer, clour – clover, the common name of different species of Trefoil grown in meadows as fodder. Red clover is *Trifolium pratense*, with leafy stems and heads of pink-purple flowers (OED).
- Cleave – alternative spelling of clove; OR division of a cloven hoof, depending on context (OED).
- Cleaveing – sticking.
- Clenge – cleanse (OED).
- Cleavers, cliver– goose-grass, the climbing plant *Galium aparine* (OED).
- Clod – lump (OED).
- Cloote – burdock (*Arctium lappa*); also the prickly burs which it bears (OED).
- Close stool – a piece of furniture enclosing a chamber pot, typically a type of chair or small chest having a lid concealing a seat with a hole used in the same way as a toilet (OED).
- Clout – patch, rag (OED).
- Clowns all heal – a herb also known as marsh woundwort, *Stachys palustris* ([Gerard](#)).
- Clumenon – not known.
- Cluphire – not known.
- Cobweblane, **Cobweb lawn** – a type of fine linen ([Free Dictionary](#)).
- **Cochineal** (probably also scathoneal, schoneal, sconehoal, scuthoneal) – kind of insect which has bright red colouring is crushed and used in dyeing. Also used in medicine as an antispasmodic (OED).
- Cods – testicles (OED).
- Coffin – a hard pastry that acts as the dish for a pie (like modern hot-water crust pastry for pork pies).
- Coleman – not known, but from the context ([folio 68a](#)) a plaster of considerable complexity.
- *Coletur* (Latin) – it is nourished, taken care of.
- **Colic**, collicke, possibly also coliche – severe pains in the belly (OED).

- Collar'd – in cookery, collaring is 'To roll up (a piece of meat, a fish, etc) and bind it hard and close with a string' (Dr Johnson's dictionary, quoted in OED).
- Collered – coloured.
- Collop – a slice of meat (OED); Scotch Collops are a traditional Scottish recipe for fried veal slices with a sauce ([Traditional Scottish Recipes](#)).
- **Colophony**, colloppe hony, colofonye – the dark or amber-coloured resin obtained by distilling turpentine with water (OED).
- Colloquintida – colocynth, *Citrullus colocynthis*, also called Bitter Apple or Bitter Cucumber ([Wikipedia](#)). The watermelon-like fruit is a bitter and powerful purgative (Goldstein, p. 115).
- **Coltsfoot**, cooltsoot, foolefoote, horsehoofe – the common weed *Tussilage farfara* (OED).
- Columbinde, cullumbine – columbine, any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of plants of the buttercup family ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Colverage – not known.
- Colewort, colwort, cooleworte – a generic name for any sort of cabbage (OED).
- Comes quibibis, cubeb, quibibe, possibly also cabaibo – long pepper, a flowering vine in the family *Piperaceae*, cultivated for its fruit, which is usually dried and used as a spice and seasoning. It has a taste similar to, but hotter than, that of its close relative *Piper nigrum*, from which black, green and white pepper are obtained ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Comfects, comfictes, comficts, **comfits** – small seeds of spices such as caraway or coriander, small cubes of root ginger, or blanched almonds, given a dense smooth coating of sugar. Used as sweetmeats, or as garnishing for dishes of a contrasting colour (Brears, 2015, p. 562).
- Comfery, **comfrey** – the English name of the herb *Symphytum officinale*, a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers, considered useful in healing wounds (OED).
- Commen, commin, commyn – cumin, the seeds of an umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum cyminum*) resembling fennel, cultivated in the Levant (OED).
- Compass in – encircle.
- Conceates – conceits; fancy items of food, dainties, confections ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Concerve, **conserve** – a jam or preserve, made of fruit or vegetables with sugar.
- Concoction – digestion (OED).
- Conduit water – spring water or piped water, as opposed to water from a well or river (OED).
- Confound, consound, consounde – a group of herbs called *Consolida*, to which healing virtues were attributed. Medieval herbalists distinguished three species, *C. major*, *media*, and *minor*, which they identified as comfrey, bugle and daisy. The field larkspur was also called *Consolida regia* or *regalis*, king's consound (OED).
- Consolidative – tending to heal fractures and wounds (OED).
- Consumcion, consumption – disease that causes wasting of the body, specifically tuberculosis (OED).
- Cole, coole – a brassica, especially cabbage, kale or rape (OED).
- Coollender – colander.
- Coperise, **copperas**, copperious, copperise, copporis, copporisse, copras, coprise – ferrous sulphate (Fe SO4); also called green vitriol. White copperas – zinc sulphate (OED).
- Corn, corne – a small particle or (for salt) a crystal.
- Corporate – incorporate.
- *Cortex* (Latin) – bark; *cortex gracum*, *cortex gnacu*, *cortex guaiacum* – guaiacum bark, a medicinal wood. [See entry for guaiacum].
- Coryander, curriner – coriander, an annual plant with aromatic seeds, which help prevent flatulence (OED).
- Costive – constipated; costiveness – constipation (OED).
- Costquinatedum – not known, possibly *Akebia quinata* ([Natural Medicinal Herbs](#)).
- Costvalerian – a herb of the Valerian family, used to help sleep ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Cowage – a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, or its pods or stinging hairs, used to expel intestinal worms (OED).
- Cowcumber – cucumber.
- Cowpis – cow's urine.

- Cowsloops, cowsoope – possibly cowslip, *Primula veris*, a herbaceous perennial flowering plant.
- Crabbs claws – the claws of crabs, a common medicinal ingredient at the time.
- Cracknolls, **cracknels** – a light, crisp kind of biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape (OED).
- **Cream of tartar**, cremore tartarise, salt of tarter – potassium bitartrate, also known as potassium hydrogen tartrate, a by-product of winemaking. It is processed from the potassium acid salt of tartaric acid ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Creed whiles – the length of time it takes to say the Creed.
- Cresses – cress, the common name of various cruciferous plants having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour and until the 19th century, almost always in the plural. With defining prefixed words such as yarde cresses, hencresses, town cress, well cress, water cress, it applied to very many different cruciferous plants and occasionally to plants of other families resembling cress in flavour or appearance (OED).
- Croci – plural of crocus, also used as a term for saffron [see entry for safforne].
- Cromes, crummes – crumbs.
- Croppe, **crop** – sprig.
- Crowse – crush.
- Croyser, croiser – the curled top of a young fern (OED).
- Crusado – a Portuguese gold coin bearing the figure of a cross (OED).
- Cudweed, cudwort – plant of genus *Gnaphalium*, which used to be administered to cows that had lost their cud (OED).
- Culver – a dove or pigeon (OED).
- *Cum* (Latin) – with.
- Cupile – not known.
- Currence, currince – currants, blue currants, the soft fruit called currants (like blackcurrants today). They were only cultivated in Europe from the end of the 17th century, but would have been imported before that ([Lexico](#)).
- Curtesye, curtsy – a moderate quantity (OED).
- Cuttlebanus, cuttle bone – the internal shell of the cuttle-fish, a light, cellular, calcareous body of an elongated oval form enclosed in the substance of the mantle; formerly used in medicine as an antacid and absorbent (OED).
- Cydon – quince, Latin name *Cydonia* (OED).
- Cypers – cypress wood, or ‘English galingale’, the sedge *Cyperus longus*; its aromatic rhizome was used in cookery and in medicinal preparations (OED); OR Cyprus, the Mediterranean island which was a major exporter of cane sugar in medieval and early modern Europe.
- Cyromontayne – not known.
- Cytryne – a lemon; OR red or brownish yellow colour (OED).
- Daffy’s Elixir – a proprietary medicine invented in the 1700s, and popular for many years after that ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Damask water – rose water, made from damask roses (OED).
- Damaske proins – damsons (OED).
- Dandy lyon – dandelion.
- **Danewort**, dayneworte, danwort – dwarf elder, *sambucus ebulus*, also known as *ebulum* (OED).
- Danke seede – not known, might be misreading of *dauke*, wild carrot (OED).
- Dases, dayseye, – daisy, daisies.
- Dealthea, dialthea – an ointment containing animal fats mixed with juices extracted from marsh mallow and 10 other plants ([Norri](#)).
- Deaseas – disease.
- Dechesarm – alternative name for Haresfoot.
- Decoction – the reduced substance obtained by the process of evaporation in boiling (OED).
- Dei parris – possibly deiparous, bearing or bringing forth a God as in Mary the Mother of God (OED).
- Delituous – delicious.
- Delvise – a herb, not known.
- Departe – divide.
- Desolutive plaster – a plaster for dissolving morbid matter ([Norri](#)).
- Desstresse – distress, also in the sense of pressure (OED).
- Devills Bitt (Latin *Morfus Diaboli*) – any of various plants with a ‘premore’ root, that is one that terminates abruptly as if bitten off, and especially the common purple or white flowered scabious, *Scabiosa succisa* or *Succisa pratensis* ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Dewtey – not known.
- Deyre – deer.

- Dia flosmus, diaflosimus – not known.
- Dia palma, diapalmy, die palmie – a desiccating (drying-out) plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc (OED).
- Diachylum, diaculum – originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; later a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water, prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated (OED).
- Diagredium, diagridium – an early name for remedies using scammony [see entry for scammony].
- Diapasrery – not known, but probably some sort of herb.
- Diarrhodon abbatis – a cordial powder, well known in the 17th century ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Diascordium, dia scordium – medicine made of the dried leaves of scordium (*Teucrium scordium*), and poppies, used against plague or as an antidote to poison (OED and Stobart, p. 191).
- *Dimidius* (Latin) – half, usually shortened to *di*.
- Disgestion – digestion (OED).
- Dispinnati – not known, possibly ‘completely’.
- Dissicative – dessicative (drying-out).
- Distemper – a disordered bodily state, illness.
- Detanye, dictamo, dittan, **dittany** – a labiate plant, *Origanum dictamnus*, called also *Dictamnus creticus* or dittany of Crete; formerly famous for its alleged medicinal virtues (OED).
- Divers – various, sundry, several; more than one, some number of (OED).
- *Diuinum, divinum* (Latin) – divine (OED).
- Docke (red) – dock, the plant.
- Dogges berries – the fruit of wild roses (OED).
- Dominical letters – a method used to determine the day of the week for particular dates. When using this method, each year is assigned a letter (or pair of letters for leap years) depending on which day of the week the year starts on. They are used primarily as part of the method of calculating the date of Easter ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Dounge – dung.
- Dovefoote – doves foot, an annual herbaceous plant belonging to the *Geraniaceae* family (Potterton, p. 66).
- Dowe – dough.
- Dowzin – dozen.
- Dr Steven’s Water – a remedy first published in the 1570s, but with a long life thereafter. By the 18th century, it was probably being sold as a proprietary medicine (OED).
- Drachm, **dram**, drame, dramme – a weight used by an apothecary. 8 drams equal 1 ounce.
- Dragon – dragonwort, *Dracunculus vulgaris* (OED). OR the herb bistort, a species of polygonum (*P. bistorta*), named from the twisted form of its large root (OED); dragon water – a preparation from one of these herbs.
- Drake’s Ointment – unknown, but some form of proprietary ointment.
- Draw – to pass through a strainer; to bring to proper consistency (OED).
- Dregge – sweet medicinal preparation, containing sugar, liquorice or spices (**Norri**).
- Dropsie, dropsye – dropsy, accumulation of watery fluid in cavities or the connective tissue of the body (OED).
- Drugges – dregs, the more solid particles which settle at the bottom of a solution (OED).
- Duckat – ducat, a gold coin of a type minted by the Republic of Venice, used widely throughout Europe (OED).
- Dulcifie, **dulcify** – sweeten, make more pleasant (OED).
- Dwall – dwale, deadly nightshade (OED).
- Dye – dice.
- Dyet – diet, a prescribed course of food for medical or penal reasons; dyet pot – pot by which to measure a diet drink (OED).
- Dyll – dill, the herb.
- Earby – not known, may be surname.
- Earthe – earthenware.
- Easell, Easyll – vinegar made from wine.
- Edelum – possibly *Wedelia*, a plant used traditionally in wound-healing ([Science Direct](#)).
- Edgelyn – edgeways (OED).
- Effrage – not known.
- Egernes – eagerness.
- Eie bright, **eyebright**, eybrighte – a European medicinal plant used to treat eye disorders; also called euphrasy (OED).

- Eist, yest, yeste – yeast (OED).
- **Elder**, elderne – a low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra*, called, for distinction, the common or black-berried elder (OED).
- Eleborus, eliber, elibre – hellebore, a family of plants valued medicinally for strong purgative properties (OED).
- **Electuary**, lectuarye – a medicinal conserve or paste, mixed with honey, preserve, or syrup (OED); electuary pure – not known, but probably a patent medicine sold by apothecaries.
- Elf cake – a disorder of the liver (Norri).
- ell – a unit of length, around 45 inches (114 cm).
- Elswick – parish to the west of Newcastle upon Tyne, now fully part of the city but a separate village in the 18th century.
- Emmenagogue, ymagogum – medicine inducing menstruation (OED).
- Emeroydes, emralds, emraldes, emrodes – haemorrhoids.
- Emposthume, **imposthume**, imposhume, imposthune; OR impostumation, impostunation – a purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess (OED); imposthume bag, bagge – a sac or cyst containing purulent matter.
- Encens, **incense** – an aromatic gum or other vegetable product, or a mixture of fragrant gums and spices, used for producing a sweet smell when burned (OED).
- Endiffe, endith, endivio – endive.
- Endy water – not known.
- Ensample – example.
- Entreate – a medicinal plaster or poultice (OED).
- Epacte – the age of the moon on 22 March (under the Julian calendar, still in use in Britain in Potter's time). Mainly used in determining the date of Easter (Wikipedia).
- Epithium, **Epithimum** – a parasitic plant of the *Convolvulaceae* family. Also known as a Dodder (Wikipedia).
- Eppessitorces, exporissione – probably expositions (explanations).
- Eresipilas – erysipelas, an inflammation of the skin (OED).
- Eruque – not known, but in the context (folio 30b) appears to have been a urological instrument of the time.
- Eringo, eryngo – the candied root of sea holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), used as a sweetmeat, and regarded as an aphrodisiac (OED).
- Eschalot – shallot, derived from the French echalote.
- Ese – earthworm.
- Ettercoppe – probably spider, more usually spelt Attercop (OED).
- Euforbium, euphorbium – gum resin obtained from certain succulent species of the plant *Euphorbia*. Extremely acrid, used as an emetic and purgative. The powder causes violent sneezing (OED).
- Evennitry – **inventory**.
- Ewe ardent – burning water (Norri).
- *Ex coitu* (Latin) – after sex.
- Eyren – possibly Eirenis, a genus of snakes, although they are not native to this country (OED); OR a possible spelling of 'iron'.
- Eyrimenye – probably the herb erysimum, a small genus of cruciferous herbs having small yellow flowers and slender pods (Culpeper).
- Falling evil, falling sicknes, **falling sickness** – epilepsy, or another sickness causing the person to fall down (Norri).
- Fandies – not known.
- Fasting spittle – the saliva that is in the mouth before one's fast is broken (OED).
- Fation, fations – not known.
- Fat, fate, fatte – vat or tub.
- Featherfew, fetherfewe, fetherfewell, **feverfew**, fotherfewe – a herb (*Tanacetum* or *Chrysanthemum parthenium*) that has been used in herbal medicine to treat a variety of conditions such as fever, migraine headaches, and menstrual cramps (Merriam-Webster).
- Fecys, fecis – sediment (OED)
- Fellon, felon – infection, abscess, whitlow [see entry for whitlow] (Norri).
- Felm – film.
- Fenecreke, fenicreke, venicreeke, venicreke – the herb fenugreek.
- **Fennel**, fenkell, fennill – a flowering plant species in the carrot family (*Foeniculum vulgare*). A hardy, perennial herb with yellow flowers and feathery leaves, it is highly aromatic and flavourful and tastes of aniseed (Wikipedia); Hog's Fennel – *Peucedanum officinale*, closely allied to dill, native to Great Britain, also known as Sow Fennel or Sulphurwort (Botanical website).

