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'The Exactness and Nicety of Those Things': Sir John Reresby's Garden Notebook and Garden (1633-44) at Thrybergh, Yorkshire

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‘THE EXACTNESS AND NICETY OF THOSE THINGS’:
SIR JOHN RERESBY’S GARDEN NOTEBOOK AND
GARDEN (1633–44) AT THRYBERGH, YORKSHIRE

A surviving ‘Garden Notebook’ written by Sir John Reresby (1611–46) provides a unique insight into the contents of the early seventeenth-century garden at Thrybergh, Yorkshire. This includes detailed information on the plants grown in the garden, including cultivars of fruit trees and tulips, as well as a complete catalogue of the garden plants and their varieties dated 1642. The information adds to scarce knowledge on other contemporary gardens of the time, including that of Revd Walter Stonehouse, in nearby Darfield, and provides further context for the plant collection of John Tradescant in Lambeth, south London. It shows that the contents of the garden at Thrybergh equalled these gardens of national significance and exceeded them in some respects. What is even more remarkable is that the remains of this garden still survive, making them some of the oldest surviving garden elements in Yorkshire.

Along the old main road from Sheffield to Doncaster the Thrybergh estate lies about halfway, just beyond Rotherham in the village of Thrybergh. The estate is located west of the road in a section where it turns due north, immediately beyond the Norman St Leonard’s Church, where a series of walled gardens immediately alongside the road forms the first indication of a country estate.¹ Some estate buildings, a farm and gate lodge beyond these gardens, appear Victorian and the main drive now leads to Rotherham Golf Club. Its clubhouse is the remarkable late Georgian Thrybergh Hall, built in 1813–14 following designs by the architect and landscape gardener John Webb (c.1754–1828) and situated on a prominent location in the park.² To the uninitiated this assembly gives the appearance of a typical landscape park, overlaid by a golf course that prides itself as one of the earliest golf courses in the area, and is connected with two legendary golf course designers. In 1902 the parkland was leased to the Rotherham and District Golf Course, which established a nine-hole course laid out by Alec (Sandy) Herd (1868–1944),³ and extended it to an eighteen-hole course in 1906.⁴ The estate was sold in lots at auction in 1929 and, after the main part was acquired by Rotherham Golf Course Ltd, the course was modified by James Braid (1870–1950).⁵ Remarkably, a large area of ridge and furrow field pattern survived the various modifications and forms a distinguishing feature in the golf course. Despite the fact that discoveries of some earlier documentation have been made, this appears to summarize the general historical knowledge of the site.

However, a cursory look at the 1740 survey of the estate and its surroundings by Joseph Colbeck reveals that the estate predates this and, besides the hall at a different location with associated gardens, includes a deer park with a series of fish ponds and Old Park to the east (Plates XV and XVI).⁶ Once various additional contemporary sources

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are analysed, it is clear that this survey provides crucial information to achieve a greater understanding of the early history of the estate. Other important links in this respect are two contemporary illustrations of the house by Nathaniel Johnson (c.1673),⁷ estate papers,⁸ and the memoirs of Sir John Reresby (1634–89), first published in 1734 (Figures 1 and 2).⁹ These provide a general background for a unique document on the gardens, namely a notebook on the gardens maintained by Sir John's father, also a Sir John Reresby (1611–46), from 1633 to 1644. The father's 'Garden Notebook' provides further context to early seventeenth-century gardening in England and appears to confirm a pivotal position of Yorkshire gardeners at the time.

