

The Forme of Cury by Samuel Pegge

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THE FORME OF CURY,

A ROLL OF ANCIENT ENGLISH COOKERY.

Compiled, about A.D. 1390, by the Master-Cooks of King RICHARD II,

Presented afterwards to Queen ELIZABETH, by EDWARD Lord STAFFORD,

And now in the Possession of GUSTAVUS BRANDER, Esq.

Illustrated with NOTES, And a copious INDEX, or GLOSSARY.

A MANUSCRIPT of the EDITOR, of the same Age and Subject, with other
congruous Matters, are subjoined.

"--ingeniosa gula est." MARTIAL.

TO GUSTAVUS BRANDER, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and Cur. Brit. Mus.

SIR,

I return your very curious Roll of Cookery, and I trust with some Interest, not full I confess nor legal, but the utmost which your Debtor, from the scantiness of his ability, can at present afford. Indeed, considering your respectable situation in life, and that diffusive sphere of knowledge and science in which you are acting, it must be exceedingly difficult for any one, how well furnished soever, completely to answer your just, or even most moderate demands. I intreat the favour of you, however, to accept for once this short payment in lieu of better,

or at least as a public testimony of that profound regard wherewith I am,

SIR,

Your affectionate friend,
and most obliged servant,

St. George's day, 1780.

S. PEGGE.

PREFACE

TO THE

CURIOUS ANTIQUARIAN READER.

Without beginning *_ab ovo_* on a subject so light (a matter of importance, however, to many a modern Catus or Amasinius), by investigating the origin of the Art of Cookery, and the nature of it as practised by the Antediluvians [1]; without dilating on the several particulars concerning it afterwards amongst the Patriarchs, as found in the Bible [2], I shall turn myself immediately, and without further preamble, to a few cursory observations respecting the Greeks, Romans, Britons, and those other nations, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, with whom the people of this nation are more closely connected.

The Greeks probably derived something of their skill from the East, (from the Lydians principally, whose cooks are much celebrated, [3]) and something from Egypt. A few hints concerning Cookery may be collected from Homer, Aristophanes, Aristotle, &c. but afterwards

they possessed many authors on the subject, as may be seen in Athenaus [4]. And as Diatetics were esteemed a branch of the study of medicine, as also they were afterwards [5], so many of those authors were Physicians; and _the Cook_ was undoubtedly a character of high reputation at Athens [6].

As to the Romans; they would of course borrow much of their culinary arts from the Greeks, though the Cook with them, we are told, was one of the lowest of their slaves [7]. In the latter times, however, they had many authors on the subject as well as the Greeks, and the practitioners were men of some Science [8], but, unhappily for us, their compositions are all lost except that which goes under the name of Apicius; concerning which work and its author, the prevailing opinion now seems to be, that it was written about the time of _Heliogabalus_ [9], by one _Calius_, (whether _Aurelianus_ is not so certain) and that _Apicius_ is only the title of it [10]. However, the compilation, though not in any great repute, has been several times published by learned men.

The Aborigines of Britain, to come nearer home, could have no great expertness in Cookery, as they had no oil, and we hear nothing of their butter, they used only sheep and oxen, eating neither hares, though so greatly esteemed at Rome, nor hens, nor geese, from a notion of superstition. Nor did they eat fish. There was little corn in the interior part of the island, but they lived on milk and flesh [11]; though it is expressly asserted by Strabo that they had no cheese [12]. The later Britons, however, well knew how to make the

best use of the cow, since, as appears from the laws of *_Hoel Dda_*, A.D. 943, this animal was a creature so essential, so common and useful in Wales, as to be the standard in rating fines, &c. [13].

Hengist, leader of the Saxons, made grand entertainments for king Vortigern [14], but no particulars have come down to us; and certainly little exquisite can be expected from a people then so extremely barbarous as not to be able either to read or write.

'Barbari homines a septentrione, (they are the words of Dr. Lister) caseo et ferina subcruda victitantes, omnia condimenta adjectiva respuerunt' [15].

Some have fancied, that as the Danes imported the custom of hard and deep drinking, so they likewise introduced the practice of gormandizing, and that this word itself is derived from *_Gormund_*, the name of that Danish king whom Alfred the Great persuaded to be christened, and called Athelstane [16], Now 'tis certain that Hardicnut stands on record as an egregious glutton [17], but he is not particularly famous for being a *_curious Viander_*; 'tis true again, that the Danes in general indulged excessively in feasts and entertainments [18], but we have no reason to imagine any elegance of Cookery to have flourished amongst them. And though Guthrum, the Danish prince, is in some authors named *_Gormundus_* [19]; yet this is not the right etymology of our English word *_Gormandize_*, since it is rather the French *_Gourmand_*, or the British *_Gormod_* [20]. So that

we have little to say as to the Danes.

I shall take the later English and the Normans together, on account of the intermixture of the two nations after the Conquest, since, as lord Lyttelton observes, the English accommodated them selves to the Norman manners, except in point of temperance in eating and drinking, and communicated to them their own habits of drunkenness and immoderate feasting [21]. Erasmus also remarks, that the English in his time were attached to *_plentiful and splendid tables_*; and the same is observed by Harrison [22]. As to the Normans, both William I. and Rufus made grand entertainments [23]; the former was remarkable for an immense paunch, and withal was so exact, so nice and curious in his repasts [24], that when his prime favourite William Fitz-Osberne, who as steward of the household had the charge of the Cury, served him with the flesh of a crane scarcely half-roasted, he was so highly exasperated, that he lifted up his fist, and would have stricken him, had not Eudo, appointed *_Dapiser_* immediately after, warded off the blow [25].

Dapiser, by which is usually understood *_steward of the king's household_* [26], was a high officer amongst the Normans; and *_Larderarius_* was another, clergymen then often occupying this post, and sometimes made bishops from it [27]. He was under the *_Dapiser_*, as was likewise the *_Cocus Dominica Coquina_*, concerning whom, his assistants and allowances, the *_Liber Niger_* may be consulted [28]. It appears further from *_Fleta_*, that the chief cooks were often providers, as well as dressers, of victuals [29]. But *_Magister*

Coquina_, who was an esquire by office, seems to have had the care of pourveyance, A.D. 1340 [30], and to have nearly corresponded with our _clerk of the kitchen_, having authority over the cooks [31]. However, the _Magnus Coquus_, _Coquorum Prapositus_, _Coquus Regius_, and _Grans Queux_, were officers of considerable dignity in the palaces of princes; and the officers under them, according to Du Fresne, were in the French court A.D. 1385, much about the time that our Roll was made, 'Queus, Aideurs, Asteurs, Paiges, Souffleurs, Enfans, Saussiers de Commun, Saussiers devers le Roy, Somniers, Poulliers, Huissiers' [32].

In regard to religious houses, the Cooks of the greater foundations were officers of consequence, though under the Cellarer [33], and if he were not a monk, he nevertheless was to enjoy the portion of a monk [34]. But it appears from Somner, that at Christ Church, Canterbury, the _Lardyner_ was the first or chief cook [35]; and this officer, as we have seen, was often an ecclesiastic. However, the great Houses had Cooks of different ranks [36]; and manors and churches [37] were often given _ad cibum_ and _ad victum monachorum_

[38]. A fishing at Lambeth was allotted to that purpose [39].

But whether the Cooks were Monks or not, the _Magistri Coquina_, Kitcheners, of the monasteries, we may depend upon it, were always monks; and I think they were mostly ecclesiastics elsewhere: thus when Cardinal Otto, the Pope's legate, was at Oxford, A. 1238, and

that memorable fray happened between his retinue and the students, the *_Magister Coquorum_* was the Legate's brother, and was there killed [40]. The reason given in the author, why a person so nearly allied to the Great Man was assigned to the office, is this, 'Ne procuraretur aliquid venenorum, quod nimis [i.e. valde] timebat legatus;' and it is certain that poisoning was but too much in vogue in these times, both amongst the Italians and the good people of this island [41]; so that this was a post of signal trust and confidence. And indeed afterwards, a person was employed to *_taste_*, or *_take the assaie_*, as it was called [42], both of the messes and the water in the ewer [43], at great tables; but it may be doubted whether a particular person was appointed to this service, or it was a branch of the *_Sewer's_* and cup-bearer's duty, for I observe, the *_Sewer_* is sometimes called *_Pragustator_* [44], and the cup-bearer tastes the water elsewhere [45]. The religious houses, and their presidents, the abbots and priors, had their days of *_Gala_*, as likewise their halls for strangers, whom, when persons of rank, they often entertained with splendour and magnificence. And as for the secular clergy, archbishops and bishops, their feasts, of which we have some upon record [46], were so superb, that they might vie either with the regal entertainments, or the pontifical suppers of ancient Rome (which became even proverbial [47]), and certainly could not be dressed and set out without a large number of Cooks [48]. In short, the satirists of the times before, and about the time of, the Reformation, are continually inveighing against the high-living of the bishops and clergy; indeed luxury was then carried to such an extravagant pitch amongst them, that archbishop Cranmer, A. 1541, found it necessary to bring the secular clergy under some reasonable

regulation in regard to the furnishing of their tables, not excepting even his own [49].

After this historical deduction of the *_Ars coquinaria_*, which I have endeavoured to make as short as possible, it is time to say something of the Roll which is here given to the public, and the methods which the Editor has pursued in bringing it to light.

This vellum Roll contains 196 *_formula_*, or recipes, and belonged once to the earl of Oxford [50]. The late James West esquire bought it at the Earl's sale, when a part of his MSS were disposed of; and on the death of the gentleman last mentioned it came into the hands of my highly-esteemed friend, the present liberal and most communicative possessor. It is presumed to be one of the most ancient remains of the kind now in being, rising as high as the reign of king

Richard II. [51]. However, it is far the largest and most copious collection of any we have; I speak as to those times. To establish its authenticity, and even to stamp an additional value upon it, it is the identical Roll which was presented to queen Elizabeth, in the 28th year of her reign, by lord Stafford's heir, as appears from the following address, or inscription, at the end of it, in his own hand writing:

'Antiquum hoc monumentum oblatum et missum
est majestati vestra vicesimo septimo die mensis

Julij, anno regni vestri felicissimi vicesimo viij ab
humilimo vestro subdito, vestraq majestati fidelissimo
E. Stafford,
Hares domus subversa Buckinghamiens.' [52]

The general observations I have to make upon it are these: many articles, it seems, were in vogue in the fourteenth century, which are now in a manner obsolete, as cranes, curlews, herons, seals [53], porpoises, &c. and, on the contrary, we feed on sundry fowls which are not named either in the Roll, or the Editor's MS. [54] as quails, rails, teal, woodcocks, snipes, &c. which can scarcely be numbered among the _small birds_ mentioned 19. 62. 154. [55]. So as to fish, many species appear at our tables which are not found in the Roll, trouts, flounders, herrings, &c. [56]. It were easy and obvious to dilate here on the variations of taste at different periods of time, and the reader would probably not dislike it; but so many other particulars demand our attention, that I shall content myself with observing in general, that whereas a very able _Italian_ critic, _Latinus Latinius_, passed a sinister and unfavourable censure on certain seemingly strange medlies, disgusting and preposterous messes, which we meet with in _Apicius_; Dr. _Lister_ very sensibly replies to his strictures on that head, 'That these messes are not immediately to be rejected, because they may be displeasing to some. _Plutarch_ testifies, that the ancients disliked _pepper_ and the sour juice of lemons, insomuch that for a long time they only used these in their wardrobes for the sake of their agreeable scent, and yet they are the most wholesome of all fruits. The natives of the

West Indies were no less averse to _salt_; and who would believe that _hops_ should ever have a place in our common beverage [57], and that we should ever think of qualifying the sweetness of malt, through good housewifry, by mixing with it a substance so egregiously bitter? Most of the _American_ fruits are exceedingly odoriferous, and therefore are very disgusting at first to us _Europeans_: on the contrary, our fruits appear insipid to them, for want of odour. There are a thousand instances of things, would we recollect them all, which though disagreeable to taste are commonly assumed into our viands; indeed, _custom_ alone reconciles and adopts sauces which are even nauseous to the palate. _Latinus Latinius_ therefore very rashly and absurdly blames _Apicius_, on account of certain preparations which to him, forsooth, were disrelishing.' [58] In short it is a known maxim, that _de gustibus non est disputandum_;

And so Horace to the same purpose:

'Tres mihi conviva prope dissentire videntur,
Poscentes vario multum diversa palato.
Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis tu quod jubet alter.
Quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus.'
Hor. II. Epist. ii.

And our Roll sufficiently verifies the old observation of Martial--_ingeniosa gula est_.

[Addenda: after *_ingeniosa gula est_*, add, 'The *_Italians_* now eat many things which we think perfect carrion. *_Ray_*, Trav. p. 362. 406. The *_French_* eat frogs and snails. The *_Tartars_* feast on horse-flesh, the *_Chinese_* on dogs, and meer *_Savages_* eat every thing. *_Goldsmith_*, Hist. of the Earth, &c. II. p. 347, 348. 395. III. p. 297. IV. p. 112. 121, &c.']

Our Cooks again had great regard to the eye, as well as the taste, in their compositions; *_flourishing_* and *_strewing_* are not only common, but even leaves of trees gilded, or silvered, are used for ornamenting messes, see No. 175 [59]. As to colours, which perhaps would chiefly take place in subtleties, blood boiled and fried (which seems to be something singular) was used for dying black, 13. 141. saffron for yellow, and sanders for red [60]. Alkenet is also used for colouring [61], and mulberries [62]; amydon makes white, 68; and turnesole [63] *_pownas_* there, but what this colour is the Editor professes not to know, unless it be intended for another kind of yellow, and we should read *_jownas_*, for *_jaulnas_*, orange-tawney. It was for the purpose of gratifying the sight that *_sotiltees_* were introduced at the more solemn feasts. Rabelais has comfits of an hundred colours.

Cury, as was remarked above, was ever reckoned a branch of the Art Medical; and here I add, that the verb *_curare_* signifies equally to dress victuals [64], as to cure a distemper; that every body has heard of *_Doctor Diet, kitchen physick_*, &c. while a numerous band of

medical authors have written *_de cibis et alimentis_*, and have always classed diet among the *_non-naturals_*; so they call them, but with what propriety they best know. Hence Junius '[Greek: Diata] Gracis est victus, ac speciatim certa victus ratio, qualis a *_Medicis_* ad tuendam valetudinem præscribitur [65].' Our Cooks expressly tell us, in their proem, that their work was compiled 'by assent and avyement of maisters of phisik and of philosophie that dwellid in his [the King's] court' where *_physik_* is used in the sense of medecine,

physicus being applied to persons proressing the Art of Healing long before the 14th century [66], as implying *_such_* knowledge and skill in all kinds of natural substances, constituting the *_materia medica_*, as was necessariy for them in practice. At the end of the Editor's MS. is written this rhyme,

Explicit coquina que est optima medicina [67].

There is much relative to eatables in the *_Schola Salernitana_*; and we find it ordered, that a physcian should over-see the young prince's wet-nurse at every meal, to inspect her meat and drink [68].

But after all the avyement of physicians and philosophers, our processes do not appear by any means to be well calculated for the benefit of recipients, but rather inimical to them. Many of them are so highly seasoned, are such strange and heterogeneous compositions, meer olios and gallimawfreys, that they seem removed as far as

possible from the intention of contributing to health; indeed the
messes are so redundant and complex, that in regard to herbs, in No.
6, no less than ten are used, where we should now be content with two
or three: and so the sallad, No. 76, consists of no less than 14
ingredients. The physicians appear only to have taken care that
nothing directly noxious was suffered to enter the forms. However, in
the Editor's MS. No. 11, there is a prescription for making a *_colys_*,
I presume a *_cullis_*, or Invigorating broth; for which see Dodsley's
Old Plays, vol. II. 124. vol. V. 148. vol. VI. 355. and the several
plays mentioned in a note to the first mentioned passage in the Edit.
1780 [69].

I observe further, in regard to this point, that the quantities of
things are seldom specified [70], but are too much left to the taste
and judgement of the cook, if he should happen to be rash and
inconsiderate, or of a bad and undistinguishing taste, was capable of
doing much harm to the guests, to invalids especially.

Though the cooks at Rome, as has been already noted, were amongst the
lowest slaves, yet it was not so more anciently; Sarah and Rebecca
cook, and so do Patroclus and Automedon in the ninth Iliad. It were
to be wished indeed, that the Reader could be made acquainted with
the names of our *_master-cooks_*, but it is not in the power of the
Editor to gratify him in that; this, however, he may be assured of,
that as the Art was of consequence in the reign of Richard, a prince
renowned and celebrated in the Roll [71], for the splendor and
elegance of his table, they must have been persons of no

inconsiderable rank: the king's first and second cooks are now esquires by their office, and there is all the reason in the world to believe they were of equal dignity heretofore [72]. To say a word of king Richard: he is said in the proeme to have been 'acounted the best and ryallest vyaund [curioso in eating] of all esten kynges.'

This, however, must rest upon the testimony of our cooks, since it does not appear otherwise by the suffrage of history, that he was particularly remarkable for his niceness and delicacy in eating, like Heliogabalus, whose favourite dishes are said to have been the tongues of peacocks and nightingales, and the brains of parrots and pheasants [73]; or like Sept. Geta, who, according to Jul.

Capitolinus [74], was so curious, so whimsical, as to order the dishes at his dinners to consist of things which all began with the same letters. Sardanapalus again as we have it in Athenaus [75], gave a pramium to any one that invented and served him with some novel cate; and Sergius Orata built a house at the entrance of the Lucrine lake, purposely for the pleasure and convenience of eating the oysters perfectly fresh. Richard II is certainly not represented in story as resembling any such epicures, or capriccioso's, as these [76]. It may, however, be fairly presumed, that good living was not wanting among the luxuries of that effeminate and dissipated reign.

[Addenda: after ninth Iliad, add, 'And Dr. Shaw writes, p. 301, that even now in the East, the greatest prince is not ashamed to fetch a lamb from his herd and kill it, whilst the princess is impatient till she hath prepared her fire and her kettle to dress it.']

[Addenda: after *_heretofore_* add, 'we have some good families in England of the name of *_Cook_* or *_Coke_*. I know not what they may think; but we may depend upon it, they all originally sprang from real and professional cooks; and they need not be ashamed of their extraction, any more than the *_Butlers_*, *_Parkers_*, *_Spencers_*, &c.']

My next observation is, that the messes both in the roll and the Editor's MS, are chiefly soups, potages, ragouts, hashes, and the like hotche-potches; entire joints of meat being never *_served_*, and animals, whether fish or fowl, seldom brought to table whole, but hacked and hewed, and cut in pieces or gobbets [77]; the mortar also was in great request, some messes being actually denominated from it, as *_mortrews_*, or *_morterelys_* as in the Editor's MS. Now in this state of things, the general mode of eating must either have been with the spoon or the fingers; and this perhaps may have been the reason that spoons became an usual present from gossips to their god-children at christenings [78]; and that the bason and ewer, for washing before and after dinner, was introduced, whence the *_ewerer_* was a great officer [79], and the *_ewery_* is retained at Court to this day [80]; we meet with *_damaske water_* after dinner [81], I presume, perfumed; and the words *_ewer_* &c. plainly come from the

Thus, to return, in that little anecdote relative to the Conqueror and William Fitz-Osbern, mentioned above, not the crane, but *_the flesh of the crane_* is said to have been under-roasted. Table, or

case-knives, would be of little use at this time [82], and the art of carving so perfectly useless, as to be almost unknown. In about a century afterwards, however, as appears from archbishop Neville's entertainment, many articles were served whole, and lord Wylloughby was the carver [83]. So that carving began now to be practised, and the proper terms devised. Wynken de Worde printed a *Book of Kervinges*, A. 1508, wherein the said terms are registered [84]. 'The use of *forks* at table, says Dr. Percy, did not prevail in England land till the reign of James I. as we learn from a remarkable passage in *Coryat* [85]; the passage is indeed curious, but too long to be here transcribed, where brevity is so much in view; wherefore I shall only add, that forks are not now used in some parts of Spain [86]. But then it may be said, what becomes of the old English hospitality in this case, the *roast-beef of Old England*, so much talked of? I answer, these bulky and magnificent dishes must have been the product of later reigns, perhaps of queen Elizabeth's time, since it is plain that in the days of Rich. II. our ancestors lived much after the French fashion. As to hospitality, the households of our Nobles were immense, officers, retainers, and servants, being entertained almost without number; but then, as appears from the *Northumberland Book*, and afterwards from the household establishment of the prince of Wales, A. 1610, the individuals, or at least small parties, had their *quantum*, or ordinary, served out, where any good oeconomy was kept, apart to themselves [87]. Again, we find in our *Roll*, that great quantities of the respective viands of the hashes, were often made at once, as No. 17, *Take hennes or conynges*. 24, *Take hares*. 29, *Take pygges*. And 31, *Take gees*, &c. So that hospitality and plentiful housekeeping could just as well be maintained this way, as

by the other of cumbrous unwieldy messes, as much as a man could carry.

As the messes and sauces are so complex, and the ingredients consequently so various, it seems necessary that a word should be spoken concerning the principal of them, and such as are more frequently employed, before we pass to our method of proceeding in the publication.

Butter is little used. 'Tis first mentioned No. 81, and occurs but rarely after [88]; 'tis found but once in the Editor's MS, where it is written *_boter_*. The usual substitutes for it are oil-olive and lard; the latter is frequently called *_grees_*, or *_grece_*, or *_whitegrece_*, as No. 18. 193. *_Capons in Grease_* occur in Birch's Life of Henry prince of Wales, p. 459, 460. and see Lye in Jun. Etym. v. *_Greasy_*. Bishop Patrick has a remarkable passage concerning this article: 'Though we read of cheese in *_Homer_*, *_Euripides_*, *_Theocritus_*, and others, yet they never mention *_butter_*: nor hath Aristotle a word of it, though he hath sundry observations about cheese; for butter was not a thing then known among the *_Greeks_*; though we see by this and many other places, it was an ancient food among the eastern people [89].' The Greeks, I presume, used oil instead of it, and butter in some places of scripture is thought to mean only cream. [90]

Cheese. See the last article, and what is said of the old Britons

above; as likewise our Glossary.

Ale is applied, No. 113, et alibi; and often in the Editor's MS. as 6, 7, &c. It is used instead of wine, No. 22, and sometimes along with bread in the Editor's MS. [91] Indeed it is a current opinion that brewing with hops was not introduced here till the reign of king Henry VIII. [92] *_Bere_*, however, is mentioned A. 1504. [93]

Wine is common, both red, and white, No. 21. 53. 37. This article they partly had of their own growth, [94] and partly by importation from France [95] and Greece [96]. They had also Rhenish [97], and probably several other sorts. The *_vynegreke_* is among the sweet wines in a MS of Mr. Astle.

Rice. As this grain was but little, if at all, cultivated in England, it must have been brought from abroad. Whole or ground-rice enters into a large number of our compositions, and *_resmolle_*, No. 96, is a direct preparation of it.

Alkenet. *_Anchusa_* is not only used for colouring, but also fried and yfoundred, 62. yfondyt, 162. i. e. dissolved, or ground. 'Tis thought to be a species of the *_buglos_*.

Saffron. Saffrwm, Brit. whence it appears, that this name ran through most languages. Mr. Weever informs us, that this excellent drug was

brought hither in the time of Edward III. [98] and it may be true; but still no such quantity could be produced here in the next reign as to supply that very large consumption which we see made of it in our Roll, where it occurs not only as an ingredient in the processes, but also is used for colouring, for flourishing, or garnishing. It makes a yellow, No. 68, and was imported from Egypt, or Cilicia, or other parts of the Levant, where the Turks call it Safran, from the Arabic Zapheran, whence the English, Italians, French, and Germans, have apparently borrowed their respective names of it. The Romans were well acquainted with the drug, but did not use it much in the kitchen [99]. Pere Calmet says, the Hebrews were acquainted with anise, ginger, saffron, but no other spices [100].

Pynes. There is some difficulty in enucleating the meaning of this word, though it occurs so often. It is joined with dates, No. 20. 52. with honey clarified, 63. with powder-fort, saffron, and salt, 161. with ground dates, raisins, good powder, and salt, 186. and lastly they are fried, 38. Now the dish here is *_morree_*, which in the Editor's MS. 37, is made of mulberries (and no doubt has its name from them), and yet there are no mulberries in our dish, but pynes, and therefore I suspect, that mulberries and pynes are the same, and indeed this fruit has some resemblance to a pynecone. I conceive *_pynnonade_*, the dish, No. 51, to be so named from the pynes therein employed; and quare whether *_pyner_* mentioned along with powder-fort, saffron, and salt, No. 155, as above in No. 161, should not be read *_pynes_*. But, after all, we have cones brought hither from Italy full of nuts, or kernels, which upon roasting come out of their *_capsula_*,

and are much eaten by the common people, and these perhaps may be the thing intended.

[Addenda: after _intended_. add, 'See _Ray_, Trav. p. 283. 407. and _Wright's_ Trav. p. 112.']

Honey was the great and universal sweetner in remote antiquity, and particularly in this island, where it was the chief constituent of _mead_ and _metheglin_. It is said, that at this day in _Palestine_ they use honey in the greatest part of their ragouts [101]. Our cooks had a method of clarifying it, No. 18. 41. which was done by putting it in a pot with whites of eggs and water, beating them well together; then setting it over the fire, and boiling it; and when it was ready to boil over to take it and cool it, No. 59. This I presume is called _clere honey_, No. 151. And, when honey was so much in use, it appears from Barnes that _refining_ it was a trade of itself [102].

Sugar, or Sugur [103], was now beginning here to take place of honey; however, they are used together, No. 67. Sugar came from the Indies, by way of Damascus and Aleppo, to Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, and from these last places to us [104]. It is here not only frequently used, but was of various sorts, as _cypre_, No. 41. 99. 120. named probably from the isle of Cyprus, whence it might either come directly to us, or where it had received some improvement by way of refining. There is mention of _blanch-powder or white sugar_, 132. They, however, were not the same, for see No. 193. Sugar was clarified sometimes

with wine [105].

Spices. *_Species_*. They are mentioned in general No. 133, and *_whole spices_*, 167, 168. but they are more commonly specified, and are indeed greatly used, though being imported from abroad, and from so far as Italy or the Levant (and even there must be dear), some may wonder at this: but it should be considered, that our Roll was chiefly compiled for the use of noble and princely tables; and the same may be said of the Editor's MS. The spices came from the same part of the world, and by the same route, as sugar did. The *_spicery_* was an ancient department at court, and had its proper officers.

As to the particular sorts, these are,

Cinamon. *_Canell_*. 14. 191. *_Canel_*, Editor's MS. 10. *_Kanell_*, *ibid.* 32. is the Italian *_Canella_*. See Chaucer. We have the flour or powder, No. 20. 62. See Wiclif. It is not once mentioned in Apicius.

Macys, 14. 121. Editor's MS. 10. *_Maces_*, 134. Editor's MS. 27. They are used whole, No. 158. and are always expressed plurally, though we now use the singular, *_mace_*. See Junii Etym.

Cloves. No. 20. Dishes are flourished with them, 22. 158. Editor's MS. 10. 27. where we have *_clowys gylofres_*, as in our Roll, No. 104. *_Powdour gylofre_* occurs 65. 191. Chaucer has *_clowe_* in the singular,

and see him v. Clove-gelofer.

Galyngal, 30. and elsewhere. Galangal, the long rooted cyperus [106], is a warm cardiac and cephalic. It is used in powder, 30. 47. and was the chief ingredient in *_galentine_*, which, I think, took its name from it.

Pepper. It appears from Pliny that this pungent, warm seasoning, so much in esteem at Rome [107], came from the East Indies [108], and, as we may suppose, by way of Alexandria. We obtained it no doubt, in the 14th century, from the same quarter, though not exactly by the same route, but by Venice or Genoa. It is used both whole, No. 35, and in powder, No. 83. And long-pepper occurs, if we read the place rightly, in No. 191.

Ginger, *gyngyn*. 64. 136. *alibi*. Powder is used, 17. 20. *alibi*. and Rabelais IV. c. 59. the white powder, 131. and it is the name of a mess, 139. quare whether *_gyngyn_* is not misread for *_gyngyr_*, for see Junii Etym. The Romans had their ginger from Troglodytica [109].

Cubebs, 64. 121. are a warm spicy grain from the east.

Grains of Paradise, or *_de parys_*, 137. [110] are the greater cardamoms.

Noix muscadez, 191. nutmegs.

The caraway is once mentioned, No. 53. and was an exotic from *_Caria_*, whence, according to Mr. Lye, it took its name: 'sunt semina, inquit, *_carri_ vel _carrei_*, sic dicti a Caria, ubi copiosissime nascitur [111].'