- Fenn – dirt, mud, turd.
- Fere – fair.
- Ferse, **force**, possible also ferge – stuff (an animal before cooking); forser, farce – forcemeat (stuffing); forst – stuffed.
- Fervent – burning (OED).
- Festred, festure – possibly fester; the verb had its modern meaning ‘to putrify’ (as in a ‘festering wound’); as a noun, it could also mean an ulcer (OED).
- Figge – fig (the fruit); OR an illness, not identified; figs of Jerusalem, Jerusalem tree – *Ficus carica*, the common variety of fig-tree which produces edible purple-black tinted figs ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Filbearde, **filbert** – hazelnut.
- Fisick, **physic**, physicke – medicine.
- Fistilow, fistulaes, fistulowe – fistula, ‘an abnormal passage that leads from an abscess or hollow organ or part to the body surface or from one hollow organ or part to another’ ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- **Fit**, Fitt, fitte – sudden seizure of any malady attended with loss of consciousness and power of motion, or with convulsions, fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy (OED).
- Flawe – flake (OED).
- Flea – flay, take the skin off an animal; flayne, flayed – skinned.
- Flea wort – a name given to various plants, from their supposed virtues in destroying fleas. The herbalist Turner and others applied the name to *Plantago psyllium* (part of the plantain family), the Latin and Greek names of which referred to the resemblance of the seeds to fleas (OED).
- Fleagme, fleame, flegme, flengme, flewme – phlegm, ‘In ancient and medieval physiology and medicine: one of the four cardinal humours, described as cold and moist, and supposed when predominant to cause constitutional indolence or apathy’ ([Wikipedia](#), [Humorism](#)).
- Fleare – pig’s fat.
- Fleete – float, skim; fleete off – to take off what floats upon the surface of a liquid; to skim (OED); fletten milk, flotten milk – skimmed milk, from the verb ‘to fleet’ meaning to remove what floats on the surface of a liquid (OED).
- Florentine oil – olive oil made in the Italian city of Florence ([Wiktionary](#)).
- Flory – not known, in the context ([folio 33b](#)) possibly ‘mouldy’.
- *Flos unguentorum* (Latin) – the flower of ointments ([Norri](#)).
- Flower – flour (where it does not mean flower in its modern spelling).
- Flower-de-luce – fleur-de-lis, iris flower (OED).
- Flux, fluxe – diarrhoea or dysentery ([Merriam-Webster](#)); *flux in ventris* (Latin) – in the belly; ‘Bloody, bloody, bloody flux’ may also refer to a woman’s period bleeding.
- For the opening of the pipes – probably, help with passing water.
- Fore chain – fore chine; in a pig, a squarish area across the backbone between the shoulder blades that holds tender meat.
- Forespoken – from verb forespeak, to predict, prophesy; to be forespoken was to have a prophecy made about your future, probably involving bad events.
- Four colde great seeds – these relate to the humoral theory of medicine ([Wikipedia](#), [Humorism](#)); ‘cold’ foods would be recommended for someone whose humours were out of balance, making them too hot.
- Fowre – four.
- Foyne, foyn – a thrust or push with a pointed weapon (OED).
- Frackencence, francinsence, frankencence, frankensence, **frankincense** – an aromatic gum resin, yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*; also called olibanum, libanum, olybanum, or by its Latin name *thuris* (OED and [Wikipedia](#)).
- Frekels – freckles.
- French pox – syphilis (OED).
- Frensines, **frenziness** – mental derangement, delirium (OED).
- Fucus – paint or cosmetic ([Skeat and Mayhew](#)).
- Fumatory, femitorye, femytorye, fumetory, **fumitory** – *Fumaria officinalis*, a herbaceous annual flowering plant in the poppy family *Papaveraceae* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Fundament, fundamente – anus, buttocks, backside (OED).

- Fuske – not known, possibly darkness or shade.
- Fustis – probably fustic, a yellow dye extracted from two different kinds of wood, either the wood of the Venetian sumac or the wood of the *Cladrastis* (*Chlorophora Maclura tinctoria*) of America and the West Indies (OED).
- Galbanum, galbaun, galbaunum, galbone – an aromatic gum resin and a product of certain umbelliferous Persian plant species in the genus *Ferula*, chiefly *Ferula gummosa*, and *Ferula rubricaulis* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Gall, gall, galls, gaule – bile, especially obtained from cattle ([Wikipedia](#)); OR oak gall [see entry for oak].
- Galangal, galingale, gallingall (probably also ganningall) – sedges with aromatic rhizomes, similar to ginger (OED).
- Gallipot, gallipott, gally pot – small earthen glazed pot (OED).
- Gambel, gambale – gammon, the leg or haunch of a pig (Yaxley).
- Ganders – not known, but in context ([folio 141a](#)), some kind of sore, not the male goose.
- Gang – set of four (animal feet, usually).
- Garbage – entrails (OED).
- Gario fielis, garyoph, garyophyll, possibly also gellofyre – not known but could be related to ‘gariofle’, French for clove; *Olei gariophilorum* – mentioned in several 16th and 17th century texts as part of a cure for syphilis ([Early English Books online](#)).
- Gascoigne, Gascon – Gascony (part of France from which wine was imported); OR Gaskon powder, gascoin powder – a cure-all also known as Gascoigne’s powder and the Countess of Kent’s Powder ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Gase – not known, probably grease.
- Gawde white – not known.
- Geane, Jeane – Genoa, port city in Italy.
- Gellies, gellye, gelly – jelly.
- **Geneva**, Genevye – city in Switzerland, centre of the Calvinist Protestant reform movement in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- Geniste, geneste – of broom [the shrub, see the entry for broome].
- Gentium tryfoyle – Gentian trefoil.
- **Germander**, Iermander, Jarmander – the herb common or wall germander, *Teucrium chamaedrys*, an evergreen shrub with bright pink flowers (OED).
- Gessimon – not known, possibly cinnamon [see entry for cinnamon].
- Get a stomach – to procure an appetite (OED).
- Gether – not known.
- Giaflosmus – not known.
- Gill – liquid measure equal to 5 imperial fluid ounces ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Gilliflower, gillow flowers – any of several plants of the genus *Dianthus* which have flowers with a spicy, sweet scent similar to that of cloves and are frequently cultivated as ornamentals, especially the clove pink (OED).
- Girkin – gherkin.
- Gladen, gladwin, gladwine, stinking gladwyn – *Iris foetidissima* ([Culpeper](#)).
- Gladme seed – not known.
- Gleere – glair, white of egg (OED).
- Glisten, glyster – an enema or suppository.
- Gode’s Markes – not known, but may relate to Revelations Chapter 7 verse 3, ‘But he shouted to them: ‘Do not destroy the land or the sea or the trees yet. Wait until we put a mark on our God’s servants. We must put a mark on the front of their heads’, so a skin disease such as scaldhead [see entry for scalde].
- Goeinge abroad – possibly ‘opening out’ in relation to buds and leaves.
- Gold – as gold-dust or gold leaf in tiny quantities in some recipes. An ounce of gold would cost £4, a substantial amount at the time.
- Golden rod – *Solidago*, a garden plant still used today as ‘irrigation therapy’, taken with lots of water to improve urine flow ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Goldes, marygold, marygolde – marigold (OED).
- Gorde, gowrde – gourd.
- Gowte – gout or arthritis, also sciatica, and used as a generic term for pains in different parts of the body. Hot gout was believed to be due to the ‘dropping’ of the ‘hot’ humours (blood or choler) on a joint. The affected joint was said to be reddish and more painful than in cold gout; cold gout was believed due to the ‘dropping’ of ‘cold’ humours (especially phlegm) on a joint; festred (festered) gout is gout that has become ulcerous ([Norri](#)); running gout was a name for arthritis, with pain in all

the joints of the body. For a full contemporary explanation, see [Riverius, Culpeper and Cole](#). (With thanks to Dr Oakeley at the Royal College of Physicians for this reference).

- Gowte scyatyca, scyatique gowte – sciatica.
- Grace dye, *Gratia Dei* (Latin) – by God’s grace; a plaster made by boiling herbs and wine, and mixing the strained liquid with beeswax, gums and other items, used for the treatment of wounds and ulcers ([Norri](#)); OR any of various medicinal plants; especially. hedge hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*, and several cranesbills (*Geranium* species), ([OED](#)). [Folio 66a](#) refers to *Gratia Dei* ‘the more’, ‘the mideliste’ and ‘the lesse’, but it is not clear which plant is which.
- Gravell – urinary crystals ([OED](#)).
- Grayne, **grain** – the smallest English unit of weight; in apothecaries’ measures, there were 240 to the ounce, so roughly the weight of a grain of wheat; OR (graynes) the refuse malt left after brewing or distilling ([OED](#)).
- Graynes of Paris – herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*, a woodland plant ([Brickell](#)).
- Greace – grease.
- Great salt – salt in large crystals, rock-salt ([OED](#)).
- Greek pitch – rosin [see entry for rosin].
- **Green ointment** – an ointment made of various herbs, plus a greasy or waxy element, used as a poultice for drying and consolidating wounds ([Norri](#)) and also for treating breast cancer.
- Green savyn, **savin** – probably the bush *Juniperus sabina* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Green sicknesse – a type of anaemia ([Norri](#)); usually refers specifically to girls and young women, and often related to hysteria.
- Green wound – one that has been infected and is leaking yellow/green pus.
- Greensauce – a sauce of a green colour made from herbs ([OED](#)).
- Grewell, **gruel** – thick soup or porridge
- Grief – any sort of bodily injury or ailment ([OED](#)).
- Gripes – intermittent spasmodic pains in the bowels, colic pains ([OED](#)).
- **Groat**, groate – a small coin, value 4 old pence ([OED](#)).
- Gromel, gromell, grommell, **gromwell**, grumwell – the common name for any of the

plants of the genus *Lithospermum* characterized by hard stony seeds, much used in medicine ([OED](#)).

- Grosely, grosly, groose, grosse – coarsely (as opposed to *finely*) ([OED](#)).
- Ground ivie, **ground ivy** – a common name for the herb also called aleehooffe, alehoofe, alhouse, halhouse, Robin Runaway and turnhoof; the herb *Glechoma hederacea*, a common labiate plant having bluish-purple flowers and kidney-shaped leaves. These plants were classed by botanists of the time as ivy on account of their creeping stems ([OED](#)).
- Groucell, **groundsel**, grounsel, grounsell, grounswell, grunwell – *Senecio vulgaris*, a native annual, ephemeral or overwintering weed present on almost all soils and especially prolific on good land ([OED](#)).
- Grownde – ground, base ([OED](#)).
- Growte – grout, either rough-milled grain, OR the small (weak) beer made after the strong beer is brewed ([OED](#)).
- Gudgraygas – not known.
- Guile-fat, guile-vat – a piece of apparatus used in brewing.
- **Gum Arabic**, gum arabite – a water-soluble gum exuded by certain acacias, used in food and cosmetics ([OED](#)).
- Gumme – gum, a secretion coming from certain trees and shrubs, which hardens in drying but is usually soluble in cold or hot water, in this respect differing from resin ([OED](#)); gumme armoniacke, see entry for Ammoniac; gumme edere, gumme heder – not known, possibly ‘edible gum’; Gumme targetum – possibly similar to mastic gum [see entry for Masticke].
- Gutta Gamba – *Garcinia hanburyii* or gummigutta, useful in treatment of dropsical conditions and to lower blood pressure ([Herbsguide](#)).
- Gewacu, **guaiacum**, guiacum, gum guacum, guyacum – wood or gum obtained from the guaiacum tree, also known as *lignum vitae*. The tree was brought back by the Spaniards from Santo Domingo in the 16th century, and its wood quickly acquired a reputation as a cure for syphilis as an alternative to the toxic metal

quicksilver (mercury). The bark was also used medicinally ([Wikipedia](#)).

- Haggis – a dish of minced meat and spices, related to modern haggis though not necessarily with a casing.
- Hamecke, hemblocke – hemlock, the common name of *Conium maculatum*, a poisonous plant used medicinally as a powerful sedative (OED).
- Hamsterstone – hammer-stone. In the context ([image 114](#)), the stone you are using to grind items on.
- Hand while, hand-while – a short period or span of time (OED).
- Harepipe – a trap for catching hares (OED).
- Haresfoot – a species of clover, *Trifolium arvense* (OED).
- Harris – a herb, unidentified.
- Hartes horne, **hartshorn** – the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calcining the horns of hart deer, at this period the chief source of ammonia; spiritts of hartshorn – an aqueous solution of ammonia, obtained from the horn (OED).
- Hartes tongue, hartestonge, **hartstongue**, hartstunge (probably also hynds tongue) – harts tongue fern, *Asplenium scolopendrium* (OED).
- Hartsuite – possibly hartwort. Originally any of various umbelliferous plants used medicinally, such as. the herbaceous plants *Laserpitium latifolium*, *L. siser*, *Seseli tortuosum*, and *Levisticum officinale*, and the shrub *Bupleurum fruticosum* (OED).
- Hassell – hazel, any of various temperate deciduous shrubs or small trees constituting the genus *Corylus*, which have simple rounded leaves, pale yellow male catkins, and edible nuts enclosed in papery leaves (OED).
- Hawe, **haw** – fruit of the hawthorn bush.
- Hayre – hair (OED).
- Heale – possibly heel, in the sense of pressing down.
- Healp – help; holpe – helped.
- Hearbe bennet, herb benedicte, herb bennet, herbe bennet – *Geum urbanum*, also known as wood avens and St. Benedict's herb (Latin *herba benedicta*), a perennial plant in the rose family, which grows in shady places in Europe and the Middle East ([Wikipedia](#)). The name

was also applied by early herbalists to hemlock (OED).