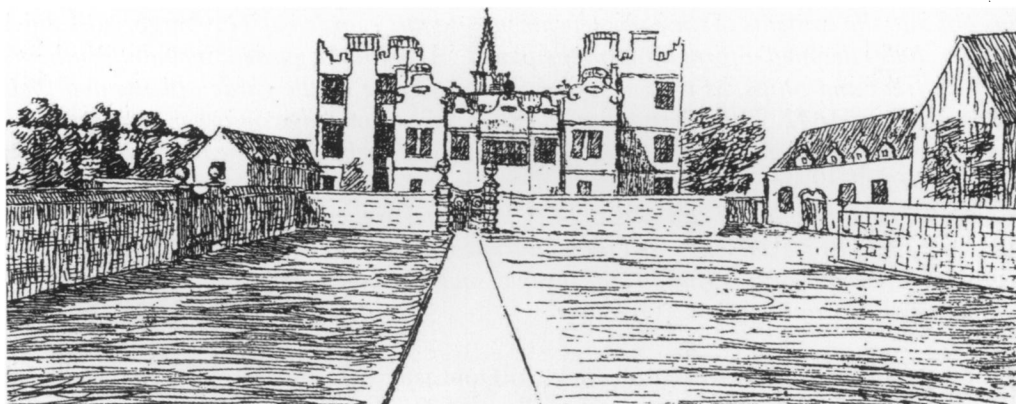


Figure 1. The north facade of Thrybergh Hall by Nathaniel Johnson shows the arrangement of walls as it is shown on the Joseph Colbeck survey of 1740 and explains the approach to the house. Redrawing of the original in Sheffield Archives, BFMS, bk 1; from *Ivanhoe Review*, 1 (1899), p. 132

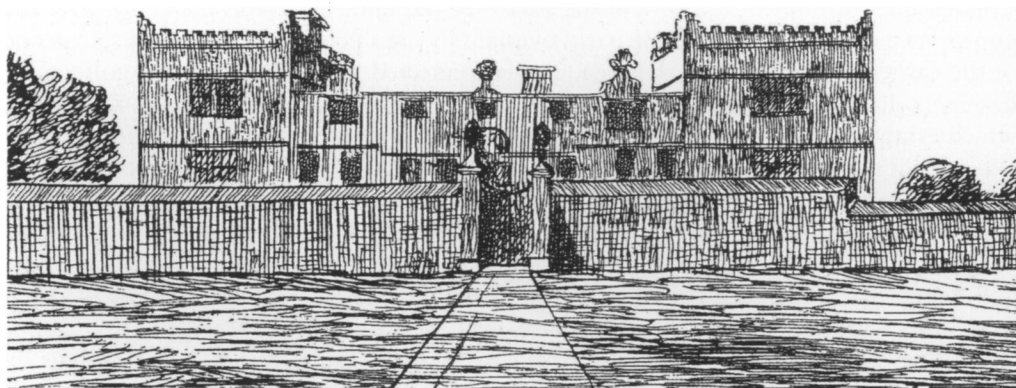


Figure 2. The south facade of Thrybergh Hall by Nathaniel Johnson shows it seen from St Leonard's Church; it is separated from the churchyard by a wall with a narrow courtyard. Sir John Reresby's kitchen garden (not shown) lay down a slope to the left, while the walled gardens were situated to right. Redrawing of the original in Sheffield Archives, BFMS, bk 1; from *Ivanhoe Review*, 1 (1899), p. 121

THE THRYBERGH ESTATE

By the time Sir John Reresby inherited the Thrybergh estate in 1628, it had already been in the family for some three hundred and fifty years. But it had an even more ancient history, being referred to in the *Domesday Book* (1066) as Triberga,¹⁰ in the year when it was granted by William de Conqueror to William de Percy in recognition of his services. After his death in 1096 it was passed on to the Normanville family, with the estate being inherited by the female line after the death of the last male heir in 1279. Margaret de Normanville married Ralph de Reresby, who acquired the lordship of Brinford &c., and their son Sir Ralph became Lord of Thrybergh in 1316. The Hall near St Leonard's Church (parts of which date to the ninth century, but rebuilt largely in the 1430s¹¹) does not appear to have been built until the late fourteenth century and was a timber frame structure with 'laths and rough cast'.¹² The house was subsequently extended and altered by different generations, with major modifications being implemented during the early sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Reresby (d. 1544). He enlarged the Hall with a 'wood building and low which stood west to [the] house containing four or five rooms'.¹³ While leaving the estate with a considerable debt, his son Lionel (d. 1564), largely due to a fortuitous marriage with Anne Swift, managed to continue his father's ambition, extending the estate substantially. Sir Lionel's son, Sir Thomas (d. 1587), added a tower to the east of the Hall. His successor, also Sir Thomas Reresby, led a lavish lifestyle mounting vast debts that resulted in the sale of large amounts of land after his death in 1619.