Powder-douce, which occurs so often, has been thought by some, who have just peeped into our Roll, to be the same as sugar, and only a different name for it; but they are plainly mistaken, as is evident from 47. 51. 164. 165. where they are mentioned together as different things. In short, I take powder-douce to be either powder of galyngal, for see Editor's MS II. 20. 24, or a compound made of sundry aromatic spices ground or beaten small, and kept always ready at hand in some proper receptacle. It is otherwise termed *_good powders_*, 83. 130. and in Editor's MS 17. 37. 38 [112]. or *_powder_* simply, No. 169, 170. *_White powder-douce_* occurs No. 51, which seems to be the same as blanch-powder, 132. 193. called *_blaynshe powder_*, and bought ready prepared, in Northumb. Book, p. 19. It is sometimes used with powder-fort, 38. 156. for which see the next and last article.

Powder-fort, 10. 11. seems to be a mixture likewise of the warmer spices, pepper, ginger, &c. pulverized: hence we have *_powder-fort of gynger, other of canel_*, 14. It is called *_strong powder_*, 22. and perhaps may sometimes be intended by *_good powders_*. If you will

suppose it to be kept ready prepared by the vender, it may be the
powder-marchant, 113. 118. found joined in two places with powder-
douce. This Speght says is what gingerbread is made of; but Skinner
disapproves this explanation, yet, says Mr. Urry, gives none of his
own.

After thus travelling through the most material and most used
ingredients, the _spykenard de spayn_ occurring only once, I shall
beg leave to offer a few words on the nature, and in favour of the
present publication, and the method employed in the prosecution of it.

& hakke smal and grynde hem smale inn a mortar, take mylke of

blank desire, & with zolks of ayren and safroun for to make hit zelow,
and when it is dressit in dysshes with blank desires; styk aboue
clowes de gilofre, & strawe powdour of galyugale above, and serue it
forth.]

The common language of the _formula_, though old and obsolete, as
naturally may be expected from the age of the MS, has no other
difficulty in it but what may easily be overcome by a small degree of
practice and application [113]: however, for the further illustration
of this matter, and the satisfaction of the curious, a _fac simile_
of one of the recipes is represented in the annexed plate. If here
and there a hard and uncouth term or expression may occur, so as to

stop or embarrass the less expert, pains have been taken to explain them, either in the annotations under the text, or in the Index and Glossary, for we have given it both titles, as intending it should answer the purpose of both [114]. Now in forming this alphabet, as it would have been an endless thing to have recourse to all our glossaries, now so numerous, we have confined ourselves, except perhaps in some few instances, in which the authorities are always mentioned, to certain contemporary writers, such as the Editor's MS, of which we shall speak more particularly hereafter, Chaucer, and Wiclif; with whom we have associated Junius' *Etymologicon Anglicanum*.

As the abbreviations of the Roll are here retained, in order to establish and confirm the age of it, it has been thought proper to adopt the types which our printer had projected for Domesday-Book, with which we find that our characters very nearly coincide.

The names of the dishes and sauces have occasioned the greatest perplexity. These are not only many in number, but are often so horrid and barbarous, to our ears at least, as to be enveloped in several instances in almost impenetrable obscurity. Bishop Godwin complains of this so long ago as 1616 [115]. The *_Contents_* prefixed will exhibit at once a most formidable list of these hideous names and titles, so that there is no need to report them here. A few of these terms the Editor humbly hopes he has happily enucleated, but still, notwithstanding all his labour and pains, the argument is in itself so abstruse at this distance of time, the helps so few, and his abilities in this line of knowledge and science so slender and

confined, that he fears he has left the far greater part of the task for the more sagacious reader to supply: indeed, he has not the least doubt, but other gentlemen of curiosity in such matters (and this publication is intended for them alone) will be so happy as to clear up several difficulties, which appear now to him insuperable. It must be confessed again, that the Editor may probably have often failed in those very points, which he fancies and flatters himself to have elucidated, but this he is willing to leave to the candour of the public.

Now in regard to the helps I mentioned; there is not much to be learnt from the Great Inthronization-feast of archbishop Robert Winchelsea, A. 1295, even if it were his; but I rather think it belongs to archbishop William Warham, A. 1504 [116]. Some use, however, has been made of it.

Ralph Bourne was installed abbot of St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, A. 1309; and William Thorne has inserted a list of provisions bought for the feast, with their prices, in his Chronicle [117].

The Great Feast at the Inthronization of George Nevile archbishop of York, 6 Edward IV. is printed by Mr. Hearne [118], and has been of good service.

Elizabeth, queen of king Henry VII. was crowned A. 1487, and the messes at the dinner, in two courses, are registered in the late

edition of Leland's Collectanea, A. 1770 [119], and we have profited thereby.

The Lenten Inthronization-feast of archbishop William Warham, A. 1504 [120], given us at large by Mr. Hearne [121], has been also consulted.

There is a large catalogue of viands in Rabelais, lib. iv. cap. 59.

60. And the English translation of Mr. Ozell affording little information, I had recourse to the French original, but not to much more advantage.

There is also a Royal Feast at the wedding of the earl of Devonshire, in the Harleian Misc. No. 279, and it has not been neglected.

Randle Holme, in his multifarious *Academy of Armory*, has an alphabet of terms and dishes [122]; but though I have pressed him into the service, he has not contributed much as to the more difficult points.

The Antiquarian Repertory, vol. II. p. 211, exhibits an entertainment of the mayor of Rochester, A. 1460; but there is little to be learned from thence. The present work was printed before No. 31 of the Antiquarian Repertory, wherein some ancient recipes in Cookery are published, came to the Editor's hand.

I must not omit my acknowledgments to my learned friend the present dean of Carlisle, to whom I stand indebted for his useful notes on the Northumberland-Household Book, as also for the book itself.

Our chief assistance, however, has been drawn from a MS belonging to the Editor, denoted, when cited, by the signature *_MS. Ed._* It is a vellum miscellany in small quarto, and the part respecting this subject consists of ninety-one English recipes (or *_nyms_*) in cookery. These are disposed into two parts, and are intituled, 'Hic incipiunt universa servicia tam de carnibus quam de pissibus.' [123] The second part, relates to the dressing of fish, and other lenten fare, though forms are also there intermixed which properly belong to flesh-days. This leads me to observe, that both here, and in the Roll, messes are sometimes accommodated, by making the necessary alterations, both to flesh and fish-days. [124] Now, though the subjects of the MS are various, yet the hand-writing is uniform; and at the end of one of the tracts is added, 'Explicit massa Compoti, Anno Dni M^olo CCC^omo octogesimo primo ipso die Felicis et Audacti.' [125], i.e. 30 Aug. 1381, in the reign of Rich. II. The language and orthography accord perfectly well with this date, and the collection is consequently contemporary with our Roll, and was made chiefly, though not altogether, for the use of great tables, as appears from the *_sturgeon_*, and the great quantity of venison therein prescribed for.

As this MS is so often referred to in the annotations, glossary, and

even

in this preface, and is a compilation of the same date, on the same subject, and in the same language, it has been thought adviseable to print it, and subjoin it to the Roll; and the rather, because it really furnishes a considerable enlargement on the subject, and exhibits many forms unnoticed in the Roll.

To conclude this tedious preliminary detail, though unquestionably a most necessary part of his duty, the Editor can scarcely forbear laughing at himself, when he reflects on his past labours, and recollects those lines of the poet Martial;

Turpe est difficiles habere nugas,
Et stultus labor est ineptiarum. II. 86.

and that possibly mesdames Carter and Raffald, with twenty others, might have far better acquitted themselves in the administration of this province, than he has done. He has this comfort and satisfaction, however, that he has done his best; and that some considerable names amongst the learned, Humelbergius, Torinus, Barthius, our countryman Dr. Lister, Almeloveen, and others, have bestowed no less pains in illustrating an author on the same subject, and scarcely of more importance, the Pseudo-Apicius.

[1] If, according to Petavius and Le Clerc, the world was created in

autumn, when the fruits of the earth were both plentiful and in the highest perfection, the first man had little occasion for much culinary knowledge; roasting or boiling the cruder productions, with modes of preserving those which were better ripened, seem to be all that was necessary for him in the way of *_Cury_*, And even after he was displaced from Paradise, I conceive, as many others do, he was not permitted the use of animal food [Gen. i. 29.]; but that this was indulged to us, by an enlargement of our charter, after the Flood, Gen. ix, 3. But, without wading any further in the argument here, the reader is referred to Gen. ii. 8. seq. iii. 17, seq. 23.

[Addenda: add 'vi. 22. where *_Noah_* and the beasts are to live on the same food.']

[2] Genesis xviii. xxvii. Though their best repasts, from the politeness of the times, were called by the simple names of *_Bread_*, or a *_Morsel of bread_*, yet they were not unacquainted with modes of dressing flesh, boiling, roasting, baking; nor with sauce, or seasoning, as salt and oil, and perhaps some aromatic herbs. Calmet v. Meats and Eating, and qu. of honey and cream, *ibid.*

[3] Athenaus, lib. xii. cap. 3.

[4] Athenaus, lib. xii. cap. 3. et Cafaubon. See also Lister ad Apicium, *praf.* p. ix. Jungerm. ad Jul. Polluccm, lib. vi. c. 10.

[5] See below. 'Tamen uterque [Torinus et Humelbergius] hac scripta [i, e. Apicii] ad medicinam vendicarunt.' Lister, *praf.* p. iv. viii. ix.

[6] Athenaus, p. 519. 660.

[7] *Priv. Life of the Romans*, p. 171. Lister's *Pras*, p. iii, but *Ter.*

An, i. 1. Casaub. ad Jul. Capitolin. cap. 5.

[8] Casaub. ad Capitolin. l. c.

[9] Lister's Pras. p. ii. vi. xii.

[10] Fabric. Bibl. Lat. tom. II. p. 794. Hence Dr. Bentley ad Hor. ii.

ferm. 8. 29. stiles it Pseudapicius. Vide Listerum, p. iv.

[11] Casar de B. G. v. S 10.

[12] Strabo, lib. iv. p. 200. Pegge's Essay on Coins of Cunob, p. 95.

[13] Archaeologia, iv. p. 61. Godwin, de Prasul. p. 596, seq.

[14] Malmsb. p. 9. Galfr. Mon. vi. 12.

[15] Lister. ad Apic. p. xi. where see more to the same purpose.

[16] Spelm. Life of Alfred, p. 66. Drake, Eboracum. Append, p. civ.

[17] Speed's History.

[18] Mons. Mallet, cap. 12.

[19] Wilkins, Concil. I. p. 204. Drake, Ebor. p. 316. Append, p. civ.

cv.

[20] Menage, Orig. v. Gourmand.

[21] Lord Lyttelton, Hist. of H. II. vol. iii. p. 49.

[22] Harrison, Descript. of Britain, p. 165, 166.

[23] Stow, p. 102. 128.

[24] Lord Lyttelton observes, that the Normans were delicate in their food, but without excess. Life of Hen. II. vol. III. p. 47.

[25] Dugd. Bar. I. p. 109. Henry II. served to his son. Lord Lyttelton, IV. p. 298.

[26] Godwin de Prasul. p. 695, renders Carver by Dapiser, but this I cannot approve. See Thoroton. p. 23. 28. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 441. 620. 109. Lib. Nig. p. 342. Kennet, Par. Ant. p. 119. And, to name no more, Spelm. in voce. The Carver was an officer inferior to the Dapiser, or Steward, and even under his control. Vide Lel.

Collect. VI. p. 2. And yet I find Sir Walter Manny when young was carver to Philippa queen of king Edward III. Barnes Hist. of E. III. p. 111. The *_Steward_* had the name of *_Dapiser_*, I apprehend, from serving up the first dish. V. supra.

[27] Sim. Dunelm. col. 227. Hoveden, p. 469. Malms. de Pont. p. 286.

[28] Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, p. 347.

[29] Fleta, II. cap. 75.

[30] Du Fresne, v. Magister.

[31] Du Fresne, ibid.

[32] Du Fresne, v. Coquus. The curious may compare this List with Lib. Nig. p. 347.

[33] In Somner, Ant. Cant. Append. p. 36. they are under the *_Magister Coquina_*, whose office it was to purvey; and there again the chief cooks are proveditors; different usages might prevail at different times and places. But what is remarkable, the *_Coquinarius_*, or Kitchener, which seems to answer to *_Magister Coquina_*, is placed before the Cellarer in Tanner's Notitia, p. xxx. but this may be accidental.

[34] Du Fresne, v. Coquus.

[35] Somner, Append. p. 36.

[36] Somner, Ant. Cant. Append. p. 36.

[37] Somner, p. 41.

[38] Somner, p. 36, 37, 39, sapius.

[39] Somner, l. c.

[40] M. Paris, p4. 69.

[41] Dugd. Bar. I. p. 45. Stow, p. 184. M. Paris, p. 377. 517. M.

Westm. p. 364.

[42] Lel. Collectan. VI. p. 7. seq.

[43] Ibid. p. 9. 13.

[44] Compare Leland, p. 3. with Godwin de Prasul. p. 695. and so Junius in Etymol. v. Sewer.

[45] Leland, p. 8, 9. There are now *_two yeomen of the mouth_* in the king's household.

[46] That of George Neville, archbishop of York, 6 Edw. IV. and that of William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1504. These were both of them inthronization feasts. Leland, Collectan. VI. p. 2 and 16 of Appendix. They were wont *_minuere sanguinem_* after these superb entertainments, p. 32.

[47] Hor. II. Od. xiv. 28. where see Mons. Dacier.

[48] Sixty-two were employed by archbishop Neville. And the hire of cooks at archbishop Warham's feast came to 23 l. 6 s. 8 d.

[49] Strype, Life of Cranmer, p. 451, or Lel. Coll. ut supra, p. 38.

Sumptuary laws in regard to eating were not unknown in ancient Rome.

Erasm. Colloq. p. 81. ed. Schrev. nor here formerly, see Lel. Coll.

VI. p. 36. for 5 Ed. II.

[50] I presume it may be the same Roll which Mr. Hearne mentions in his Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, I. p. 346. See also three different letters of his to the earl of Oxford, in the Brit. Mus. in the second of which he stiles the Roll *_a piece of antiquity, and a very great rarity indeed_*. Harl. MSS. No. 7523.

[51] See the Proem.

[52] This lord was grandson of Edward duke of Bucks, beheaded A. 1521, whose son Henry was restored in blood; and this Edward, the grandson, born about 1571, might be 14 or 15 years old when he presented the

Roll to the Queen.

[53] Mr. Topham's MS. has *_socas_* among the fish; and see archbishop Nevil's Feast, 6 E. IV. to be mentioned below.

[54] Of which see an account below.

[55] See Northumb. Book, p. 107, and Notes.

[56] As to carps, they were unknown in England t. R. II. Fulier, Worth. in Sussex, p. 98. 113. Stow, Hist. 1038.

[57] The Italians still call the hop *_cattiva erba_*. There was a petition against them t. H. VI. Fuller, Worth. p. 317, &c. Evelyn, Sylva, p. 201. 469. ed. Hunter.

[58] Lister, Praef. ad Apicium, p. xi.

[59] So we have *_lozengs of golde_*. Lel. Collect. IV. p. 227. and a wild boar's head *_gylt_*, p. 294. A peacock with *_gylt neb_*. VI. p. 6. *_Leche Lambart gylt_*, *ibid.*

[60] No. 68. 20. 58. See my friend Dr. Percy on the Northumberland-Book, p. 415. and MS Ed. 34.

[61] No. 47. 51. 84.

[62] No. 93. 132. MS Ed. 37.

[63] Perhaps Turmerick. See *ad loc.*

[64] Ter. Andr. I. 1. where Donatus and Mad. Dacier explain it of Cooking. Mr. Hearne, in describing our Roll, see above, p. xi, by an unaccountable mistake, read *_Fary_* instead of *_Cury_*, the plain reading of the MS.

[65] Junii Etym. v. Diet.

[66] Reginaldus Phisicus. M. Paris, p. 410. 412. 573. 764. Et in Vit. p. 94. 103. Chaucer's *_Medicus_* is a doctor of phisick, p.4. V. Junii

Etym. voce Physician. For later times, v. J. Rossus, p. 93.

[67] That of Donatus is modest 'Culina medicina famulacrix est.'

[68] Lel. Collect. IV. p. 183. 'Diod. Siculus refert primos Agypti Reges victum quotidianum omnino sumpsisse ex medicorum prascripto.'

Lister ad Apic. p. ix.

[69] See also Lylie's Euphues, p. 282. Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, p. 151, where we have *_callis_*, male; Cole's and Lyttleton's Dict. and Junii Etymolog. v. Collice.

[70] See however, No. 191, and Editor's MS II. 7.

[71] Vide the proeme.

[72] See above.

[73] Univ. Hist. XV. p. 352. 'Asopus pater linguas avium humana vocales lingua canavit; filius margaritas.' Lister ad Apicium, p. vii.

[74] Jul. Capitolinus, c. 5.

[75] Athenaus, lib. xii. c. 7. Something of the same kind is related of Heliogabalus, Lister Praef. ad Apic. p. vii.

[76] To omit the paps of a pregnant sow, Hor. I. Ep. xv. 40. where see Mons. Dacier; Dr. Fuller relates, that the tongue of carps were accounted by the ancient Roman palate-men most delicious meat. Worth. in Sussex. See other instances of extravagant Roman luxury in Lister's Praef. to Apicius, p. vii.

[77] See, however, No. 33, 34, 35, 146.

[Addenda: add 'reflect on the Spanish *_Olio_* or *_Olla podrida_*, and the French fricassee.']

[78] The king, in Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. act iv. sc. 2. and 3. calls the gifts of the sponsors, *_spoons_*. These were usually gilt, and,

the figures of the apostles being in general carved on them, were called _apostle spoons_. See Mr. Steevens's note in Ed. 1778, vol. VII. p. 312, also Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 426.

[79] Lel. Collect. IV. p. 328. VI. p. 2.

[80] See Dr. Percy's curious notes on the Northumb. Book, p. 417.

[81] Ibid. VI. p. 5. 18.

[82] They were not very common at table among the Greeks. Casaub. ad Athenaeum, col. 278. but see Lel. Coll. VI. p. 7.

[83] Leland, Collectan. VI. p. 2. Archbishop Warham also had his carver, *ibid.* p. 18. See also, IV. p. 236. 240. He was a great officer. Northumb. Book, p. 445.

[84] Ames, Typ. Ant. p. 90. The terms may also be seen in Rand. Holme III. p. 78.

[85] Dr. Percy, 1. c.

[86] Thicknesse, Travels, p., 260.

[87] Dr. Birch, Life of Henry prince of Wales, p. 457. seq.

[88] No. 91, 92. 160.

[89] Bishop Patrick on Genesis xviii. 8.

[90] Calmer, v. Butter. So Judges iv, 19. compared with v. 25.

[91] *Ib.* No. 13, 14, 15.

[92] Stow, Hist. p. 1038.

[93] Lel. Coll. VI. p. 30. and see Dr. Percy on Northumb. Book, p. 414.

[94] Archaologia, I. p. 319. III, p. 53.

[95] Barrington's Observ. on Statutes, p. 209. 252. Edit. 3d.

Archaolog. I. p. 330. Fitz-Stephen, p. 33. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 14.

Northumb. Book, p. 6. and notes.

[96] No. 20. 64. 99.

- [97] No. 99.
- [98] Fun. Mon. p. 624
- [99] Dr. Lister, Praef. ad Apicium, p. xii.
- [100] Calmet. Dict. v. Eating.
- [101] Calmet. Dict. v. Meats.
- [102] Barnes, Hist. of E. III. p. 111.
- [103] No. 70, Editor's MS. 17. alibi.
- [104] Moll, Geogr. II. p. 130. Harris, Coll. of Voyages, I. p. 874.
Ed. Campbell.
- [105] No. 20. 148.
- [106] Glossary to Chaucer. See the Northumb. Book, p. 415 and 19.
also Quincy's Dispens. and Brookes's Nat. Hist. of Vegetables.
- [107] Lister, Praef. ad Apicium, p. xii.
- [108] Plinius, Nat. Hist. XII. cap. 7.
- [109] Bochart. III. col. 332.
- [110] See our Gloss. voce Greynes.
- [111] Lye, in Junii Etymolog.
- [112] But see the next article.
- [113] Doing, hewing, hacking, grinding, kerving, &c. are easily
understood.
- [114] By combining the Index and Glossary together, we have had an
opportunity of elucidating some terms more at large than could
conveniently be done in the notes. We have also cast the Index to the
Roll, and that to the Editor's MS, into one alphabet; distinguishing,
however, the latter from the former.
- [115] Godwin de Prasul. p. 684.
- [116] In Dr. Drake's edition of archbishop Parker, p. lxiii. it is
given to archbishop Winchelsea: but see Mr. Battely's Append. to

Cantuaria Sacra, p. 27. or the *Archaologia*, I. p. 330. and Leland's *Collectanea*, VI. p. 30. where it is again printed, and more at large, and ascribed to Warham.

[117] Thorne, *Chron. inter X Script.* Col. 2010. or *Lel. Collect.* VI. p. 34. Ed. 1770.

[118] Leland, *Collect.* VI. p. 2. See also *Randle Holme*, III. p. 77. *Bishop Godwin de Prasul.* p. 695. Ed. Richardson; where there are some considerable variations in the messes or services, and he and the Roll in Leland will correct one another.

[119] *Vol. IV.* p. 226.

[120] See first paragraph before.

[121] Leland's *Collect.* VI. p. 16.

[122] *Holme, Acad. of Armory*, III. p. 81.

[123] It is _pissibus_ again in the title to the Second Part.

[124] No. 7. 84. here No. 17. 35. 97.

[125] In the common calendars of our missals and breviaries, the latter saint is called _Aductus_, but in the *Kalend. Roman.* of Joh. Fronto, Paris. 1652, p. 126, he is written _Audactus_, as here; and see *Martyrolog. Beda*, p. 414.

THE

FORME OF CURY.

... fome [1] of cury [2] was compiled of the chef Maister Cokes of kyng Richard the Secunde kyng of .nglond [3] aftir the Conquest. the

csten .ynges [6] and it was compiled by assent and avysement of

sotiltees [9] for alle maner of States bothe hye and lowe. And the
techyng of the forme of making of potages & of meetes bothe of flessh

little table here sewyng [11] wole teche a man with oute taryng: to

or [12] to make gronnden benes I.

For to make drawen benes. II.

for to make grewel forced.. . . . III.

Caboches in potage. IIII.

rapes in potage V.

Eowtes of Flessh. VI.

hebolas VII.

Gowrdes in potage VIII.

ryse of Flessh. IX.

Funges. X.

Bursen. XI.

Corat XII.

noumbles. XIII.

Roobroth. XIIIII.

Tredure XV.

Mounchelet. XVI.

Bukkenade XVII.

Connat. XVIII.

drepee. XIX.

Mawmenee.	XX.
Egurdouce	XXI.
Capouns in Conney	XXII.
haares in talbotes.	XXIII.
Haares in papdele	XXIII.
connynges in Cynee.	XXV.
Connynges in gravey	XXVI.
Chykens in gravey	XXVII.
filetes in galyntyne.	XXVIII.
Pigges in sawse sawge	XXIX.
sawse madame.	XXX.
Gees in hoggepot.	XXXI.
carnel of pork.	XXXII.
Chikens in Caudell.	XXXIII.
chikens in hocchee.	XXXIII.
For to boyle Fesauntes, Partyches	
Capons and Curlewes	XXX. V.
blank manng	XXXVI.
Blank Dessorre.	XXXVII.
morree.	XXXVIII.
Charlet	XXXIX.
charlot y forced.	XX.II.
Cawdel ferry.	XX.II. I.
iusshell.	XX.II. III.[13]
iusshell enforced	XX.II. IIII.
mortrews.	XX.II. V.
Blank mortrews.	XX.II. VI.
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XPLICIT TABULA.

[1] This is a kind of Preamble to the Roll. A space is left for the initial word, intended to be afterwards written in red ink, and presumed to be Eis. Fome, the lineola over it being either casually omitted, or since obliterated, means form, written Foume below, and in No. 195.

[2] Cury. Cookery. We have adopted it in the Title. V. Preface.

[3] ynglond. E was intended to be prefixed in red ink. Vide Note [1] and [6].

perpetually in our Roll and the Editor's Ms. Every one may not have adverted to it; but this character is the ground of our present abbreviations y'e the, y't that, y's this, &c. the y in these cases

[5] vyaund. This word is to be understood in the concrete, _quasi_
vyander, a curious epicure, an _Apicius_. V. Preface.

[6] csten ynges. Christian kings. _K_ being to be inserted afterwards
(v. note [1] and [3]) in red ink. Chaucer, v. christen.

[7] and. Read _of_.

[8] Phisik. V. Preface.

[9] Sotiltees. Devices in paste, wax, and confectionary ware;
reviving now, in some measure, in our grander deserts. V. Index.

[10] both. _Be_, or _are_. V. Index.

[11] sewing. Following; from the French. Hence our _ensue_ written
formerly _ensew_. Skelton, p. 144; and _ensiew_, Ames Typ. Ant. p. 9.

[12] F is omitted for the reason given in note 1.

[13] No. XX.II. II. is omitted.

FOR TO MAKE GRONDEN BENES [1]. I.

Take benes and dry hem in a nost [2] or in an Ovene and hulle hem

[1] Gronden Benes. Beans ground (y ground, as No. 27. 53. 105.)
stript of their hulls. This was a dish of the poorer householder, as
also is 4 and 5, and some others.

[2] a nost. An ost, or kiln. Vide Gloss. _voce_ Ost.

[3] wyndewe. Winnow.

[4] gode broth. Prepared beforehand.

FOR TO MAKE DRAWEN BENES. II.

up [2] with gode broth an do Oynouns in the broth grete mynced [3] an

[1] mortar. Mortar.

[2] Footnote f: drawen hem up. Mix them.

[3] Footnote g: grete mynced. Grossly, not too small.

FOR TO MAKE GREWEL FORCED [1]. III.

the lire [2] of Pork and grynd it smal [3] and drawe the gewel

[1] forced, farced, enriched with flesh. Vide Gloss.

[2] lire. Flesh.

[3] grynd it smal. Bruise or beat in a mortar.

[4] stryno'. Strainer.

[5] serue. Serve. Vide Gloss.

CABOCHES [1] IN POTAGE. IIII.

Take Caboches and quarter hem and seeth hem in gode broth with

Oynouns y mynced and the whyte of Lekes y slyt and corue smale [2]

[1] Caboches. Probably cabbages.

[2] corue smale. Cut small. V. _i corue_ in Gloss.

[3] powdour douce. Sweet aromatic powder. V. Pref.

RAPES [1] IN POTAGE. V.

Take rapus and make hem clene and waish hem clene. quare hem [2].

with powdour douce. the wise [3] make of Pasturnakes [4] and
skyrwates. [5]

[1] Rapes, or rapus. Turneps.

[2] quare hem. Cut them in _squares_, or small pieces. V. Gloss.

[3] in the wise, _i.e._ in the same manner. _Self_ or _same_, seems
to be casually omitted. Vide No. 11 and 122.

[4] Pasturnakes, for parsnips or carrots. V. Gloss.

[5] skyrwates, for skirrits or skirwicks.

EOWTES [1] OF FLESSH. VI.

Take Borage, cool [2]. langdebef [3]. persel [4]. betes. orage [5].

and serue hem forth.

[1] Eowtes. _Lowtes_, No. 88, where, in the process, it is _Rowtes_.

Quare the meaning, as Roots does not apply to the matter of the Recipe. In No. 73 it is written _owtes_.

[2] Cole, or colewort.

[3] Langdebef. Bugloss, buglossum sylvestre. These names all arise from a similitude to an ox's tongue. V. Ms. Ed. No. 43.

[4] Persel. Parsley.

[5] orage. Orach, _Atriplex_. Miller, Gard. Dict.

[6] auance. Forte Avens. V. Avens, in Gloss.

[7] The leaves probably, and not the flower.

[8] Savory.

[9] Fenkel. Fennil.

HEBOLACE [1]. VII.

[3] on the same maner [4] with water and oyle. and if it be not in Lent alye [5] it with zolkes of Eyren [6]. and dresse it forth and

[1] Hebolace. Contents, Hebolas; for _Herbolas_, from the herbs used; or, if the first letter be omitted (see the Contents), _Chebolas_, from the Chibols employed.

[2] aray. Dress, set it out.

[3] make. Dress. Vide Gloss.

[4] maner. manner.

[5] alye. Mix. V. Gloss.

[6] Eyren. Eggs. V. Gloss.

GOURDES IN POTAGE. VIII.

Take young Gowrdes pare hem and kerue [1] hem on pecys. cast hem in

[1] kerve. Cut.

[2] partye. Party, i.e. quantity.

RYSE [1] OF FLESH. IX.