- Hearbe John – geranium (OED).
- Hearbe Robert, **herb robert** – a common wild species of cranesbill or geranium, *Geranium robertianum* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Hearbegrace, herb-grace, **herb of grace** – the herb rue (OED).
- Heare – hare.
- Hearen sive – hair sieve (a sieve with very fine mesh).
- Hedgetaper – alternative name for Mullein [see entry for molline].
- Hemicrania – chronic and persistent form of headache ([Wikipedia](#)).
- **Henbane**, henbayne – a poisonous fetid herb of the genus *Hyoscyamus* ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Henbitt – henbit, name given to two common weeds; an ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*, sometimes called small henbit; or a species of dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*) with irregularly cut or inciso-crenate leaves, sometimes called greater henbit (OED).
- Hendonge – hen's dung.
- Hep, **hip**, hipp – rose hip, the fruit of the rose bush, a small round berry much used in making preserves and syrups.
- Herb Christopher – alternative name for Baneberry (*Actaea spicata*); also formerly of the Flowering Fern (*Osmunda regalis*); and the Flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*) (OED).
- Herb John, St. John-wort, St John's wort, tutsan – herb known at the time as hypericon, Latin name *Hypericum perforatum* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Herb mercuri, **herb mercury** – a perennial flowering weed of the spurge family [see entry for spurge]. In general in the Potter manuscript, the *mineral* mercury is called 'quicksilver' ([Britannica](#)).
- Herbidge – herbage.
- Hermodactills – bulbous roots, probably of a species of crocus, imported from the East and used in medicine (OED).
- Het – heated.
- Heygth – height; hye – high (OED).
- Hallhoue, hardehoue, heyhow, medinewort, tonnehoue – all names for one herb ([folio 61a](#)), but which one, not known.

- *Hiera picra*, hyra pyere, hyre pycre – a purgative drug composed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed with honey and other ingredients (OED).
- Hillworte – hillwort, wild thyme ([Merriam Webster](#)).
- **Hippocras**, hypocras, ipocrase, ipocrasse, ypocras, ypocrasse – a spiced wine taken at the end of a meal as a digestive (OED).
- Hoary, hoarye – mouldy, corrupt.
- Hogshead – a large cask for storing liquid, containing about 66 gallons (300 litres) ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Hogwort – cow parsnip (OED).
- Holehocke, hollihocke – hollyhock.
- Holme, holm – holly ([Culpeper](#)).
- Homenole, homoule, homunole – chilblain ([Norri](#)).
- Honysoucle – honeysuckle.
- Hoppes – hops; hopt – (ale) flavoured with hops (OED).
- **Horehound**, horehounde, horehownde – herb *Marrubium vulgare*, with aromatic bitter juice ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Horselene, horseheal, horseheel – elecampane (*Inula helenium*), [See entry for Allicompain].
- **Horseradish**, horsreddish – a root vegetable with various culinary uses ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Horsleech – horse-leech, a type of sucking worm, *Haemopsis sanguisuga*, larger than the common leech ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Houndestoorde – hound's turd.
- **Houndstongue**, hownds tongue – *Cynoglossum officinale*, a herbaceous plant of the family *Boraginaceae*.
- Houseleeke, houselick, houselicke, housleeke, housleke – houseleek, the name given to various perennial plants in the genus of *Sempervivum* (OED).
- Howres – hours.
- Howse black – any black substance, especially one used for blacking. In the context ([folio 58a](#)), possibly soot from a candle or from the chimney (OED).
- Huckle, hukle – hip (OED); hucklebone – hipbone.
- Huigordine – not known.
- Humer – ache
- Hume – a medicinal drink; there is a reference to an alcoholic drink called 'damnable hum', with a very similar recipe to that in [folio 123a](#), in *A Queen's Delight*, by W. M., dated 1655 (See [Wikipedia](#) entry for [diarrhodon](#)).
- Humor, umer – humour. 'In ancient and medieval physiology and medicine: any of four fluids of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, and so-called melancholy or black bile) believed to determine, by their relative proportions and conditions, the state of health and the temperament of a person or animal'. (OED and [Wikipedia, Humorism](#)).
- Hungary Water, Hungry Water – an alcohol-based perfume, also sometimes called 'spirits of rosemary' ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Husheinge, hushing – hissing.
- Hypoticis – not known.
- Isop, hysop, **hyssop**, – small bushy aromatic herb, *Hyssopus officinalis* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Iandice, iaundishe, iaundise – jaundice. This may be black or yellow; black jaundice is the more malignant form (OED).
- id, jd – abbreviation for 1 *denarius* (Latin), an apothecary's measure of weight; a pennyweight, or 24 grains, one-twentieth of an ounce.
- Ieopardye – jeopardy.
- Impetigo – a name given to various pustular diseases of the skin, and in plural to such diseases in general (OED).
- Implaster, implaster, implaistrum, playster – plaster, a medicinal preparation in the form of a sticky paste or salve, usually applied to the skin on a piece of linen or leather (OED); *implaistrum fodicationum* (Latin) – plaster for stab wounds.
- *In primis* (Latin) – first of all.
- Incarnative – promoting the growth of flesh in a wound or sore (OED).
- Incontinent – immediately (rather than the modern meaning; OED).
- Indure – endure.
- Inoynt – anoint.
- Intreate – a medicinal plaster or poultice (OED).
- Iowle, **jowl** – the head and shoulders of certain fish, including salmon and sturgeon (OED).
- Ioynte, possibly also ioyte, iojte – joint.
- Irines – probably iron filings (OED).
- Ising glass, isinglasse, **isinglass** – a firm whitish semi-transparent substance (a fairly pure form of gelatin) obtained from the air-bladders of some fresh-water fishes, especially

sturgeon; used in cookery for making jellies, etc, and for clarifying liquors. The word is sometimes also used for similar substances made from hides, hoofs, etc (OED).

- Iue – ivy.
- Iuice, joyce, jouce – juice; Jouc'd – juiced.
- Ivory – ivory; shavings of ivory were frequently used as part of a remedy for scurvy.
- Jallop, **jalap** – the tuberous roots of *Ipomoea purga*, which grows in Mexico; used to prevent diarrhoea, but large amounts induce vomiting ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Jelley, gilly – jelly.
- Just – exact.
- Kibe – chilblain (OED).
- Kidnese – kidneys.
- Kinde – semen (OED).
- Kings evell – king's evil or scrofula. a tuberculous infection of the lymph nodes of the neck. Scrofula was thought to be curable by the monarch's touch. The name may also have been used for other types of swelling of the lymph nodes or glands of the neck (OED).
- Kiskett – not known, but from the context ([folio 57a](#)), a seed or a comfit.
- Knee holly, knee holme – a name for the plant butcher's broom (OED).
- Knol – not known.
- Knotgrass – the common weed *Polygonum aviculare*, with numerous creeping stems (OED).
- **Kill**, kyll – to destroy the active quality of a substance, such as the fluidity of mercury (OED).
- Kynde – kind, a natural quality, property, or characteristic; a distinctive feature of a person or thing (OED).
- Kyrnell – kernel (of a nut); OR an enlarged gland in neck or groin (OED).
- Labbanum, labdanum, labdanum castor, (possibly also labliumme) – a sticky brown resin obtained from the shrubs *Cistus ladanifer* (western Mediterranean) and *Cistus creticus* (eastern Mediterranean), species of rockrose (OED).
- Ladies Mantle – any of various perennial herbaceous plants comprising the chiefly Eurasian genus *Alchemilla*, typically having palmately lobed leaves and inconspicuous greenish flowers; especially the European *A. vulgaris* (OED).
- Lair – **lard**. Probably a local name for what is now called fatback, the hard subcutaneous fat between the pig's back skin and muscle, a high grade lard.
- Lambe blacke – lamp black, a pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil (OED).
- Lane, linine, lining, lyne – linen.
- Lang de beuf, langue de boeuf – another name for bugloss [see the entry for bugloss] (OED).
- Lap – wrap up.
- *Lapis* (Latin) – stone; *lapis danidone* – not known.
- Laser-wort – any plant of the genus *Laserpitium* (OED).
- Laske – loosening of the bowels, diarrhoea (OED).
- Latten – a yellow metal alloy, identical to or resembling brass ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Lattene – Latin.
- Lariall, **laurel**, laurell, laurye, lawrell, lorall lorell, loryall – the bushy plant laurel; OR the bay tree or bay laurel *Laurus nobilis* (OED).
- Lavender cotton – ground cypress, *Santolina chamaecyparissus* (OED).
- Lavender spicke – lavender spike (OED).
- Leatherg, litarge, litarige, lytarge, lythargye, lytharige, litharigie – litharge, lead oxide, prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air; burnte litharge – frequently used in mediaeval medical remedies ([Norri](#)); litharge of gold – litharge coloured red by being mixed with red lead; litharge of silver – the name given to it as a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. Red lead is a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air (OED).
- Leaven – yeast, or at this period a quantity of fermenting dough left from the last batch of baking (as in modern sourdough recipes).
- Leche – slice (Brears, 2008, p. 293).
- Leekblade – the outer leaf of a leek (OED).
- Lees – the sediment of a liquor such as wine during fermentation and ageing ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Legge – choose, probably from Latin *legere*.
- Leipfe – not known.
- Leprye – leprosy.

- Lethargy, lethergie – a disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep (OED).
- Letificans gall – a cordial powder, contents not known. *Letificans* or *laetificans* means enriching in Latin.
- Levet – not known.
- Ley, ly, **lye** – as an ingredient, alkalized water, primarily that made by leaching vegetable ashes with water, but also applied to any strong alkaline solution, especially one used for the purpose of washing (OED).
- Licor, lickor, lickour, licoure, licquerre, likquer, liquer – liquor or liquid.
- Licoras, licores, licoris, liqueris, liqorish, lycoris – liquorice root.
- Lights – lungs.
- *Lignum* (Latin) – wood; lignem aloes, lignum aloes – agarwood or aloeswood, a fragrant resinous wood used in incense and perfume ([Wikipedia](#)); *lignum vitae* – guaiacum [see entry for guaiacum].
- Limmes, lymmes – limbs.
- Linceed, lynseede – linseed, the seed of flax, the source of linseed-oil.
- Line, linge – ling, salted Atlantic cod ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Linte – lint, a soft material made from linen used for dressing wounds (OED).
- Liquiddiness – probably ‘giddiness’.
- Lise – lice.
- Lite – not known.
- Lithing – thickening (OED).
- **Liverwort**, liverworte, liverwort – the plant *Marchantia polymorpha*. It has lobed, liver-shaped leaves, and was therefore thought to be effective against liver disorders (OED).
- Loode – lode, a vein of metal ore (OED).
- Lounges, longues – lungs (OED).
- Loveage – lovage, commonly used as a herb or flavouring for culinary purposes, or as a domestic remedy (OED).
- Loungworth, lugwort, lungeworte, **lungwort**, lungworte – the English name for various plants, including angelica, black hellebore, great mullein, and toothwort, Jerusalem cowslip. The name was used specifically for *Pulmonaria officinalis*, whose spotted oval leaves were thought to symbolize diseased, ulcerated lungs, and so were used to treat pulmonary infections (OED and [Wikipedia](#)).
- *Lumbricus* (Latin) – earthworm; *lumbricorum* ‘of earthworms’.
- Lunary Minor – the plant Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*, supposed to have some magical powers (OED).
- Lupus – not known.
- Luted – sealed. To lute is to coat cracks or joints with a luting agent – in cookery, flour-and-water paste or pastry (OED). In distilling, a glass alembic would need ‘luting’ over the base and sides with a very thick layer of clay, with no cracks or gaps, before it could be used over an open flame.
- Lyme – lime.
- Lyste – a border, hem, bordering strip; OR a verb, to be pleasing to (OED).
- Macary bitter – a West Indian shrub, *Picramnia antidesma*, with bitter leaves and bark formerly used medicinally (OED).
- Maces, macis, macys – mace, an aromatic spice consisting of the covering surrounding the seed in the fruit of the nutmeg tree, *Myristica fragrans*, dried, powdered, and used to flavour savoury dishes, sauces, etc (OED); OR an aromatic herb, also called English Mace, a member of the *Achillea* family ([Manor Farm Herbs](#)).
- Macfalepa – not known.
- **Malady**, malladye – illness.
- Madther, **Madder**, Mader rootes – a herbaceous scrambling plant *Rubia tinctorum*, source of a red pigment (OED).
- Malancholye – melancholy.
- Malaxable – malleable, capable of being softened (OED).
- Marchmallow, **mallow**, marsh-mallow - plants of the mallow family of herbs *Malvaceae*; a perennial species indigenous to Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. A confection made from the marshmallow root since ancient Egyptian times evolved into today's sweet marshmallow ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Malmese, malmesy, malmesye, **malmsey**, (possibly also maslme) – a strong sweet wine (OED).
- Malpegeron – not known.
- Manchet – wheaten bread of the highest quality ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Maniplum, manipulum, *manipulus* (Latin) – a handful (Latham, p. 288).

- Manna – a dried, sweet gum produced by various plants when cut; especially one rich in mannitol exuded from the branches of the manna ash, which was used medicinally as a mild laxative (OED).
- Manus Christi – small round sweetmeat made with sugar syrup boiled until it sets clear and rock-hard, with gold dust and sometimes powdered pearl mixed in, and other spices or perfumes (Brears, 2015, p. 563).
- Marberesebelum – not known.
- Marchpayne – marchpane; a thick paste made with almonds and sugar, the forerunner of modern marzipan (OED).
- Marioram, margerom – marjoram.
- Marveoluslye – marvellously.
- Mary wort – not known.
- Marye bone – marrow bone (OED).
- Mascadine, muscadell, muscaden, muskaden, muscadine – muscatel, a wine made from the muscat grape, or a similar variety (OED). Masterwort – the plant *Peucedanum ostruthium*, highly regarded in the past for promoting sweating and urination, and other medicinal properties of its root (OED).
- Mastery, maistrye – not known.
- Masticke – an aromatic gum or resin which exudes from the bark of the lentisk or mastic tree, *Pistacia lentiscus* (OED).
- Matfellin, matfellow – any of several kinds of knapweed, hardhead knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (also called black matfellow) and greater knapweed, *Centaurea scabiosa* (OED).
- Mathyes – probably maythe, any of various white-rayed species of camomile (genus *Anthemis* and perhaps allied genera), chiefly weeds of cultivated ground, especially stinking camomile, *Anthemis cotula*. Also any of several other white-rayed plants of the family *Asteraceae* (*Compositae*), especially ox-eye daisy, *Leucanthemum vulgare*; OR (less likely) *matés*, the leaves of the South American shrub, *Ilex paraguariensis*, of the holly family, also called *yerba-maté* (OED).
- Matrisylva – *Maticaria chamomilla* also known as German Chamomile (Goldstein. p. 189).
- Matrix – womb (OED).
- Mattrice – mattress; ‘mattrice-wise’ – with diagonal lines of stitching in both directions across the canvas, as with a modern mattress.
- Maturitive plaster – a poultice to promote pus ([Norri](#)).
- Maudline wort – ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
- Mawe – maw; stomach (OED).
- Maxill - *maxilla* (Latin), the jaw, used in [folio 112b](#) for the face as a whole.
- May butter – unsalted butter preserved during May (OED).
- Maiden haire, mayden heare – maidenhair, one of several types of fern (OED and [Culpeper](#)).
- Mayweede – mayweed; stinking mayweed – stinking chamomile, *Anthemis cotula* (OED).
- Meddle, medle – mix; medled – mixed.
- Medecene, medison, medson – medicine.
- Medewaxe – a kind of beeswax (OED).
- Meede – meadow (OED).
- Meete – suitable.
- Megrine, megrime, megryme, migryme, mygrime, mygryme – migraine headache.
- Meldew – mildew.
- Mell – honey (OED); mell rosarom – rose honey.
- Melicrate, mellicratu – mellicratus, a fermented or unfermented drink of honey and water ([Norri](#)).
- Meleolot, **melilot**, melilotum, mellilot – various Eurasian plants in the genus *Melilotus*, with trifoliolate leaves and long racemes of small flowers, usually yellow or white, which smell of new-mown hay when dry; yellow melilot – the yellow-flowered *M. officinalis*, the dried flowers of which were much used in making plasters, poultices, etc; white melilot – the white-flowered *M. alba* (OED).
- Melte – spleen (OED).
- *Membro secreto* (Latin) – the private member (the penis).
- Mencaster – not known.
- Menstrous, menstruous – relating to the womb, menstrual fluid (OED).
- *Mercurius Polliticus*, **Mercurius Politicus** – a magazine published weekly from June 1650 until the English Restoration in May 1660. Under the editorship of Marchamont Nedham, it supported the republican governments. From 1655 until 1659 it had a monopoly on news publication ([Wikipedia](#)). It appears on the title

page of Edwarde Potter's book, but was presumably jotted down there by the book's owners 40 or 50 years later.