SIR JOHN RERESBY (1611–46)

It is not until 1628, when Sir John Reresby inherited the estate, that the first evidence emerges on the development of orchards and gardens around the Hall, when they are enclosed with 'a low dry wall' and subjected to intensive gardening activity, commencing in 1633.¹⁴ This was the beginning of the phase so well documented in a Garden Notebook and that ended in 1644 with the outbreak of the Civil War, culminating in Sir John's imprisonment in that year as a consequence of his support of Charles I. He was confined to prison in Thrybergh until March 1646 and died of fever a month later, leaving a debt of £1300.¹⁵

Having studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, as fellow commoner from 1625, he became fluent in both Greek and Latin.¹⁶ In 1628 he was forced to return early on the death of his father to take over the management of the estate, which he found he had to run on limited means, his father having led a lavish lifestyle. His fortunes did not much increase with marriage in 1633, since although Francis Yarbrough brought with her 'between three and four thousand pounds',¹⁷ his mother made him repay £2000 which, she claimed, she had spent buying off her son's wardship in 1628.¹⁸ This explains why he was unable to indulge in expensive improvements, and later (in 1644) sold much timber in the Old Park and reduced the size of the deer park, presumably so that additional land might be given over to productive purposes.¹⁹ His resources, though limited, enabled him to develop personal interests in hawks and then beagles, leaving those – aged twenty-two years – in favour of gardening. He was said to be 'ever constant to his garden', meaning that he never lost interest in it.²⁰

This latest interest also provided him with a new set of friends, whom also gardened and were actively exchanging plants both within and outside Yorkshire, which Sir John recorded in his Garden Notebook. (For a transcription of the Notebook, see the Appendix.) He received plants 'from my Lo:Lieutenant^{ts} Gardiner',²¹ which referred to his neighbour, Thomas Wentworth (1593–1641) of Wentworth Woodhouse (7 miles north-

east).²² Plants were sent from 'Mr Childers',²³ a Hugh Childers who owned extensive lands around Doncaster with the family home at Carr House, but also owning Cantley Hall 9 miles north-east of Thrybergh.²⁴ From Lincolnshire he received large quantities of fruit from 'Burton',²⁵ which referred to the home of Sir Thomas Monson (1563/4–1641) in Burton-by-Lincoln.²⁶ 'Rarieties' were sent from the '[Gardener] of Lord Sheffield';²⁷ the title of 'Lord Sheffield' was used to describe Edmund Sheffield (1565–1646) of Butterwick, Lincolnshire.²⁸ Other fruit stocks were received 'from God:Hogley Adwick'²⁹ and an extensive list of ornamental plants 'from Fran:Baker',³⁰ the background of both currently unknown.

There is no evidence that Sir John received any formal instruction in gardening, but he used John Parkinson's *Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestris* ... (1629) extensively, relying upon this for both practical advice and botanical information, indexing the plants referred to in his Garden Notebook with page references to Parkinson's volume.³¹ It may also have served as a guide for the layout of the garden (Figure 3). Sir John's Garden Notebook provides evidence of the learning process of a novice gardener, using it as a way to retain information, gather knowledge and jot the memory. Such notebooks were indeed a traditional method encouraged for self-improvement. This Notebook provides important information on the various trials and evidences the great enthusiasm with which the undertaking commenced with the planting of over one hundred and fifty varieties of plums, peaches, apples, pears and cherries 'planted by my selfe in my Orchards and Gardens at Thrybergh: Begunne 1633'.³² The Notebook also provided a key with abbreviations to the various varieties, which must have been related to a plan of