Take Ryse and waishe hem clene. and do hem in erthen pot with gode

[1] Ryse. Rice. V. Gloss.

[2] Almand mylke. V. Gloss.

FUNGES [1]. X.

Take Funges and pare hem clere and dyce hem [2]. take leke and shred

[1] Funges. Mushrooms.

[2] dyce hem. Cut them in squares. Vide _quare_ in Gloss.

[3] Powdour fort. Vide Preface.

BURSEN [1]. XI.

Take the whyte of Lekes. slype hem and shrede hem small. take

Noumbles [2] of swyne and boyle hem in broth and wyne. take hym up

of Pigges.

[1] Bursen. Qu. the etymon.

[2] Noumbles. Entrails. V. Gloss.

[3] Lyo', Lyour. A mixture. Vide _alye_ in Gloss.

CORAT [1]. XII.

Take the Noumbles of Calf. Swyne. or of Shepe. parboile hem and

salt, and serue it forth.

[1] Corat. Qu.

[2] kerve hem to dyce. V. _quare_ in Gloss.

[3] Chyballes. Chibols, young onions. V. Gloss.

[4] verious. Verjuice.

NOUMBLES. XIII.

dyce. take the self broth or better. take brede and grynde with the
broth. and temper it [2] up with a gode quantite of vyneger and wyne.

wele and serue it fort [3].

[2] temper it. Temper it, i. e. mix it.

[3] fort. Miswritten for _forth_. So again No. 31. 127.

ROO [1] BROTH. XIII.

grete porcioun of vineger with Raysouns of Coraunte [4].

[1] Roo. Roe. The Recipe in Ms. Ed. No. 53. is very different.

[2] Canell. Cinnamon.

[3] macys. Mace. V. Preface and Gloss.

[4] Raysouns of Coraunte. Currants. V. Gloss.

TREDURE [1]. XV.

Safroun and powdour douce. and lye it up [3] with gode broth. and

[1] Tredure. A Cawdle; but quare the etymon. The French *_tres dure_* does not seem to answer.

[2] lyre. Mixture.

[3] lye it up. Mix it.

MONCHELET [1]. XVI.

mynced. Powdour fort and Safroun. and alye it with ayren and verious.

[1] Monchelet. *_Mounchelet_*, Contents.

[2] y hewe. Shred.

BUKKENADE [1]. XVII.

hem to gobettes waische it and hit well [4]. grynde Almandes

Corance. sugur. Powdour gyngur erbes ystewed in grees [5]. Oynouns
and Salt. If it is to to [6] thynne. alye it up with flour of ryse

[1] Bukkenade. Vide No. 118. qu.

[2] Hennes; including, I suppose, chicken and pullets.

[3] Conynges. Coneys, Rabbits.

[4] hit well. This makes no sense, unless _hit_ signifies smite or
beat.

[5] Grees. Fat, lard, _grece_. No. 19.

[6] to to. So again, No. 124. To is _too_, v. Gloss. And _too_ is
found doubled in this manner in _Mirroure for Magistrates_, p. 277.
371, and other authors.

CONNATES [1]. XVIII.

Take Connes and pare hem. pyke out the best and do hem in a pot of
with hony clarified and with rawe zolkes [2] and with a lytell
be yleeshed [3],

[1] Connat seems to be a kind of marmalade of connes, or quinces,
from Fr. _Coing_. Chaucer, v. Coines. Written quinces No. 30.

[2] Yolkes, i. e. of Eggs.

[3] yleeshed. V. Gloss.

DREPEE [1]. XIX.

Take blanched Almandes grynde hem and temper hem up with gode broth

salt. and a lytel grece.

[1] Drepee. Qu.

[2] bryddes. Birds. Per metathesis; v. R. in Indice.

[3] Pellydore. Perhaps pellitory. Peletour, 104.

Mawmenee [1]. XX.

Take a pottel of wyne greke. and ii. pounde of sugur take and
clarifye the sugur with a qantite of wyne an drawe it thurgh a
straynour in to a pot of erthe take flour of Canell [2]. and medle [3]
with sum of the wyne an cast to gydre. take pynes [4] with Dates and
gyngur. canel. clower, colour it with saundres a lytel yf hit be nede

[1] Vide No. 194, where it is called Mawmenny.

[2] Flour of Canell. Powder of Cinamon.

[3] medle. Mix.

[4] pynes. A nut, or fruit. Vide Gloss.

[5] clowes. Cloves.

[6] hool. Whole. How can it be the flour, or powder, if whole? Quare,
flower of cand for _mace_.

[7] warly. Warily, gently.

[8] not to thyk. So as to be too thick; or perhaps, _not to thicken_.

[9] brawn. Fleшы part. Few Capons are cut now except about Darking
in Surry; they have been excluded by the turkey, a more magnificent,
but perhaps not a better fowl.

[10] yteysed, or _teysed_, as afterwards. Pulled in pieces by the
fingers, called _teezing_ No. 36. This is done now with flesh of
turkeys, and thought better than mincing. Vide Junius, voce _Tease_.

EGURDOUCE [1]. XXI.

Take Conynges or Kydde and smyte hem on pecys rawe. and frye hem in
white grece. take raysouns of Coraunce and fry hem take oynouns
parboile hem and hewe hem small and fry hem. take rede wyne suger

[1] Egurdouce. The term expresses _piccante dolce_, a mixture of sour
and sweet; but there is nothing of the former in the composition.

Vide Gloss.

CAPOUNS IN COUNCYNS [1]. XXII.

clowes.

[1] Concys seems to be a kind of known sauce. V. Gloss.

[2] yfere. Together.

HARES [1] IN TALBOTES [2]. XXIII.

water. pyke and waisshe hem clene. cole [3] the broth and drawe it

and drawe it thurgh a straynour. take Almaundes unblanched. waisshe

hem and grynde hem and temper it up with the self broth. cast al in a

pot. tak oynouns and parboile hem smyte hem small and cast hem in to

[1] Haares, Contents. So again, No. 24.

[2] Talbotes. Ms. Ed. No. 9, _Talbotays_.

[3] Cole. Cool.

HARES IN PAPDELE [1]. XXIII.

Take Hares parboile hem in gode broth. cole the broth and waisshe the
in stede of lozeyns [5]. and cowche [6] in dysshes. take powdour
douce and lay on salt the broth and lay onoward [7] an messe forth.

[1] Papdele. Qu.

[2] azeyn. Again.

[3] obleys, called *_oblata_*; for which see Hearne ad Lib. Nig. I. p.
344. A kind of Wafer, otherwise called *_Nebula_*; and is the French
oublie, oble. Leland, Collect. IV. p. 190. 327.

[4] wafrouns. Wafers.

[5] loseyns. Vide Gloss.

[6] cowche. Lay.

[7] onoward. Upon it.

CONNYNGES IN CYNEE [1]. XXV.

[1] Cynee. Vide Gloss.

CONNYNGES IN GRAUEY. XXVI.

Take Connynges smyte hem to pecys. parboile hem and drawe hem with a

sugur and with powdour gynger an serue forth.

CHYKENS IN GRAVEY. XXVII.

Take Chykens and serue hem the same manere and serue forth.

FYLETTES [1] OF GALYNTYNE [2]. XXVIII.

Take fylettes of Pork and rost hem half ynowh smyte hem on pecys.

drawe a lyour of brede and blode. and broth and Vineger. and do

forth.

[1] Fylettes. Fillets.

[2] of Galyntyne. In Galyntyne. Contents, rectlus. As for

Galentine, see the Gloss.

PYGGES IN SAWSE SAWGE [1]. XXIX.

take hem and lat hem kele [2]. take persel sawge. and grynde it with

brede and zolkes of ayrenn harde ysode. temper it up with vyneger sum

what thyk. and, lay the Pygges in a vessell. and the sewe onward and

serue it forth.

[1] Sawge. Sage. As several of them are to be used, these pigs must have been small.

[2] kele. Cool.

SAWSE MADAME. XXX.

Take sawge. persel. ysope. and saueray. quinces. and peeres [1],

[1] Peares. Pears.

[2] that tat, i.e. that that. Vide Gloss.

GEES IN HOGGEPOT [1]. XXXI.

erbest. Set it ouere the fyre and couere [2] it fast. make a layour

it fort.

[1] Hoggepot. Hodge-podge. _Ochepot_. Ms. Ed. No. 22. French, _Hochebot_. Cotgrave. See Junii Enym. v. _Hotch-potch_.

[2] couere. Cover.

CARNEL [1] OF PORK. XXXII.

Take the brawnn of Swyne. parboile it and grynde it smale and alay it
up with zolkes of ayren. set it ouere [2] the fyre with white Grece

[1] Carnel, perhaps _Charnel_, from Fr. _Chaire_.

[2] ouere. Over. So again, No. 33.

CHYKENNS [1] IN CAWDEL. XXXIII.

powdour of gynger and sugur ynowh safroun and salt. and set it ouere

[1] Chikens. Contents. So again in the next Recipe.

[2] ramme. Qu. press them close together.

[3] hole. Whole.

CHYKENS IN HOCHEE [1]. XXXIII.

[1] Hochee. This does not at all answer to the French Hachis, or our Hash; therefore qu.

FOR TO BOILE FESAUNTES. PARTRUCHES. CAPONS AND CURLEWES. XXXV.

BLANK MAUNGER [1]. XXXVI.

grynd hem and alay hem up with the same broth. cast the mylk in a pot.

it forth.

[1] Blank Maunger. Very different from ours. Vide Gloss.

BLANK DESSORRE [1]. XXXVII.

Take Almandes blanched, grynde hem and temper hem up with whyte wyne,

a vessel yholes [3] and put in safroun. and serue it forth.

[1] Blank Dessorre. V. Gloss.

[2] Amydoun. "Fine wheat flour steeped in water, strained and let stand to settle, then drained and dried in the sun; used for bread or in broths." Cotgrave. Used in No. 68 for colouring white.

[3] yholes. Quare.

MORREE [1]. XXXVIII.

Take Almandes blanched, waisshe hem. grynde hem. and temper hem up

and salt, messe it forth and flour it [2] with aneys confyt whyte.

[1] Morree. Ms. Ed. 37. *_murrey_*. Ibid. II. 26. *_morrey_*; probably from the mulberries used therein.

[2] flour it. Flourish it.

CHARLET [1]. XXXIX.

and Safroun and boile it togyder. salt it & messe it forth.

[1] Charlet; probably from the French, *_chair_*. Qu. Minced Meat, and

the next article, Forced Meat.

[2] swyng. Shake, mix.

CHARLET YFORCED. XX.II.

the Charlet out of the broth and messe it in dysshes, lay the sewe
onoward. flour it with powdour douce. and serue it forth.

CAWDEL FERRY [1]. XX.II. I.

Take flour of Payndemayn [2] and gode wyne. and drawe it togydre. do

sugur and powdour gyngur.

[1] ferry. Quare. We have _Carpe in Ferry_, Lel. Coll. VI. p. 21.

[2] Payndemayn. White bread. Chaucer.

JUSSHELL [1]. XX.II. III.

[1] Jussell. See also next number. _Jussell_, Ms. Ed. 21, where the

Recipe is much the same. Lat. *_Juscellam_*, which occurs in the old scholiast on Juvenal iv. 23; and in Apicius, v. 3. Vide Du Fresne, v. *_Jusselium_* and *_Juscellum_*, where the composition consists of *_vinum_*, *_ova_*, and *_sagma_*, very different from this. Faber in Thesauro cites *_Juscellum Gallina_* from Theod. Priscianus.

N.B. No. XX.II. II. is omitted both here and in the Contents.

JUSSELL ENFORCED [1]. XX.II. III.

[1] Jussell enforced. As the *_Charlet yforced_* here referred to was made of pork, compare No. 40 with No. 39. So in Theod. Priscian we have *_Jussetlum Gallina_*.

MORTREWS [1]. XX.II. V.

and of the Pork, and hewe it small and grinde it all to doust [2].

[1] Mortrews. Vide Gloss.

[2] doust. Dust, powder.

[3] stonyng. Stiff, thick.

MORTREWS BLANK. XX.II. VI.

and temper hem up with the self broth. and alye the fleissh with the

BREWET OF ALMONY [1]. XX.II. VII.

pecys. parboile hem with the same broth, drawe an almaunde mylke and

it forth with sugur and powdour douce.

[1] Almony. Almaine, or Germany. Almany. Fox, part I. p. 239.

Alamanie. Chron. Sax. p. 242. V. ad No. 71.

[2] moscels. Morsels.

PEIIONS [1] YSTEWED. XX.II. VIII.

Take peions and stop hem with garlec ypylled and with gode erbes

grece. Powdour fort. safroun verious & salt.

[1] Peiouns, Pejons, i. e. Pigeons, _j_ is never written here in the middle of a word.

LOSEYNS [1]. XX.II. IX.

Take gode broth and do in an erthen pot, take flour of payndemayn and

and so twyse or thryse, & serue it forth.

[1] Loseyns. Vide in Gloss.

[2] foyles as paper. _Leaves_ of paste as thin as _paper_.

[3] Chese ruyan. 166. Vide Gloss.

[4] mizt. Might, i.e. can.

TARTLETTES [1]. XX.II. X.

Take pork ysode and grynde it small with safroun, medle it with ayrenn and raisons of coraunce and powdour fort and salt, and make a

in a Panne with faire water boillyng and salt, take of the clene

douce and salt, and messe the tartletes in disshes & helde [4] the

[1] Tarlettes. _Tartletes_ in the process.

[2] foile of dowhz, or dowght. A leaf of paste.

[3] fars. Forced-meat.

[4] helde. Cast.

PYNNONADE [1]. XX.II. XI.

Take Almandes iblaunched and drawe hem sumdell thicke [2] with gode

lytel.

[1] Pynnonade. So named from the _Pynes_ therein used.

[2] sumdell thicke. Somewhat thick, thickish.

ROSEE [1]. XX.II. XII.

and alye it with flores of white Rosis, and flour of rys, cole it,

take swete cremes of kyne.

[1] Rosee. From the white roles therein mentioned. See No. 41. in Mi.

Ed. but No. 47 there is totally different.

[2] welled, f. _willed_ ; directed.

CORMARYE [1]. XX.II. XIII.

Take Colyandre [2], Caraway smale grounden, Powdour of Peper and

take loynes of Pork rawe and fle of the skyn, and pryk it wel with a

[1] Cormarye. Quare.

[2] Golyandre. Coriander.

[4] anoon. Immediately.

NEWE NOUMBLES OF DEER. XX.II. XIII.

Take noumbles and waisshe hem clene with water and salt and perboile

noumbles.

NOTA. XX.II. XV.

The Loyne of the Pork, is fro the hippe boon to the hede.

NOTA. XX.II. XVI.

The fyletes both two, that both take oute of the Pestels [1].

[1] Pestels. Legs.

SPYNEE [1]. XX.II.XVII.

flour of hawthorn [2]. and make it as a rose. & serue it forth.

[1] Spynee. As made of Haws, the berries of Spines, or Hawthorns.

[2] Hawthern. Hawthorn.

CHYRYSE [1] XX.II. XVIII.

Take Almandes unblanched, waisshe hem, grynde hem, drawe hem up with

and grynde hem smale, make a layour of gode brede an powdour and salt

serue it forth.

[1] Chyryse. _Chiryse_ in the process. _Cheriseye._ Ms. Ed. II. 18.

Chiryse there are cherries. And this dish is evidently made of Cherries, which probably were chiefly imported at this time from Flanders, though they have a Saxon name, [Anglo-Saxon: cyrre].

PAYN FONDEW [1]. XX.II. XIX.

rede wyne. grynde it with raisouns take hony and do it in a pot and
togider with a sklyse [3]. set it ouer the fires and boile it. and
whan the hatte [4] arisith to goon [5] ouer, take it adoun and kele
spices. salt it and loke it be stondyng, florish it with white
coliaundre in confyt.

[1] foundewe. Contents. It seems to mean *_dissolved_*. V. *_found_* in
Gloss.

[2] gleyres. Whites.

[3] Sklyse. Slice.

[4] hatte. Seems to mean *_bubling_* or *_wallop_*.

[5] goon. Go.

CROTOUN [1]. XX.III.

parboile hem. take hem up and dyce hem. take swete cowe mylke and

with zolkes of ayren rawe. colour it with safron. take the zolkes and

[1] Crotoun. Ms. Ed. 24. has *_Craytoun_*, but a different dish.

[2] Payndemayn. Whitebread. V. ad No. 41.

VYNE GRACE [1]. XX.III. I.

Take smale fyllettes of Pork and rost hem half and smyte hem to gobettes and do hem in wyne an Vynegur and Oynouns ymynced and stewe

[1] Vyne Grace. Named probably from *_grees_*, wild swine, and the mode of dressing in *_wine_*. V. Gloss. voce *_Vyne grace_*.

FONNELL [1]. XX.III. II.

Take Almandes unblanched. grynde hem and drawe hem up with gode

[3] part, smyte hym in gobetes and cast hym to the mylke. take smale

canell and salt, take zolkes of ayrenn harde ysode and cleue [5] a

and messe it forth.

[1] Fonnell. Nothing in the recipe leads to the etymon of this multifarious dish.

[2] Lombe. Lamb.

[3] thridde. Third, per metathesis.

[4] yfasted and ystyned.

[5] cleue. cloven.

[6] ypaunced. pounced.

[7] yfoundred. melted, dissolved.

DOUCE AME [1]. XX.III. III.

Take gode Cowe mylke and do it in a pot. take parsel. sawge. ysope.

serue it forth.

[1] Douce Ame. *_Quasi_*, a delicious dish. V. Blank Desire in Gloss.

Titles of this tissue occur in Apicius. See Humelberg. p. 2.

CONNYNGES IN CYRIP [1]. XX.III. IIII.

gyngyner ypared and ymynced. take up the conynges and smyte hem on

and sue it forth.

[1] Cyrip. In the process *_Siryppe_*. *Cirypp_*, Contents. *_Sirop_* or

Sirup, as 133. *_Syryp_*, 132.

LECHE LUMBARD [1]. XX.III. V.

raysouns coraunce, dates mynced, and powdour of Peper powdour gylofre.

is ynowh, kerf if leshe it [2] in likenesse of a peskodde [3], and

is iboiled; take powdour of canel and gynger, and temper it up with

forth.

[1] Leche Lumbard. So called from the country. Randle Home says,

Leach is "a kind of jelly made of cream, ising-glass, sugar and almonds, with other compounds."

[2] Leshe it. Vide Gloss.

[3] Peskodde. Hull or pod of a pea.

[4] rennyns. Perhaps _thin_, from the old _renne_, to run. Vide Gloss.

CONNYNGES IN CLERE BROTH. XX.III. VI.

Take Connynges and smyte hem in gobetes and waiss hem and do hem in

isode pyke hem clene, and drawe the broth thurgh a straynour and do

vynegur and powdour or gynger and a grete quantite and salt after the

last boillyng and serue it forth.

[1] styne it. Close it. V. Gloss.

PAYN RAGOUN [1]. XX.III. VII.

Take hony suger and clarifie it togydre. and boile it with esy fyre,
and kepe it wel fro brennyng and whan it hath yboiled a while; take

the thriddendele [4] an powdour gyngener and stere [5] it togyder
til it bigynne to thik and cast it on a wete [6] table. lesh it and
serue it forth with fryed mete on flessch dayes or on fysshe dayes.

[1] Payn ragoun. It is not at all explained in the Recipe.

[2] Drope. Drop.

[3] hong. Hing, or hang.

[4] thriddendele. Third part, perhaps, *_of brede_*, i. e. of bread,
may be casually omitted here. V. Gloss.

[5] stere. stir.

[6] wete. wet.

LETE LARDES [1]. XX.III. VIII.

Take parsel and grynde with a Cowe mylk, medle it with ayrenn and

out clene. And whan it is al colde, lesh it thynne, put it in a panne
and fry it wel. and serue it forth.

[1] Lete Lardes. _Lards_ in form of Dice are noticed in the process.

See Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5. _Lete_ is the Fr. _Lait_, milk. V. No. 81.

or Brit. _Llaeth_. Hence, perhaps, _Lethe Cpyrus_ and _Lethe Rube_.

Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227. But VI. p. 5, it is _Leche_.

[2] to done, i. e. done.

[3] myng. mix.

[4] pownas. Qu.

[5] turnesole. Not the flower _Heliotrope_, but a drug. Northumb.

Book, p. 3. 19. I suppose it to be _Turmeric_. V. Brooke's Nat. Hist.

of Vegetables, p. 9. where it is used both in victuals and for dying.

FURMENTE WITH PORPAYS [1]. XX.III. IX.

Take Almandes blanched. bray hem and drawe hem up with faire water,

with Porpays.

[1] Porpays. _Porpeys_, Contents, and so No. 116. Porpus.

[2] as before. This is the first mention of it.

PERREY OF PESOUN [1]. XX.III. X.

take up hem and cole hem thurgh a cloth. take oynouns and mynce hem

forth.

[1] Perrey of Pesoun, i.e. Peas. _Perrey_ seems to mean pulp: vide No.

73. Mr. Ozell in Rabelais, IV. c. 60. renders _Puree de pois_ by

Peas soup.

PESON OF ALMAYNE [1]. XX.III. XI

cole hem thurgh a cloth, waisshe hem in colde water til the hulles go

[1] Almayne. Germany; called Almony No. 47.

[2] breth. Breath, air, steam. Ms. Ed. No. 2.

CHYCHES [1]. XX.III. XII.

aymers [3], at morrowe [4], waisshe hem in clene water and do hem

forth.

[1] Chyches. _Vicia_, vetches. In Fr. _Chiches_.

[2] Wry hem. _Dry hem_, or _cover hem_. Chaucer, v. wrey.

[3] Aymers. Embers; of which it is evidently a corruption.

[4] at morrowe. Next Morning.

FRENCH [1]. XX.III. XIII.

erbis & hewe hem grete & caft hem in a pot with the perrey pulle

[1] Frenche. Contents have it more fully, _Frenche Owtes_. V. ad No. 6.

[2] Perrey. Pulp. V. ad No. 70.

MAKKE [1]. XX.III. XIII.

therwith. and serue it forth.

[1] Makke. _Igotum_.

[2] Chawf. Warm.

[3] broun. Brown.

AQUAPATYS [1]. XX.III. XV.

[1] Aquapatys. _Aquapates_, Contents. Perhaps named from the water used in it.

SALAT. XX.III. XVI.

Take persel, sawge, garlec, chibolles, oynouns, leek, borage, myntes, porrectes [1], fenel and ton tressis [2], rew, rosemarye, purslarye

honde and myng hem wel with rawe oile. lay on vynegur and salt, and serue it forth.

[1] Porrectes. Fr. _Porrette_.

[2] Ton tressis. Cresses. V. Gloss.

[3] Purslarye. Purslain.

FENKEL IN SOPPES. XX.III. XVII.

and powdour douce, serue it forth, take brede ytosted and lay the sewe onoward.

CLAT [1]. XX.III. XVIII.

wel in a mortar. temper it up with ayrenn safroun and salt and do it
ouer the fire and lat it not boile. cast above powdour douce and
serue it forth.

[1] Clat. Qu.

[2] water; r. _in water_, as in No. 79.

APPULMOY [1]. XX.III. XIX.

take almaunde mylke & hony and flour of Rys, safroun and powdour fort

[1] Appulmoy. _Appulmos_. Ms. Ed. No. 17. named from the apples
employed. V. No. 149.

[2] stondyng. thick.

SLETE [1] SOPPES. XX.III.

and salt, rost brede and lay in dysshes and the sewe above and serue
it forth.

[1] Slete. slit.

LETELORYE [1]. XX.III. I.

[1] Letelorye. The latter part of the compound is unknown, the first is Fr. *_Lait_*, milk. Vide No. 68.

SOWPES DORRY [1]. XX.III. II.

Take Almaundes brayed, drawe hem up with wyne. ooile it, cast

sugur powdour gyngur and serue it forth.

[1] Sowpes Dorry. Sops endorsed. V. *_Dorry_* in Gloss.

[2] A leyne. a layer.

RAPE [1]. XX.III. III.

Take half fyges and half raisouns pike hem and waisshe

hem in water skalde hem in wyne. bray hem in a mortar, and drawe hem

saundres. salt it. & messe it forth.

[1] Rape. A dissyllable, as appears from *_Rapey_* in the Contents.

Rapy, Ms. Ed. No. 49. *_Rapee_*, *ibid.* II. 28.

SAWSE SARZYNE [1]. XX.III. IIII.

Take heppes and make hem clene. take Almaundes blanched, frye hem in

oile and bray hem in a mortar with heppes. drawe it up with rede wyne,

alay it with flour of Rys. and colour it with alkenet and messe it

[1] Sawse Sarzyne. *_Sause_*. Contents. *_Saracen_*, we prefume, from the

nation or people. There is a Recipe in Ms. Ed. No. 54 for a Bruet of

Sarcynesse, but there are no pomgranates concerned.

[2] lico. liquor.

CREME OF ALMAUNDES. XX.III. V.

Take Almaundes blanched, grynde hem and drawe hem up thykke, set hem

ouer the fyre & boile hem. set hem adoun and spryng [1] hem wicii

Vyneger, cast hem abrode uppon a cloth and cast uppon hem sugur. whan
it is colde gadre it togydre and leshe it in dysshes.

[1] spryng. sprinkle.

GREWEL OF ALMAUNDES. XX.IIIII. VI.

Take Almaundes blaunched, bray hem with oot meel [1]. and draw hem up

[1] oot meel. oat-meal.

CAWDEL OF ALMAUND MYLK. XX.IIIII. VII.

of gyngur and sugur and colour it with Safroun. boile it and serue it
forth.

JOWTES [1] OF ALMAUND MYLKE. XX.IIIII. VIII.

Take erbes, boile hem, hewe hem and grynde hem smale. and drawe hem

[1] Jowtes. V. ad No. 60.

FYGEY [1]. XX.III. IX.

Take Almaundes blanched, grynde hem and drawe hem up with water and

[1] Fygey. So named from the figs therein used. A different Recipe,
Ms. Ed. No. 3, has no figs.

POCHEE [1]. XX.III. X.

sode ynowh. take hem up and take zolkes of ayren and rawe mylke and

it ouere the fire, and lat it not boile, and take ayrenn isode & cast

[1] Pochee. Poached eggs. Very different from the present way.

BREWET OF AYRENN. XX.III. XI.

gobettes of chese. wryng ayrenn thurgh a straynour. whan the water

it forth.

MACROWS [1]. XX.III. XII.

Take and make a thynne foyle of dowh. and kerve it on peces, and cast
butter cast bynethen and above as losyns. and serue forth.

[1] Macrows. *_Maccherone_*, according to the Recipe in *_Altieri_*,
corresponds nearly enough with our process; so that this title seems
to want mending, and yet I know not how to do it to satisfaction.

TOSTEE [1]. XX.III. XIII.

Take wyne and hony and found it [2] togyder and skym it clene. and
messe it forth.

[1] Tostee. So called from the toasted bread.

[2] found it. mix it.

GYNGAWDRY [1]. XX.III. XIII.

Take the Powche [2] and the Lyuour [3] of haddock, codlyng and hake [4]
of the self broth and wyne, a layour of brede of galyntyne with gode

amydoun. & colour it grene.

[1] Gyngawdry. Qu.

[2] Powche. Crop or stomach.

[3] Lyuour. Liver. V. No. 137.

[4] Hake. "Asellus alter, sive Merlucius, Aldrov." So Mr. Ray. See Pennant, III. p. 156.

ERBOWLE [1]. XX.III. XV.

Take bolas and scald hem with wyne and drawe hem with [2] a straynour

flour of Rys. Salt it & flourish it with whyte aneys. & serue it forth.

[1] Erbowle. Perhaps from the _Belas_, or Bullace employed.

[2] with, i.e. thurgh or thorough.

RESMOLLE [1]. XX.III. XVI.

Take Almaundes blaunched and drawe hem up with water and alye it with

it be not stondyng [2], messe it and serue it forth.

[1] Resmolle. From the Rice there used; for Ms. Ed. II. No. 5. has

Rysmoyle, where _moyle_ seems to be Fr. _moile_, as written also in

the Roll. _Rice molens potage_. LeI. Coll. VI. p. 26.

[2] Not stonyng. Thin, diluted. V. No. 98. Not to [too] stonyng,
121.

VYAUNDE CYPRE [1]. XX.III. XVII.

Take oot mele and pike out the stones and grynde hem smal, and drawe

[1] Cypre. _Cipre_, Contents here and No. 98.

VYANDE CYPRE OF SAMOUN [1]. XX.III. XVIII.

Take Almandes and bray hem unblanched. take calwar [2] Samoun and

and messe it forth.

[1] Samoun. Salmon.