- Mercury – the mineral; OR the plant *Mercurialis annua* of the Euphorbia family (OED); mercury sublimat, mercury sublimatum, mercury sublymate– mercury chloride, highly toxic but used medicinally at the time, including for the treatment of syphilis ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Merrative – of merit, meritorious.
- Merrery – not known.
- Messe – a portion of food (OED).
- Mestigeron – not known.
- Methredatome, methredatum, metridatum, **mithredatum**, mithridate – various medicinal preparations, usually in the form of an electuary [see entry for electuary] made up of many ingredients, and believed to be a universal antidote to poison or a panacea ([Wikipedia](#)). See also Treacle.
- Metriatysse – probably metritis, an inflammation of the womb (OED).
- Middest, mideliste – middle, most central, the middle point (OED).
- Milte – spleen (OED).
- Minge – mingle.
- Mingenese, minginess – unpleasantness, foulness, stinking (OED).
- Minster – a kind of coarse linen cloth, originally from the German town of Münster (OED).
- Minte, mintes, mynts, mynte – mint. Any of various aromatic plants constituting the genus *Mentha*, which includes many kinds grown as culinary herbs (OED).
- Mirre, mirrhe, murhe, myrre, **Myrrh** – a natural gum or resin extracted from a number of small, thorny tree species of the genus *Commiphora*. The name 'myrrh' was also used in the early modern period for the pot-herb *Myrrhis odorata*, otherwise known as 'cicely' or 'sweet cicely' ([Wikipedia](#) and [Wren](#)).
- Mischaunce – mischance, miscarriage.
- Mixte – mix.
- Moll – mole (the animal).
- Mollifye – to make soft or supple (OED).
- Molline, mollins, mollyne, mullet, **mullein**, mullen – any of various plants of the genus *Verbascum*, typically with rosettes of greyish woolly leaves and tall erect racemes of flowers (OED).
- Molten – melted, liquefied (OED).
- Monks Rhubarb – either of two species of dock formerly grown as medicinal plants or pot-herbs, (originally) patience dock, *Rumex patientia*, and (in later use) *R. pseudoalpinus* (OED).
- **Morel**, morell, murrell – morel, any of several kinds of nightshade with black or deep purple berries especially black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. Also known as petty morel, petty morrall, petty morrel, petymerell to distinguish it from deadly nightshade (OED).
- *Morbus Gallicus*, *Morbum Gallicum* (Latin) – the French disease, ie Syphilis (OED).
- Moremall, morema – a sore or ulcer (OED).
- Morning fast – the period after rising and before mid-morning during which a person did not eat. Samuel Pepys in his diary refers to taking a 'morning draught' (probably of small beer) in mid-morning. The main meal was dinner, taken about noon.
- Morphew, morpheye, morphy, probably also morphene – a skin disease resulting in discoloured skin (OED).
- Mother, rising of the mother – now historical, a medical condition attributed to upward displacement of the uterus characterized by a sensation of fullness in the abdomen and chest, with choking or difficulty in breathing (OED).
- Motherhoofe – a herb, not identified.
- Motherworte – a herb, *Leonurus cardiaca* of the mint family *Lamiaceae* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Moulde – dome (of head: OED).
- Mountagne crystal, mountague crystal, – mountain or quartz crystal (OED).
- Mountain wine; an alcoholic drink made by fermenting dried currants or raisins in spring water in a barrel; there is a recipe for this at [image 361](#).
- Mousear, mouseeare, mowseare, – mouse-ear, any of various plants with soft hairy leaves resembling a mouse's ear (OED).
- Moyster – moisture.
- Mugg, **mug** – a (usually large) earthenware vessel or bowl; a pot, a jug, an ewer (OED).
- Mumia, mummia, possibly also amumia – originally 'mummy', this referred to several different preparations in the history of medicine, from 'mineral pitch' to 'powdered

human mummies'. Apothecaries dispensed expensive mummia bitumen, which was thought to be an effective cure-all for many ailments ([Wikipedia](#)).

- Mundicative – cleansing; mundify – cleanse, purify (OED).
- Muske – musk, a reddish brown substance with a strong, persistent odour secreted by a gland of the male musk deer (OED).
- Mustilage – a mucilage, or gum.
- Mustur'd – mustard.
- Mustyll – not known.
- Myllisum – not known.
- Naggin – liquid measure of one gill, or a quarter of a pint.
- Narbon – probably a play on the words *noir* and *bon* meaning that although the substance is black it is good.
- Naven – turnip.
- Nealed – glazed, fired (OED).
- Neat – a bovine animal, an ox, bullock, cow or heifer; neates tongue – the tongue of a cow or ox; neatsfoot oil – oil made from boiled cow heel, especially used to dress leather (OED).
- Nep, neppe – probably *Nepeta cataria*, catmint or catnip (OED).
- Nervale – a medicinal ointment for the sinews (OED).
- New ale in cornes – ale as drawn off the malt, - that is, fresh (OED).
- Nightshade (Common) – medicinal plant not to be confused with deadly nightshade ([Culpeper](#)).
- No force – what does it matter? (OED).
- Noddle – the back of the head (OED).
- *Noli me tangere* (Latin) – do not touch me; erosive ulceration or cancer on face ([Norri](#)).
- Norue oyle – not known. OED gives *norie* as a Scandinavian name for the puffin, but there is no suggestion that its oil had a medicinal use. An alternative is that the word ([folio 125b](#)) is a variant of *morue*, the French for cod, and that the meaning is 'cod liver oil', which was extracted by fishermen from very early times.
- Nounes – ounce.
- *Noviae* (Latin) – new, fresh.
- Numing – numbing; numnes – numbness.
- Nutmygnes – not known, perhaps nutmeg.
- Nutt – the term for a small bird that had been netted, and was then fattened until it grew lame, when it was killed (Yaxley).
- Nye, nigh – near, approximate (OED).
- Oak, oke – the oak tree, whose leaves, bark and acorns were all used in medical preparations ([Culpeper](#)); oake apple – the reddish spongy gall formed in oak leaf-buds by the developing larvae of a gall wasp; oak gall – an excrescence produced on trees, especially the oak, by the action of insects, chiefly of the genus *Cynips*. Oak-galls are used in the manufacture of ink and tannin, as well as in dyeing and in medicine (OED).
- *Obulus* (Latin) – halfpenny (Latham, p. 318).
- Occupy – make use of (OED).
- Oddington – a village in Gloucestershire; its particular connection with the coronation (see [folio 52b](#)) not traced.
- Oleandrina – oleandrine, a toxic alkaloid found in the leaves of the oleander plant (OED).
- *Oleum* – (Latin) oil; *oleum benedictum* – blessed oil; *oleum ciriacum*, *cyriacum*, *syriacum* – oil made with crushed mallows ([Norri](#)); *oleum succini* – oil of amber ([Cullen Project](#)). [See also entry for amber].
- Oliffe, ollyffe – olive.
- Opening roots – a group of plant roots that were considered to act as diuretics.
- Organon, organum, origanum, organye, organy – the herb oregano (OED).
- Oring, orange – orange.
- Oringadoe – candied orange peel ([Guildhall Historical Association](#)).
- Orobus – vetch or wild pea ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Orpen, orpine, orpin – sedum, a kind of stonecrop.
- Orpiment, orpimente – arsenic trisulphide, a bright yellow mineral used as a dye or artist's pigment (OED).
- Orrice, ories, **orris**, yrios, yzios – the fragrant rhizome of any of several irises of the *Iris germanica* group; a powdered preparation of such rhizomes, used in perfumery and formerly in medicine (OED).
- Orryn – not known.
- Osalam – not known.
- Osley – osey, sweet wine from Lisbon, Auxerre, or Alsace (OED).
- Osmond – osmond royal or water-fern, ([Culpeper](#)).
- Ote – oat; otemell – oatmeal.

- Overwharte, overthwart – crosswise, across (OED).
- Oximele, oximel, oximell – a preparation of vinegar and honey, often with other herbal ingredients (OED).
- Oyle, **oil** – as a verb, to become oily (OED); oyle de roy – not known; oyle of Exeter – oil of Exeter, a preparation frequently referred to in medical books (see receipt at [folio 67b](#)); oyle of tarture, oil of tartar – solution of potassium carbonate (OED).
- Oyntemente – ointment.
- Padwaye – probably Padua, in Italy, where the Flemish anatomist Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), had been professor.
- Palatine Water – not known.
- Palma Christi – an unidentified medicinal herb, perhaps cut-leaved dead-nettle, *Lamium hybridum*; OR the castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. Both have palm-shaped leaves.
- **Palsey**, palsio, palsy, palsey – paralysis of the limbs, sometimes with trembling (OED).
- Pane – pan.
- Panne – sometimes means pan, but can also mean ‘the head, especially the top and its contents; skull’ ([Wiktionary](#)).
- Pantonia – not known.
- Paps – breasts, also used for lumps.
- Papworthe – a medicinal herb, the annual mercury, *Mercurialis annua* (OED).
- *Paralitici* (Latin) – as if paralysed.
- Pare – peel away.
- Parmacety, parmacity parmessitie, parmaccittye, permaccittie, sparma ceti, **spermaceti** – the pearly white, waxy, translucent solid, obtained from the oil in the head of the sperm whale, used chiefly in cosmetics and candles, and as an emollient ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Past, paste – pastry (OED).
- Pater nosters while – the time it takes to say the Lord’s Prayer, (Latin – Our Father; OED).
- Paules, pauls – not known.
- Pearle, **pearl** – in cookery, powdered pearl or tiny pearls described as pearl dust.
- Pease – pea (singular), the plural being peasen, peason (OED).
- Peascod, peasecod, pescod – the pod or legume of the pea plant; a pea pod, especially one still containing the peas. Also the name of a small half-round pastry filled with bonemarrow and sweet items, and fried (Brears, 2015, p. 365).
- Pecke, **peck** – a unit of capacity for dry goods equal to a quarter of a bushel, 2 imperial gallons or 9.09 litres (OED).
- Peele – peel, a pole with a broad flat disc at one end, used to place loaves in an oven, and to withdraw them when baked; a baker’s shovel (OED).
- Pelechie – probably petechia, a small, flat, red or purple spot caused by bleeding into the skin or other organ, or a disease characterised by such spots (OED).
- **Pellet**, pellit, – a small, rounded mass of a substance, like a modern pill (OED).
- Pellitorye, peritorye, peritur, of the wall – a herb, *Parietaria officinalis*, used as a laxative and diuretic (**Wren**); pellitory of Spayne (or Spain) – Spanish Chamomile ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Pennans – not found.
- Penne worth, **pennyworth**, penyworth – to the value of a penny.
- Penny waighte, penny wayghte, **pennyweight** – an apothecary’s measure of weight; 24 grains, one-twentieth of an ounce.
- **Pennyroyal**, penyroyall, penny ryall – a small-leaved creeping mint *Mentha pulegium* (OED).
- **Peony**, piony, pyonn – any of various herbaceous or shrubby plants of the genus *Paeonia*, with large globular flowers, now grown as ornamental garden plants but formerly valued chiefly for the supposed medicinal properties of the root, flowers, and seeds (OED).
- Peper – pepper.
- Perboyle, **parboil** – boil lightly, until partly cooked.
- Perbrake – vomit (OED).
- Perosin, perrossen, perrozen – a kind of gum or resin, the dry resin obtained from pine trees (OED).
- Perry winkle, probably also pervirike – periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.
- Parcelye, parslew, persly, petroselyne – parsley; parslised – parsley seed.
- Pessell – pestle, a club-shaped instrument with a round end, used to crush or pound substances such as herbs, spices, and drugs in a mortar (OED).

- Pestilence – fatal epidemic or disease; plague; bubonic plague was endemic in Britain, especially London, in the late 16th and early 17th centuries (OED); pestilent – linked to the plague.
- Peterstaff – the herb Great Mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*, “a gardener’s friend and herbalist’s delight” ([Botanical.com](#)).
- Petie, **petty** – small, lesser (OED).
- Petty whinne – either the restharrow, *Ononis arvensis* [see entry for restharrow]; OR the needle-furze, *Genista anglica* (OED).
- Pewter – a grey alloy of tin, originally with about 20 per cent lead, and sometimes other elements (OED).
- Philipendula, philupendula, phylipendula – filipendula or drop-wort ([Culpeper](#)).
- Phisicke drinke – medicinal preparation ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Phthisic, **phthisis**, tisick, tissicke – a wasting disease, especially one involving the lungs, specifically tuberculosis (OED).
- Phisihan, phisitian, phisition, phisition – physician.
- Piamounte – wild thyme, named from the Piedmont region of Italy where it was grown.
- Pickerel, pickerell – a small pike (the fish).
- Pige, peagles – cowslip ([Culpeper](#)).
- Pigoons – pigeons.
- Pil, pill, pille, pylle – peel; OR seed; OR small piece (as in the modern ‘pill’), depending on context.
- **Pimpernel**, pympernell – scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, a low-growing annual plant ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Pin and web, pinne and webbe – corneal opacity, cataract (OED).
- Pine apple tree – probably a pine tree with pine cones, rather than what we would now call a pineapple tree. The first reference to the tropical fruit in English is in 1664 ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Pinte – pint (586 millilitres).
- **Pipkin**, pipkine – earthenware pot or pan (OED).
- **Piss**, pysse – urine.
- Pished – not known, but in the context ([folio 50b](#)) could mean rotten or bruised.
- Pitch – the resin or crude turpentine which exudes from some coniferous trees; stone pitch – pitch in the solid form; hard or dry pitch (OED); pitch of Burgany, Burgony pitch Burgundy pitch – resinous substance from Norway spruce, used in medicinal plasters ([Wiktionary](#)); Greek pitch – rosin [see entry]; pitch of Spayn – not known; ship pitch – tar.
- Plague water – an infusion of herbs and roots in alcohol taken as a remedy against the plague (OED).
- **Plantain**, planten, plantin, plantine, plantyne, possibly also palantine, palentine – any of various low-growing plants in the genus *Plantago*, with dense cylindrical spikes of inconspicuous flowers and leaves in a basal rosette usually pressed closely to the ground (OED).
- Plasterwise – in the manner of a plaster (OED).
- Plate, sugar plate – a type of confectionery, with sugar as the main ingredient, boiled and made into a flat cake (Brears, 2015, pp. 559-60).
- Plewmonolle – not known.
- Plomes – plums.
- Plumbe – lead.
- Plurisye – pleurisy.
- Poak, **poke** – a bag (OED).
- Pocke – pockmark.
- **Podagra**, Podagre – pain in the foot, especially that of gouty arthritis (OED).
- Polymed – not traced, but in the context ([folio 50b](#)) means ‘sealed’.
- Polypodium, **polypody**, polypodin – a type of fern (OED).
- Pomegarnet – pomegranate.
- Pondicherry – a city in India. The Jesuits were active in Pondicherry from the late 17th century.
- Popilion, pompillin, poumpillion – ointment containing buds of black poplar (OED).
- Poppilicrum – not known.
- Popy, popis – poppy/ies.
- Porringer – small bowl or basin (OED).
- Portagees – Portuguese (OED); Portingall – of Portugal; Portingall fartes – ([folio 54a](#)) mutton meatballs ‘as big as tennis balls’, made with spices and simmered in broth. A well-known recipe apparently introduced from Iberia in the 1580s (Brears, 2015, pp. 264-65).
- Posnet – a small metal pot or vessel for boiling, having a handle and three feet (OED).