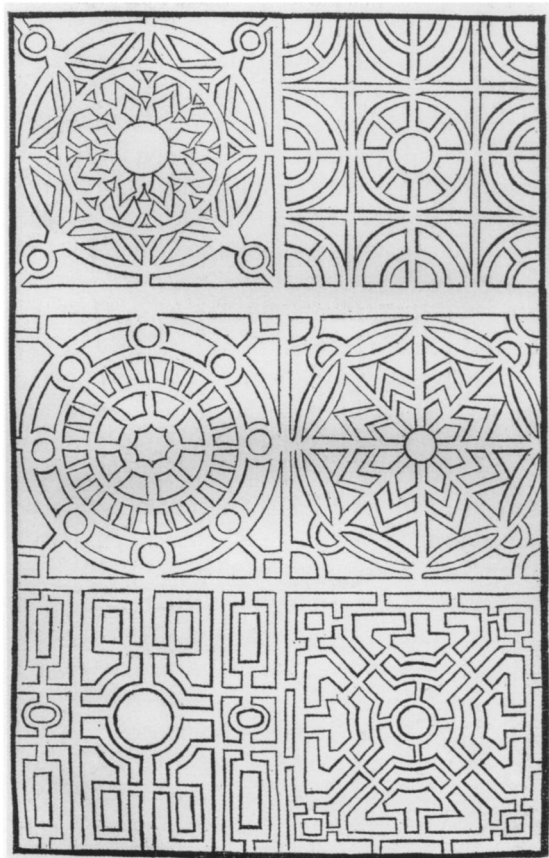


Figure 3. John Parkinson's *Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestris* ... (London, 1629) was used by Sir John Reresby to index his Garden Notebook; it is likely that Parkinson would also have inspired him with the examples of designs for knots

the gardens, which unfortunately no longer appears to survive. Notably, the Notebook includes a catalogue of all plants grown in the gardens at Thrybergh in 1642.

GARDEN LAYOUT

Only rarely in the Notebook have positions in the garden been indicated; the back cover enticingly refers to campanulas in the 'middle east border' and white martagons in the 'north border', without further indication as to where these borders might be located. It is, therefore, not possible to provide any significant evidence of where plants were grown, with the only guide provided by the 1740 Colbeck survey. This refers to the northernmost of a series of walled gardens as 'Cherry Orch:' and there was also a 'Pear tree Yard' located on the opposite side of the road. It is possible that these were established by Sir John and survived, particularly since, with the naming of the adjoining field as 'Peartree Yard End', it appears to have been well integrated in the fieldnames. A note by Nathaniel Johnson in 1673, who suggested that Thrybergh Hall is 'surrounded on the east, south, [and] west with gardens or Orchards',³³ appears to confirm that there were no major changes in the general layout.

This means that the general layout of the garden during Sir John's time may be confirmed as the main house located immediately north of St Leonard's Church, with a narrow rear court providing access to the churchyard. A series of walled gardens lay on flat land between the forecourts and the main road, while a kitchen garden lay to the west. The forecourts were approached between the walled garden and separately walled cherry orchard, providing an awkward relationship with the road, whereby it was necessary to turn a ninety-degree angle on approaching the house. This was entered through two succeeding courtyards flanked by estate buildings. The irregular, slightly organic arrangement of this area suggests a range of alterations over time, rather than it having been made as part of an overall design. A similar treatment can be confirmed with the treatment of the Hall, which was continually modified, rather than demolished and rebuilt according to the latest fashion. The kitchen garden, located on a west-facing slope, was rectangular in plan, with rounded corners towards the deer park, fenced with vertical park palings (notably such a fence was also used for the western boundary of John Tradescant's garden in Lambeth, south London³⁴). This layout suggests a solution for convenience of economy, rather than for aesthetics, and may be one of Sir John's attempts to create a well-oriented place for cultivation without the excessive expense of a stone wall.³⁵