[2] calwar. Salwar, No. 167. R. Holme says, "_Calver_" is a term used to a Flounder when to be boiled in oil, vinegar, and spices and to be kept in it." But in Lancashire Salmon newly taken and immediately dressed is called _Calver Salmon_: and in Littleton _Salar_ is a young salmon.

[3] lewe water. warm. V. Gloss.

VYANND RYAL. XX.III. XIX.

COMPOST [1]. C.

Take rote of parsel. pasternak of rasenns [2]. scrape hem waisthe hem
clene. take rapes & caboches ypared and icorne [3]. take an erthen

hony clarified togider lumbarde mustard & raisouns corance al hool.

& grynde powdour of canel powdour douce. & aneys hole. & fenell seed.

[1] Compost. A composition to be always ready at hand. Holme, III. p.

78. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5.

[2] Pasternak of rasenns. Qu.

[3] ypared and icorne. The first relates to the Rapes, the second to
the Caboches, and means carved or cut in pieces.

GELE [1] OF FYSSH. C. I.

Take Tenches, pykes [2], eelys, turbut and plays [3], kerue hem to
pecys. scalde hem & waische hem clene. drye hem with a cloth do hem
the Fysshe and pike it clene, cole the broth thurgh a cloth into a
fisshe on chargeours & cole the sewe thorow a cloth onoward
& serue it forth.

[1] Gele. Jelly. _Gelee_, Contents here and in the next Recipe.
Gely, Ms. Ed. No. 55, which presents us with much the same
prescription.

[2] It is commonly thought this fish was not extant in England till
the reign of H. VIII.; but see No. 107. 109. 114. So Lucys, or Tenchis,
Ms. Ed. II 1. 3. Pygus or Tenchis, II. 2. Pikys, 33 Chaucer, v. Luce;
and LeI. Coll. IV. p. 226. VI. p. 1. 5. _Luce salt_. Ibid. p. 6. Mr.
Topham's Ms. written about 1230, mentions _Lupos aquaticos five
Luceas_ amongst the fish which the fishmonger was to have in his shop.
They were the arms of the Lucy family so early as Edw. I. See also
Pennant's Zool. III. p. 280, 410.

[3] Plays. Plaise, the fish.

[4] Dof, i. e. do of.

GELE OF FLESSH. C. II.

Take swyner feet & snowter and the eerys [1]. capouns. connynges calues

wyne & vyneger and water and make forth as bifore.

[1] Eerys. Ears.

[2] Thriddel. V. ad No. 67.

CHYSANNE [1]. C. III.

Take Roches. hole Tenches and plays & sinyte hem to gobettes. fry hem

[1] Chysanne. Qu.

CONGUR [1] IN SAWSE. C. IIIII.

take parsel. mynt. peleter. rosmarye. & a litul sawge. brede and salt,
powdour fort and a litel garlec, clower a lite, take and grynd it wel,
drawe it up with vyneger thurgh a clot. cast the fyssh in a vessel

[1] Congur. The Eel called _Congre_. _Sawce_, Contents here, and No.
105, 106.

RYGH [1] IN SAWSE. C. V.

and frye hem in oile. take Almandes and grynde hem in water or wyne,

verious powdour fort & safroun & boile it yfere, lay the Fysse in a

[1] Rygh. A Fish, and probably the _Ruffe_.

MAKEREL IN SAWSE. C. VI.

Take Makerels and smyte hem on pecys. cast hem on water and various.

and messe it forth.

PYKES IN BRASEY [1]. C. VII.

sugur good wone [4] & salt, and boile it in an erthen panne & messe

[1] Brasey. Qu.

[2] Wombs. bellies.

[3] roost Irene. a roasting iron.

[4] good wone. a good deal. V. Gloss.

PORPEYS IN BROTH. C. VIII.

BALLOC [1] BROTH. C. IX.

Take Eelys and hilde [2] hem and kerue hem to pecys and do hem to

buth soden ynowz do hem in a vessel, take a pyke and kerue it to

it forth.

[1] Balloc. _Ballok_, Contents.

[2] hilde. skin.

[3] on stepid. steeped therein. V. No. 110.

[4] few, i.e. a few.

ELES IN BREWET. C. X.

forth.

CAWDEL OF SAMOUN C.XI.

Take the guttes of Samoun and make hem clene. perboile hem a lytell.
take hem up and dyce hem. slyt the white of Lokes and kerue hem smale.

[1] togyd yfere. One of these should be struck out.

PLAYS IN CYEE. C.XII.

Take Plays and smyte hem [1] to pecys and fry hem in oyle. drawe a

[1] Vide No. 104. Qu.

FOR TO MAKE FLAUMPEYNS. C. XIII.

smal in a morter. take fyges and boile hem tendre in smale ale. and

or els powdour marchannt & ayrenn and a porcioun of safroun and salt.

wit zolkes of Ayrenn, and plannt hem thick, into the flaumpeyns above

[1] Iyer. mix.

[2] Pelettes. _Pelotys_ Ms. Ed. No. 16. Balls, pellets, from Fr.

pelote.

[3] deel. deal, i.e. part, half.

[4] Coffyns. Pies without lids.

[5] comade. Qu.

[6] coutour. coverture, a lid.

[7] euy. every.

[8] eselich. easily, gently.

FOR TO MAKE NOUMBLES IN LENT. C. XIII.

pykes. of conger and of grete code lyng [2], & boile hem tendre &

[1] nyme. take. Perpetually used in Ms. Ed. from Sax. niman.

[2] code lyng. If a Codling be a _small cod_, as we now understand

it, _great codling_ seems a contradiction in terms.

[3] Aysell. Eisel, vinegar. Littleton.

FOR TO MAKE CHAWDON [1] FOR LENT. C. XV.

boile hem tendre & mynce hem smale, and make a lyre of white Crustes

and serue it forth.

[1] Chawdoun. V. Gloss.

FURMENTE WITH PORPEYS. C. XVI.

Take clene whete and bete it small in a mortar and fanne out clene

a penne [1]. take up the porpays out of the Furmente & leshe hem in

[1] Penne. Feather, or pin. Ms. Ed. 28.

FYLETTES IN GALYTYNE. C. XVII.

take crustes of brede and bray hem in a mortar, an drawe hem thurgh a

lat it boile a lytel.

[1] the broth. Supposed to be prepared beforehand.

VEEL IN BUKNADE [1]. C. XVIII.

Take fayr Veel and kyt it in smale pecys and boile it tendre in fyne

[1] Buknade. V. No. 17.

[2] Wastel. V. Gloss.

[3] Juys. Juice.

[4] litel of vynegur. We say, a little vinegar, omitting of. So

152, a lytull of lard.

SOOLES IN CYNEE [1]. C. XIX.

take away the fynnes. take oynouns iboiled & grynde the fynnes

the sooles & messe it in dysshes & lay the sewe above. & serue forth.

[1] Cynee. _Cyney_, Contents, both here and No. 120. 123. See before,
No. 25.

TENCHES IN CYNEE. XX.VI.

Take Tenches and smyte hem to pecys, fry hem, drawe a lyour of

OYSTERS IN GRAVEY. XX.VI. I.

cole the broth thurgh a cloth. take almandes blanched, grynde

[1] shell, take of the shells.

[2] hare. their. _her_. No. 123. Chaucer.

MUSKELS [1] IN BREWET. XX.VI. II.

make of oysters.

[1] Muskles. _muskels_ below, and the Contents. Muscles.

[2] crustes. i.e. of bread.

OYSTERS IN CYNEE. XX.VI. III.

Take Oysters parboile hem in her owne broth, make a lyour of crustes

powdour fort & salt. & messe it forth.

CAWDEL OF MUSKELS. XX.VI. IIII.

take almandes & bray hem. take somme of the muskels and grynde hem. &

some hewe smale, drawe the muskels yground with the self broth. wryng

verious and vyneger. take whyte of lekes & parboile hem wel. wryng

[1] to to, i. e. too too. Vide No. 17.

MORTREWS OF FYSSH. XX.VI. V.

drawe a lyour of almaundes & brede with the self broth. and do the

and salt, and make it stonyng.

[1] rawnes. roes.

LAUMPREYS IN GALYNTYNE. XX.VI. VI.

litel at the nauel. take out the guttes at the ende. kepe wele the
blode. put the Laumprey on a spyt. roost hym & kepe wel the grece.
grynde raysouns of coraunce. hym up [2] with vyneger. wyne. and

& serue hym forth.

[1] sle. slay, kill.

[2] hym up. A word seems omitted; _drawe_ or _lye_.

[3] of galyngale, i. e. powder. V. No. 101.

[4] Chargeour. charger or dish. V. No. 127.

LAUMPROUNS IN GALYNTYNE. XX.VI. VII.

salt. take the Laumprouns & boile hem & lay hem in dysshes. & lay the
sewe above. & serue fort.

LOSEYNS [1] IN FYSSH DAY. XX.VI. VIII.

Take Almandes unblanched and waisthe hem clene, drawe hem up with
sugur. & salt & messe it forth with colyandre in confyt rede, & serue
it forth.

[1] Loseyns. Losyns, Contents.

SOWPER OF GALYNTYNE [1]. XX.VI. IX.

Take powdour of galyngale with sugur and salt and boile it yfere.
take brede ytosted. and lay the sewe onoward. and serue it forth.

[1] Sowpes of Galyntyne. Contents has in, recte. Sowpes means
Sops.

SOBRE SAWSE. XX.VI. X.

Take Raysouns, grynde hem with crustes of brede; and drawe it up with
forth.

COLD BREWET. XX.VI. XI.

Take crome [1] of almaundes. dry it in a cloth. and whan it is dried
and Juys of Fenel and wyne. and lat it wel stonde. lay full & messe &
dresse it forth.

[1] crome. crumb, pulp.

PEERES [1] IN CONFYT. XX.VI. XII.

Take peeres and pare hem clene. take gode rede wyne & mulberes [2]

[1] Peeres. pears.

[2] mulberes. mulberries, for colouring.

[3] Vernage. Vernaccia, a sort of Italian white wine. V. Gloss.

EGURDOUCE [1] OF FYSSHE. XX.VI. XIII.

aboue and serue forth.

[1] Egurdouce. Vide Gloss.

[2] icorue, icorven. cut. V. Gloss.

COLDE BREWET. XX.VI. XIII.

mylke take poudour of canell. of gyngur. clowes. & maces hoole. take

flesh. &ter. [2]

[1] Tweydel. Two parts.

[2] &ter. i. e. serue forth.

PEVORAT [1] FOR VEEL AND VENYSOUN. XX.VI. XV.

Take Brede & fry it in grece. drawe it up with broth and vynegur,

and messe it forth.

[1] Pevorat. Peverade, from the pepper of which it is principally composed.

SAWSE [2] BLAUNCHE FOR CAPOUNS YSODE. XX.VI. XVI.

Take Almandes blaunched and grynd hem al to doust. temper it up with
verions and powdour or gyngyner and messe it forth.

[2] Sawse. _Sawce_, Contents. As No. 137.

SAWSE NOYRE FOR CAPOUNS YROSTED. XX.VI. XVII.

Take the lyuer of Capons and roost it wel. take anyse and greynes de
Parys [1]. gyngur. canel. & a lytill crust of brede and grinde it
boyle it and serue it forth.

[1] de Parys. Of Paradise. V. Pref.

GALYNTYNE [1]. XX.VI. XVIII.

galyngale, of canel, of gyngyner and salt it, tempre it with vynegur

[1] Galyntyne. Galentyne, Contents.

GYNGENER [1]. XX.VI. XIX.

Take payndemayn and pare it clene and funde it in Vinegur, grynde it

thurgh a straynour. and serue forth.

[1] Gyngener. From the powder of Ginger therein used.

VERDE [1] SAWSE. XX.VII.

Take parcel. mynt. garlek. a litul serpell [2] and sawge, a litul
canel. gyngur. piper. wyne. brede. vynegur & salt grynde it smal with

safroun & messe it forth.

[1] Verde. It has the sound of _Green-sauce_, but as there is no

Sorel in it, it is so named from the other herbs.

[2] a litul serpell. Wild thyme.

SAWSE NOYRE FOR MALARD. XX.VII. I.

Take brede and blode iboiled. and grynde it and drawe it thurgh a

grece of the Maulard. salt it. boile it wel and serue it forth.

CAWDEL FOR GEES. XX.VII. II.

CHAWDOUN [1] FOR SWANNES XX.VII. III.

Swan.

[1] Chawdoun. V. Gloss.

[2] offall. _Exta_, Gibles.

SAWSE CAMELYNE [1]. XX.VII. IIII.

Take Raysouns of Coraunce. & kynnels of notys. & crustes of brede &
powdour of gyngur clowes flour of canel. bray it [2] wel togyder and

[1] Camelyne. Qu. if _Canelyne_ from the _Flour of Canel_?

[2] bray. bray.

LUMBARD MUSTARD. XX.VII. V.

Take Mustard seed and waishe it & drye it in an ovene, grynde it drye.

farse it thurgh a farse. clarifie hony with wyne & vynegur & stere it

make it tnyne with wyne.

NOTA. XX.VII. VI.

Cranes [1] and Herouns shul be armed [2] with lardes of Swyne. and

eten with gyngur.

[1] Cranes. A dish frequent formerly at great tables. Archaologia,

II. p. 171. mentioned with Herons, as here, Ms. Ed. 3. where the same

Recipe occurs. et v. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. VI. p. 38. Rabelais, IV.

c. 59. E. of Devon's Feast.

[2] armed. Ms. Ed. No. 3. has enarmed, as may be read there.

Enarmed, however, in Lel. Collect. IV. p. 225. means, decorated

with coate of arms. Sheldes of Brawn are there in armor, p. 226.

However, there is such a word as enorned. Leland, p. 280. 285. 297.

which approaches nearer.

NOTA. XX.VII. VII.

Pokok and Partruch shul be parboiled. lardid and rosted. and eten

with gyngueur.

FRY BLAUNCHED. XX.VII. VIII.

FRYTOUR OF PASTERNAKES OF APPLES [1]. XX.VII. IX.

Take skyrwater and pasternakes and apples, & parboile hem, make a

& serue it forth.

[1] Frytour, &c. Contents has only, Frytours of Pasternakes. N. B.

Frytour is Fritter.

FRYTOUR OF MYLKE. XX.VII. X.

[1] Cruddes. Curds, per metathesis.

[2] wheyze. whey.

FRYTOUR OF ERBES. XX.VII. XI.

Take gode erbys. grynde hem and medle [1] hem with flour and water &

a lytel zest and salt, and frye hem in oyle. and ete hem with clere
hony.

[1] medle. mix.

RASYOLS [1]. XX.VII. XII.

carnoun lyche a dee [3]. chese gratyd [4] & whyte grece. powdour
douce & of gyngur & wynde it to balles [5] as grete as apples. take

and serue it forth.

[1] Rasyols. Rasiowls, Contents. Qu. the etymen.

[2] sowple. supple.

[3] carnoun lyche a dee. Cut like dice, diced. Fr. *_De_*; singular of
Dice.

[4] gratyd. grated. *_igrated_*, No. 153.

[5] wynde it to balles, make it into Balls.

[6] euere. each.

[7] trape. pan, or dish. French.

WHYTE MYLATES [1]. XX.VII. XIII.

Take Ayrenn and wryng hem thurgh a cloth. take powdour fort, brede

litull salt, medle all yfere. make a foile in a trape & bake it wel

[1] Mylates. Contents, _Milates_; but 155 as here. Qu.

CRUSTARDES [1] OF FLESSH. XX.VII. XIII.

Take peiouns [2], chykens, and smale briddes smyte hem in gobettes.

and helde it [4] uppon the flessh. couere it & bake it wel. and serue
it forth.

[1] Crustards. Pies.

[2] peiouns. pigeons. V. ad No. 48.

[3] veriaws. Verjuice.

[4] helde it. pour, cast.

MYLATES OF PORK. XX.VII. XV.

Hewe Pork al to pecys and medle it with ayrenn & chese igrated. do

[1] pyneres. Vide Pref.

CRUSTARDES OF FYSSHE. XX.VII. XVI.

Take loches, laumprouns, and Eelis. smyte hem on pecys, and stewe hem

and swyng it togyder and cast in the trape. & bake it and serue it
forth.

CRUSTARDES OF EERBIS [1] ON FYSSH DAY. XX.VII. XVII.

Take gode Eerbys and grynde hem smale with wallenotes pyked clene. a

it wel with powdour and Safroun withoute Salt. make a crust in a

grinde hem with gode powdours. and alye it up with gode stewes [2]
and serue it forth.

[1] Erbis. Rather _Erbis and Fissh_.

[2] stewes. V. No. 170.

LESSHES [1] FRYED IN LENTON [2]. XX.VII. XVIII.

sugur. flour of canel. hoole macys and clowes. gode powdours & salt.

it forth.

[1] Leshes. V. Leche Lumbard in Gloss.

[2] lenton. Lentoun, Contents, i. e. Lent.

[3] Fars. Vide Gloss.

WASTELES YFARCED. XX.VII. XIX.

SAWGE YFARCED. XX.VIII.

Take sawge. grynde it and temper it up with ayrenn. a saweyster [1] &

sause [2], & serue it forth.

[1] saweyster. Qu.

[2] stonde wel by the sause. Become thick with the sawce.

SAWGEAT [1]. XX.VIII. I.

take & close litull Balles in foiles [2] of sawge. wete it with a
batour of ayren & fry it. & serue it forth.

[1] Sawgeat. So named from the Sage, or _Sawge_

[2] foiles. leaves.

CRYSPEs [1]. XX.VIII. II.

Take flour of pandemayn and medle it with white grece ouer the fyrer
fynghours. or thurgh a skymour. and lat it a litul [4] quayle [5] a
forth.

[1] Cryspes. Ms. Ed. No. 26. _Cryppys_, meaning _Crisps_, Chaucer
having _crisp_, by transposition, for _crisp_. In Kent _p_ is
commonly put before the _s_, as _haps_ is _hasp_, _waps_ is _wasp_. V.
Junius. V. _Happs_, and _Haspe_, and _Wasp_.

[2] chawfour. chaffing dish.

[3] quentlich'. nicely.

[4] a litul. Dele.

[5] quayle. an cool?

CRYSPELS. XX.VIII. III.

Take and make a foile of gode Past as thynne as Paper. kerue it out &

[3] flaunne. French _flau_, custard.

TARTEE. XX.VIII. IIII.

white grece. take prunes, safroun. & salt, and make a crust in a

TART IN YMBRE [1] DAY. XX.VIII. V.

butter, safroun and salt. & raisouns corauns. & a litel sugur with
powdour douce. and bake it in a trape. & serue it forth.

[1] Ymbre. Ember.

TART DE BRY [1]. XX.VIII. VI.

Take a Crust ynche depe in a trape. take zolkes of Ayren rawe & chese
gyngur. sugur. safroun. and salt. do it in a trape, bake it and serue
it forth.

[1] de Bry. Qu. Brie, the country.

[2] Chese ruayn. Qu. of Roisen. V. ad 49.

TART DE BRYMLENT [1]. XX.VIII. VII.

Take Fyges & Raysouns. & waisshe hem in Wyne. and grinde hem smale
with apples & peres clene ypiked. take hem up and cast hem in a pot

coffyn, and bake it wel, and serue it forth.

[1] Brymlent. Perhaps Midlent or High Lent. Bryme, in Cotgrave, is

the midst of Winter. The fare is certainly lenten. A.S. [Anglo-
Saxon: bryme]. Solennis, or beginning of Lent, from A.S. [Anglo-Saxon:
brymm], ora, margo. Yet, after all, it may be a mistake for
Prymlent.

[2] salwar Samoun. V. ad No. 98.

[3] plaunt it above. Stick it above, or on the top.

[4] quarte red. quartered.

TARTES OF FLESH [1]. XX.VIII. VIII.

Take Pork ysode and grynde it smale. tarde [2] harde eyrenn isode &

counyng. & hewe hem to smale gobettes & bake it as tofore. & serue it
forth.

[1] Tartes of Flesh. So we have Tarte Poleyn, Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226.

i.e. of Pullen, or Poultry.

[2] tarde, r. take. For see No. 169.

[3] to feel sayde. perhaps, to hold the same.

TARTLETES. XX.VIII. IX.

Take Veel ysode and grinde it smale. take harde Eyrenn isode and

Raisouns coraunce. hool spices & powdour. sugur. salt, and make a

[1] hoole, whole.

TARTES OF FYSSHE. XX.VIII. X.

Take Eelys and Samoun and smyte hem on pecys. & stewe it [1] in

colour it with saundres. make a crust in a trape as before. and bake

[1] it. rather hem, i.e. them.

SAMBOCADE [1]. XX.VIII. XI.

messe it forth.

[1] Sambucade. As made of the Sambucus, or Elder.

[2] Somdel. Some.

[3] Blom of Elren. Elder flowers.

[4] curose.

ERBOLATES [1]. XX.VIII. XII.

Take parcel, myntes [2], sauerey, & sauge, tansey, veruayn, clarry,
rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode, hewe hem & grinde hem smale, medle

it & messe it forth.

[1] Erbolat, i.e. Herbolade, a confection of herbs.

[2] myntes, mint.

NYSEBEK [1]. XX.VIII. XIII.

[1] Nysebek. Qu.

[2] holke. Qu. hollow.

[3] queynchche. an _queyntlich'_ , as No. 162.

[4] Chowfer. chaffing dish, as No. 162.

wel and take parcel ygronde and wryng it up with ayren & a party of

parcel safroun, and serue it forth.

[1] Pomme dorryle. Contents, _pom dorryes_, recte, for MS. Ed. 42, has _Pommedorry_; and see No. 177. So named from the _balls_ and _the gilding_. "Pommes dorees, golden apples." Cotgrave. _Poundorroye_. MS. Ed. 58; but vide _Dorry_ in Gloss.

[2] erne. Qu.

COTAGRES [1]. XX.VIII. XV.

gold and of siluer. and serue hit forth.

[1] Cotagres. This is a sumptuous dish. Perhaps we should read _Cokagres_, from the _cock_ and _grees_, or wild pig, therein used. V. _vyne grace_ in Gloss.

[2] self fars. Same as preceding Recipe.

[3] pulle hym, i.e. in pieces.

[4] hylde. cast.

[5] hilde. skin.

[6] foyles. leaves; of Laurel or Bay, suppose; gilt and silvered for ornament.

HERT ROWEE [1]. XX.VIII. XVI.

[4] an urchoun withoute legges. put hem on a spyt & roost hem & colour hem with safroun & messe hem forth.

[1] Hert rowee. Contents, Hart rows; perhaps from heart.

[2] prews. Qu. V. in Gloss.

[4] after, i. e. like.

POTEWS [1]. XX.VIII. XVII.

forth.

[1] Potews. probably from the pots employed.

[2] pomme dorryes. Vide ad No. 174.

[3] prewes. V. ad 176.

[4] eerys. Ears for the pots. V. 185.

[5] rosys. roses.

[6] sleles. stalks.

SACHUS [1]. XX.VIII. XVIII.

colour hem &c.

[1] Sachus. I suppose _sacks_.

[2] same fars. viz. as 174.

BURSEWS [1]. XX.VIII. XIX.

ayren. & wete hem in flour. and frye hem in grece as frytours [3].

and serue hem forth.

[1] Bursews. Different from _Bursen_ in No. 11; therefore qu. etymon.

[2] Batour. batter.

[3] frytours. fritters.

SPYNOCHES [1] YFRYED. XX.IX.

[1] Spynoches. Spinage, which we use in the singular.

[2] out of the water. dele _of_; or it may mean, _when out of the water_.

[3] hem r. _hewe_.

BENES YFRYED. XX.IX. I.

serue it forth.

RYSSHEWS [1] OF FRUYT. XX.IX. II.

Take Fyges and raisouns. pyke hem and waisse hem in Wyne. grynde hem

hem forth.

[1] Rysshews. _russheyses_, Contents. Qu.

DARYOLS [1]. XX.IX. III.

safroun, and salt, medle it yfere. do it in a coffyn. of II. ynche

depe. bake it wel and serue it forth,

[1] Daryols. Qu.

FLAUMPENS [1]. XX.IX. IIII.

Take fat Pork ysode. pyke it clene. grynde it smale. grynde Chese &

[1] Flaumpeyns. _Flaumpens_, Contents. V. No. 113.

[2] Points, seems the same as _Prews_, No. 176.

[3] in fars, f. _in the fars_ ; and yet the Fars is disposed of before;

ergo quare.

CHEWETES [1] ON FLESSHE DAY. XX.IX. V.

and do it in a panne and frye it & make a Coffyn as to [2] a pye

serue it forth.

[1] Chewets. V. 186.

[2] as to, as for. V. No. 177.

CHEWETES ON FYSSH DAY. XX.IX. VI.

forth.

HASTLETES [1] OF FRUYT. XX.IX. VII.

Take Fyges iquarterid [2]. Raysouns hool dates and Almandes hoole.
and ryne [3] hem on a spyt and roost hem. and endore [4] hem as pomme
dorryes & serue hem forth.

[1] Hastletes. _Hasteletes_, Contents.

[2] iquarterid. iquartered.

[3] ryne. run.

[4] endore. endorse, MS. Ed. 42. II. 6. v. ad 147.

COMADORE [1]. XX.IX. VII.

Take Fyges and Raisouns. pyke hem and waisse hem clene, skalde hem

of canel. of galyngale. hool clowes flour of canel. & macys hoole.

fyned: take it up and do it in a vessel & lat it kele. and whan it is

length of a litel fyngur. & close it fast in gode past. & frye hen in
oile. & serue forth.

[1] Comadore. Qu.

[2] Fuyr. fire.

CHASTLETES [1], XX.IX. IX.

Take and make a foyle of gode past with a roller of a foot brode. &

holde it in broun [9].

ardaunt [10].

[1] Chastelets. Little castles, as is evident from the
kernelling and the battlements mentioned. _Castles of jelly
templewise made._ LeI. Coll. IV. p. 227.

[2] lynger. longer.

[3] gretust. greatest.

[5] kyrnels. Battlements. V. Gloss. Keyntlich, quaintly, curiously. V.

Gloss.

[6] bataiwyng. embatteling.

[7] helde. put, cast.

[8] another. As the middle one and only two more are provided for, the two remaining were to be filled, I presume, in the same manner alternately.

[9] holde it broun. make it brown.

[10] ew ardaunt. hot water. _Eau_, water; anciently written _eue_.

FOR TO MAKE II. [1] PECYS OF FLESSH TO FASTEN TOGYDER. XX.IX. X.

pece of fressh Flessh and kerue it al to gobetes. do it in a pot to

it shal fasten anon, & so serue it forth.

[1] II. _Twey_, Contents.

[2] wose. Roots of comfrey are of a very glutinous nature. Quincy.

Dispens. p. 100. _Wose_ is A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: paer], _humour_, juice. See Junius. v. _Wos_, and Mr. Strype's Life of Stow, p. VIII.

PUR FAIT YPOCRAS [1]. XX.IX. XI. Treys Unces de canett. & iii unces

de gyngueur. spykenard de Spayn le pays dun denerer [2], garyngale

[3]. clowes, gylofre. poeurer long [4], noiez mugadez [5]. maziozame

[6] cardemonij [7] de chescun i. quart' douce [8] grayne & [9] de
paradys stour de queynel [10] de chescun dim [11] unce de toutes,
soit fait powdour &c.

[1] Pur fait Ypocras. Id est, Pour faire Ypocras; a whole pipe of
which was provided for archbishop Nevill's feast about A.D. 1466, So
that it was in vast request formerly.

[2] le pays d'un denier, i.e. le pays d'un Denier.

[3] garyngale, i.e. galyngale.

[4] poeurer long, r. poiurer long, i.e. poivre long.

[5] mugadez, r. muscadez; but q. as the French is muguettes. Nutmegs.

[6] mazozame, r. marjorame.

[7] Cardemonij, r. Cardamones.

[8] quartdouce, r. d'once. Five penny weights.

[9] &. dele.

[10] queynel. Perhaps Canell; but qu. as that is named before.

[11] dim. dimid.

FOR TO MAKE BLANK MAUNGER [1]. XX.IX. XII.

Put Rys in water al a nyzt and at morowe waisse hem clene, afterward

take brawn of Capouns, or of hennes. soden & drawe [4] it smale.

[1] blank maunger. Very different from that we make now. V. 36.

[2] fyre fort. strong fire.

[3] ssithen. then.

[4] drawe. make.

[5] chargeaunt. stiff. So below, _ynowhz & chargeaunt_. V.193, 194. V.

Gloss.

[6] mung it fynelich' wel. stir it very well.

[7] sit not. adheres not, and thereby burns not. Used now in the North.

FOR TO MAKE BLANK DESNE [1]. XX.IX. XIII.

and when it is put in disshes strewe uppon it blaunche powdour, and

serue forth.