- **Posset**, possett, possit – a hot drink made from hot milk curdled with wine, ale, or other liquor, and various flavourings (OED).
- Possle – not known.
- Potatoe – either the ordinary potato, or the sweet potato. In 17th century usage it is often difficult or impossible to determine which plant is meant (OED).
- *Potatum* (Latin) –soaks up or absorbs.
- Pottage, potage – soup or stew.
- Potticaries – apothecaries.
- Pottle, pottell, probably also potien – a container for liquid, or a measure of the liquid itself, about half a gallon or 2.3 litres (OED).
- Pouder – powder.
- Powder of cristal – probably Cream of Tartar.
- Powngardner – a tree or shrub, not known what type.
- Precipitat, **precipitate** – the result of precipitation, a chemical process in which a solid substance is produced from a liquid, for example by cooling (OED).
- Pretious – precious.
- Prime rose – primrose ([Culpeper](#)).
- Prlyall – not known, possibly Pyrola or Wintergreen (OED).
- *Pro flux ventris* (Latin) – for flux of the stomach: heartburn ([NHS](#)).
- *Probatum est* (Latin) – it is proved, that is, it has been tested and shown to work.
- **Prognostication**, pronostication – a judgement or the act of making a judgement about what is likely to happen in the future ([Cambridge English Dictionary](#)). In this case, the name of a book by Leonard Digges [see that entry], from which parts of Potter’s manuscript are taken; [follow this link](#) to see a list.
- Proins – prunes.
- Proofe – testing; in the context of making sugar-confections, checking whether it has reached the desired temperature and set.
- *Proprietatis* (Latin) – proprietary; an *elixir proprietatis* is a patent medicine of one particular seller, who usually keeps the recipe secret.
- Provians – Provins Rose, a much-esteemed cultivated rose (OED).
- Ptisan, ptison – tisane, a medicinal drink (OED).
- Puliall – not known.
- *Pulius benedicta* – probably *pulvis benedicta* (Latin), holy powder.
- Pultesse, pultise, pultisse, pultyse – poultice.
- *Pulverum* (Latin) – powder; *Pulverum grecum, graecum*, possibly also *gregum* – Greek powder ([Norri](#)).
- Pumatum – pomatum, a hair ointment.
- Pumpcon – pumpkin.
- Purcepurstarye, **pickpurse** – either of two annual weeds, shepherd’s purse, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, or corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis* (OED).
- Pure – as a verb, to purify.
- Purgation – emptying the bowels (so a ‘potion for a purgation’ is a laxative).
- Purging after childbirth – remaining in bed until bleeding after childbirth had stopped ([Astbury](#)).
- **Purslane**, purslayne – a low-growing succulent plant (OED).
- Pye – pie.
- Pylles – piles (haemorrhoids).
- Pyppes – not known.
- Quantie – quantity.
- Quartaine, quartayne, quartan, quaterne – malarial fever occurring every third/fourth day ([Free Dictionary](#)).
- Quarte – quart, a unit of liquid capacity equal to a quarter of a gallon or two pints, equivalent in Britain to approximately 1.13 litres (OED).
- Quarterne – a quarter (OED).
- Quers – probably cures.
- Quesk – not found, but from context ([folio 108b](#)) it means ‘press’.
- Quicke – live.
- Quicksilver – the mineral mercury, which was used as a treatment for syphilis through into the nineteenth century.
- Quilelye – a herb, variety not known.
- Quilt – to stitch a medicinal substance between pieces of cloth to facilitate its application (OED).
- Quinch – quince (OED).
- Quinse, quinsies, **quinsy** – inflammation or swelling of the throat (OED).
- Quintizan – unknown.
- Quire – a set of twenty-four or twenty-five sheets of paper; one twentieth of a ream (OED).

- Quodiniacke – a jelly preserve intended for decorative reliefs made in moulds ([Quaritch](#)).
- Quotidian – daily; for a disease, one where the fever recurs at 24-hour intervals (OED).
- Race – root or rhizome (OED).
- Rageing – being in a rage; acute pain; insanity (OED).
- Ragworte – ragwort, *Jacobaea vulgaris*, a very common wild flower, toxic to cattle and horses ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Raignes, raigns, raings, raygnes, reignes reighns – kidneys (from the French *reins*); the remedies ‘for the running of the reignes’ are probably intended to allow someone to pass water freely without blockage (stones) in the kidneys; OR ‘raygnes’ can mean the fins of a fish (OED).
- Raltel, not known.
- Ramson – wild garlic, *Allium ursinum* (OED).
- Ranishe, Ranish, Renishe, **Rhenish** – German, used for wine from the Rhine region.
- **Rankel**, rankeinge, rankeled, rankelinge, rankling – to fester, especially to a degree that causes pain; to putrefy, rot; of a wounded or diseased part of the body (OED).
- Rankeste – of vigorous, luxurious growth (OED).
- Raspede – rasped; to rasp is to grate, file or scrape with a rasp or other rough instrument, so this is the past tense (OED).
- Rassen, rasse – a type of civet [see entry for civet].
- Read roote – probably reed root, that is, the root of a reed.
- Readco, red coole – red cabbage or horseradish (OED).
- Raysenge, reasens, reasons, reysens, reysons – raisins. Usually described as ‘of the sunne’ because the grapes were dried in strong sunlight. Small raisins were generally described as currants.
- Receait, receipt, receite, recepte – receipt. In medical entries, this means the prescription; in the cookery entries, the recipe.
- Red nettle – a form of common nettle, *Urtica dioica*, or Roman nettle, *U. pilulifera*, with reddish parts. Also the red dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum* (OED).
- Reddish – radish, the salad vegetable.
- Redmint – any of several kinds of mint, with reddish leaves (OED).
- Refolyns – not known.
- Rennet – curdled milk from the fourth stomach of a ruminant animal (OED).
- Repleate – replete. In early modern medicine, suffering from or affected by *plethora*, an over-abundance of one or more humours especially of blood (OED).
- Resine perine – not known.
- Resion – not known.
- Resolve – dissolve (OED).
- Restharrow – any of various small perennial shrubs constituting the chiefly European genus *Ononis*, having prostrate woody stems and tough roots (OED).
- Resty, rusty, probably also rustic – rancid (OED).
- Retorte, **retort** – a container, usually metal or earthenware, in which material is heated as part of a metallurgical or industrial process.
- Reume, **rheum**, rhume, rume, ruming – watery secretions dripping from eyes or nose, a cold or chill (OED).
- Rewbarbe, rewbarb, rougbarb, rubarb, ruberbe – rhubarb. At this date this would have been the root, not the stalk, and it was only used medicinally, not for food.
- Rewe (also spelt rewt) – rue, any of the various southern European dwarf shrubs constituting the genus *Ruta*. Common or Garden Rue was used for medicinal purposes (OED).
- Ribworte, rybworte, rybwerte, possibly also ribe leaves – ribwort, a type of plantain commonly found in grassland (OED).
- Rigge – back or spine (OED).
- Riginge – not known.
- Rine – rind or skin of fruit, bark (OED).
- Ringworm – fungal infection of the skin or of the hair or nails, in some forms manifesting itself as circular patches of inflammation or broken hairs. Also called *dermatophytosis* (OED).
- Ripe – ripen, make ready for curative treatment (OED).
- Roch – roach, a freshwater cyprinid fish, *Rutilus rutilus*, with a deep body with orange-red anal and pelvic fins and red eyes (OED).
- Romaine – not known, possibly Romaine lettuce.
- Ronghe – not known.

- Rosa Solis – a bright yellow cordial water, also called rosolio, using the carnivorous plant Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Considered a medicine and aphrodisiac, before it became a popular drink ([Historic Food](#)).
- Rose cake, rosecake – a cake of compressed rose petals used as a perfume for linens, etc (OED).
- Rosen, roset – relating to roses: distilled from roses (OED).
- Roule, rowle – roll (OED).
- Rossin, rosyn, rozen – rosin, a solid form obtained as a residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. Also known as colophony or Greek Pitch (OED).
- Radium – pills of Rudius, purgative pills of Socotra aloe, colocynth, scammony, black hellebore root, etc. Named after Rudius or Rudiae, a town in southern Italy (Goldstein, p. 242).
- Runlet – a cask for wine or beer ([Collins](#)).
- Runnawaye, robin runaway – ground ivy [see entry for ground ivie].
- Ryall – royal (OED).
- Ryemeale – meal made from rye (OED).
- Rymme – a membrane, a thin layer of skin or tissue (OED).
- Sabor – savour; can mean taste or smell.
- Sacco (Latin) – I strain or filter (a verb, in the first person singular); *saccus*, *saccas*, *saccos* – a bag (Latin noun in different cases).
- Sachary – not traced, but probably sugar.
- Sacke, **sack**, shery sack – a general name for a class of white wines formerly imported from Spain and the Canaries, equivalent to sherry today (OED).
- Safforne, saforne – saffron, powder made from the dried stigmas of the crocus, *Crocus sativus* (OED).
- Sagapenum – an expensive gum-resin, the solidified juice of *Ferula persica*, used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue (having the power to promote menstruation), or externally (OED).
- Sage of vertue – small sage ([Culpeper](#)).
- Sal Niter – Saltpetre, potassium nitrate ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Salerno – a city in Southern Italy. The *Schola Medica Salernitana* was a medieval medical school, the first and most important of its kind ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Sallet – salad; sallet oil, sallot oyle – salad oil, generally olive oil (OED).
- Salprunella – fused nitre cast into cakes or balls (OED).
- Salsa pilla, sarzaprille – sarsaparilla, plant belonging to any of the species of the order *Smilacaceae*. Native to tropical America from Mexico to Peru (OED).
- Salse fleugme, salse fleume, sansefleamed, saslse flengme, saucefleme, sausfleme, sawse flewme – a swelling of the face accompanied by inflammation, supposed to be due to salt humours (OED).
- Salte gemme – rock salt, from the French sel gemme ([Collins](#)).
- *Salus populi* (Latin) – the safety of the people.
- Salve – healing ointment for application to wounds or sores (OED).
- Sambucus, sambute, sambutum, sambutum – elder; oyle sambute, *oleum sambutum* (Latin) – elder flower oil.
- Samicle, Sanicle – wood sanicle, the umbelliferous plant *Sanicula europaea* (OED).
- *Sanabitur* (Latin) – ‘he will become healthy’.
- Sandaracke, sandarac – red arsenic sulphide (OED).
- Sandimar – unknown, but possibly a variation on sandiver, a liquid saline matter found floating over glass after vitrification (OED).
- Sandricke – sand vetch ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Sanguinary – a name applied to certain plants which can stop bleeding, especially milfoil and shepherd’s purse (OED).
- *Sanguinem Veneris* (Latin) – blood of Venus; the name of an ointment that appears in several receipts.
- Sandragon, sangdragon, sangedracon, *sanguis draconis* (Latin) – dragon’s blood, red powder for wounds made of the sap from the dragon tree ([Norri](#)).
- Sanitive – having the power to heal (OED).
- Sarafrassence, **sassafras**, sazafrassenie – a small tree, *Sassafras officinale*, also called Sassafras Laurel and Ague-tree, native in North America, where it is said to have been discovered by the Spanish in 1528 (OED).
- Saragossa wine – Saragossa is a city in north-eastern Spain. Its patron saint, Vincent of Saragossa, is also the patron of vintners and vinegar-makers ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Sarcins fleshe – not known.

- Sarcocolla, sercacoll, sercacol, sercacoss – a sticky gum-resin brought from Arabia and Persia in light yellow or red grains (OED).
- Sarsenet – a fine, soft silk fabric used for lining clothes (OED).
- Sauge – **sage**.
- Saulter – not known.
- Saunders, sanders, red sanders – the heartwood of the Sandalwood tree, used as both a dye and a medicine (OED); white sanders (or saunders) is the aromatic wood of a different tree *Santalum album* (family Santalaceae) (OED) [see entry for Alexanders for alternative meaning].
- Savene, savin, savine, possibly also savon – a small bushy juniper, *Juniperus sabina*, native to Europe and Western Asia, which has overlapping scale-like mature leaves and blue-black berry-like cones (OED).
- Saverye – savory, either of two aromatic plants, summer savory and winter savory, used as herbs in cooking.
- Sawdinge – unknown (OED).
- Sackrifrax, Saxafrage, Saxafreg, **Saxifrage** – any of a genus (*Saxifraga*) of chiefly perennial herbs ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- **Scab**, scabb – a skin disease resulting in pustules on the skin. Wet scab was eczema (OED).
- Scabeas, scabia, scabias, scabies, scabiesa, **scabious**, scabiouse - any of various plants of genus *Scabiosa*, used to treat skin diseases (OED).
- **Scald**, scalde, – to wash and cleanse with boiling water the carcase of an animal, in order to remove hair; OR a variation of scale, a skin disease [see entry for scale]; scaldhead, scald head, scalde heade – a person’s head diseased with ringworm or some similar affliction (OED).
- Scammony, scamony – the resinous exudate of the living root of *Convolvulus scammonia*, described as a powerful purgative. Used to treat worms in adults and children, also for severe constipation (Goldstein, p. 250).
- Scale, scall, scals, scaule – a scaly or scabby disease of the skin (OED).
- Schiffes – not known, from the context ([folio 62a](#)) a flaw in a cloth.
- *Sciatica passio* (Latin) – sciatic illness, pain in hip (OED).
- Scillet, skillat, **skillet**, skillett, skyllet – a stew-pan, usually of metal and with a long handle (OED).
- Scimminge – skimming; skymme – skim
- Sclice, sclyse – a spatula or similar utensil (OED).
- Scome, skumme – scum, film. If over the eye, a cataract (OED).
- Scordium – water germander, *Teucrium scordium*, a plant used to promote sweating, and as an antidote for poisons (OED).
- Scorpion – probably scorpion grass, also called mouse-ear [see entry for mousear] ([Culpeper](#)).
- **Scruple** – an apothecary's measure (24 scruples to the ounce).
- Scurfe – a skin condition characterised by scales being continually detached from the skin (OED).
- Scurvy grasse – a cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, believed to possess anti-scorbutic properties; also known as spoonwort, after its spoon-shaped leaves (OED).
- Scyrps – not known.
- Sea-drink – not known, possibly sea-pink (the herb Thrift).
- Sealing waxe – a special hard wax used for sealing letters and important documents. By the 17th century, it did not necessarily include beeswax. ‘Queens sealing waxe’ may have been a particularly high-quality type ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Searce, searse, serce, serse, possibly also sorse (verb) – to sieve; sercer – a sieve (OED).
- Seaven – seven.
- Sebesten – the plum-like fruit of a tree of the genus *Cordia* (formerly *Sebestena*); a preparation of this used as a medicine (OED).
- Second water – urine.
- Seed pearle – a very small pearl.
- Seeth, seethe, seithe – to boil or simmer. Past tense is *sodden*.
- Seige, siege – bowel movement; Seege stoole – siege stool, a privy toilet (OED).
- **Sel Armoniac**, salarmoniacke – a hard white opaque crystalline salt, chemically Ammonium Chloride (OED).