GARDEN NOTEBOOK

The untitled Notebook covers Resesby's garden notes made at Thrybergh over the years 1633–44 and survives in the Earl of Mexborough Estate Records (WYL156) that were accessed by the West Yorkshire Archive, Leeds, in 1958. A narrow vellum-covered jotter of a size approximating an A4 sheet folded lengthwise includes some seventy-five or so unnumbered leaves. The first sixty-two pages contain material relating to the garden at Thrybergh. The other end of the book commences with further notes, mainly of a military nature. The worn vellum suggests that this notebook travelled widely while slipped into a deep pocket (Figure 4). The contents includes lists of fruit cultivars, accounts of propagation and acquisition otherwise of fruit, lists of herbaceous plants, and evergreens grown at Thrybergh, as well as the plant catalogue entitled '*Omnium stirpium que in horto neo contentur Thribergh*', being a list of all plants grown in the gardens of the estate. This list is dated 11 April 1642. This Garden Notebook provides evidence that between 1633 and 1644 Resesby was able to manifest himself as one of the

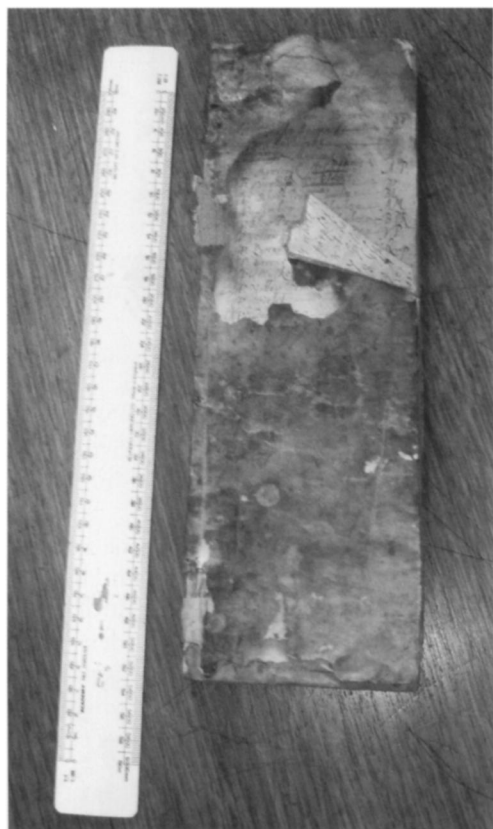


Figure 4. The untitled Notebook of Sir John Reresby covers his garden notes made at Thrybergh over the years 1633–44. A narrow jotter measuring 284 by 98 mm is covered in vellum that is substantially worn. It includes some seventy-five or so unnumbered leaves. Several of the pages are worn as well, with some water damage and dirt, making the text difficult to read in places. Courtesy: Earl of Mexborough Estate Records, West Yorkshire Archive Service, WYL156-473

main gardeners in the region, being described by his son as:

exactly curious in his garden, and was one of the first that acquainted that part of England (so far north) with the exactness and nicety of those things – not only as to the form or contrivance of the ground, but as to excellency and variety of fruits, flowers, greens, in which he was rather extravagant than curious, for he placed his pleasure not only innocently but pleasantly in it.³⁶