[1] blank _Desne_. _Desire_, Contents; recte. V. Gloss. The Recipe in MS. Ed. 29 is much the same with this.

[2] Mawmenye. See No. 194.

FOR TO MAKE MAWMENNY [1]. XX.IX. XIII.

or amydoun. as chargeant as with blanke desire. & with zolkes of ayren and
safroun for to make it zelow. and when it is dressit in disshes with
blank desire styk above clowes de gilofre. & strewe Powdour of
galyngale above. and serue it forth.

[1] Mawmenny. _Mawmoune_, Contents. _Maumene_ MS. Ed. 29. 30. vide No.
193. See Preface for a _fac-simile_ of this Recipe.

[3] gastbon. Qu.

THE PETY PERUAUNT [1]. XX.IX. XV. Take male Marow [2]. hole parade
[3] and kerue it rawe. powdour of Gynger. zolkes of Ayrenn, dates

[1] pety peruaunt. a paste; therefore, perhaps, _paty_; but qu. the
latter word.

[2] male Marow. Qu.

[3] parade. Qu.

PAYN PUFF [1]. XX.IX. XVI. Eodem modo fait payn puff. but make it
coffyn & a pye.

[1] Payn puff. Contents has, _And the pete puant_.

[1]XPLICIT.

[1] A blank was left in the original for a large _E_.

THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM AT THE END OF THE ROLL.

"Antiquum hoc monumentum oblatum et missum est majestati vestra
vicesimo septimo die mensis Julij, anno regno vestri felicissimi
vicesimo viij ab humilimo vestro subdito, vestraque, majestati
fidelissimo

EDWARD STAFFORD, Hares domus subversa Buckinghamiens."

N.B. He was Lord Stafford and called Edward.

Edw. D. of Bucks beheaded 1521. 13 H. VIII.

|

Henry, restored in blood by H. VIII.; and again

| [1 Ed. VI.

Edw. aged 21, 1592; born 1592. 21. ob. 1525.

| 21 [f. 1625.

Edw. b. 1600. ----

1571 born.

ANCIENT COOKERY. A.D. 1381.

Hic incipiunt universa servicia tam de carnibus quam de pissibus

[1].

I. FOR TO MAKE FURMENTY [1].

Nym clene Wete and bray it in a mortar wel that the holys [2] gon al
of and seyt [3] yt til it breste and nym yt up. and lat it kele [4]
and nym fayre fresch broth and swete mylk of Almandys or swete mylk
of kyne and temper yt al. and nym the yolkys of eyryn [5]. boyle it a
lityl and set yt adoun and messe yt forthe wyth fat venyson and fresh
moton.

[1] See again, No. I. of the second part of this treatise.

[2] Hulls.

[3] Miswritten for _seyth_ or _sethe_, i.e. seeth.

[4] cool.

[5] eggs.

II. FOR TO MAKE PISE of ALMAYNE.

Nym wyte Pisyn and wasch hem and seth hem a good wyle sithsyn wasch
hem in golde [1] watyr unto the holys gon of alle in a pot and kever
it wel that no breth passe owt and boyle hem ryzt wel and do therto

god mylk of Almandys and a party of flowr of ris and salt and safron
and messe yt forthe.

[1] cold.

III.

Cranys and Herons schulle be euarund [1] wyth Lardons of swyne and
rostyd and etyn wyth gyngynyr.

[1] Perhaps *_enarmed_*, or *_enorned_*. See Mr. Brander's Roll, No. 146.

IV.

Pecokys and Partrigchis schul ben yparboyld and lardyd and etyn wyth
gyngenyrr.

V. MORTERELYS [1].

Nym hennyn and porke and seth hem togedere nym the lyre [2] of the
hennyn and the porke and hakkyth finale and grynd hit al to dust and
wyte bred therwyth and temper it wyth the selve broth and wyth heyrin
and colure it with safroun and boyle it and disch it and cast theron
powder of peper and of gyngynyr and serve it forthe.

[1] V. Mortrews in Gloss.

[2] Flesh.

VI. CAPONYS INC ONEYS.

Schal be sodyn. Nym the lyre and brek it smal In a mortar and peper
and wyte bred therwyth and temper it wyth ale and ley it wyth the
capoun. Nym hard sodyn eyryn and hewe the wyte smal and kaste thereto
and nym the zolkys al hole and do hem in a dysch and boyle the capoun
and colowre it wyth safroun and salt it and messe it forthe.

VII. HENNYYS [1] IN BRUET.

Schullyn be scaldyd and sodyn wyth porke and grynd pepyr and comyn
bred and ale and temper it wyth the selve broth and boyle and colowre
it wyth safroun and salt it and messe it forthe.

[1] Hens.

VIII. HARYS [1] IN CMEE [2].

Schul be parboilyd and lardy and rostid and nym onyons and myce hem
rizt smal and fry hem in wyte gres and grynd peper bred and ale and

the onions therto and coloure it wyth safroun and salt it and serve
it forth.

[1] Hares.

[1] Perhaps Cinee; for see No. 51.

IX. HARIS IN TALBOTAYS.

Schul be hewe in gobbettys and sodyn with al the blod Nym bred piper
and ale and grynd togedere and temper it with the selve broth and
boyle it and salt it and serve it forthe.

X. CONYNGGYS [1] IN GRAVEY.

Schul be sodyn and hakkyd in gobbettys and grynd gyngynyr galyngale
and canel. and temper it up with god almand mylk and boyle it and nym
macys and clowys and kest [2] therin and the conynggis also and salt
hym [3] and serve it forthe.

[1] Rabbits.

[2] Cast.

[3] it, or perhaps hem.

XI. FOR TO MAKE A COLYS [1].

Nym hennys and schald hem wel. and seth hem after and nym the lyre
and hak yt smal and bray it with otyn grotys in a mortar and with
wyte bred and temper it up wyth the broth Nym the grete bonys and
grynd hem al to dust and kest hem al in the broth and mak it thorw a
clothe and boyle it and serve it forthe.

[1] Cullis. V. Preface.

XII. FOR TO MAKE NOMBLES [1].

Nym the nomblys of the venysoun and wasch hem clene in water and salt
hem and seth hem in tweye waterys grynd pepyr bred and ale and temper
it wyth the secunde brothe and boyle it and hak the nomblys and do
theryn and serve it forthe.

[1] Umbles.

XIII. FOR TO MAKE BLANCHE BREWET DE ALYNGYN.

Nym kedys [1] and chekenys and hew hem in morsellys and seth hem in
almand mylk or in kyne mylke grynd gyngyner galingale and cast therto
and boyle it and serve it forthe.

[1] Kids.

XIV. FOR TO MAKE BLOMANGER [1].

Nym rys and lese hem and wasch hem clene and do thereto god almande mylk and seth hem tyl they al to brest and than lat hem kele and nym the lyre of the hennyn or of capouns and grynd hem smal kest therto wite grese and boyle it Nym blanchyd almandys and safroun and set hem above in the dysche and serve yt forthe.

[1] Blanc-manger. See again, No. 33, 34. II. No. 7. Chaucer writes it _Blankmanger_.

XV. FOR TO MAKE AFRONCHEMOYLE [1].

Nym eyren wyth al the wyte and myse bred and schepys [2] talwe as gret as dyses [3] grynd peper and safroun and cast therto and do hit in the schepis wombe seth it wel and dresse it forthe of brode leches thynne.

[1] Frenchmulle d'un mouton. A sheeps call, or kell. Cotgrave.

Junius, v. _Moil_, says, "a French moile Chaucero est cibus delicatior, a dish made of marrow and grated bread."

[2] Sheep's fat.

[3] dice; square bits, or bits as big as dice.

XVI. FOR TO MAKE BRYMEUS.

Nym the tharmys [1] of a pygge and wasch hem clene in water and salt
and seth hem wel and than hak hem smale and grynd pepyr and safroun
bred and ale and boyle togedere Nym wytys of eyrynn and knede it
wyth flour and mak smal pelotys [2] and fry hem with wyte grees and
do hem in disches above that othere mete and serve it forthe.

[1] Rops, guts, puddings

[2] Balls, pellets, from the French _pelote._

XVII. FOR TO MAKE APPULMOS [1].

Nym appelyn and seth hem and lat hem kele and make hem thorw a clothe
and on flesch dayes kast therto god fat breyt [2] of Bef and god wyte
grees and sugar and safroun and almande mylk on fysch dayes oyle de
olyve and gode powdres [3] and serve it forthe.

[1] See No. 35.

[2] Breth, i. e. broth. See No. 58.

[3] Spices ground small. See No. 27, 28. 35. 58. II. No. 4. 17. or
perhaps of Galingale. II. 20. 24.

XVIII. FOR TO MAKE A FROYS [1].

Nym Veel and seth it wel and hak it smal and grynd bred peper and safroun and do thereto and frye yt and presse it wel upon a bord and dresse yt forthe.

[1] a Fraise

XIX. FOR TO MAKE FRUTURS [1].

Nym flowre and eyryn and grynd peper and safroun and mak therto a batour and par aplyn and kyt hem to brode penys [2] and kest hem theryn and fry hem in the batour wyth fresch grees and serve it forthe.

[1] Fritters.

[2] Pieces as broad as pennies, or perhaps pecys.

XX. FOR TO MAKE CHANKE [1].

Nym Porke and seth it wel and hak yt smal nym eyryn wyth al the wytys and swyng hem wel al togedere and kast god swete mylke thereto and boyle yt and messe it forthe.

[1] Quare.

XXI. FOR TO MAKE JUSSEL.

Nym eyryn wyth al the wytys and mice bred grynd pepyr and safroun and do therto and temper yt wyth god fresch broth of porke and boyle it wel and messe yt forthe.

XXII. FOR TO MAKE GEES [1] IN OCHEPOT [2].

Nym and schald hem wel and hew hem wel in gobettys al rawe and seth hem in her owyn grees and cast therto wyn or ale a cuppe ful and myce onyons smal and do therto and boyle yt and salt yt and messe yt forthe.

[1] Gese.

[2] Hochepot. Vide Gloss.

XXIII. FOR TO MAKE EYRYN IN BRUET.

Nym water and welle [1] yt and brek eyryn and kast theryn and grynd peper and safroun and temper up wyth swete mylk and boyle it and hakke chese smal and cast theryn and messe yt forthe.

[1] Quare the meaning.

XXIV. FOR TO MAKE CRAYTOUN [1].

Tak checonys and schald hem and seth hem and grvnd gyngen' other pepyr and comyn and temper it up wyth god mylk and do the checonys theryn and boyle hem and serve yt forthe.

[1] Vide ad No. 60 of the Roll.

XXV. FOR TO MAKE MYLK ROST.

Nym swete mylk and do yt in a panne nyn [1] eyryn wyth al the wyte and swyng hem wel and cast therto and colowre yt wyth safroun and boyl it tyl yt wexe thikke and thanne seth [2] yt thorw a culdore [3] and nym that, leyyth [4] and presse yt up on a bord and wan yt ys cold larde it and scher yt on schyverys and roste yt on a grydern and serve yt forthe.

[1] Read *_nym_*.

[2] strain. See No. 27.

[3] Cullinder.

[4] That which is left in the cullinder.

XXVI. FOR TO MAKE CRYPPYS [1].

Nym flour and wytys of eyryn sugur other hony and sweyng togedere and mak a batour nym wyte grees and do yt in a posnet and cast the batur thereyn and stury to thou have many [2] and tak hem up and messe hem wyth the frutours and serve forthe.

[1] Meaning, *_crisps_*. V. Gloss.

[2] It will run into lumps, I suppose.

XXVII. FOR TO MAKE BERANDYLES [1].

Nym Hennys and seth hem wyth god Buf and wan hi ben sodyn nym the Hennyn and do away the bonys and bray smal yn a mortar and temper yt wyth the broth and seth yt thorw a culdore and cast therto powder of gyngenyrr and sugur and graynys of powmis gernatys [2] and boyle yt and dresse yt in dysches and cast above clowys gylofres [3] and maces and god powder [4] serve yt forthe.

[1] Quare the meaning.

[2] Pomegranates. V. No. 39.

[3] Not clove-gilliflowers, but *_cloves_*. See No. 30, 31, 40.

[4] See No. 17, note [3].

XXVIII. FOR TO MAKE CAPONS IN CASSELYS.

Nym caponys and schald hem nym a penne and opyn the skyn at the hevud
[1] and blowe hem tyl the skyn ryse from the flesshe and do of the
skyn al hole and seth the lyre of Hennyn and zolkys of heyryn and god
powder and make a Farsure [2] and fil ful the skyn and parboyle yt
and do yt on a spete and rost yt and droppe [3] yt wyth zolkys of
eyryn and god powder rostyng and nym the caponys body and larde yt
and roste it and nym almaunde mylk and amydown [4] and mak a batur
and droppe the body rostyng and serve yt forthe.

[1] Head. Sax. [Anglo-Saxon: heofod] and [Anglo-Saxon: hevod], hence
our Head.

[2] stuffing.

[3] baste.

[4] Vide Gloss.

XXIX. FOR TO MAKE THE BLANK SURRY [1].

Tak brann [2] of caponys other of hennys and the thyes [3] wythowte
the skyn and kerf hem smal als thou mayst and grynd hem smal in a
morter and tak mylk of Almaundys and do yn the branne and grynd hem
thanne togedere and and seth hem togeder' and tak flour of rys other
amydown and lye it that yt be charchant and do therto sugur a god
parti and a party of wyt grees and boyle yt and wan yt ys don in
dyschis straw upon blank poudere and do togedere blank de sury and
manmene [4] in a dysch and serve it forthe.

[1] Vide *_Blank Desire_* in Gloss.

[2] Perhaps *_brawn_*, the brawny part. See No. 33, and the Gloss.

[3] Thighs.

[4] See the next number. Quare *_Mawmeny_*.

XXX. FOR TO MAKE MANMENE [1].

Tak the thyys [2] other the flesch of the caponys fede [3] hem and kerf hem smal into a mortar and tak mylk of Almandys wyth broth of fresch Buf and do the flesch in the mylk or in the broth and do yt to the fyre and myng yt togedere wyth flour of Rys other of wastelys als charchaut als the blank de sure and wyth the zolkys of eyryn for to make it zelow and safroun and wan yt ys dressyd in dysches wyth blank de sure straw upon clowys of gelofre [4] and straw upon powdre of galentyn and serve yt forthe.

[1] Vide Number 29, and the Gloss.

[2] Thighs.

[3] Quare.

[4] See No. 27, note [3].

XXXI. FOR TO MAKE BRUET OF ALMAYNE.

Tak Partrichys rostyd and checonys and qualys rostyd and larkys ywol

and demembre the other and mak a god cawdel and dresse the flesch in a dysch and strawe powder of galentyn therupon. styk upon clowys of gelofre and serve yt forthe.

XXXII. FOR RO MAKE BRUET OF LOMBARDYE.

Tak chekenys or hennys or othere flesch and mak the colowre als red as any blod and tak peper and kanel and gyngyner bred [1] and grynd hem in a mortar and a porcion of bred and mak that bruer thenne and do that flesch in that broth and mak hem boyle togedere and stury it wel and tak eggys and temper hem wyth Jus of Parcyle and wryng hem thorwe a cloth and wan that bruet is boylyd do that therto and meng tham togedere wyth fayr grees so that yt be fat ynow and serve yt forthe.

[1] This is still in use, and, it seems, is an old compound.

XXXIII. FOR TO MAKE BLOMANGER [1].

Do Ris in water al nyzt and upon the morwe wasch hem wel and do hem upon the fyre for to [2] they breke and nozt for to muche and tak Brann [3] of Caponis sodyn and wel ydraw [4] and smal and tak almaund mylk and boyle it wel wyth ris and wan it is yboylyd do the flesch therin so that it be charchaunt and do therto a god party of sugure and wan it ys dressyd forth in dischis straw theron blanche Poudre

and strik [5] theron Almaundys fryed wyt wyte grece [6] and serve yt
forthe.

[1] See No. 14.

[2] till. _for_, however, abounds.

[3] See No. 29. note d.

[4] Perhaps, _strained_. See No. 49; and Part II. No. 33.

[5] Perhaps, _stik_, i.e. stick; but see 34.

[6] Grese. Fat, or lard.

XXXIV. FOR TO MAKE SANDALE THAT PARTY TO BLOMANGER.

Tak Flesch of Caponys and of Pork sodyn kerf yt smal into a mortar
togedere and bray that wel. and temper it up wyth broth of Caponys
and of Pork that yt be wel charchaunt also the crem of Almaundys and
grynd egges and safroun or sandres togedere that it be coloured and
straw upon Powder of Galentyn and strik thereon clowys and maces and
serve it forthe.

XXXV. FOR TO MAKE APULMOS [1].

Tak Applys and seth hem and let hem kele and after mak hem thorwe a
cloth and do hem in a pot and kast to that mylk of Almaundys wyth god
broth of Buf in Flesch dayes do bred ymyed [2] therto. And the fisch
dayes do therto oyle of olyve and do therto sugur and colour it wyth

safroun and strew theron Powder and serve it forthe.

[1] See No. 17.

[2] ymyced, i.e. _minced_.

XXXVI. FOR TO MAKE METE GELEE [1] THAT IT BE WEL CHARIAUNT.

Tak wyte wyn and a party of water and safroun and gode spicis and flesch of Piggys or of Hennys or fresch Fisch and boyle them togedere and after wan yt ys boylyd and cold dres yt in dischis and serve yt forthe.

[1] meat jelly.

XXXVII. FOR TO MAKE MURREY [1].

Tak mulbery [2] and bray hem in a mortar and wryng [3] hem thorth a cloth and do hem in a pot over the fyre and do thereto fat bred and wyte gresse and let it nazt boyle no offer than onys and do thereto a god party of sugur and zif yt be nozt ynowe colowrd brey mulburus and serve yt forthe.

[1] Morrey. Part II. No. 26.

[2] This is to be understood pluraly, _quasi_ mulberries.

[2] Read *_wryng_*. For see part II. No. 17. 2B. Chaucer, v. *_wronge_* and *_ywrong_*.

XXXVIII. FOR TO MAKE A PENCHE OF EGGES.

Tak water and do it in a panne to the fyre and lat yt sethe and after tak eggs and brek hem and cast hem in the water and after tak a chese and kerf yt on fowr partins and cast in the water and wanne the chese and the eggys ben wel sodyn tak hem owt of the water and wasch hem in clene water and tak wastel breed and temper yt wyth mylk of a kow. and after do yt over the fyre and after forsy yt wyth gyngener and wyth cornyn and colowr yt wyth safroun and lye yt wyth eggys and oyle the sewe wyth Boter and kep wel the chese owt and dresse the sewe and dymo [1] eggys thereon al ful and kerf thy chese in lytyl schyms and do hem in the sewe wyth eggys and serve yt forthe.

[1] Perhaps, *_do mo_*, i.e. put more.

XXXIX. FOR TO MAKE COMYN.

Tak god Almaunde mylk and lat yt boyle and do ther'in amydown wyth flowr of Rys and colowr yt wyth safroun and after dresse yt wyth graynis of Pougarnetts [1] other wyth reysens zyf thow hast non other and tak sugur and do theryn and serve it forthe.

[1] Vide No. 27.

XIV. For to make Fruturs [1].

Tak crommys [2] of wyte bred and the flowris of the swete Appyltre and zolkys of Eggys and bray hem togedere in a mortar and temper yt up wyth wyte wyn and mak yt to sethe and wan yt is thykke do thereto god spicis of gyngener galyngale canel and clowys gelosre and serve yt forth;

[1] Fritters.

[2] Crumbs.

XLI. For to make Rosee [1].

Tak the flowris of Rosys and wasch hem wel in water and after bray hem wel in a mortar and than tak Almondys and temper hem and seth hem and after tak flesch of capons or of hennys and hac yt smale and than bray hem wel in a mortar and than do yt in the Rose [2] so that the flesch acorde wyth the mylk and so that the mete be charchaunt and after do yt to the fyre to boyle and do thereto sugur and safroun that yt be wel ycolowrd and rosy of levys and of the forseide flowrys and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide No. 47.

[2] i.e. Rosee.

XLII. FOR TO MAKE POMMEDORRY [1].

Tak Buff and hewe yt smal al raw and cast yt in a mortar and grynd yt nozt to smal tak safroun and grynd therewyth wan yt ys grounde tak the wyte of the eyryn zyf yt be nozt styf. Cast into the Buf powder of Pepyr olde resyns and of coronse set over a panne wyth fayr water and mak pelotys of the Buf and wan the water and the pelots ys wel yboylyd and [2] set yt adoun and kele yt and put yt on a broche and rost yt and endorre yt wyth zolkys of eyryn and serve yt forthe.

[1] Vide No. 58.

[2] dele _and_.

XLIII. FOR TO MAKE LONGE DE BUF [1].

Nym the tonge of the rether [2] and schalde and schawe [3] yt wel and rizt clene and seth yt and sethe nym a broche [4] and larde yt wyth lardons and wyth clowys and gelofre and do it rostyng and drop yt wel yt rosyd [5] wyth zolkys of eyrin and dresse it forthe.

[1] Neat's Tongue. _Make_ signifies _to dress_, as II. 12.

[2] The ox or cow. Lye in Jun. Etymolog. v. _Rother_.

[3] Shave, scrape.

[4] A larding-pin.

[5] Perhaps, *_wyle it rostyth_*.

XLIV. FOR TO MAKE REW DE RUMSY.

Nym swynys fet and eyr [1] and make hem clene and seth hem alf wyth wyn and half wyth water cast mycyd onyons thereto and god spicis and wan they be ysodyn nym and rosty hem in a grydere wan it is yrostyd kest thereto of the selve broth hy lyed wyth amydoun and anyeyd onyons [2] and serve yt forth.

[1] To be understood plurally, *_Ears_*.

[2] Miswritten for *_mycyd_*, i. e. minced onyons.

XLV. FOR TO MAKE BUKKENADE [1].

Nym god fresch flesch wat maner so yt be and hew yt in smale morselys and seth yt wyth gode fresch buf and cast thereto gode mynced onyons and gode spicerye and alyth [2] wyth eyryn and boyle and dresse yt forth.

[1] Vide No. 52.

[2] Stiffen, thicken it. See No. 44. where *_lyed_* has that sense. See also 46.

XLVI. FOR TO MAKE SPINE [1].

Nym the flowrys of the haw thorn clene gaderyd and bray hem al to dust and temper hem wyth Almaunde mylk and aly yt wyth amydown and wyth eyryn wel rykke [2] and boyle it and messe yt forth and flowrys and levys abovyn on [3].

[1] This dish, no doubt, takes its name from *_Spina_*, of which it is made.

[3] It means *_laid upon it_*.

XLVII. FOR TO MAKE ROSEE [1] AND FRESEE AND SWAN SCHAL BE YMAD IN THE SELVE MANER.

Nym pyggus and hennys and other maner fresch flesch and hew yt in morselys and seth yt in wyth wyn and [2] gyngyner and galyngale and gelofre and canel [3] and bray yt wel and kest thereto and alye yt wyth amydown other wyth flowr of rys.

[1] Vide No. 41.

[2] Perhaps, *_in wyn with_*.

[3] Cinamon. Vide Gloss.

XLVIII. FOR TO MAKE AN AMENDEMENT FORMETE THAT YS TO [1] SALT AND
OVER MYCHYL.

Nym etemele and bynd yt in a fayr lynnen clowt and lat yt honge in
the pot so that yt thowche nozt the bottym and lat it hongy thereynne

schal be fresch ynow wythoute any other maner licowr ydo thereto.

[1] id est, _too_.

[2] Read, seth, i.e. then.

XLIX. FOR TO MAKE RAPHY [1].

Tak Fygys and reysyns and wyn and grynd hem togeder tak and draw hem
thorw a cloth and do thereto powder of Alkenet other of rys and do
thereto a god quantite of pepir and vyneger and boyle it togeder and
messe yt and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide Part II. No. 1. 28.

L. FOR TO MAKE AN EGGE DOWS [1].

Tak Almaundys and mak god mylk and temper wyth god wyneger clene tak
reysynys and boyle hem in clene water and tak the reysynis and tak

hem owt of the water and boyle hem wyth mylk and zyf thow wyl colowr
yt wyth safron and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide ad Part II. No. 21. There are no eggs concerned, so no doubt
it should be _Eger Dows_. Vide Gloss.

LI. FOR TO MAKE A MALLARD IN CYNEY [1].

Tak a mallard and pul hym drye and swyng over the fyre draw hym but
lat hym touche no water and hew hym in gobettys and do hym in a pot
of clene water boyle hem wel and tak onyons and boyle and bred and
pepyr and grynd togedere and draw thorw a cloth temper wyth wyn and
boyle yt and serve yt forth.

[1] See No. 8.

LII. FOR TO MAKE A BUKKENADE [1].

Tak veel and boyle it tak zolkys of eggys and mak hem thykke tak
macis and powdre of gyngyner and powder of peper and boyle yt togeder
and messe yt forth.

[1] Vide No. 45.

LIII. FOR TO MAKE A ROO BROTH [1].

Tak Parsile and Ysop and Sauge and hak yt smal boil it in wyn and in water and a lytyl powdre of peper and messe yt forth.

[1] Deer or Roes are not mentioned, as in Mr. Brander's Roll, No. 14, ergo quare. It is a meager business. Can it mean Rue-Broth for penitents?

LIV. FOR TO MAK A BRUET OF SARCYNESSE.

Tak the lyre of the fresch Buf and bet it al in pecis and bred and fry yt in fresch gres tak it up and and drye it and do yt in a vessel wyth wyn and sugur and powdre of clowys boyle yt togedere tyl the flesch have drong the liycoure and take the almande mylk and quibibz macis and clowys and boyle hem togedere tak the flesch and do thereto and messe it forth.

LV. FOR TO MAKE A GELY [1].

Tak hoggys fet other pyggys other erys other partrichys other chiconys and do hem togedere and serh [2] hem in a pot and do hem in flowre of canel and clowys other or grounde [3] do thereto vineger

and tak and do the broth in a clene vessel of al thys and tak the
Flesch and kerf yt in smal morselys and do yt therein tak powder of
galyngale and cast above and lat yt kels tak bronches of the lorer
tre and styk over it and kep yt al so longe as thou wilt and serve yt
forth.

[1] Jelly.

[3] Not clearly expressed. It means either Cinamon or Cloves, and
either in flour or ground.

LVI. FOR TO KEPE VENISON FRO RESTYNG.

Tak venisoun wan yt ys newe and caver it hastely wyth Fern that no
wynd may come thereto and wan thou hast ycover yt wel led yt hom and
do yt in a soler that fonne ne wynd may come thereto and dimembre it
and do yt in a clene water and lef yt there half a day and after do
yt up on herdeles for to drie and wan yt ys drye tak salt and do
after thy venisoun axit [1] and do yt boyle in water that yt be other
[2] so salt als water of the see and moche more and after lat the
water be cold that it be thynne and thanne do thy Venisoun in the
water and lat yt be therein thre daies and thre nyzt [3] and after
tak yt owt of the water and salt it wyth drie salt ryzt wel in a
barel and wan thy barel ys ful caver it hastely that sunne ne wynd
come thereto.

[1] as thy venison requires. See Gloss. to Chaucer for _axe_.

[2] Dele.

[3] A plural, as in No. 57.

LVII. FOR TO DO AWAY RESTYN [1] OF VENISOUN.

Tak the Venisoun that ys rest and do yt in cold water and after mak an hole in the herthe and lat yt be thereyn thre dayes and thre nyzt and after tak yt up and spot yt wel wyth gret salt of peite [2] there were the restyng ys and after lat yt hange in reyn water al nyzt or more.

[1] Restiness. It should be rather _restyng_. See below.

[2] Pierre, or Petre.

LVIII. FOR TO MAKE POUNDORROGE [1].

Tak Partrichis wit [2] longe filettis of Pork al raw and hak hem wel smale and bray hem in a mortar and wan they be wel brayed do thereto god plente of pouder and zolkys of eyryn and after mak thereof a Farsure formed of the gretnesse of a onyoun and after do it boyle in god breth of Buf other of Pork after lat yt kele and after do it on a broche of Hasel and do them to the fere to roste and after mak god bature of floure and egge on bature wyt and another zelow and do thereto god plente of sugur and tak a fethere or a styk and tak of

the bature and peynte thereon above the applyn so that on be wyt and
that other zelow wel colourd.

[1] Vide No. 42.

[2] with.

EXPLICIT SERVICIUM DE CARNIBUS.

Hic incipit Servicium de Pissibus_ [1].

[1] See p. 1

I. FOR TO MAKE EGARDUSE [1].

Tak Lucys [2] or Tenchis and hak hem smal in gobette and fry hem in
oyle de olive and syth nym vineger and the thredde party of sugur and
myncyd onyons smal and boyle al togedere and cast thereyn clowys
macys and quibibz and serve yt forthe.