- Selfheale – self-heal, low growing Eurasian plant, *Prunella vulgaris*, typically found growing in meadows (OED).
- *Semen* (Latin) – seed.
- Scene, sena, sene, **senna**, senye – the dried leaflets of various species of the shrub *Cassia*, used as a cathartic and emetic (OED).
- Sene epetium – not known.
- Sengreene, sengweene - see entry for houseleeke.
- Seonchon, sencion – alternative name for groundsel (OED).
- Separated water – not known.
- Serpigo – a general term for creeping or spreading skin diseases, especially ringworm (OED).
- Setfoil, tomental, tomentell, **tormentil**, tormentillo, tormentle, turmentill, turmentyll – the low-growing herb *Potentilla tormentilla*, part of the same family as cinquefoil. Used in herbal medicine as an astringent because of its tannin content (OED).
- Setwell, setwill – names for the plant zedoary, any of several species of the genus *Curcuma*, *C. zedoaria*, which are native to south Asia and have aromatic, tuberous rhizomes, used in cooking and medicine (OED).
- Several – separate, individual (OED); severally – separately.
- Sewes, sowes – a type of worm. It was generally believed that powdered earthworms were the best remedy when a woman's milk dried up (Eccles).
- Sewet, shuett, sowet – suet.
- Share – the division or fork of the body, the pubic region, groin (OED).
- Shift – to change one's own or another's clothing (OED).
- Loadstar, loadestone, **lodestone**, shipmans stone – magnetic oxide of iron; a piece of this used as a magnet (OED).
- Shornewoll – shorn wool (that is, wool taken from the sheep during shearing, rather than collected from hedges).
- Shronke – past tense of shrink (OED).
- Shynne – shin.
- Silex mountaine – probably powdered flint (OED).
- Silvermontan – not known.
- Simper – simmer; symperlye – at a simmer (OED).
- Simplex – see entry for Oximele.
- Sine – not known.
- Siperus – not known.
- Sippets – the equivalent of French *croutons*, small cubes of toasted or fried bread added to soups and broths.
- Sirrop, sirupi, surrupe, syropp, syrrop, syrropp, syrroppe – syrup.
- Sive, syve – sieve.
- Skarlet, **scarlet** – a smooth soft woollen cloth, usually dyed scarlet with Kermes, the pregnant female of the insect *Coccus ilicis* (Yaxley).
- Skerewitte, skirret – a species of water parsnip (OED).
- Sket – to splash ([Collins Dictionary](#)).
- Skowre – scour (OED).
- Sleeke, sleeked, sleked – make sleek or smooth by rubbing or polishing (OED).
- Sleightfelye, sleightflye, sleightfully – craftily or artfully (OED).
- Slouts – not found, but in context ([folio 133a](#)) creases or folds.
- Slyme – semen (OED).
- Slynge – sling.
- Slyppe – sprig, twig (OED).
- Slyten – not known.
- Smaleache, **smallage**, smalledg – several kinds of celery and parsley, especially wild celery (OED).
- Smyths water – smith's water, water in which a blacksmith has cooled hot iron (OED).
- Smytton – smitten, past tense of smite (to strike).
- Snake root, Virginia snake-root – the root of *Polygala senega* or *Aristolochia serpentaria*, the medicinal preparation made from this, or either of the plants producing it (OED).
- Snufe – sniff.
- Soaking – a soaking fire is a slow one with gentle flames; soakenly – OED gives 'drunkenly', but from the context, ([folio 39a](#)), a synonym for 'softly'.
- Sod, sodde, sodden, soddon – boiled, cooked; past tense or participle of seethe. Can also mean 'soaked' as in modern usage (OED).
- Soda ash – sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), obtained originally from the ashes of certain marine or other salt-impregnated plants, especially species of *Salsola*, or as a mineral deposit or in solution in certain lakes (then

called natron). Used especially in the manufacture of glass and soap (OED).

- Soke – bake thoroughly (OED).
- Solcicle, solsecle – marigold (Old French; OED).
- Solempne – solemn, associated with religious rites (OED).
- Solhernewoode, sowthernwood, suthenwood – southernwood, European wormwood *Artemisia abrotanum* ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Solmu indicum – possibly *solanum indicum*, a plant of the nightshade/potato family, *Solanaceae*, used medicinally ([Vikaspedia](#)).
- Sope, **sop**, soppes – a small quantity of drink, or a piece of dry bread or cake soaked in a liquid such as wine or gravy.
- Sornes – soreness.
- Sorrel – small perennial plants belonging to the genus *Rumex*, characterized by a sour taste, and to some extent cultivated for culinary purposes especially the common wild species *Rumex acetosa*; sorrell de boyse – wood sorrel, a low-growing woodland plant appearing in spring. From the French *bois* (OED).
- Soueraigne – **sovereign** (OED).
- **Souse**, sowce – to preserve fish or meat in a liquid, usually a pickling solution (OED).
- Sownde, **swoon** – to faint (OED).
- Sownde white – not known.
- Sowre – sour.
- **Sow thistle**, sowthistle, sowthystell – a type of thistle, with sharp toothlike leaves and milky juice in the stem (OED).
- Spader, splatter – spatula (OED).
- Spanish black – a pigment formed by burning French white cork in a closed vessel (OED).
- Speryminte – spearmint.
- Spetiall – special.
- Spheres – possibly cysts or tumours.
- *Spica Romana* (Latin) – Roman Spike; identified as Long Spikenard in [Wirsung](#).
- Spicke, spike, probably also speeke – a strongly aromatic species of lavender, *Lavandula latifolia*, native to the Mediterranean ([Wikipedia](#)); Spike flowers – probably lavender flowers (OED).
- Spieces – probably species, in the sense of kinds or varieties.
- Spieknel, spignaul, **spignel**, spignell – the aromatic root of the plant *Meum*

athamanticum. Also known as Bearesworte, or Baldmone (OED).

- Spikenarde – a herb of the valerian family; OR a very expensive oil or ointment made from its flowers (OED).
- Spinage – spinach.
- Spinnercoppe – probably a type of spider.
- Spirit of wine – another name for *aqua vitae* [see entry for aquavita].
- Splat – split open (OED).
- Spritts – spirits.
- Spronge – split (OED).
- Spunfull – spoonful.
- Spunge – sponge.
- Spurge – one of several species of plants belonging to the extensive genus *Euphorbia*, many of which have an acrid milky juice possessing purgative or medicinal properties (OED).
- Squatts – not known.
- Squease – squeeze.
- Squills – the bulbs or roots of the sea-onion or other related plant (OED).
- Squintum – not known.
- St Anthony’s fire – ergotism, a burning skin condition common in the Middle Ages, reaction to eating contaminated rye ([Wikipedia](#)).
- St Marye dayes, St Mary’s Days, Lady Dayes – feast days of the Virgin Mary, but as there are a number of these, it is not always clear which ones are meant. The ‘lady dayes of the harvest’ ([folio 42b](#)) will be 15 August, the Feast of the Assumption, and 8 September, the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Stackl – not known, but from context ([image 361](#)), either stone, or a mis-spelling of stalk.
- Stale ale – ale that is clear and free of dregs (OED).
- Stamp – crush or pound in a mortar (OED).
- Stand – an open tub or barrel (OED).
- Standmarch, standmarche, stanmarch, stanmarche – see entry for Alexanders.
- Stanning – unknown.
- Starte – stark. Of a living creature, or of the muscles, limbs, face, etc; stiff, rigid, lacking suppleness and pliability (OED).
- Stave – stick.

- Stavesacre, stavesacre, **stavsaker** – *Delphinium staphisagria*, also called licebane ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Stean – stone.
- Steare – steer, a young castrated ox.
- Stench, stente – staunch, stop bleeding, leave off, cease (OED).
- Sticados – French lavender or *Lavandula stoechas* ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Sticheworte – greater or lesser stichwort, a common wild flower.
- Stifle – disease of stifle-joint in the leg of a horse (OED).
- Still – to distill (verb), or distilling apparatus (noun). See Wikipedia ([Herbal Distillates](#)), for an explanation of the process for distilling herbal oils and waters; still heade – the cap, or upper compartment, of a still (equipment for distilling liquors: OED); Stillatory, stillitorye – distillery, the place where distilling is done (OED). [See also entry for Alembic].
- Stone – urinary stone in kidney or bladder. Extremely painful and life-threatening, but the operation to remove a bladder stone was also dangerous and painful (see Samuel Pepys’ diaries for a description: OED); OR a weight, 14 lb (6.35 kilos); OR testicles of food animals ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Stone honye – honey that is hard and crystallised, like sugar (OED).
- Stone sugar – possibly loaf-sugar, sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass (OED).
- **Stoncrop**, stoncroppe – sedum acre, a small rock plant (OED).
- Stool with a siege – the seat of a privy ([Middle English Dictionary](#)).
- Stoolball – stoolball, an old country game somewhat resembling cricket, played chiefly by young women or, as an Easter game, between young men and women (OED), so presumably ‘a stoolball’ was a ball around the size of a cricket ball.
- Stoppell – stopper (OED).
- **Stopping**, stoppage – obstructed condition of a bodily organ (OED).
- Stopt – stopped, in the sense of filled (the inside of a bird, a fruit, and the like) with herbs, spices, etc (OED).
- Storase, **storax**, storix – a fragrant gum-resin, also called benzoin, described by ancient writers. In early modern use applied to the resin of the tree *Styrax officinalis* (OED).
- Stranguary, strangurian, strangurion, **strangury**, strangurye, stromgurion – a disease of the urinary organs characterized by slow and painful emission of urine (OED). The Roman author Pliny said that ‘the disease causing the sharpest agony is strangury from stone in the bladder’ (*Natural History*, Book XXV, vii).
- *Stratum substratum* (Latin) – in the context ([folio 111b](#)) alternate layers.
- Straw – strew or scatter (OED).
- Strayne, streigne – strain.
- Streek, streeke – to stretch or extend (OED).
- Streight – strait in the sense of constricted ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Stricke, strike – to stroke, smooth down (OED).
- Strig, strigg – stalk (OED).
- Stripe – weal.
- Strippys – strips.
- **Stubwort**, stubworte – wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella* (OED).
- Stuffing – obstruction of the throat, nose, or chest by catarrh; the sensation produced by this (OED).
- Stumme – not known.
- Styce – slice.
- Stipe, stype – steep, soak in water or other liquid (OED); lay in steep – put to soak.
- Styptic, styptical – having the power of contracting organic tissue; having a binding effect on the stomach or bowels (OED).
- Succory, succorye, suckery, succerye – chicory (OED).
- Sufflation – distension of the stomach with wind (OED).
- Sugar candy – large crystals of sugar.
- Sugar roset, suger roset – sugar perfumed with rose petals, as in the receipt in [folio 56b](#).
- **Sulphur** – a greenish-yellow non-metallic substance, occurring naturally as a brittle crystalline solid, and also in combination with metals and other substances. More often called brimstone at this time; flowers of sulphur – a very bright yellow powdered sulphur; sulphur vine, sulphur vive, *sulphur vivum* (Latin) – ‘living sulphur’ in the sense of naturally occurring rather than refined from metal ores; spirit of sulphur – sulphuric oxide; oyle of

- Sulphar – oil of sulphur, probably sulphuric acid (OED).
- Surfect, **surfeit**, surfett, surfite, surfitt – overindulgence (OED).
 - Swage – as a verb, to assuage, decrease, be relieved; as a noun, otter excrement, nowadays called spraint (OED).
 - Margerame gentle, sweet marioram – sweet marjoram, *Origanum majorana*.
 - Sweet worte – the liquid extracted from the ‘mashing’ process when brewing beer or whisky. Wort contains sugars, hence the name. ([Wikipedia](#))
 - Sweet-brier – a species of rose, *Rosa rubiginosa*.
 - Sweete of aspalatus, aspalathus – a thorny shrub from which a fragrant oil was obtained, mentioned in the King James Bible and a 1601 translation of Pliny, but it is not known what plant is referred to (OED).
 - Sword – skin, rind (OED).
 - Symphoine – unknown herb.
 - Synewe, synnewes – sinews.
 - Sytharige – not known.
 - Tallow – a substance consisting of hard animal fat (OED).
 - Tamarise – probably tamarisk, a graceful evergreen shrub or small tree, with slender feathery branches and minute scale-like leaves, used in medicinal recipes from early times (OED).
 - Tanneroose, tanne woose – probably tan-ooze or oak bark, an infusion of which is employed for tanning hides (OED).
 - Tansey, tanseye – the herb tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*: a perennial related to dandelion and used as a medicinal herb despite its toxicity (Potterton, p.189).
 - Tappe hole – the hole in a cask, vat, or the like, in which the tap is inserted (OED).
 - Tapsimell – the herb mullein [see entry for Molline] mixed with honey.
 - Tare – the seed of a vetch, found in seed-corn (OED); OR a spelling for tar.
 - Tartory – tartar, acid potassium tartrate present in grape juice, deposited in a crude form in the process of fermentation. When purified, it forms white crystals, which are cream of tartar (OED).
 - Taughte – taught.
 - Taw – to make prepared skins into leather by steeping them in a solution of alum and salt; the product is white and pliant (OED).
 - Tawe, **tow**, towe – short or broken fibre (such as flax, hemp) used for yarn, twine or stuffing ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
 - Temper – to moisten, mix to a paste.
 - Tent – a Spanish wine of a deep red colour (OED). This is presumably what is now called a *vino tinto*.
 - Tente – a roll or wad, usually of soft absorbent material, often medicated, or sometimes of a medicinal substance, used to search and cleanse a wound, or to keep open or distend a wound, sore, or natural orifice (OED); tentinge – to insert a piece of cloth into a wound to keep it open (OED).
 - Tearme – term (see [The Legal Calendar](#) below)
 - Terafeminamelilotum – unknown, but might be mis-spelling of tera *lemnia* melilotum. The three words together may suggest a mixture of the two substances.
 - *Terra lemnia*, *Terra sigillata* (Latin) – alternative names for a red-brown clayey earth with astringent qualities ([Free Dictionary](#)).
 - Tertian – tertian fever, characterised by a paroxysm every third day (OED).
 - Tester – slang term for sixpenny coin.
 - Tetter – any of various vesicular skin diseases, such as ringworm, eczema and herpes ([Merriam Webster](#)).
 - Thine – thin.
 - Thornback – either skate or stickleback, fish with spines along its back (OED).
 - Throwe – contraction (in labour) (OED).
 - Tiffany, tiffiny – a kind of thin transparent silk cloth (OED).
 - Time, tyme – thyme, the herb; mother of time – the herb *Serpillum* ([Culpeper](#)).
 - Tincture – to colour, tint, or imbue (OED).
 - Tinpany, tympanites, tympany, timpanye – distension of abdomen ([Norri](#)).
 - Tornace – a city, probably in Italy.
 - **Toast**, toaste, tost, – finger of bread, perhaps toasted before the fire.
 - Tractative – having the property of pulling or drawing (OED).
 - Tragacanth – a whitish gum, partially soluble in water, obtained from several shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, used as a binding agent, and

in medicine; also called gum tragacanth (OED).