YORKSHIRE GARDENERS

While London gardeners like John Tradescant (*c.*1570–1638) with his Lambeth garden³⁷ and John Parkinson (1567–1650) with one in Long Acre³⁸ took an important position in early seventeenth-century gardening, this was by no means restricted to the capital. Sir Thomas Hanmer of Bettisfield, Flintshire, had a significant position in the west of the country, but this was not really till the middle of the century.³⁹ One of the first Yorkshire gardeners to make a name for himself was William Lawson (1553–1635), vicar of Ormesby, Teesmouth, who wrote two highly original works on gardening.⁴⁰ These stand out by the fact that, unlike much writing at the time, they recorded practical experience, rather than that inherited from previous authors; they were *The Country House-Wifes Garden* (1617), being the first intended for women gardeners, and *A New Orchard & Garden* (1618), based on what Lawson noted to be more than forty-eight years of experience.⁴¹ These books included engravings and a vision for the ideal garden, with various garden features, including knots, a maze, orchards, kitchen gardens pavilions and fountain. While

perhaps slightly visionary, these features clearly illustrate contemporary ambitions. Several of these can, anyway, be confirmed in the garden of another clergyman in the south of Yorkshire; plans of Revd Walter Stonehouse's garden at the Darfield rectory (1640–44) not only provide a record of a typical layout with knots and orchards, but also include evidence of the plants grown there, although their exact location within the garden is mostly unclear (Figure 5).⁴² While these are of interest to the region and nationally, they do provide limited information. Thus the information in the form of a Garden Notebook on another contemporary garden at Thrybergh, only 6 miles south of Darfield, belonging to a friend of Stonehouse, makes a welcome addition to existing knowledge.

FRUIT TREES

The first pages of the Garden Notebook show that the initial emphasis of the collections was the acquisition of a full range of fruit trees. Presumably, Reresby wanted a framework of established trees before cultivating herbaceous plants. He continued this interest in fruit, however, acquiring the majority of varieties as 'impes', i.e. as saplings, suckers, slips or scions, growing them on himself.⁴³ He multiplied material through inarching (cherries, apricots and plums) and grafting (apples and pears), raising crab apple stocks and pear stocks by sowing kernels. The large quantities at which these were cultivated shows that this was not only for private use, but also intended for exchange. There were also large quantities of plum and cherry stocks. The ventures included the cultivation of new varieties, including 'Sir John Reresby longe keeping Peare' and 'Sir John Reresbys longe keeping Apple'.⁴⁴ These suggest that Sir John was trying to get a full range of fruit in order to achieve a supply for as much of the year as possible. It also reveals him as a keen observer, ready to experiment. An analysis of the records provides some impression of the activities with respect to the cultivation of fruit trees and the scale of the undertaking (Table 1).

The significance of the collections at Thrybergh becomes clear when they are compared with two contemporary gardens renowned for their fruit, namely that of John Tradescant the Elder, who produced a catalogue of his plant collection in 1634,⁴⁵ and Stonehouse's catalogue of 1640.⁴⁶ Some fruit trees would have been suitable against walls, while others would have grown better as standards in an orchard, while there was also a trend to plant hedges of fruit trees, retained normally less than 10 feet high.⁴⁷ At Darfield, Stonehouse planted his wall fruit at about 10-foot spacings, while for the standards in the Saffron Garth, the planting distances varied from about 22 to 28 feet (as a result of splaying rows); and in the New Orchard from about 17 to 20 feet.

PLUMS

With a total of forty plum cultivars grown at Thrybergh, Sir John exceeded both Tradescant's and Stonehouse's collections in number of varieties (Table 2). With a combined total of sixty-four varieties, it is notable that only four varieties occurred in all three gardens, namely the 'Apricock', 'Nutmeg', 'Orange' and 'Verdoch'. The similar choice of the cultivar the 'Apricock' reflected their keen interest in trying to grow the more difficult cultivars, as Parkinson described it in 1629 as a good plum 'when it is in its perfection, but that is seldome; for it doth most usually cracke, thereby diminishing much of its goodnesse'.⁴⁸