[1] See No. 21 below, and part I. No. 50. [2] Lucy, I presume, means
the Pike; so that this fish was known here long before the reign of
H. VIII. though it is commonly thought otherwise. V. Gloss.

II. FOR TO MAKE RAPHY [1].

Tak pyg' or Tenchis or other maner fresch fysch and fry yt wyth oyle de olive and syth nym the crustys of wyt bred and canel and bray yt al wel in a mortere and temper yt up wyth god wyn and cole [2] yt thorw an hersyve and that yt be al cole [3] of canel and boyle yt and cast therein hole clowys and macys and quibibz and do the fysch in dischis and rape [4] abovyn and dresse yt forthe.

[1] Vide No. 49.

[2] Strain, from Lat. *_colo_*.

[3] Strained, or cleared.

[4] This Rape is what the dish takes its name from. Perhaps means *_grape_* from the French *_raper_*. Vide No. 28.

III. FOR TO MAKE FYGEY.

Nym Lucys or tenchis and hak hem in morsell' and fry hem tak vyneger and the thredde party of sugur myncy onyons smal and boyle al togedyr cast ther'yn macis clowys quibibz and serve yt forth.

IIII. FOR TO MAKE POMMYS MORLES.

Nym Rys and bray hem [1] wel and temper hem up wyth almaunde mylk and boyle yt nym applyn and par' hem and sher hem smal als dicis and cast hem ther'yn after the boylyng and cast sugur wyth al and colour yt

wyth safroun and cast ther'to pouder and serve yt forthe.

[1] Rice, as it consists of grains, is here considered as a plural.

See also No. 5. 7, 8.

V. FOR TO MAKE RYS MOYLE [1].

Nym rys and bray hem ryzt wel in a mortar and cast ther'to god

Almaunde mylk and sugur and salt boyle yt and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide Gloss.

VI. FOR TO MAKE SOWPYS DORRY.

Nym onyons and mynce hem smale and fry hem in oyl dolyf Nym wyn and

boyle yt wyth the onyouns roste wyte bred and do yt in dischis and

god Almande mylk also and do ther'above and serve yt forthe.

VII. FOR TO MAKE BLOMANGER [1] OF FYSCH.

Tak a pound of rys les hem wel and wasch and seth tyl they breste and

lat hem kele and do ther'to mylk of to pound of Almandys nym the

Perche or the Lopuster and boyle yt and kest sugur and salt also
ther'to and serve yt forth.

[1] See note on No. 14. of Part I.

VIII. FOR TO MAKE A POTAGE OF RYS.

Tak Rys and les hem and wasch hem clene and seth hem tyl they breste
and than lat hem kele and seth cast ther'to Almand mylk and colour it
wyth safroun and boyle it and messe yt forth.

IX. FOR TO MAKE LAMPREY FRESCH IN GALENTYNE [1].

Schal be latyn blod atte Navel and schald yt and rost yt and ley yt
al hole up on a Plater and zyf hym forth wyth Galentyn that be mad of
Galyngale gyngener and canel and dresse yt forth.

[1] This is a made or compounded thing. See both here, and in the
next Number, and v. Gloss.

X. FOR TO MAKE SALT LAMPREY IN GALENTYNE [1].

Yt schal be stoppit [2] over nyzt in lews water and in braan and
flowe and sodyn and pyl onyons and seth hem and ley hem al hol by the

Lomprey and zif hem forthe wyth galentyne makyth [3] wyth strong
vyneger and wyth paryng of wyt bred and boyle it al togeder' and
serve yt forthe.

[1] See note [1] on the last Number.

[2] Perhaps, *_steppit_*, i. e. steeped. See No. 12.

[3] Perhaps, *_makyd_*, i.e. made.

XI. FOR TO MAKE LAMPREYS IN BRUET.

They schulle be schaldyd and ysode and ybrulyd upon a gredern and
grynd peper and safroun and do ther'to and boyle it and do the
Lomprey ther'yn and serve yt forth.

XII. FOR TO MAKE A STORCHOUN.

He schal be shorn in besys [1] and stepyd [2] over nyzt and sodyn
longe as Flesch and he schal be etyn in venegar.

[1] Perhaps, *_pesys_*, i.e. pieces.

[2] Qu. *_steppit_*, i.e. steeped.

XIII. FOR TO MAKE SOLYS IN BRUET.

They schal be fleyn and sodyn and rostyd upon a greder and grynd
Peper and Safroun and ale boyle it wel and do the sole in a plater
and the bruet above serve it forth.

XIV. FOR TO MAKE OYSTRYN IN BRUET.

They schul be schallyd [1] and ysod in clene water grynd peper
safroun bred and ale and temper it wyth Broth do the Oystryn
ther'ynne and boyle it and salt it and serve it forth.

[1] Have shells taken off.

XV. FOR TO MAKE ELYS IN BRUET.

They schul be flayn and ket in gobett' and sodyn and grynd peper and
safroun other myntys and persele and bred and ale and temper it wyth
the broth and boyle it and serve it forth.

XVI. FOR TO MAKE A LOPISTER.

He schal be rostyd in his scalys in a ovyn other by the Feer under a
panne and etyn wyth Veneger.

XVII. FOR TO MAKE PORREYNE.

Tak Prunys fayrist wasch hem wel and clene and frot hem wel in syve
for the Jus be wel ywronge and do it in a pot and do ther'to wyt gres
and a party of sugur other hony and mak hem to boyle togeder' and mak
yt thykke with flowr of rys other of wastel bred and wan it is sodyn
dresse it into dischis and strew ther'on powder and serve it forth.

XVIII. FOR TO MAKE CHIRESEYE.

Tak Chiryas at the Fest of Seynt John the Baptist and do away the
stonys grynd hem in a mortar and after frot hem wel in a seve so that
the Jus be wel comyn owt and do than in a pot and do ther'in feyr
gres or Boter and bred of wastrel ymyid [1] and of sugur a god party
and a porcioun of wyn and wan it is wel ysodyn and ydressyd in
Dyschis stik ther'in clowis of Gilofr' and strew ther'on sugur.

[1] Perhaps, *_ymycid_*, i.e. minced; or *_mycd_*, as in No. 19.

XIX. FOR TO MAKE BLANK DE SUR' [1].

Tak the zolkys of Eggs sodyn and temper it wyth mylk of a kow and do
ther'to Comyn and Safroun and flowr' of ris or wastel bred mycd and
grynd in a mortar and temper it up wyth the milk and mak it boyle and
do ther'to wit [2] of Egg' corvyn smale and tak fat chese and kerf

ther'to wan the licour is boylyd and serve it forth.

[1] Vide Note [1] on No. 29. of Part I.

[2] white. So wyt is white in No. 21. below.

XX. FOR TO MAKE GRAVE ENFORSE.

Tak tryd [1] gyngener and Safroun and grynd hem in a mortar and temper hem up wyth Almandys and do hem to the fir' and wan it boylyth wel do ther'to zolkys of Egg' sodyn and fat chese corvyn in gobettis and wan it is dressid in dischis strawe up on Powder of Galyngale and serve it forth.

[1] It appears to me to be tryd. Can it be fryd?

XXI. FOR TO MAKE HONY DOUSE [1].

Tak god mylk of Almandys and rys and wasch hem wel in a feyr' vessel and in fayr' hoth water and after do hem in a feyr towayl for to drie and wan that they be drye bray hem wel in a mortar al to flowr' and afterward tak two partyis and do the half in a pot and that other half in another pot and colowr that on wyth the safroun and lat that other be wyt and lat yt boyle tyl it be thykke and do ther'to a god party of sugur and after dresse yt in twe dischis and loke that thou have Almandys boylid in water and in safroun and in wyn and after

frie hem and set hem upon the fyre sethith mete [2] and strew ther'on
sugur that yt be wel ycolouryt [3] and serve yt forth.

[1] See Part II. No. I; and Part I. No. 50.

[2] Seth it mete, i.e. seeth it properly.

[3] Coloured. See No. 28. below.

XXII. FOR TO MAKE A POTAGE FENEBOILES.

Tak wite benes and seth hem in water and bray the benys in a mortar
al to nozt and lat them sethe in almande mylk and do ther'in wyn and
hony and seth [1] reysons in wyn and do ther'to and after dresse yt
forth.

[1] i.e. Seeth.

XXIII. FOR TO MAKE TARTYS IN APPLIS.

Tak gode Applys and gode Spycis and Figys and reysons and Perys and
wan they are wel ybrayed colourd [1] wyth Safroun wel and do yt in a
cofyn and do yt forth to bake wel.

[1] Perhaps, _coloure_.

XXIV. FOR TO MAKE RYS ALKER'.

Tak Figys and Reysons and do away the Kernelis and a god party of
Applys and do away the paryng of the Applis and the Kernelis and bray
hem wel in a mortar and temper hem up with Almande mylk and munge hem
wyth flour of Rys that yt be wel chariaunt and strew ther'upon powder
of Galyngale and serve yt forth.

XXV. FOR TO MAKE TARTYS OF FYSCH OWT OF LENTE.

Mak the Cowche of fat chese and gyngener and Canel and pur' crym of
mylk of a Kow and of Helys ysodyn and grynd hem wel wyth Safroun and
mak the chowche of Canel and of Clowys and of Rys and of gode Spycys
as other Tartys fallyth to be.

XXVI. FOR TO MAKE MORREY [1].

Requir' de Carnibus ut supra [2].

[1] Vide Part I. No. 37.

[2] Part I. No. 37.

XXVII. FOR TO MAKE FLOWNYS [1] IN LENTE.

Tak god Flowr and mak a Past and tak god mylk of Almandys and flowr of rys other amydown and boyle hem togeder' that they be wel chariaud wan yt is boylid thykke take yt up and ley yt on a feyr' bord so that yt be cold and wan the Cofyns ben makyd tak a party of and do upon the coffyns and kerf hem in Schiveris and do hem in god mylk of Almandys and Figys and Datys and kerf yt in fowr partyis and do yt to bake and serve yt forth.

[1] Perhaps, Flawnes, or Custards. Chaucer, vide Slaunis. Fr. Flans.

XXVIII. FOR TO MAKE RAPEE [1].

Tak the Crustys of wyt bred and reysons and bray hem wel in a mortar and after temper hem up wyth wyn and wryng hem thorw a cloth and do ther'to Canel that yt be al colouryt of canel and do ther'to hole clowys macys and quibibz the fysch schal be Lucys other Tenchis fryid or other maner Fysch so that yt be fresch and wel yfryed and do yt in Dischis and that rape up on and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide Part I. No. 49.

XXIX. FOR TO MAKE A PORREY CHAPELEYN.

Tak an hundred onyons other an half and tak oyle de Olyf and boyle togeder' in a Pot and tak Almande mylk and boyle yt and do ther'to.

Tak and make a thynne Paast of Dow and make therof as it were ryngis tak and fry hem in oyle de Olyve or in wyte grees and boil al togedere.

XXX. FOR TO MAKE FORMENTY ON A FICHSSDAY [1].

Tak the mylk of the Hasel Notis boyl the wete [2] wyth the aftermelk til it be dryyd and tak and coloured [3] yt wyth Safroun and the ferst mylk cast ther'to and boyle wel and serve yt forth.

[1] Fishday.

[2] white.

[3] Perhaps, _colour_.

XXXI. FOR TO MAKE BLANK DE SYRY [1].

Tak Almande mylk and Flowre of Rys. Tak thereto sugur and boyle thys togedere and dische yt and tak Almandys and wet hem in water of Sugur and drye hem in a panne and plante hem in the mete and serve yt forth.

[1] Vide ad No. 29. of Part I.

XXXII. FOR TO MAKE A PYNADE OR PYVADE.

Take Hony and Rotys of Radich and grynd yt smal in a mortar and do yt thereto that hony a quantite of broun sugur and do thereto. Tak Powder of Peper and Safroun and Almandys and do al togedere boyl hem long and hold [1] yt in a wet bord and let yt kele and messe yt and do yt forth [2].

[1] i.e. *_keep_*, as in next Number.

[2] This Recipe is ill expressed.

XXXIII. FOR TO MAKE A BALOURGLY [1] BROTH.

Tak Pikys and spred hem aboard and Helys zif thou hast fle hem and ket hem in gobettys and seth hem in alf wyn [2] and half in water. Tak up the Pykys and Elys and hold hem hote and draw the Broth thorwe a Clothe do Powder of Gyngener Peper and Galyngale and Canel into the Broth and boyle yt and do yt on the Pykys and on the Elys and serve yt forth.

[1] This is so uncertain in the original, that I can only guess at it.

[2] Perhaps, *_alf in wyn_*, or dele *_in_* before *_water_*.

EXPLICIT DE COQUINA QUE EST OPTIMA MEDICINA.

INDEX AND GLOSSARY TO MR. BRANDER'S ROLL OF COOKERY.

The Numbers relate to the order of the Recipes.

N.B. Many words are now written as one, which formerly were divided, as al so, up on, &c. Of these little notice is taken in the Index, but I mention it here once for all.

Our orthography was very fluctuating and uncertain at this time, as appears from the different modes of spelling the same words, v. To gedre; v. wayshe; v. ynowkz; v. chargeant; v. coraunte; &c.

A.

A. abounds, a gode broth, 5. 26, al a nyzt, 192. in. a two, 62.

an. and. passim.

Astir. Proem, like, 176, Wiclif.

Aray. Dress, set forth, 7. Chaucer.

Alf. MS. Ed. 45. II. 33. half.

Alye it. 7. 33. mix, thicken, hence _alloy_ of metals. from French
allayer. alay, 22. aly, MS. Ed. 46. See Junij Etymolog. v. Alaye.
lye. here No. 15. lyed. thickened. MS. Ed. 44, 45. Randle Holme
interprets lyth or lything by thickening. hence lyour. a mixture, 11.
alith_ for alyed. MS. Editor. No. 45.

Awey. MS. Ed. 27. II. 18. away.

Auance. 6. forte Avens. _Caryophylla_, Miller, Gard. Dict.

Axe. MS. Ed. No. 56. Chaucer.

Ayren. v. Eyren.

Al, Alle. 23. 53. Proem. All. Chaucer, _al to brest_. all burst. MS.

Ed. No. 14.

Als. MS. Editor. No. 29. Chaucer, in v. It means _as_.

Almandes. 17. very variously written at this time, Almaunde, Almandys,
Almaundys, Almondys, all which occur in MS. Ed. and mean Almond or

Almonds.

Almaund mylke. 9. Almonds blanched and drawn thickish with good broth or water, No. 51. is called *_thyk mylke_*, 52. and is called after Almaunde mylke, first and second milk, 116. Almaunds unblanched, ground, and drawn with good broth, is called mylke, 62. Cow's milk was sometimes used instead of it, as MS. Ed. I. 13. Creme of Almands how made, 85. Of it, *Lel. Coll. VI. p. 17.* We hear elsewhere of Almond-butter, v. Butter.

Azeyn. 24. again. *Lel. Coll. IV. p. 281. alibi. Chaucer. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: Azen].*

Aneys, Anyse, 36. 137. Aneys in confit rede other whyt, 36. 38. i.e. Anis or Aniseed confectioned red, or white, used for garnish, 58.

Amydon. 37. v. *ad locum.*

Almony. 47. v. *ad locum.*

Almayne. 71. Germany, v. *ad loc.* MS. Editor, No. 2. 31.

Alkenet. 47. A species of Buglos. Quincey, *Dispens. p. 51. 62.* used for colouring, 51. 84. fryed and yfoundred, or yfondyt, 62. 162.

Anoon. 53. Anon, immediately. Wiclif.

Arn. MS. Ed. II. 23. are. Chaucer, v. _arne_.

Adoun. 59. 85. down. v. Chaucer, voce _adoune_. MS. Edit. No. I.

Avyusement. Proem. Advice, Direction. Chaucer. French.

Aymers. 72. Embers. Sax. [Anglo-Saxon: aemyrian], Cineres. Belg.
ameren.

Aquapatys. 75. a Mess or Dish.

Alker. Rys Alker. MS. Ed. II. 24.

Appulmoy. 79. a dish. v. ad loc. Appelyn, Applys,

Apples. MS. Ed. 17. 35.

Abrode. 85. abrod. MS. Ed. II. 33. abroad. So _brode_. MS. Ed. 15.
broad.

Alite. v. Lite.

Ale. 113. v. Pref.

Aside. 113. apart. Wiclif.

Aysell. 114, 115. a species of Vinegar. Wiclif. Chaucer, v. Eisel.

Alegar. 114.

Armed. 146. v. ad loc.

Alygyn. v. Brewet.

B.

Bacon. No. I.

Benes. I. alibi Beans. Chaucer, v. bene.

Bef. 6. MS. Ed. 17. Beef, Buf, Buff. MS. Ed. 27. 42, 43.

Buth. 6. 23. 30. alibi, been, are. Chaucer has _beth_.

Ben. MS. Ed. 4. 27. be. Chaucer v. _bein_ and _ben_.

Balles. 152. Balls or Pellets.

Blank Defire. 193, 194. bis. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5. In No. 193, we meet with _Blank desne_, but the Contents has _Desire_, which is right, as appears from the sequel. In MS. Ed. 29. it is _Blank-Surry_, and _Sury_, and _Sure_, and _de Sur_. Il. 19. de Syry, 31. and here No. 37, it is Dessorre. and we have _Samon in Sorry_. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 17. Perches, ibid. Eels p. 28. 30. where it is a Potage. whence I conceive it either means _de Surrey_, i. e. Syria, v. Chaucer. v. _Surrey_. Or it may mean _to be desired_, as we have _Horsys of Desyr_. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 272. See No. 63. and it is plainly written _Desire_ in Godwin de Prasul. p. 697. In this case, the others are all of them corruptions.

Blank Dessorre. v. Blank Desire.

Blank Desne. v. Blank Desire.

Berandyles. MS. Ed. 27.

Bred, Breed. MS. Ed. passim. Bread.

Bove. 167. Above. Chaucer. Belg. Boven.

Blode. 11. alibi. Blod. MS. Ed. 9. Blood.

Batour. 149. of eggs, 161. 179. Batur, 28. Batour. ibid. 19. Batter.

Boter. MS. Ed. 38. Butter.

Borage. 6.

Betes. 6. Beets. Fr. Bete.

Bursen. n. name of a dish. Bursews, No. 179, is a different dish.

Brek. MS. Ed. 6. 23. break, bruise.

Brest, breste. MS. Ed. 1. 14. burst.

Bukkennade. 17. a dish. Buknade, 118. where it means a mode of dressing. vide MS. Ed. 45. 52.

Bryddes. 19. Briddes, 60. 62. Birds, per metathesis. Chaucer.

Brawn of Capons. 20. 84. Flesh. Braun. MS. Ed. 29. v. Chaucer, we now say, _brawn of the arm_, meaning the flesh. Hence _brawn-fall'n_.

Old Plays, XI. p. 85. Lylie's Euphues, p. 94. 142. Chaucer. Brawn is now appropriated to these rolls which are made of Brawn or Boar, but it was not so anciently, since in No. 32 we have _Brawn of Swyne_, which shews the word was common to other kinds of flesh as well as that of the Boar; and therefore I cannot agree with Dr. Wallis in deducing _Brawn_ from _Aprugna_.

Blank maunger. 36. 192. Chaucer writes _Blank manger_. Blomanger. MS. Ed. 14. 33. 34. II. 7. N. B. a very different thing from what we make now under that name, and see Holme, III. p. 81.

Bronchis. MS. Ed. 55. Branches.

Braan. MS. Ed. II. 10. Bran.

Bet. MS. Ed. II. 21. Beaten.

Broche. MS. Ed. 58. a Spit.

Brewet of Almony. 47. v. Almony. of Ayrenn, or eggs, 91. MS. Ed. 23.

Eles in Brewet, 110. where it seems to be composed of Bread and Wine.

Muskles in Brewet, 122. Hens in Bruet, MS. Ed. 7. Cold, 131. 134.

Bruet and Brewet are French Brouet, Pottage or Broth. Bruet riche,

Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. Beorwete, p. 227, as I take it. Blanche

Brewet de Alyngyn_, MS. Ed. 13. 23.

Boon. 55. Bone. Chaucer.

Brennyng. 67. 188. burning, per metathesis, from bren or brenne,

used by Skelton, in the Invective against Wolsey, and many old

authors. Hence the disease called brenning or burning. Motte's

Abridgement of Phil. Trans. part IV. p. 245. Reid's Abridgement,

part III. p. 149. Wiclif has brenne and bryne. Chaucer, v.

bren, Brinne, &c.

Blake. 68. Black. Chaucer.

Berst. 70. 181. 192. burst. Chaucer. A. S. berstan.

Breth. 71. Air, Steam. MS. Ed. N 2. hence brether, breather.

Wiclif.

Bronn. 74. brown. A. S. brun.

Butter. 81. 91. 92. 160. Boter, MS. Ed. 38. and so _boutry_ is

Buttery. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 281. _Almonde Butter_. Lel. VI. p. 6.

Rabelais, IV. c. 60.

Bynethen. 92. under, beneath. Chaucer, bineth.

Bolas. 95. bullace. Chaucer.

Bifore. 102. before. Wiclif. Matth. xiv. Chaucer has _biforne_, and
byforne.

Brasey. a compound sauce, 107.

Ballac broth. 109.

Brymlent. Tart de Brymlent. 167. v. ad loc.

Bloms. 171. Flowers, Blossoms. Chaucer.

Bothom. 173. bottom, pronounced _bothom_ now in the north. Chaucer,
bottym, MS. Ed. 48.

Brode. 189. broad, v. abrode.

Bataiwyng. 189. embatteling. qu. if not misread for _bataillyng_. See
Chaucer, v. batailed.

Bord. MS. Ed. II. 27. board. Chaucer.

Breyt, breth. MS. Ed. 17. 58. Broth.

Blank Surry. MS. Ed. 29. II. 19. v. Blank Desire.

Bismeus. MS. Ed. 16.

C.

C. omitted, v. Cok. v. pluk. v. Pryk. v. Pekok. v. Phifik. v. thyk. on
the contrary it often abounds, hence, schulle, should; fresch, fresh;
dische, dish; schepys, sheeps; flesch, flesh; fysch, fish; scher,
cheer, &c. in MS. Ed. v. Gl. to Chaucer, v. schal.

Craftly. Proem. properly, _secundum artem_.

Caboches. 4. alibi. Cabbages. f. Fr. Caboche, Head, Pate.

Caraway. 53. v. Junij Etymolog.

Carvon. 152. carved, cut. Corvyn, MS. Ed. II. 19,20. cut. _Corue_, i.
e. corve, 4. cut. v. ycorve. v. kerve.

Canell. passim. Cinamon. Wiclif. v. Pref.

Cuver. MS. Ed. 56. Cover.

Cumpas. by Cumpas, i.e. Compass, 189. by measure, or round. Lel. Coll.
IV. p. 263.

Cool. 6. Cole or Colwort. Belg. _kool_.

Corat. 12. name of a dish.

Culdore. MS. Ed. 25. 27. a Cullender. Span. Coladers.

Caffelys. MS. Ed. 28.

Cranes. 146. _Grues_. v. ad loc.

Chyballes. 12. Chibolls, 76. young Onions. Littleton. Ital _Cibolo_.

Lat. Capula, according to Menage; and see Lye.

Colys. MS. Ed. II. see the Pref.

Cawdel. 15. 33. Caudell, Contents. See Junius. of Muskels or Muscles,

124. Cawdel Ferry, 41. In E. of Devon's feast it is _Feny_.

Conynges. 17. Connynges, 2,3. Coneys, Rabbets.

Calle. 152. Cawl of a Swine.

Connat. 18. a marmolade. v. ad loc.

Clowes. 20. Cloves. v. Pref.

Canuas, or Canvass. 178. Fr, Canevas. Belg. Kanefas.

Coraunte. Raysouns of Coraunte. 14. So _Rasyns of Corens_, Northumb.

Book, p. 19. _Raisin de Corinthie_. Fr. i.e. of Corinth, whence our

Currants, which are small Raisins, came, and took their name.

Corance, 17. 21. _Coraunce_. 50. _Coronse_, MS. Ed. 12. Raisins are

called by way of contradistinction _grete_ Raysouns, 65. 133. See

Northumb. Book, p. 11.

Coronse. v. Coraunte.

Chargeant. 192. Stiff. v. ad loc. MS. Ed. writes _Charchant_, 29, 30
Charghaunt, 33. _Charchaunt_,

34. _Chariaunt_. i.e. _Charjaunt_, 36. II. 24. _Chariand_. i.e.
Charjand, 27.

Comyn. MS. Ed. 39.

Colure. MS. Ed. 5. to colour.

Coneys. 22. seems to be a kind of sauce. MS. Ed. 6. but the recipe
there is different, v. ad No. 25.

Chanke. MS. Ed. 20.

Col, Cole. 23. 52. cool, also to strain, 70, 71. alibi. MS. Ed. II.
22. cleared.

Comyn. MS. Ed. II. 18. come.

Cowche. 24. 154. lay. MS. Ed. II. 25. Chaucer, v. Couche.

Cynee. 25. a certain sauce. perhaps the same with Coney. No. 22.

Plays in Cynee, 112. Sooles, 119. Tenches, 120. Oysters, 123. Harys

[Hares] in Cmee. MS. Ed. 8. where doubtless we should read Cinee,

since in No. 51 there it is _Cyney_. It is much the same as _bruet_,

for _Sooles in Cynee_ here is much the same with _Solys in bruet_. MS.

Ed. II. 13.

Chykens. 27. 33. Chicken is a plural itself. but in MS. Ed. 13. it is

Chekenys also; and _Chyckyns_. LeI. Coll. IV. p. 1. _Checonys_ MS.

Ed.

Carnel of Pork. 32. v. ad loc.

Corvyn. v. Carvon.

Curlews. 35. not eaten now at good tables; however they occur in

archb. Nevill's feast. LeI. Coll. VI. p. 1. And see Northumb. Book, p.

106. Rabelais iv. c. 59. And Earl of Devon's Feast.

Confit, or Confyt. v. Aneys and Colyandre.

Charlet. 39. a dish. v. ad loc.

Chese ruayn. 49. 166. perhaps of Rouen in Normandy, *_rouen_* in Fr. signifies the colour we call *_roan_*.

Crems. 52. for singular Cream, written *_Creme_*, 85. 183. Crem and

Crym, in MS. Ed. 34. II. 24. Fr. *_Cresme, Creme_*.

Cormarye. 53. a dish. qu.

Colyandre. 53. 128. where it is *_in Confyt rede_*, or red. White is also used for garnish, 59. [Anglo-Saxon: *Celenere*], A. S. *Ciliandro*, Span.

Chyryse. 58. a made dish of cherries, v. ad loc.

Cheweryes. 58. Cherries. v. ad loc. and MS. Ed. II. 18. ubi *_Chiryas_*.

Crotoun, 60. a dish. v. ad loc.

Crayton. v. Crotoun.

Cleeve a two. 62. cloven. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: cleopan].

Cyrip. 64. Sirrorup. v. ad loc.

Chyches. 72. Vetches, v. ad loc.

Chawf. 74 warm. Fr. Echauffer, whence Chaucer has Eschaufe.

Clat. 78. a dish. qu.

Chef. Proem, chief. Fr.

Calwar Salmoun. 98. v. ad loc.

Compost. 100. a preparation supposed to be always at hand. v. ad loc.

Comfery. 190. Comfrey. v. ad loc.

Chargeours. 101. dishes. v. ad 126.

Chysanne. 103. to be eaten cold.

Congur. 104. 115. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 6. bis. p. 16. _Cungeri_ are among the fish in Mr. Topham's MS. for the Conger, little used now, see Pennant. III. p. 115.

Coffyns. 113. Pies raised without their lids, 158. 167. 185. 196. MS. Ed. II. 23. 27. In Wiclif it denotes baskets.

Comade. 113. Comadore. 188.

Couertour. 113. Coverture, Lid of a Pye.

Codlyng. 94. grete Codelyng, 114. v. ad loc.

Chawdoun. 115. for Swans, 143. _Swan with Chawdron_. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. which I suppose may be true orthography. So _Swann with Chaudron_. Earl of Devon's Feast. And it appears from a MS. of Mr. Astle's, where we have among _Sawces Swanne is good with Chaldron_, that _Chaldron_ is a sauce.

Crome. 131. Pulp, Kernel. Crummes. 159. Chaucer. The Crum is now the soft part of a loaf, opposed to the crust.

Cury. Proem. Cookery. We have assumed it in the title.

Camelyne. 144. a sauce. an Canelyne, from the flour of Canel?

Crudds. 150. 171. Curds, per metathesis, as common in the north.