- Travail, travell – to work, to suffer or endure; OR labour in childbirth (OED).
- Treackle, **treacle**, treackle, triackle, treake – term used for a *theriac*, a medical concoction originally formulated by the Greeks in the 1st century AD as an antidote to poison, and considered a panacea, for which the word could be used as a synonym ([Wikipedia](#)). By the 18th century, treacle or treackle might either have retained this meaning, or had its modern meaning, of a syrup produced in the process of refining sugar.
- Treaclemongers – in the context ([folio 67a](#)), probably market hucksters selling a ‘universal panacea’.
- Treat – plaster or ointment spread on a cloth (OED).
- Treene, treen – small object made of wood (OED).
- Trencher – plate, dish.
- Triapharmacon, triapharnicon – made from three drugs (derived from the Greek).
- Tronfall – not known.
- Trouche, troche, trochis – tablet or lozenge (OED).
- Try, trye – clean, separate, melt down, mix (OED); tryable – mixed.
- Tuittie, tusha, **tutia**, tutie, tutty – a crude oxide of zinc found adhering in grey or brownish flakes to the flues of furnaces in which brass is melted, also occurring in some countries as a native mineral; used medically in the early modern period, chiefly in astringent ointments and lotions (OED).
- Tun – a large barrel, for the storage of wine or beer. In the standard measure, it was usually equivalent to 2 pipes or 4 hogsheads, containing 252 old wine-gallons. Tund (as a verb) – decanted from the brewing vat into the storage barrel (OED).
- Tunnel – funnel (OED).
- Tupps – from the context in [folio 62a](#), small pieces of cloth (so unrelated to modern meaning of a ram).
- Turbith, turpeth – a cathartic drug prepared from the root of East Indian jalap, *Ipomæa turpethum*, an Indian and Australian plant; also, the plant itself, or its root; OR the mineral basic sulphate of mercury, obtained as

a lemon-yellow powder from the normal sulphate by washing with hot water. It has emetic, cathartic, and sternutatory (causing one to sneeze) properties (OED).

- Turdille – probably small turd.
- Turnhowe, thornehove – turnhoof, the herb ground ivy [see entry for ground ivie] (OED).
- Turpentine, **turpentine**, turpinetine – originally the oleoresin from the terebinth tree, now the oleoresin from various kinds of conifers (OED); Venus or Venice turpentine is yellowish or yellowish green, and comes from the European larch ([Merriam-Webster](#)).
- Twitches – couch grass, dog’s grass or quick grass (OED).
- Tyll – until.
- Ulcus – open sore (OED).
- Uncome, uncombe – inflammation ([Norri](#)).
- *Unguentum* (Latin) – ointment; *u. alabastris* – oil of alabaster; *u. album* – white ointment; *u. geneste* – ointment made with the plant broom; *u. nervale* – ointment for nerves or tendons ([Norri](#)); *u. pretiosum* or *praetiosum* – precious ointment, possibly a term for a *theriac* [see entry for Treacle]; *u. catapsoras* – possibly ‘ointment for psora’, that is for various skin diseases characterised by the presence of scabs or scales, usually with itching, especially scabies or mange (OED); *u. Neopolitanus* – Neapolitan ointment, an ointment containing mercury, formerly used to treat syphilis; *u. veni mecum* – ointment containing juices extracted from herbs ([Norri](#)); *u. viridium* – fresh or green ointment.
- Unquenched, unslacked, unslack’d, unsleaked, unslaked – term used for lime that has not been hydrated, that is, mixed chemically with water (OED).
- Unset, unsett – a young or not yet transplanted plant, such as a leek (OED).
- Unwrought wax – wax that has not already been used in some other way.
- Valerian – any of a genus (*Valeriana*) of the family *Valerianaceae*, the valerian family) of perennial herbs and shrubs many of which possess medicinal properties; OR a preparation of the dried rhizome and roots of the garden heliotrope (*Valeriana officinalis*) used in the past as a carminative and sedative (OED).

- Vallow – fallow, either a reference to a fallow deer or to its colour, pale brown or reddish-yellow (OED).
- Vanity – emptiness, lightness (OED).
- Vardigreese, verdegres, verdigrease, verdigree, verdigrese, verdigresse, **verdigris**, vergres – green or greenish blue substance obtained artificially by the action of dilute acetic acid on thin plates of copper, or as a green rust naturally forming on copper and brass. Much used as a pigment, in dyeing, the arts, and medicine (OED).
- Vayne – vein (OED).
- Veneger – vinegar.
- Ventosity – flatulence (OED).
- Ventouse – to suction using a cup shaped appliance (OED).
- Venus hayer – maidenhair fern.
- Venyme, venime – venom (OED).
- **Verbena**, vernayne, vervain, vervaine, verven, vervayne, possibly also vocvain – a tall perennial European plant *Verbena officinalis* regarded as having therapeutic or magical properties (OED).
- Verder – freshness (OED).
- Verges, vergesse, vergis, vergisse, **verjuice**, vorgesse – the acid juice of green or unripe grapes, crab-apples, or other sour fruit, used in cooking, or for medicinal purposes (OED).
- **Vermilion**, vermillian – red pigment made from ground cinnabar. Highly toxic ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Violl – small glass container, phial (OED).
- Virgin wax – fresh, new, or unused beeswax, sometimes that produced by the first swarm of bees (OED).
- Vitriall, **vitriol** – any of various native or artificial sulphates of metals used in the arts or medicinally, especially sulphate of iron (OED); spiritt of vitriol – possibly concentrated sulphuric acid, more often known as oil of vitriol.
- Vitrum – glass or glassy substance (OED).
- Vomer – not known.
- Waighte, wayte – weight.
- Wallop – to boil vigorously, with noisy bubbling ([Wiktionary](#)).
- Walltaris – not known.
- Walm, walme, wames – coming up to the boil, a spell of boiling (OED).
- **Wall-wort**, wallworte, walworte – dwarf elder (Potterton, p. 55).
- Warden – a baking pear (OED).
- Warlingham – a parish in Surrey.
- Warnell – corn on toe or foot (OED).
- Warrentice, warrentise – warranted, guaranteed (OED).
- Wasted – boiled away; OR impaired or ruined.
- Water flower – any of various flowering plants which grow in or near water (OED).
- Water Imperiall – probably a distilled water, but receipt not known.
- Waxeing, **waxing** of the moon – the nights when the moon apparently grows in size in the sky.
- Waybread, waybrede, waybroad, wayebroade, – name for the greater plantain, *Plantago major* [see entry for plantain] (OED).
- Wayne, **waning** of the moon – the nights when the moon apparently reduces in size in the sky.
- Weather, **wether** – a castrated male sheep.
- Webb, webbe – cataracts.
- Well cress – watercress [see entry for **cresses**] (OED).
- Wellingh – not known.
- **Wen**, wenne – a lump or protuberance on the body, a knot, bunch, wart (OED).
- Wetshod – having wet feet (OED).
- Whaye – whey, the liquid remaining after milk has been curdled and strained in the process of making cheese; sack-whey – a mixture of sack with whey (OED); on the same basis, probably white wine whey is a mixture of white wine and whey; mountain whey may be a mixture of mountain wine [see entry for mountain wine] with whey, but whey was a possible ingredient in the making of Irish poteen, so it may mean that ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Wheal – pimple, pustule (OED).
- Whelpe – puppy (OED).
- Whetstone – a shaped stone used for giving a smooth edge to cutting tools when they have been ground (OED).
- Whiloft – while.
- Whit – white.
- White grass – species of grass, also called Yorkshire fog, *Holcus lanatus* (OED).
- Whits – meaning unknown, but described as a ‘disease incident to women’ in [Folio 124a](#).

- White leather – soft and pliant leather, dressed with alum and salt (Yaxley).
- Whiteing, **whiting** – a North Atlantic fish like a small cod; OR a preparation of finely powdered chalk (OED).
- Whitloe, **whitlow** – a suppurative inflammatory sore or swelling in a finger or thumb, usually in the terminal joint (OED).
- Whott – hot (OED).
- Wilding, woodcrabbe – crab apple.
- Wine gallon – the standard gallon by which wine was measured, until abandoned in 1826. It was about 4/5th of an imperial gallon ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Wise – in the manner of, like (so, for example, cataplasme wise in [folio 113a](#) means ‘in the manner of a cataplasm’).
- Wombe – womb, but can also mean belly, male or female (OED).
- Wood sorrel – *Oxalis acetosella*, a low-growing woodland plant.
- Woodbinde, **woodbine**, woodbynde – honeysuckle. (The name is also applied to Virginia creeper, but honeysuckle is the more likely reference in the early modern period).
- Woodroofe – woodruff, a low-growing herb, *Asperula odorata* (OED).
- Woodsomer – not known.
- Wormewood, **wormwood** – plant known for its bitter taste, *Artemisia absinthum*; or another variety of the same plant, *Artemisia pontica*, found in Central and Eastern Europe (OED).
- Wormseed – a name for various plants considered to have the power to expel intestinal worms, such as swine’s fennel or sulphurwort (OED).
- **Wort** – a sweet liquid produced by steeping ground malt or other grain in hot water, which is then fermented to produce beer and distilled malt liquors; OR a plant used as a source of food or for medicinal purposes, now usually as the second element in a name, for example mugwort (OED); worteleaves – wort leaves.
- Wrest – wrist.
- Wroughte – mixed (OED).
- Wymalue, wymalve, **wymote** – the marsh-mallow, *Althea officinalis*, [see entry for Marchmallow] (OED).
- Yarde, yard – penis ([Norri](#)).
- **Yarrow**, Yearrowe – the common name of the herb *Achillea millefolium*, also called milfoil, milfoyle, and nosebleed or nose-bleede, sometimes used medicinally as a tonic (OED).
- Yelke – yolk.
- Yerke – jerk or twitching sensation (OED).
- Yet – probably an old form of the pronoun ‘it’ (OED).
- Yexte – yesk, hiccup, hiccups, hawking or retching, belch (OED).
- Yron – iron.
- Yse – ice (OED).

The Legal Calendar

[Folio 2b](#) contains a list of the ‘tearmes’ (terms) of the legal year – that is, the days on which the courts are sitting – and the days for ‘returns’, on which writs of execution would be heard, enforcing the return of goods, land or money. These are in Latin, with several abbreviations, so a list of what they mean is given below, in the order in which they appear in the text. See [Wikipedia](#) for more information. Our thanks to Christopher Walton for his work on this part of the text.

- Crast. Anima – the day after (*crastinum*) the feast of All Souls, 2 November.
- Crast. Mart. – the day after the feast of St Martin, 11 November.
- Crast. Purifica. - the day after the church Feast of the Purification of the Virgin, 2 February. Also known as Candlemas ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Crast. Trinitatis – the day after the start of the Trinity Term.
- Crastin. Ascen. – the day after Ascension Day, which is the fortieth day after Easter.
- Easter Tearme – the Easter term. Because Easter is a moveable feast in the church calendar, in the legal calendar this too was variable. It runs from the seventeenth day after Easter to the Monday after Ascension Day, which is the fortieth day after Easter ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Hillarye tearme – Hilary term, beginning 13 January (or 14 January if the 13th is a Sunday), and ending on 12 February.
- Mens. Micha. – the meaning is not clear (*Mense* could be part of either *mensis*, a month, or *mensa*, a table – a word used by this stage for ‘altar’); Michaelmas Day is 29 September, so it is hard to see how this fits in with the Michaelmas term.
- Mense Pasche – the meaning is not clear (see above). It might mean the day of Easter itself, or in the month of Easter.
- Michaelmas tearme – the Michaelmas term, which runs from 9 October (10 October if 9th is a Sunday) to 28 November.
- Octa. Mart. – the eighth day (*octavis*) after the feast of St Martin, 11 November.
- Octav. Micha. – the eighth day after the start of the Michaelmas Term.
- Octav. Purifica. - the eighth day after the Feast of the Purification, 2 February.
- Octav. Trinitatis – the eighth day after the start of the Trinity Term.
- Octavis Hillarie – the eighth day of the Hilary Term.
- Quind. Hillarie – the fifteenth (*quindecim*) day of the Hilary Term.
- Quind. Mart. – the fifteenth day after the feast of St Martin, 11 November.
- Quind. Micha. – the fifteenth day after the start of the Michaelmas Term.
- Quind. Pascae – the fifteenth day of the Easter (*Pascha*) term.
- Quind. Trinitatis – the fifteenth day after the start of the Trinity Term.
- Quinque Pasche – probably the fifth day of the Easter (*Pasca*) Term, but it is not clear whether there is a difference between Pascae and Pasche, or why the dates are out of order in the text.
- Tres. Micha. – the thirtieth day after the start of the Michaelmas Term.
- Tres. Pascae – the thirtieth (*trigesimus*) day after Easter.
- Tres. Trinitatis. – the thirtieth day after the start of the Trinity Term.
- Trinitye Sundaye – Trinity Sunday, the Sunday after Pentecost, which is fifty days after Easter Sunday in the church calendar.

People named in the text

Note; ODNB is the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, available online at <https://www.oxforddnb.com/>. For access, you need to be a subscriber, or belong to a library or another institution that subscribes. The majority of public libraries in the UK do subscribe; if yours does not, urge them to do so.

Where other sources are available online, a link has been provided. Where they are available only in print, the surname of the author is given, with a page number where available, and the relevant book or publication is listed in [Books and Sources](#) below.

Many individuals have not been traced; we would be very grateful if anyone who tracks one down would contact us (events@newcastle-antiquaries.org.uk) so that we can amend this document.