Crustards. 154. Pies, from the Crust. quare if our Custard be not a corruption of Crustard; Junius gives a different etymon, but whether a better, the Reader must judge. Crustard of fish, 156. of herbs, 157. and in the Earl of Devon's Feast we have un Paste Crustade.

Cryspes. 162. Cryspels. 163. v. ad loc. Fritter Crispayne, Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5. which in Godwin de Prasal p. 697. is Fruter Crispin.

Chawfour. 162. Cowfer, 173. a Chafing dish. Chafer. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 302. v. Junius voce Chafe.

Corose. 171. curiously. perhaps from cure, to cook, Chaucer has corouse, curious.

Clarry. 172. Clary.

Cotagres. 175. a dish. v. ad loc.

Cok. 175. a Cock. sic. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227.

Chewets. 185. 186. a dish. Rand. Holme, III. p. 78. 81, 82. Birch,
Life of Prince Henry, p. 458.

Comadore. v. Comade.

Chastlet. 189. v. ad loc.

Christen. Proem. Christian.

D.

Do. 1, 2. put, cause. MS. Ed. 2. 12. Chaucer. _make_. 56. done, 48.

So Chaucer has _do_ for _done_.

Dof. do off. 101.

Draw. drawn 2. strained, hence 3. 20. 23. _drawe the gewel thurgh
straynour_. To boil. 2.17. as, _drawe hem up with gode brothe_. also
51. 74. To put, 14. 41. To make. 28. 47. as, _draw an Almand mylke_.

Dee. 152. singular of Dice, the Fr. De. v. quare.

Drepee. 19 a dish. qu.

Dates. 20. 52. 158. the fruit.

Dyssh. 24. dish.

Dessorre. 37. v. Blank desire.

Doust. 45. alibi Dust.

Dowhz. 50. Dowh. 92. Dow. MS. Ed. II. 29, Dough, Paste. A.S.

[Anglo-Saxon: dah].

Douce Ame. 63. quast a delicious dish. v. Blank Desire.

Drope. 67. drop, to baste. MS. Ed. 28.

Dorry. Sowpes dorry, 82. Sops endorsed. from _endore_, 187. MS. Ed.

42, II. 6. vide ad 174.

Deel. 113. 170. part, some. v. Sum. Chaucer.

Dicayn. 172. v. ad loc.

Dokks. as *_Sowre Dokks_*, 173. Docks.

Dorryle. v. Pomme.

Daryols. 183. a dish. A Custard baked in a Crust. Hear Junius, v.

Dairie. 'G. *_dariole_* dicitur libi genus, quod iisdem Gallis alias nuncupatur *_laicteron_* vel *_stan de laict_*.'

Desne. v. Blank Desire.

Desire. v. Blank.

Dressit. 194. dressed. dresse. MS. Ed. 15. et passim. Chaucer in voce.

hence ydressy. MS. Ed. II. 18.

Dysis. MS. Ed. 15. dice. v. quare.

Demembre, dimembre. MS. Ed. 31. dismember.

Dows, douze. MS. Ed. 50. II. 21.

Drong. MS. Ed. 54. drunk.

E.

E. with _e_ final after the consonant, for _ea_, as brede, bread;
benes, beans; bete, beat; breke, break; creme, cream; clere, clear;
clene, clean; mede, mead; mete, meat; stede, stead; whete, wheat; &c.

E with _e_ final after the consonant, for _ee_, as betes, beets;

chese, cheese; depe, deep; fete, feet; grene, green; nede, needful;
swete, sweet.

Endorre. MS. Ed. 42. endorse.

Ete. 103. eat. _eten_, 146. eaten. _etyn_. MS. Ed. 3. A.S.

[Anglo-Saxon: etan]. MS. Ed. 48. oat.

Enforse. MS. Ed. II. 20. seasoned.

Erbes. 7. herbs; _herb's_, 63. _erbys_, 151. Eerbis, 157.

Eyren, and Ayren. 7, 8. 15. Eyryn, S. Ed. 1. Eggs. 'a merchant at the N. Foreland in Kent asked for eggs, and the good wyf answerede, that she coude speak no Frenshe--another sayd, that he wolde have _eyren_, then the good wyf sayd that she understood hym wel.' Caxton's Virgil,

in Lewis' Life of Caxton, p. 61. who notes 'See Sewel's 'Dictionary, v. _Ey_.' add, Urry's Chaucer, v. Aye and Eye. Note here the old plural _en_, that _eggs_ is sometimes used in our Roll, and that in Wicht _eye_, or _ey_ is the singular, and in the _Germ_. See Chaucer. v. _Aie_, and _Ay_.

Eowts. 6. v. ad loc.

Egurdouce. 21. v. ad loc. of Fysshe, 133. Egge dows, MS. Ed. 50. male.

Egerduse. ibid. II. 1. Our No. 58, is really an Eagerdouce, but different from this here. A Seville Orange is Aigre-douce. Cotgrave.

Esy. 67. easy. eselich, 113. easily. Chaucer.

Eny. 74. 173. any.

Elena Campana. 78. i.e. Enula Campana, _Elecampane_.

Erbowle. 95. a dish. v. ad loc.

Erbolat. 172. a dish. v. ad loc.

Eerys, Eris. 177. 182. 55. Ears. Eyr. MS. Ed. 44. Chaucer has Ere
and Eris.

Elren. 171. Elder. Eller, in the north, without d.

Erne. 174. qu.

Euarund. MS. Ed. 3.

Eelys. 101. Eels. Elys, Helys. MS. Ed. II. 15. 24. Elis.

Chaucer.

F.

Forced. 3. farced, stuff. we now say, forc'd-meat, yfarced, 159,
160. enforsed. MS. Ed. II. 20. fors, 170. called fars, 150. it
seems to mean season, No. 4. Mixt. 4 where potage is said to be
forced with powdour-douce.

Fort. passim. strong. Chaucer.

Fresee. MS. Ed. 47.

Fenkel. 6. 77. _Fenel_, 76. 172. _Fenell_, 100. Fennel. Germ. Venikol.
Belg. Venckel.

Forme. Proem. 95. forme.

Funges. 10. Mushrooms, from the French. Cotgrave. Holme III. p. 82.
The Romans were fond of them.

Fesants. 20. 35.

Fynelich wel. 192. very wel, constantly.

Fro. 22. MS. Ed. 50. Chaucer. from. So therfro. 53. LeI. Coll. IV. p.
266. Chaucer.

Feneboyles. MS. Ed. II. 22.

Fyletts. 28. Fillets.

Florish and Flour. 36. 38. 40. Garnish. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 17. 23.

Chaucer, v. Floure.

Foyles. 49. rolled Paste. _Foyle of dowhz_, 50. 92. et per se, 148.

53. _Foile of Paste_, 163. Leaves of Sage, 161. Chaucer. v. ad 175.

hence Carpe in Foile. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. _a Dolphin in Foyle_, _a

suttletie_. VI. p. 5. _Lyng in Foyle_, p. 16. _Cunger_. Ibid. _Samon_.

Ibid. _Sturgen_. p. 17. et v. p. 22. N.B. Foyle in these cases means

Paste.

Fars. v. forced.

Fle. 53. flea, flaw. MS. Ed. II. 33. flawe, flein, flain, flawed. 10.

13. 15.

Fonnell. 62. a dish.

Frot. MS. Ed. II. 17. rub, shake, _frote_, Chaucer.

Feyre. 66. MS. Ed. II. 18. 22. _Feir_. Chaucer. Fair.

Ferthe. 68. Fourth, hence Ferthing or Farthing.

Furmente. 69. 116. Furmenty, MS. Ed. I. Formete. Ibid. 48.

Formenty, lb. II. 30. from Lat. Frumentum, per metathesis;

whence called more plausibly Frumity in the north, and Frumetye in

Lel. Collect. IV. p. 226. VI. p. 5. 17. 22. but see Junius, v.

Formetie.

Frenche. 73. a dish. v. ad loc.

Fest. MS. II. 18. Feast. Chaucer.

Fygey. 89. because made of Figs. Fygs drawn. 103. MS. Ed. II. 3.

Found. 93. mix. dissolve, 193. fond. 188. v. y fonded. Lye, in Junii

Etym. v. Founder.

Fete. 102. Chaucer. Fet, MS. Ed. 44. Feet.

Flaumpeyns. 113. 184.

Ferst. MS. Ed. II. 30. First.

Fanne. 116. to fan or winnow. A. S. pann, Vannus.

Frytour. 149, 150, 151. Fruturs. MS. Ed. 19. 40. Fritters. _Fruter_,

Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227. Frytor. VI. p. 17.

Flaunne. 163. Flownys. MS. Ed. II. 27. Fr. Flans, Custards. Chaucer.

v. Slaunnis. Et v. Junium voce _Flawn_.

Feel. 168. hold, contain, perhaps same as _feal_, occultare,

abscondere, for which see Junii Etymol.

Fuyre. 188. Fire. _Fyr fort_. 192. a strong Fire. _Fere_, Chaucer.

Fyer, Lel. Coll. IV. p. 296. Belg. _Vuyn_, _Fere_. MS. Ed. 58.

Ferry. v. Cawdel.

Flowr, Flowre. MS. Ed. 2. 19. Flour.

Fronchemoyle. MS. Ed. 15.

Froys. MS. Ed. 18. Fraise.

Farsure. MS. Ed. 28. stuffing.

Forsy. MS. Ed. 38. season.

G.

Gronden. 1. 53. ground or beaten. to grynde is to cut or beat small.

3. 8. 13. for compare 14. yground 37. 53. 105. to pound or beat in a mortar. 3. MS. Ed. 5.

Gode. No. 1. alibi, good, strong. Chaucer. god, MS. Ed. passim.

Grete. mynced. 2. not too small. gretust, 189. greatest. gret, MS. Ed. 15. and Chaucer.

Gourdes. 8. Fr. gouhourde.

Gobettes. 16. 62. Gobbettys, Gobettis. MS. Ed. 9. alibi. Chaucer.

Gobbins, Holme III. p. 81, 82. large pieces. Wiclif. Junii Etym.

Grees. 17. 101. Grece, 18. alibi. MS. Ed. 8. 14. 32. alibi, whyte

Grece, 18. Fat, Lard, Conys of high Grece. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. qu.

Gravey. 26, 27. Grave. MS. Ed. II. 20. Gravy. Lel. Coll. VI. p.

10.

Galyntyne. 28. 117. a preparation seemingly made of

Galingale, &c. 129. and thence to take its name. See a recipe for making it, 138. as also in MS. Ed. 9. Bread of Galyntyne, 94. Soupes of Galyntyne, 129. Lampervey in Galantine. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. VI. p. 22. Swanne, VI. p. 5.

Garlete and Garlec. 30. 34. Garlick. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: garleac].

Grapes. 30. 34.

Galyngale. 30. the Powder, 47. the long-rooted Cyperus. Gl. to Chaucer. See Northumberland Book, P. 415.

Gleyre. of Ayrenn. 59. the white, from Fr. glaire. Chaucer. _Lear_ or _Leir_ of an Egg. Holme interprets it _the White beaten into a foam_.

Goon. 59. MS. Ed. 1. go. Belg. _gaen_.

Gylofre. 65. Gelofre. MS. Ed. 27. cloves; for see No. 30, 31. 40. there; from Gr. [Greek: charuophullon].

Gyngawdry. 94. a dish.

Grave. MS. Ed. II. 20. Gravey.

Gele. 101, 102. Jelly. Fr. Gelee.

Gawdy Grene. 112. perhaps, Light Green.

Gurnards. 115.

Greynes de Parys. 137. and so Chaucer, meaning Greynes de paradys,
or greater Cardamoms. See Dr. Percy on Northumb. Book, p. 414.

Chaucer has Greines for Grains. and Belg. Greyn.

Grate. 152. v. i or y grated.

Gastbon. 194. f. Gastbon, quasi Wastbon, from Wastel the finest
Bread, which see. Hence the Fr. Gasteau.

Gyngynyr, Gyngenyrr, Gyngyner, Gyngener. MS. Ed. 3, 4. 13. 24. Ginger.

Gyngyner-bred, 32.

Grotys. MS. Ed. II. Oat-meal Grottes, i.e. Grits.

Grydern, Grydern, Gredern. MS. Ed. 25. 44. II. 11.

H.

H. for _th_, as hem, them; her, their; passim. _Hare_, 121. Chaucer.

Wiclif. It is sometimes omitted; as _wyt_ and _wyte_, white.

Sometimes abounds, as schaldyd. MS. Ed. 7. II. scalded. v. _Thowehe_.

Hye. Proem. high. _hy_, MS. Ed. 44. A. S. Heah.

Hem. 1, 2. i.e. hem; them. Lye in Junii Etym.

Hulle. 1. a verb, to take off the husk or skin. Littleton. Hence

Hulkes, Husks or _Hulls_, as 71. _Holys_, MS. Ed. 1. Sax. helan, to cover. v. Lye in Junii Etym. v. Hull.

Hulkes. v. Hulle.

Hewe. 7. cut, mince. _yhewe_, 12. minced, hewn. MS. Ed. 6. 9. _hewin_,

Hakke. 194. MS. Ed. 23. hack, bruise. Junii Etym. v. hack. MS. Ed.

has also _hak_ and _hac_.

Hebolace. 7. name of a dish.

Herdeles. MS. Ed. 56. Hurdles.

Hennes. 17. 45. including, I presume, the whole species, as _Malard_
and _Pekok_ do below.

Hool. 20. 22. alibi. _hole_, 33. 175. _hoole_, 158. whole. Chaucer
has hole, hool, and hoolich; and Wiclif, _hole_ and _hool_. MS. Ed.
has _hol_ and _hole_.

Hooles. 162. Holes.

Holsomly. Proem, wholesomely.

Herthe. MS. Ed. 57. Earth.

Hit. 20. 98. 152. it. hytt. Northumb. Book, p. 440. _Hit_, Gloss.
Wiclif. in Marg. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: hit].

Hoot. 21. alibi. hot.

Hares. 23.

Hoggepot. 31. v. ad loc.

Hochee. 34. hache, Fr. but there is nothing to intimate cutting them to pieces.

Hersyve. MS. Ed. II. 2. Hair-sieve. her is hair in Chaucer.

Helde. 50. 154. throw, cast, put. v. 189. Heelde, poured, shed.

Wiclif. and Lye in Junii Etym. v. Held.

Holde. 189. make, keep. MS. Ed. II. 32, 33.

Hawtheen. 57. Hawthorn. Junius, v. Haw.

Hatte. 59. bubling, wallop. quasi the hot, as in Chaucer. from A.Sax. [Anglo-Saxon: hatt].

Hong. 67. hing, or hang. Chaucer. MS. Ed. 48.

Honde. 76. hand. Chaucer. So in Derbyshire now.

Heps. 84. Fruit of the Canker-rose. So now in Derbyshire, and v.

Junius, voce *_Hippes_*.

Hake. 94. 186. a Fish. v. ad loc.

Hilde. 109. to skin, from to hull, to scale a fish, 119. vide 117.

119. compared with MS. Ed. II. 13.

Hérons. 146. MS. Ed. 3. Holme, III. p. 77, 78. but little used now.

Heronsew. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. *_Heronshawe_*. VI. p. I. Heronsews.

Chaucer. The Poulterer was to have in his shop *_Ardeas sive airones_*, according to Mr. Topham's MS. written about 1250. And *_Heronns_* appear at E. of Devon's Feast.

Holke. 173. qu. hollow.

Hertrowee. 176. a dish. *_Hert_* is *_the Hart_* in Chaucer, A.S.

[Anglo-Saxon: heort].

Hi. MS. Ed. 27. they.

Hevyd. MS. Ed. 21. v. ad loc.

Hom. MS. Ed. 56. Home.

I.

I. 2. for e. Proem. So _ith_ for _eth_. Ibid.

in. 30. et sapius. in. _inne_, 37. alibi.

Jushell. 43. a dish. v. ad loc.

Is. plur. for es. 52. 73. Proem. Nomblys. MS. Ed. 12. Nombres. v.

Pees. Rosys, 177, Roses.

I. for y. v. y.

lowtes. v. Eowtes.

Irne. 107. _Iren_, Chaucer. and the Saxon. Iron.

Juys. 118. 131. _Jus_, MS. Ed. II. 17. the Fr. word, _leuse_,

Chaucer.

K.

Kerve. 8. cut. _kerf_, 65. MS Ed. 29. v. carvon, and Chaucer, voc.

Carfe, karft, kerve, kerft.

Kydde. 21. Flesh of a Kid. Kedys. MS. Ed. 13. Kids.

Keel. 29. 167. 188. MS. Ed. 1. Gl. to Chaucer and Wiclif, to cool.

Kyt. 118. alibi. MS. Ed. 19. _ket_, Ibid. II. 15. to cut. _kyted_,

cut. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 298. Chaucer, v. _Kitt_.

Keintlick. v. queintlick.

Kyrnels. 189. a species of battlements, from _kernellare_; for which see Spelman, Du Fresne, and Chaucer.

Kever. MS. Ed. 2. cover.

Kaste, kest. MS. Ed. 6. 10. cast. v. ad loc.

Kow. MS. Ed. 38. Cow.

L.

L. for ll. MS. Ed. sape.

Lat. 9. 14. alibi. MS. Ed. 1, 2. Let. Chaucer. Belg. _laten. latyn_.

MS. Ed, II. 5. _let_.

Lire, and Lyre. 3. 14. 45. MS. Ed. sape. the fleshy part of Meat. A.S.

[Anglo-Sxon: lire]. See Lyre in Junii Etymol. Also a mixture, as _Dough of Bread and raw Eggs_, 15. hence 'drawe a Lyre of Brede, Blode, Vyneg, and Broth,' 25. So Lyour and Layour. II. 31. all from _lye_, which see. Lay seems to mean _mix_, 31. as _layour_ is mixture, 94.

Lye it up. 15. to mix; as _alye_, which see.

Leke. in sing. 10. 76. Leeks.

Langdebef. 6. an herb. v. ad loc. _Longdobeefe_ Northumberland Book.

p. 384. Bugloss.

Lytel. 19. passim. _Litul_ and _litull_, 104. 152. 'a litel of

Vynegar,' 118. of Lard, 152.

Loseyns, Losyns. 24. 92. on fish-day, 128. a Lozenge is interpreted by Cotgrave, 'a little square Cake of preserved herbs, flowers, &c.' but that seems to have no concern here. _Lozengs_. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227.

Lyche. 152. like. _lichi_. Wiclif. _lich_. Chaucer. _ylich_. Idem.

Lombe. 62. Lamb. hence Wiclif, _Lomberen_, Lambs. Chaucer, and Germ.

Leche Lombard. 65. from the country doubtless, as the mustard, No. 100. See also Lel. Coll. VI. p. 6. 26. _Leches_. MS. Ed. 15. are Cakes, or pieces. Rand. Holme makes _Leach_, p. 83. to be 'a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Ising-glass, Sugar, and Almonds, &c.' The _Lessches_ are fried, 158. v. yleeshyd. _Leyse Damask_. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. _Leche baked_. VI. p. 5. _Partriche Leiche_. Ibid. _Leche Damaske_. Ibid. See also, p. 10. _Leche Florentine_, p. 17. _Leche Comfort_. Ibid. _Leche Gramor_. Ibid. Leche Cypres, p. 26. which in Godwin de Prasul. p. 697. is _Sipers_, male.

Lete Lardes. 68. v. ad loc.

Lave. 76. wash.

Leyne. 82. a Layer.

Lewe water. 98. Lews water, MS. Ed. II. 10. warm; see Gloss. to

Wiclif. and Junius. v. Lukewarm.

Lumbard Mustard. 100. from the country. v. Leche. how made, No. 145.

Lef. MS. Ed. 56. leave. Lefe, Chaucer.

Lite. 104. a few, alite, as they speak in the North. Chaucer, v.

Lite, and Lyte, and Mr. Lye in his Junius.

Laumpreys. 126. Lampreys, an Eel-like Sea Fish. Pennant, Brit. Zool.

III. p. 68.

Laumprons. 127. the Pride. Pennant, Ibid. p. 61. See Lel. Coll. VI.

p. 6. 17. bis 23. Mr. Topham's MS. has Murenulas sive Lampridulas.

Looches, Loches. 130. 133. the fish.

Lardes of Swyne. 146. i.e. of Bacon. hence lardid, 147. and

Lardons. MS. Ed. 3. 43. from the Fr. which Cotgrave explains

Slices of Lard, i.e. Bacon. vide ad 68.

Lorere tre. MS. Ed. 55. Laurel tree. Chaucer.

Lyuours. 152. Livers. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: lyper].

Led. MS. Ed. 56. carry. _lide_, Chaucer.

Lenton. 158. Lent.

Lynger. 159. longer. Chaucer has _longer_ and _lengir_. v. Lange.

Lopuster, Lopister. MS. Ed. II. 7. 16. v. Junii Etymolog.

Lust. as, hym lust. Proem, he likes. Chaucer, v. Lest.

Lewys. MS. Ed. 41. Leaves. Lefe, Chaucer. v. Lef.

Lie. Liquor. Chaucer. MS. Ed. 48.

Ley. MS. Ed. 6. lay.

Lese, les. MS. Ed, 14. II. 7, 8. pick. To _lease_, in Kent, is to glean.

M.

Make. 7. MS. Ed. 12. 43. II. 12. to dress. _make forth_, 102. to do.

MS. Ed. II. 35.

Monchelet. 16. a dish.

Mylk, Melk. MS. II. 30. Milk of Almonds, 1. 10. 13. alibi.

Moton. 16. MS. Ed. 1. Mutton, See Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226. Flemish.

Motoen.

Mawmenee. 20. 193. a dish. v. ad loc. how made, 194. _Mamane_. Lel.

Coll. IV. p. 227. Mamonie. VI. p. 17. 22. royal, 29. Manmene, MS. Ed.

29, 30. _Mamenge_. E. of Devon's Feast.

Mortereleys. v. Mortrews.

Medle. 20. 50. alibi. to mix. Wiclif. Chaucer.

Messe. to messe the dysshes, 22. messe forth, 24.

Morre. 38. MS. Ed. 37. II. 26. a dish. v. ad loc.

Mortrews. 45. Mortrews blank, 46. of fish, 125. Morterelys, MS.
Ed. 5. where the recipe is much the same. 'meat made of boiled hens,
crumbed bread, yolk of eggs, and safron, all boiled together,' Speght
ad Chaucer. So called, fays Skinner, who Writes it mortress,
because the ingredients are all pounded together in a mortar.

Moscels. 47. Morsels. Chaucer has Morcills. Moscels is not amiss,
as Mossil in Chaucer is the muzle or mouth.

Mete. 67. A.S. and Chaucer. Meat. Meetis, Proem. Meats. It means
also properly, MS. Ed. II. 21. Chaucer.

Myng. 68. MS. Ed. 30. ming, 76. meng, 127. 158. MS. Ed. 32. Chaucer.
to mix. So mung, 192. is to stir. Wiclif. v. Mengyng. A.S.
[Anglo-Saxon: mengan].

Morow. at Morow. 72. in the Morning. MS. Ed. 33. a Morrow, Chaucer.
on the Morow. Lei. Coll. IV. p. 234.

Makke. 74. a dish.

Meel, Mele. 86. 97. Meal. Melis, Meals. Chaucer. Belg. Meel.

Macrows. 62. Maccharone. vide ad locum.

Makerel. 106.

Muskles, Muskels. 122. Muscles. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: murcule].

Malard, Maulard. 141. meaning, I presume, both sexes, as ducks are not otherwise noticed. Holme, III. p. 77. and Mr. Topham's MS.

Mylates, whyte. 153. a dish of pork, 155.

Myddell. 170. midle. _myddes_. 175. the same.

Mawe. 176. Stomach of a Swine. Chaucer. Junii Etym.

Mould. 177. Mould.

Maziozame. 191. Marjoram. See the various orthographies in Junius, v.

Majoram.

Male Marrow. 195. qu.

Moyle. v. Ris. v. Fronchemoyle.

Mulberries. 99. 132. v. Morree.

Myce, myse. MS. Ed. 8. 15. mince, myed. II. 19. minced, ymyed, 35.
for ymyced. myney, II. 3. myneyd, II. 1.

Mo. MS. Ed. 38. more. Chaucer.

Maner. of omitted. MS. Ed. 45. 47, 48. II. 2. 28.

Mad, ymad. MS. Ed. II. 9. made.

Mychil. MS. Ed. 48, much. Chaucer, v. moche. Junius v. mickel.

Myntys. MS. Ed. II. 15. Mint. Myntys, Brit.

N.

A Nost, I. crasis of an Oste, or Kiln; frequent in Kent, where
Hop-oste is the kiln for drying hops. 'Oost or East: the same that
kiln or kill, Somersetshire, and elsewhere in the west,' Ray. So

Brykhost is a Brick-kiln in Old Parish-Book of _Wye_ in Kent, 34 H. VIII. 'We call _est_ or _oft_ the place in the house, where the smoke ariseth; and in some manors _austrum_ or _ostrum_ is that, where a fixed chimney or flew anciently hath been,' Ley, in Hearne's Cur. Disc. p. 27. _Mannors_ here means, I suppose manor-houses, as is common in the north. Hence _Haister_, for which see Northumb. Book, p. 415. 417. and Chaucer, v. Estris.

Noumbles. 11. 13. Entrails of any beast, but confined now to those of a deer. I suspect a crasis in the case, quasi _an Umble_, singular for what is plural now, from Lat. _Umbilicus_. We at this day both say and write _Umbles_. _Nombles_, MS. Ed. 12. where it is _Nomblys of the venyson_, as if there were other Nomblys beside. The Fr. write Nombles.

Non. 68. no. Chaucer. A.S. nan.

Nyme. 114. take, _recipe_. Sax. niman. Chaucer. used in MS. Ed. throughout. See Junius. v. Nim.

Notys. 144. Wallenotes, 157. So _Not_, MS. Ed. II. 30. Chaucer. Belg. Note.

Nysebek. 173. a dish. quasi, nice for the _Bec_, or Mouth.

Nazt, nozt. MS. Ed. 37. not.

O.

Oynons. 2. 4. 7. Fr. Oignons. Onions.

Orage. 6. Orache.

Other, oother. 13, 14. 54. 63. MS Ed. sape. Chaucer. Wiclif. A.S.

On, oon. 14. 20. alibi. in. as in the Saxon. One MS.

Ed 58. II. 21. Chaucer.

Obleys. 24. a kind of Wafer, v. ad loc.

Onys. MS. Ed. 37. once, ones, Chaucer, v. Atones, and ones.

Onoward, onaward. 24. 29. 107. onward, upon it.

Of. omitted, as powder Gynger, powder Gylofre, powder Galyngale.

abounds, v. Lytel.

Oot. 26. alibi. Oat. Otyn. MS. Ed. II. Oaten.

Obyn. MS. Ed. 28. open.

Offall. 143. _Extā_, Giblets.

Oystryn. MS. Ed. II. 14. Oysters.

Of. Proem. by.

Ochepot. v. Hochepot.

Ovene. i. Oven. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: oren]. Belg. Oven. _Ovyn_, MS. Ed. II. 16.

Olyve, de Olyve, Olyf, Dolyf, MS. Ed. Olive.

Owyn. MS. Ed. 22. own.

P.

Plurals increase a syllable, Almandys, Yolkys, Cranys, Pecokys, &c.

So now in Kent in words ending in _st_. This is Saxon, and so Chaucer.

Plurals in _n_, Pisyn, Hennyn, Appelyn, Oystrin.

Powdon douce. 4. Pref.

Powdon fort. 10, ii. v. Pref.

Pasturnakes. 5. seems to mean _Parsnips_ or Carrots, from _Pastinaca_.

Pasternak of Rasens, 100. of Apples, 149. means Pastes, or Paties.

Persel. 6. 29. alibi. _Persele_ MS. Ed. II. 15. Fr. _Persil_. Parsley.

Parcyle. MS. Ed. 32.

Pyke, pike. 18. 76. pick. Chaucer, v. Pik.

Pluk. 76. pluck, pull. A. S. pluccian.

Pellydore. 19. v. ad loc.

Peletour. 104. v. ad 19.

Paast. MS. Ed. II. 29. Paste.

Potell. 20. Pottle.

Pyncs. 20. alibi, v. Pref.

Pecys. 21. alibi. Pece, 190. Pecis, MS. Ed. 12. Chaucer. Pieces,
Piece, i.

Peper. 21. 132. MS. Ed. i6. has Pepyr. Pip. 140. 143. MS. Ed. 9.
Pepper. A. S. peopor and pipor.

Papdele. 24. a kind of sauce. probably from Papp, a kind of
Panada.

Pise, Pisyn, MS. Ed. 2. Pease.

Peers. 130. 138. Pers, 167. Perys, MS. Ed. II. 23. Pears. Pery, a
Pear tree, Chaucer.

Possynet. 30. 160. a Posnet.