- Alfraganus – Al-Farghânî, known in the West as Alfraganus, one of the most famous astronomers of the ninth century. His book, *Elements of Astronomy*, written in 833, remained the most popular text book on astronomy until the 15th century ([Muslim Heritage](#)).
- Alexis – Alessio Piemontese, the pseudonym of a 16th-century Italian physician, alchemist, and author of *De' secreti del R. D. Alessio Piemontese (The Secrets of Alexis of Piedmont: Venice, 1555)* which was translated into German, English, Spanish, French, and Polish. The name may have been a pseudonym for Girolamo Ruscelli (1500-1566), a humanist and cartographer ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Alguares – named in the text as ‘a Portuguese physician’, but otherwise not known.
- Anthonius Benevenius – an early modern Florentine physician and author.
- Balltroppe, Mr – probably Robert Balthrop, who was Queen Elizabeth's serjeant surgeon between 1562 and 1591, and Master of the Barber-Surgeons on a number of occasions. He left a considerable estate, and a lengthy will disposing of valuable surgical instruments and books (Furdell, *Royal Doctors*, pp. 85-86).
- Banson, Elizabeth – a Newcastle resident in the eighteenth century. She was baptised on 14 February 1738, at St John's Church, Newcastle. and her father was Henry Banson. She married Robert Storey on 22 August 1763, also at St John's.
- Banson, Reggy – presumably a relative of Elizabeth, but not traced.
- Boerhaave, Professor (1668-1738) – a Dutch botanist and physician of European fame. He is sometimes referred to as "the father of physiology". His motto was *Simplex sigillum veri*: 'Simplicity is the sign of the truth' ([Wikipedia](#)). He was much praised by Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) in an article in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* of 1739 (available on [Archive.org](#)).
- Beza, Theodore – a French Protestant theologian (1519-1605), disciple of John Calvin and succeeded him as spiritual head of the Protestant community in Geneva ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Blooder, Lady – not known.
- Boyle, Elizabeth – not known.
- Burges, Jane – not known.
- Butcher, Dr – not known.
- Calvene - John Calvin (1509-1564), a French theologian, pastor and leader in Geneva during the Protestant Reformation; his Calvinist theology has been adopted by various Congregational, Reformed and Presbyterian churches throughout the world ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Choiseul, Glaude (or Claude) de – the de Choiseuls were a powerful French aristocratic family, but it is not known which member is referred to here.
- Cobham, Lord – Henry Brooke, 11th Baron Cobham (1564-1618) was an English peer who was implicated in the Main Plot against the rule of James I of England. He stood trial for treason in 1603, and was imprisoned in the Tower of London. He was released in 1618 and died shortly afterwards. His barony was ‘attainted’, that is, extinguished ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Coope, Micahell – Michel Cop (c. 1501–1566), a distinguished Swiss Calvinist theologian. The *Exposition upon the Fyrste Chap. of the Proverbis of Salomon by Mygchell Coope*, was published in London in 1564 (ODNB).
- Cornace, Matthias – not known.

- Countisse of Oxenford – Countess of Oxford, likely to refer to Elizabeth Trentham, second wife of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who she married in 1591. Her date of birth is unknown, but she died in about December 1612. Her will includes generous bequests to her son, close family members, friends, servants, the poor of Hackney (where she had a large house) and Castle Hedingham, and various London prisons and hospitals ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Darcy, Lord – may be Thomas Darcy (1506–1558), first Baron Darcy of Chiche, a Tudor soldier and politician (ODNB).
- Digges, Leonard and Thomas; Leonard Digges was a 16th century scientist and mathematician. One of his books, *A Prognostication of Right Good Effect, Fructfully Augmented*, was first published in 1555. There were at least thirteen subsequent editions into the early 17th century, usually under the title *A Prognostication Euerlasting*. From 1576, the work became the vehicle for an addition by his son Thomas, which included a presentation of Copernicus's heliocentric world system (ODNB).
- Ownsteade, Mrs – not known.
- Dyonisius Areopagita – Dionysius the Areopagite, a Christian theologian and philosopher of the late 5th to early 6th century ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Fletcher, Mary – not known.
- Francis, Docter – not known.
- Gerard, John, 1545-1612, well known herbalist. *The Herball, or, Generall Historie of Plantes*, was first published in 1597, with an enlarged and revised edition published by Thomas Johnson in 1633.
- Hippocrates – a Greek physician, 460 – c. 370 BC, credited with being the first person to believe that diseases were caused naturally, not because of superstition and gods. His school of medicine was influential up to modern times ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Hodgson, J. G. (1854-1927), Northumberland local historian and antiquary, owner of the Potter volume after Canon Raine [see that entry]. He bequeathed it to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne on his death. Librarian at Alnwick Castle 1899-1921. He edited Vols. IV-VII of the *Northumberland County History*, and five volumes of the Surtees Society. Vice-President of Newcastle Antiquaries 1903-26 ([Newcastle Antiquaries biographical directory](#)).
- Horner, Mr – not known.
- Hutton, Mrs – not known.
- Jacobus Hollerius (Jacques Houllier) – a French physician, born around 1498, died 1562. Championed the medical doctrines of Hippocrates ([Wikipédia](#)).
- Jatromath. Guat. Ryff – not known.
- King, Doctor – not known.
- Lapworth, Dr – Edward Lapworth (1574-1636), physician and poet, licensed by the University of Oxford to practise medicine in 1603 after having been master of Magdalene College School (ODNB).
- Lenthall, Mrs – not known, but might be the mother or other relative of William Lenthall (1591-1662), lawyer and speaker of the House of Commons, created Lord Lenthall under the Commonwealth (ODNB).
- Leuinius Lemnius – Levinus Lemnius, a Dutch physician and author, 1505-1568. His work attempted to reconcile natural philosophy as found in classical sources with Christian doctrine, particularly on generation and reproduction, while emphasising extraordinary aspects ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Lower, Richard (1631-1691) – an eminent physician in the later 17th century, author of several books. One of these, *Dr Lower's and Several Other Eminent Physicians Receipts*, went through a number of later editions, and the receipt for Gout [at image 356](#) is copied from p. 38. Though Lower is noted in his [Wikipedia](#) entry as a medical pioneer, many of his receipts bear a family resemblance to those in Edwarde Potter's 17th century manuscript, for instance in their use of ox-gall and bird or animal dung.
- Lullye, Raymonde – Ramon Llull, c. 1232-1315. A Mallorcan mathematician, polymath, philosopher, logician, Franciscan tertiary and writer. Lullye's influence was still apparent in many fields in the 17th century ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Lupton, Thomas – an Elizabethan author writing mostly on religious, moral, and economic topics. *A Thousand Notable Things of Sundry Sorts* (1579), a collection of folk remedies and witty sayings largely drawn from

Renaissance encyclopaedias (and usually acknowledged), was his most popular work; it was kept continuously in print until the 18th century (ODNB). All the receipts at the beginning of Potter's seventh book, and some from the sixth, are taken from this collection, although the source is only acknowledged in the seventh book.

- Mayerne, Dr – Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, (1573–1655), a Huguenot physician practising in England, knighted and appointed chief physician to King James I in 1609. A follower of Paracelsus [see that entry] (ODNB).
- Mithridates – Mithridates VI of Pontus, 135–63 BC. After his father was poisoned, he is said to have begun ingesting non-lethal amounts of poisons and mixing many into a universal remedy to make him immune to all known poisons; it did not work and he died of poisoning ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Mizaldus – Antonio Mizauld (1510–1578) a French astronomer and physician, who wrote a series of anthologies of arcane secrets, drawn from classical and medieval authors ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Montegnanus, Bartolomeus – not known.
- Olliffe, Alderman John – a London alderman, served as sheriff 1568-9, died 26 June 1577 ([British History Online](#)).
- Oesterdyke, Professor, 1672-1744 – a Dutch professor of medicine. Details of his life seem to be available only in [German Wikipedia](#).
- Paracelsus (1493/4–1541) – a Swiss physician, alchemist, and astrologer of the German Renaissance. He was a pioneer in several aspects of the “medical revolution” of the Renaissance, emphasizing the value of observation in combination with received wisdom. He is credited as the “father of toxicology”. He also had a substantial impact as a prophet or diviner ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Petter marter – Peter Martyr Vermigli, (1499-1562) an Italian theologian who worked in England during the Protestant Reformation, from 1547 to 1553, and had much influence on the Book of Common Prayer ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Pilkinton - James Pilkington(1520-76), first Protestant bishop of Durham, author and theologian. His last published work, *A Godlie Exposition upon Certaine Chapters of*

Nehemiah was printed in Cambridge in 1585, after his death ([Wikipedia](#)).

- Plinius – Pliny the elder, (AD 23-79) Roman author, naturalist and natural philosopher. He wrote the encyclopedic *Naturalis Historia* (*Natural History*), which became an editorial model for encyclopedias. He spent most of his spare time studying, writing, and investigating natural and geographic phenomena in the field. He died in AD 79 during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.
- Pontanus - Johan Isaaksz Pontanus (1571–1639), a Dutch historian. He visited England in 1596, touring around several cities ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Ptoleme – Claudius Ptolemy (AD 100-170), a mathematician, astronomer, geographer and astrologer, who wrote a number of scientific treatises, including the *Almagest*, the *Geography*, and an astrological treatise known in Latin as the *Quadripartum*, in which he attempted to adapt horoscopic astrology to Aristotelian natural philosophy. All of these were influential on Western European science into early modern times ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Raine, Canon James – English antiquarian and topographer (1791–1858). A Church of England clergyman from the 1810s, he held positions including librarian to the dean and chapter of Durham and rector of Meldon in Northumberland, and wrote extensively on the history of Durham and Northumberland. In 1834 Raine became first secretary of the [Surtees Society](#), and edited seventeen of its volumes between 1835 and 1858 (ODNB).
- Schöner, Johannes - author in the Holy Roman Empire in the 1540s, who collected notes of astrological events from four generations of scholars, posthumously published in the *Nachlass observationes* ([NIH](#)).
- Sherman, John Arne – not known.
- Smith, Eliza - (d. 1732?), one of the most popular female 18th century cookery writers. Nothing seems to be known about her personal life except what she herself says in the preface to her one book, *The Compleat Housewife*, ‘for the Space of Thirty Years and upwards ... I have been constantly employed in fashionable and noble Families’. The book was first published in London in 1727, and ran through 18 editions in 50 years ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Stonehouse, Lady – not known.

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- Storey, Robert – a Newcastle resident in the eighteenth century. He married Elizabeth Banson [see that entry] on 22 August 1763, but is otherwise untraced.
- Virgil – a Roman poet (70BC to 19 BC). The reference in folio 4a is to his *Georgics*, a long poem about agriculture. Lines 370 to 393, starting ‘At Boreas’, are a description of signs of rain ([Wikipedia](#)).
- Whitwell, William – not known.
- Wilkokes – Thomas Wilcox (c. 1549–1608), one of the most committed, active, and socially and politically well-connected of Elizabethan puritan ministers (ODNB).
- Winstone, Doctor – not known.
- Young, John – not known.

Books and sources

The list below includes the sources that transcribers have used to discover the meanings of the words in this volume, and material about the background and context of the information. It is by no means comprehensive, and suggestions for additional sources would be welcome.

Where an internet link allowing you to search the book online has been found, this has been provided. Please note; websites were accessed in the course of the transcription project, and most were checked when this final version of the glossary was being prepared in 2021, but transcribers and the editor bear no responsibility for their contents.

- Addyman, M, *William and Peter Turner: a Family of English Renaissance Physicians*, (Morpeth: Friends of William Turner, 2017).
- [Astbury, Leah](#), 'Being Well, Looking Ill: Childbirth and the Return to Health in Seventeenth-century England', *Social History of Medicine*, 30: 3 (2017), pp. 500–19.
- Baker, George, *The Newe Jewell of Health* (London, 1576). A translation of the work of German physician Conrad Gesner.
- [Blaine, Delabere](#), *Outlines of the Veterinary Art* (London, 1826), available on Google Books.
- Brears, Peter, *Cooking and Dining in Medieval England* (Totnes: Prospect Books, 2008).
- Brears, Peter, *Cooking and Dining in Tudor and Early Stuart England* (Totnes: Prospect Books, 2015).
- Bynum, William Frederick, and Roy Porter; *Companion encyclopedia of the history of medicine* (London: Routledge, 1993).
- [Cambridge English Dictionary](#) online.
- Clowes, William, *A Proued Practice for all Young Chirurgeons* (London, 1588), available via [Early English Books Online](#).
- College of Physicians of Philadelphia (CPP) Digital Library, www.cppdigitallibrary.org.
- [Collins Dictionary](#) online.
- [Cullen Project](#), the Consultation Papers of Dr William Cullen (1710-1790), online.
- Culpeper, Nicholas, *Complete Herbal*, London, 1653 with numerous later editions. The [Culpeper](#) link in glossary entries takes you

the appropriate page in an online index to the herbs he refers to, with transcriptions of the entries.

- Eccles, Audrey, *Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Tudor and Stuart England* (Routledge, 2018).
- [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#) online.
- [Free Dictionary](#) online.
- Furdell, E, *Publishing and Medicine in Early Modern England* (Woodbridge: Boydell and Brewer, 2002).
- Gerard, John (1545-1612), *The herball, or, Generall historie of plantes*, London, 1536 with an enlarged and revised edition published by Thomas Johnson in 1633. Available on [Archive.org](#).
- Goldstein, Daniel, *The Historical Apothecary Compendium: A Guide to Terms and Symbols* (Atglen: Schiffer, 2015).
- Grieve, Maud (ed. by Mrs C. F. Leyel), *A modern herbal: the medicinal, culinary, cosmetic and economic properties, cultivation and folk-lore of herbs, grasses, fungi, shrubs and trees* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1931). Available online at [Botanical.com](#).
- [Herbsguide](#), online index of herbs.
- [Historicfood.com](#), website of food historian Ivan Day.
- Latham, R. E., *Revised Medieval Latin Word-List, From British and Irish Sources* (London: British Academy/ Oxford University Press, 1965). Available on [Archive.org](#).
- [Lexico](#) online dictionary.
- [Manor Farm Herbs](#), online list of herbs.
- [Merriam-Webster](#) online dictionary.
- [Middle English Dictionary](#), online.
- [NHS website](#), alphabetical list of conditions.
- Norri, Juhani, *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1550: Body Parts, Sickneses, Instruments, and Medicinal Preparations* (London: Routledge 2016). Available as an e-book, or searchable on [Google Books](#).
- OED; *Oxford English Dictionary*. Available online at oed.com by subscription, or via your library.
- Pliny, *Natural History*; Books 12-19 deal with botany, agriculture, horticulture; 20-27 plant products used in medicine; 28-32 medical zoology, 33-37 minerals and their use in medicine. Follow this link for an [online](#)

[translation](#), or [Penguin Classics](#) has a 1991 translation with notes by John Healey.

- Potterton, David (ed.), *Culpeper's Colour Herbal* (Berkshire: Foulsham, 2002).
- [Quaritch](#), *From the Library of the late Christopher Hogwood: Books and Manuscripts on Food and Drink*, online from Bernard Quaritch, 2016.
- Riverius, Culpeper and Cole, *The practice of physick. In twenty and four books* (London: 1661), available online at [archive.org](#)
- Royal College of Physicians, *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*, (London: Royal College of Physicians, 1618). In Latin. An English version with many additions, made in 1653 by Nicholas Culpeper, *Pharmacopœia Londinensis: or the London dispensatory further adorned by the studies and collections of the Fellows, now living of the said Colledg, etc.* is available online at [Google Books](#).
- [Science Direct](#) website.
- Skeat, Walter W., and Anthony Mayhew, *A Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words, Especially from the Dramatists* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1914), available on [Archive.org](#).
- [Traditional Scottish Recipes](#), website.
- Turner, William, *A New Herball*, London 1551 (part 1) and Cologne 1568 (parts 2 and 3). Parts 2 and 3 are available in a facsimile edition, ed. George Chapman, Frank McCombie, and Anne U. Woodcraft (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996). The indices are searchable online via [Amazon](#).
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- [Wiktionary](#), online dictionary.
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- Wren, R. C., *Potter's Cyclopeda of Botanical Drugs and Preparations* (London: Potter & Clarke, 1900), available on [Archive.org](#)
- Yaxley, David, *A Researcher's Glossary of Words Found in Historical Documents of East Anglia* (Dereham: Larks Press, 2003).