Partruches. 35. 147. Partyches, Contents. Partridges. Perteryche,
E. of Devon's Feast.

Panne. 39. 50. a Pan. A.S. Panna.

Payndemayn. 60. 139. where it is _pared_. Flour. 41. 162. 49, white Bread. Chaucer.

Par. MS. Ed. 19. pare.

Peions. 18. 154. Pigeons. If you take _i_ for _j_, it answers to modern pronunciation, and in E. of Devon's Feast it is written Pejonns, and Pyjonns.

Pynnonade. 51. from the Pynes of which it is made. v. Pynes. _Pynade_ or _Pivade_. MS. Ed. II. 32.

Pryk. 53. prick. Pettels. 56. Legs. We now say _the Pestels of a lark_ of veneson, Lel. Collect. IV. p. 5. Qu. a corruption of _Pedestals_.

Payn foindew. 59. _fondew_, Contents, v. ad loc.

Peskodde. 65. Hull or Pod of Pease, used still in the North. v. Coddis in Wiclif, and Coddess in Junii Etymolog.

Payn Ragoun. 67. a dish. qu.

Payn puff, or puf. 196. Payne pufte. E. of Devon's Feast.

Pownas. 68. a colour. qu. v. Preface.

Porpays, Porpeys. 69. 108. salted, 116. roasted, 78. Porpus or Porpoise. Porpecia, Spelm. Gl. v. Geaspecia, which he corrects Seaspecia. It is surprising he did not see it must be Graspecia or Craspiscis, i.e. Gros or Crassus Piscis, any large fish; a common term in charters, which allow to religious houses or others the produce of the sea on their coasts. See Du Cange in vocibus. We do not use the Porpoife now, but both these and Seals occur in Archb. Nevill's Feast. See Rabelais, IV. c. 60. and I conceive that the Balana in Mr. Topham's MS. means the Porpus.

Perrey. 70. v. ad loc.

Pesoun. 70, 71. Pise, Pisyn., MS. Ed. 2. Pease. Brit. Pysen.

Partye. 71. a partye. i.e. some. MS. Ed. 2. Chaucer.

Porrectes. 76. an herb. v. ad loc.

Purslarye. 76. Purslain.

Pochee. 90. a dish of poached Eggs, v. Junius, voce _Poach._

Powche. 94. Crop or Stomach of a fish. _Paunches,_ 114, 115.

Pyke. ici. the fish. v. ad loc.

Plays. 101. 105. 112. Plaise; the fish. _Places,_ Lel. Coll. VI. p.6.

Pelettes. 11. Balls. Pellets. Pelotys. MS. Ed. 16.

Paunch. v. Powche.

Penne. 116. a Feather, or Pin. MS. Ed. 28. Wiclif. v. Pennes.

Pekok. 147. Peacock. _Pekokys,_ MS. Ed. 4. where same direction
occurs. Pekok. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227.

presse. 150. to press. Chaucer.

Pyner. 155. qu. v. Pref.

Prunes. 164. Junius in v. _Prunes and Damysyns._. 167. _Prunes
Damysyns_. 156. 158. _Primes,_ 169. should be corrected _Prunes._
Prunys, MS. Ed. II. 17. _Prognos._ Lel. Coll. VI. p. 17. _ Prune
Orendge,_ an Orange Plumb, p. 23. _Prones,_ Northumb. Book, p.19.
plant it with Prunes, 167. stick it, Lel. Coll. VI. p.5. 16 22. As
the trade with Damascus is mentioned in the Preface, we need not
wonder at finding the Plumbs here.

Primes, v. Prunes.

Prews of gode past. 176. qu.

Potews. 177. a dish named from the pots used.

Pety peruant. 195. _Petypanel, a marchpayne._ Lel. Coll. VI. p.6.

Parade. hole parade. 195. qu.

Plater. MS. Ed. II. 9. Platter.

Puff. v. Payn.

Phitik. Proem. Physick.

Poumegarnet. 84. Pougarnetts, MS. Ed. 39. Powmis gernatys. Ibid. 27.

Pomgranates, per metathesis.

Penche. MS. Ed. 36.

Partyns. MS. Ed. 38. Parts.

Pommedorry. MS. Ed. 42. Poundorroge, 58. _Pomes endoryd_. E. of Devon's Feast.

Pommys morles. MS. Ed. II. 3.

Porreyne. MS. Ed. II. 17. Porrey Chapeleyn, 29.

Q.

Quare. 5. It seems to mean to quarter, or to square, to cut to pieces however, and may be the same as to _dyce_. 10. 60. Dice at this time were very small: a large parcel of them were found under the floor of the hall of one of the Temples, about 1764, and were so minute as to have dropt at times through the chinks or joints of the boards. There were near 100 pair of ivory, scarce more than two thirds as large as our modern ones. The hall was built in the reign of Elizabeth. To

quare is from the Fr. *quarrer*; and *_quayre_* or *_quaire_*, subst. in Chaucer, Skelton, p. 91. 103. is a book or pamphlet, from the paper being in the quarto form. See *Annal. Dunstap.* p. 215, Ames, *Typ. Antiq.* p. 3. 9. Hence our quire of paper. The later French wrote *_cahier_*, *_cayer_*, for I presume this may be the same word. Hence, *_kerve hem to dyce_*, into small squares, 12. *_Dysis_*, MS. Ed. 15.

Quybibes. 64. Quibibz. MS. Ed. 54. alibi. Cubebs.

Quentlich. 162. keyntlich, 189. nicely, curiously. Chaucer. v. *_Queintlie_*.

Quayle. 162. perhaps, cool. it seems to mean fail or miscarry. *Lel. Coll.* VI. p. II. sink or be dejected, p. 41. See Junius, v. Quail.

Queynchehe. 173. f. queynch. but qu.

R.

R. and its vowel are often transposed. v. *Bryddes*, *brennyng*, *Crudds*, *Poumegarnet*, &c.

Rapes. 5. Turneps. Lat. *_Rapa_*, or *_Rapum_*. vide Junium in voce.

Ryse. 9. 194. Rys, 36. alibi. MS. Ed. 14. Ryys, 192. the Flower, 37.

Rice. Fr. Ris. Belg. Riis.

Roo. 14. Roe, the animal.

Rede. 21. alibi, red. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: read].

Roost. 30. alibi, rowsted, 175. substantive, 53. to rost. Belg.

roosten.

Rether. Ms. Ed. 43. a beast of the horned kind.

Ramme. 33. to squeeze. but qu.

Rennyns. 65. perhaps, *_rennyng_*, i. e. thin, from *_renne_*, to run.

Leland Itin. I. p. 5, 6. alibi. Skelton, p. 96. 143. alibi. indeed
most of our old authors. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 287, 288. Chaucer.

Ruayn. v. Chese.

Rape. 83. a dish with no turneps in it. Quare if same as *_Rapil_*,

Holme III. p. 78. Rapy, MS. Ed. 49.

Resmolle. 96. a dish. v. ad loc.

Ryal. 99. ryallest. Proem. royal. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 250. 254. VI. p.
5. bis. 22. Chaucer. v. Rial.

Rote. 100. Root. Rotys, MS. Ed. 32. Chaucer. Junius, v. Root.

Roo Broth. MS. Ed. 53.

Roche. 103. the fish. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 6.

Rygh. 105. a fish. perhaps the Ruffe.

Rawnes. 125. Roes of fish. Lye in Junius. v. Roan.

Rest. MS. Ed. rustied, of meat. Restyn, restyng. No. 57. Rustiness.
Junius. v. Restie.

Rasyols. 152. a dish. Ransoles. Holme III. p. 84.

Reyn. Ms. Ed. 57. Rain. Chaucer.

Rysshews. 182. name of a dish. qu.

Rew de Rumsey. MS. Ed. 44.

Ryne hem on a Spyt. 187. run them on a spit.

Rosty. MS. Ed. 44. rost.

Rounde. 196. round. French.

Rosee. 52. a dish. v. ad loc.

Resenns. 100. Raysons, 114. Raisins. used of Currants, 14. v. ad loc.

Reyson, _Reysins_. MS. Ed. II. 23. 42. _Rassens_ Pottage, is in the second course at archp. Nevill's Feast.

S.

Spine. v. Spynee.

Sue forth. 3. et passim. serue. 6. 21. From this short way of writing, and perhaps speaking, we have our _Sewers_, officers of note, and

sewingeis, serving, Lel. Coll. IV. p. 291. unless mis-written or mis-printed for _shewinge_.

Slype. II. slip or take off the outer coat. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: slipan].

Skyrwates. 5. 149. Skirrits or Skirwicks.

Savory. 6. Sauuay. 30. 63. Sawey. 172.

Self. 13. same, made of itself, as self-broth, 22. the owne broth, 122. MS. Ed. 5. 7. Chaucer.

Seth. passim. MS. Ed. I, 2. Chaucer, to seeth. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: seothan]. Seyt. MS. Ed. I. to strain. 25. 27.

Smite and smyte. 16. 21. 62. cut, hack. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: smitan].

Sode. v. Ysode.

Storchion. MS. Ed. II. 12. v. Fitz-Stephen. p. 34.

Sum. 20. sumdell, 51. somdel, 171. some, a little, some part. Chaucer

has _sum_, and _somdele_. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: sum].

Saunders. 20. used for colouring. MS. Ed. 34. v. Northumb. Book, p.

415. Sandall wood. The translators of that very modern book the Arabian Nights Entertainments, frequently have _Sanders_ and Sandal wood, as a commodity of the East.

Swyne. 146. alibi. Pork or Bacon. MS. Ed. 3. Bacon, on the contrary, is sometimes used for the animal. Old Plays, II. p. 248. Gloss. ad X Script. in v.

See. MS. Ed. 56. Sea. Chaucer.

Sawge. 29. _Sauge_, 160. MS. Ed. 53. Sage. _Pigge en Sage_. E. of Devon's Feast.

Shul. 146. schul. MS. Ed. 4. should, as No. 147. schulle, schullyn. MS. Ed. 3. 7.

Sawse Madame. 30. qu. Sauce.

Sandale. MS. Ed. 34.

Sawse Sarzyne. 84. v. ad loc.

Serpell. 140. wild Thyme. _Serpyllum_.

Sawse blancke. 136.

Sawse noyre. 137. 141.

Sawse verde. 140.

Sow. 30. to sew, _suere_. also 175. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: siwian].

Stoppe. 34. 48. to stuff.

Swyng. 39. 43. alibi. MS. Ed. 20. 25. alibi. to shake, mix. A. S.

[Anglo-Saxon: swengan].

Sewe. 20. 29. 40. Sowe. 30. 33. alibi. MS. Ed. 38. Chaucer. Liquor,

Schyms. MS. Ed. 38. Pieces.

Stondyng. 45, 46. 7. stiff, thick.

Smale. 53. alibi. small. LeI. Coll. IV. p. 194.

Spynee. 57. v. ad loc.

Straw. 58. strew. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: streawian].

Sklyse. 59. a Slice, or flat Stick for beating any thing. Junius. v.

Sclise.

Siryppe. 64. v. ad loc.

Styne. 66. perhaps to close. v. ystyned. A. S. tynan.

Stere. 67. 145. to stir. Chaucer. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: styrian].

Sithen. 68. ssithen, 192. then. Chaucer. v. seth and sithe. A. S.

[Anglo-Saxon: sieean]. sithtyn, sethe, seth, syth. MS. Ed. _then_.

Salat. 76 a Sallad. Saladis, Sallads. Chaucer. Junius, v. Salad.

Slete Soppes. 80. slit. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: slitan].

Spryng. 85. to sprinkle. Wiclif. v. spreng. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: sprengan].

Samoun. 98. Salmon. So Lel. Coll. VI. p. 16, 17. Fr. _Saumon_.

Stepid. 109, 110. steeped, _Frisiis_, stippen.

Sex. 113. 176. Six. A. S.

Sool. 119. _Solys_, 133. Soale, the fish.

Schyl oysters. 121. to shell them. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: scyll], a shell.

Sle. 126. to kill. _Scle_, Chaucer, and _slea_. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: slean].

Sobre Sawse. 130.

Sowpes. 82. 129. Sops. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: sop]. dorry. MS. Ed. II. 6.

Spell. 140. qu.

Stary. MS. Ed. 32. stir.

Swannes. 143. Pye, 79. Cygnets. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5.

Sonne. MS. Ed. 56. Sun. Chaucer.

Sarse, and a Sarse. 145. a Sieve or Searse.

Souple. 152. suppl. sople, Chaucer; also souple. Fr.

Stewes. 157. 170. Liquor. to stue, 186. a term well known at this day.

Sars. 158. 164. Error perhaps for Fars. 167. 169. 172.

Sawcyster. 160. perhaps, a Saussage. from Fr. Saucisse.

Soler. MS. Ed. 56. a solar or upper floor. Chaucer.

Sawgeat. 161. v. ad loc.

Skymour. 162. a Skimmer.

Salwar. 167. v. Calwar.

Sarcyness. MS. Ed. 54. v. Sawse.

Syve, Seve. MS. Ed. II. 17, 18. a Sieve, v. Hersyve.

Southrenwode. 172. Southernwood.

Sowre. 173. sour. *_sour_*, Chaucer.

Stale. 177. Stalk. Handle. used now in the North, and elsewhere; as a fork-stale; quare a crasis for a fork's tail. Hence, Shaft of an Arrow. LeI. Coll. VI. p. 13. Chaucer. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: *stale*], or [Anglo-Saxon: *stela*].

Spot. MS. Ed. 57. Sprinkle.

Sachus. 178. a dish. v. *ad loc.*

Sachellis. 178. Bags. Satchells.

Spynoches. 180. Spinages. Fr. *Espinars* in plural. but we use it in the singular. Ital. *Spinacchia*.

Sit. 192. adhere, and thereby to burn to it. It obtains this sense now in the North, where, after the potage has acquired a most disagreeable taste by it, it is said to be *_pot-sitten_*, which in Kent and elsewhere is expressed by being *_burnt-to_*.

Sotiltees. Proem. Suttlety. Lel. Coll. VI. p. 5. seq. See No. 189.

There was no grand entertainment without these. Lel. Coll. IV. p. 226, 227. VI. 21. seq. made of sugar and wax. p. 31. and when they were served, or brought in, *_at first_*, they seem to have been called *_warners_*, Lel. Coll. VI. p. 21. 23. VI. p. 226, 227. as giving *_warning_* of the approach of dinner. See Notes on Northumb. Book, p. 422, 423. and Mr. Pennant's Brit. Zool. p. 496. There are three *_sotiltes_* at the E. of Devon's Feast, a stag, a man, a tree. Quere if now succeeded by figures of birds, &c. made in lard, and jelly, or in sugar, to decorate cakes.

Sewyng. Proem. following. Leland Coll. IV. p. 293. Chaucer. Fr.

Suivre.

Spete. MS. Ed. 28. Spit. made of hazel, 58. as Virg. Georg. II. 396.

States. Proem. Persons.

Scher. MS. Ed. 25. sheer, cut. Chaucer. v. Shere.

Schyveris. MS. Ed. 25. II. 27. Shivers. Chaucer. v. Slivere.

Schaw. MS. Ed. 43. shave.

T.

Thurgh. 3. alibi. thorough. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: eurh]. _thorw_. MS.

Ed. II.

Tansey. 172. Herb, vide Junii Etymol.

Trape, Traup. 152. alibi. Pan, platter, dish. from Fr.

To gedre. 14. to gydre, 20. to gyder, 39. to geyder, 53. to gider, 59.

to gyd, 111. to gedre, 145. So variously is the word _together_ here written. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: togaeere].

Tredure. 15. name of Cawdel. v. ad loc.

To. 30. 17. MS. Ed. 33. 42. too; and so the Saxon, Hence to to. 17. v.

ad loc. Also, Lel. Coll. IV. p. 181. 206. VI. p. 36. _To_ is _till_,

MS. Ed. 26. 34. _two_. II. 7. v. Unto.

Thyk. 20. a Verb, to grow thick, as No. 67. thicken taken passively.

Adjective, 29. 52. _thik_, 57. _thykke_, 85. _thike_, Chaucer.

Teyse. 20. to pull to pieces with the fingers. v. ad loc. et Junius,

voce Tease. Hence teasing for carding wool with teasels, a species of
thistle or instrument.

Talbotes. 23. qu. v. ad loc.

Tat. 30. that. as in Derbysh. _who's tat?_ for, who is that? Belg.

dat.

Thenne. 36. alibi. then. Chaucer. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: eanne].

Thanne. 36. MS. Ed. 25. then. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: ean]. than. MS. Ed.

14.

Teer. 36. Tear. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: teran].

To fore. 46. alibi. before. Hence our _heretofore_. Wiclif. Chaucer.

A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: toforan].

Thynne. 49. MS. Ed. 15. thin. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: einn].

Tarlettes. 50. afterwards *_Tartletes_*, rectius; and so the Contents.

Tortelletti. Holme. p. 85. v. Tartee. Godwin, de Prasul. p. 695.

renders *_Streblita_*; et v. Junius, voce Tart.

Thise. 53. alibi. these.

Take. 56. taken. Chaucer.

Thridde. 58. 173. alibi. Third, per metathesin. Chaucer. Thriddendele,

67. Thriddel, 102. 134. *_Thredde_*, MS. Ed. II. 1. v. Junius, voce

Thirdenddeal.

To done. 68. done. *_To_* seems to abound, vide Chaucer. v. *_To_*.

Turnesole. 68. colours *_pownas_*. vide ad loc.

Ther. 70. 74. they. Chaucer.

Ton tressis. 76. an herb. I amend it to *_Ton cressis_*, and explain it
Cresses, being the Saxon [Anglo-Saxon: tunkerse], or [Anglo-Saxons:
tuncarse]. See *_Lye_*, Dict. Sax. Cresses, so as to mean, *_one of the
Cresses_*.

Turbut. 101.

Tried out. 117. drawn out by roasting. See Junius, v. Try.

Tweydel. 134. Twey, MS. Ed. 12. Chaucer. *_Twy_* for *_twice_* runs now
in the North. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: twa], two. [Anglo-Saxon dal], pars,
portio.

Talow. 159. Mutton Sewet. v. Junii Etym.

Thyes, Thyys. MS. Ed. 29, 30. Thighs.

Tartee. 164, 165. alibi. Tart. de Bry, 166. de Brymlent, 117. Tartes
of Flesh, 168. of Fish, 170. v. Tarlettes.

Towh. tough, thick. 173. See Chaucer, v. Tought. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon:
toh].

Tharmys. MS. Ed. 16. Rops, Guts.

There. 170. 177 where. Chaucer.

Thowche. MS. Ed. 48. touch.

To. 185. for. Hence, _wherto_ is _wherefore_. Chaucer.

Towayl. MS. Ed. II. 21. a Towel.

Thee. 189. thou, as often now in the North.

Temper. MS. Ed. 1. et sape. to mix.

U.

Uppon. 85. alibi. upon.

Urchon. 176. Urchin, _Erinaceus_.

Unto. MS. Ed. 2. until. v. _To_. Chaucer.

V.

Violet. 6. v. ad loc.

Verjous. 12. 48. veriaws. 154. verious. 15. Verjuice, Fr. Verjus. V.

Junium.

Veel. 16. alibi. MS. Ed. 18. Veal.

Vessll. 29. a dish.

Vyne Grace. 61. a mess or dish. Grees is the wild Swine. Plott, Hist. of Staff. p. 443. Gloss. to Douglas' Virgil, v. Grisis. and to Chaucer. v. Gryns. Thoroton, p. 258. Blount, Tenures. p. 101. Gresse.
Lel. Coll. IV. p. 243. Gres. 248. Both pork and wine enter into the recipe.

Vyaunde Cypre. 97. from the Isle of Cyprus.

Vernage. 132. Vernaccia. a sort of Italian white-wine. In Pref. to Perlin, p. xix. mis-written Vervage. See Chaucer. It is a sweet wine in a MS. of Tho. Astle esq. p. 2.

Venyson. 135. often eaten with furmenty, E. of Devon's Feast, in brothe. Ibid.

Verde Sawse. 140. it sounds _Green Sauce_, but there is no sorel;
sharp, sour Sauce. See Junius, v. Verjuice.

Vervayn. 172.

W.

Wele. 1. 28. old pronunciation of _well_, now vulgarly used in
Derbysh. _wel_, 3. alibi. _wel smale_, 6. very small. v. Lel. Coll.
IV. p. 218. 220. Hearne, in Spelm. Life of Alfred. p. 96.

Wyndewe. 1. winnow. This pronunciation is still retained in
Derbyshire, and is not amiss, as the operation is performed by wind.
v. omnino, Junius. v. Winnow.

Wayshe, waissh, waische. 1. 5. 17. to wash. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon:
wascan].

Whane, whan. 6. 23. 41. when. So Sir Tho. Elliot. v. Britannia.
Percy's Songs, I. 77. MS. Romance of Sir Degare vers. 134. A. S.
[Anglo-Saxon: hwanne]. wan, wanne. MS. Ed. 25. 38. when.

Wole. Proem. will. _wolt_. 68. wouldst. Chaucer, v. Wol.

Warly, Warliche. 20. 188. gently, warily. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: ware],
wary, prudent. Chaucer. v. Ware. Junius, v. Warie.

Wafrouns. 24. Wafers. Junius, v. Wafer.

With inne. 30. divisim, for within. So with oute, 33.

Welled. 52. v. ad loc. MS. Ed. 23.

Wete. 67. 161. wet, now in the North, and see Chaucer. A. S. [Anglo-
Saxon: wat].

Wry. 72. to dry, or cover. Junius, v. Wrie.

Wyn. MS. Ed. 22. alibi. Wine. v. Wyneger.

Wryng thurgh a Straynour. 81. 91. thurgh a cloth, 153. almandes with
fair water, 124. wryng out the water. Ibid. wryng parsley up with
eggs, 174. Chaucer, voce wrong, ywrong, and wrang. Junius, v. Wring.

Womdes, Wombes. 107. quare the former word? perhaps being falsely
written, it was intended to be obliterated, but forgotten, Wombes

however means *_bellies_*, as MS. Ed. 15. See Junius, voce *_Womb_*.

Wyneger. MS. Ed. 50. Vinegar. v. Wyn.

Wone. 107. *_a deal_* or *_quantity_*. Chaucer. It has a contrary sense though in Junius, v. Whene.

Whete. 116. Wete. MS. Ed. 1. II. 30. Wheat. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: hwate].

Wastel. 118. white Bread. *_yfarced_*, 159. of it. MS. Ed. 30. II. 18.

Gloss. ad X Script. v. Simenellus. Chaucer; where we are referred to Verstegan V. but *_Wassel_* is explained there, and not *_Wastel_*; however, see Stat. 51 Henry III. Hoveden, p. 738. and Junius' Etymol.

Wheyze. 150. 171. Whey. A.S. [Anglo-Saxon: hwaz]. Serum Lactis. g often dissolving into y. v. Junium, in Y.

Wynde it to balles. 152. make it into balls, turn it. Chaucer. v.

Wende. Junius, v. Winde.

Wallenotes. 157. Walnuts. See Junius, in voce.

Wose of Comfrey. 190. v. ad loc. Juice.

Wex. MS. Ed. 25. Wax.

Were. MS. Ed. 57. where.

Y.

Y. is an usual prefix to adjectives and participles in our old authors. It came from the Saxons; hence ymynced, minced; yslyt, slit; &c. _l_ is often substituted for it. V. Gloss. to Chaucer, and Lye in Jun. Etym. v. l. It occurs perpetually for _i_, as ymynced, yslyt, &c. and so in MS. Editoris also. Written z. 7. 18. alibi. used for _gh_, 72. MS. Ed. 33. Chaucer. v. Z. Hence ynouhz, 22. enough. So MS. Ed. passim. Quere if _z_ is not meant in MSS for g or _t_ final. Dotted, [Anglo-Saxon: y(1)], after Saxon manner, in MS. Ed. as in Mr. Hearne's edition of Robt. of Gloucester.

Ycorve. 100, 101. cut in pieces. icorvin, 133. Gloss. to Chaucer. v. _lcorvin_, and _Throtycorve_.

Zelow. 194. _yolow_. MS. Ed. 30. yellow. A. S. [Anglo-Saxon: zealuwe] and [Anglo-Saxon: zelew].

Yolkes. 18. i. e. of eggs. Junius, v. Yelk.

Ygrond. v. Gronden.

Yleessed. 18. cut it into slices. So, _lesh_ it, 65. 67. _leach_ is to slice, Holme III. p. 78. or it may mean to _lay in the dish_, 74. 81. or distribute, 85. 117.

Ynouhz. 22. ynowh, 23. 28. ynowh, 65. ynow. MS. Ed. 32. Enough. Chaucer has _inough_.

Yfer. 22. 61. id est _ifere_, together. _Feer_, a Companion. Wiclif, in _Feer_ and _Scukyng feer_. Chaucer. v. Fere, and Yfere. Junius, v. Yfere.

Yfette. Proem. put down, written.

Yskaldid. 29. scalded.

Ysode. 29. _isode_, 90. _sodden_, 179. boiled. MS. Ed. II. 11. Chaucer. all from to seeth.

Ysope. 30. 63. Ysop. MS. Ed. 53. the herb Hyssop. Chaucer. v. Isope.

Yforced. v. forced.

Yfasted. 62. qu.

Zif, zyf. MS. Ed. 37. 39. if. also give, ll. 9. 10.

Ystyned, istyned. 162. 168. to _styne_, 66. seems to mean to close.

Yteysed. 20. pulled in pieces. v. ad loc. and v. Tease.

Ypaunced. 62. perhaps pounced, for which see Chaucer.

Yfonndred. 62. _ifonded_, 97. 101. _yfondyt_, 102. poured, mixed,
dissolved. v. _found_. Fr. fondu.

Yholes. 37. perhaps, hollow.

Ypared. 64. pared.

Ytosted, itosted. 77. 82. toasted.

lboiled. 114. boiled.

Yest. 151. Junius, v. Yeast.

Igrated. 153. grated.

Ybake. 157. baked.

Ymbre. 160. 165. Ember.

Ypocras. how made, 191. Hippocras. wafers used with it. *Lel. Coll. IV.*

p. 330. *VI. p. 5, 6. 24. 28. 12.* and dry toasts, *Rabelais IV. c. 59.*

Joly Ypocras. *Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227. VI. p. 23.* Bishop Godwin

renders it *_Vinum aromaticum_*. It was brought both at beginning of splendid entertainments, if Apicius is to be understood of it. *Lib. I.*

c. 1. See Lister, *ad loc.* and in the middle before the second course;

Lel. Coll. IV. p. 227. and at the end. It was in use at St. John's

Coll. Cambr. 50 years ago, and brought in at Christmas at the close

of dinner, as anciently most usually it was. It took its name from

Hippocrates' sleeve, the bag or strainer, through which it was

passed. Skinner, *v. Claret*; and Chaucer. or as Junius suggests,

because strained *_juxta doctrinam Hippocratis_*. The Italians call it

hipocrasso. It seems not to have differed much from *_Piment_*, or

Pigment (for which see Chaucer) a rich spiced wine which was sold by

Vintners about 1250. Mr. Topham's MS. Hippocras was both white and

red. *Rabelais, IV. c. 59.* and I find it used for sauce to lampreys.

Ibid. c. 60.

There is the process at large for making ypocrasse in a MS. of my respectable Friend Thomas Astle, esq. p. 2. which we have thought proper to transcribe, as follows:

'To make Ypocrasse for lords with gynger, synamon, and graynes sugour, and turefull: and for comyn pepull gynger canell, longe peper, and claryffyed hony. Loke ye have feyre pewter basens to kepe in your

pouders and your ypocrasse to ren ynne. and to vi basens ye muste have vi renners on a perche as ye may here see. and loke your poudurs and your gynger be redy and well paryd or hit be beton in to poudr.

Gynger colombyne is the best gynger, mayken and balandyne be not so good nor holsom.... now thou knowist the propertees of Ypocras. Your poudurs must be made everyche by themselfe, and leid in a bledder in store, hange sure your perche with baggs, and that no bagge twoyche other, but basen twoyche basen. The fyrst bagge of a galon, every on of the other a potell. Fyrst do in to a basen a galon or ij of

redwyne, then put in your pouders, and do it in to the renners, and so in to the seconde bagge, then take a pece and assay it. And yef

hit be eny thyng to stronge of gynger alay it withe synamon, and yef it be strong of synamon alay it withe sugour cute. And thus schall ye

make perfyte Ypocras. And loke your bagges be of boltell clothe, and the mouthes opyn, and let it ren in v or vi bagges on a perche, and

under every bagge a clene basen. The draftes of the spies is good for sewies. Put your Ypocrase in to a stanche wessell, and bynde opon the mouthe a bleddur strongly, then serve forthe waffers and Ypocrasse.'

FINIS.