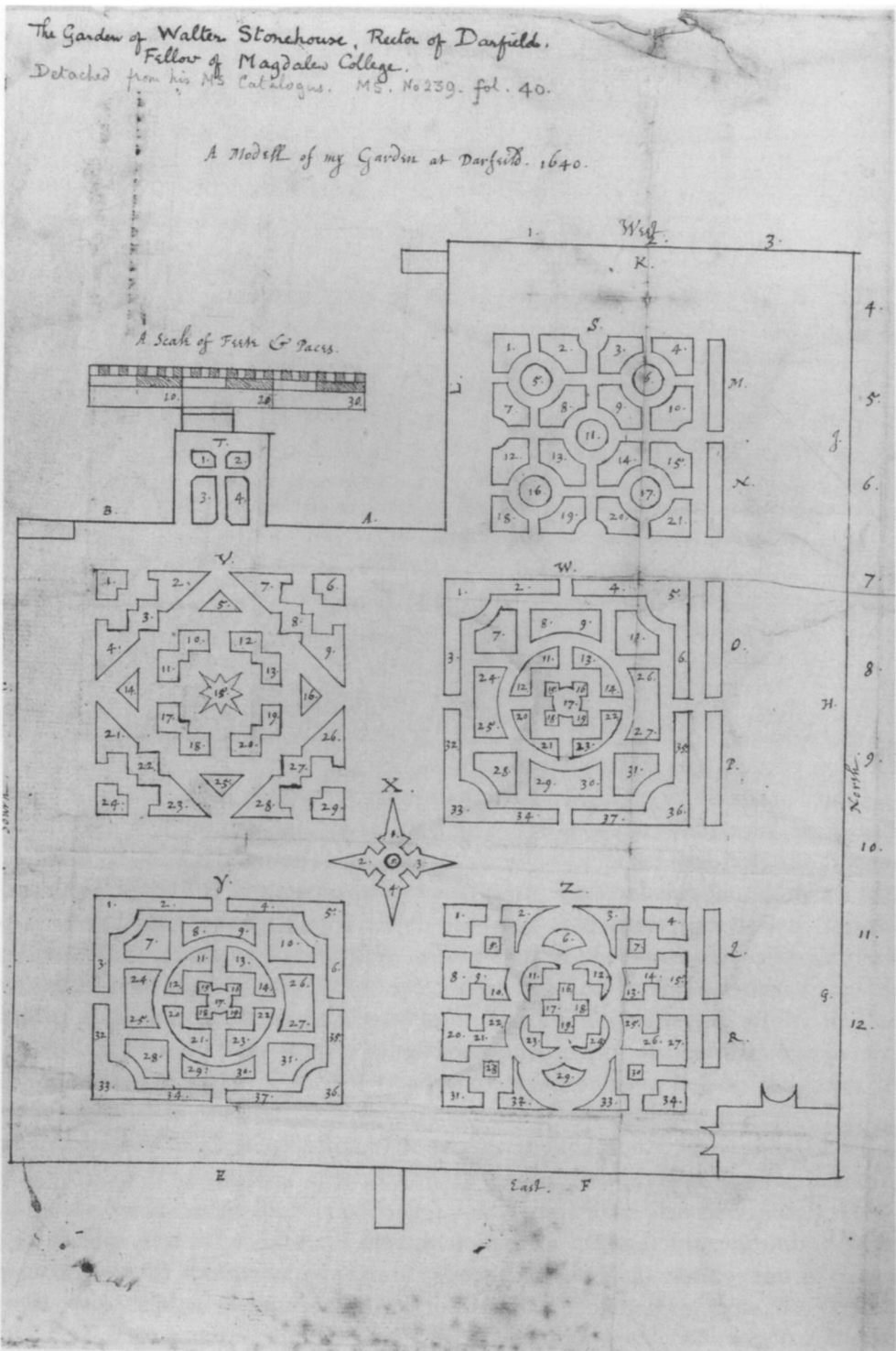


Figure 5. Revd Walter Stonehouse was a friend of Sir John Reresby and exchanged plants with him. A record of the layout of his garden at nearby Darfield survives which includes knots and beds arranged in geometric patterns. It is likely that the walled gardens at Thrybergh would have been similarly disposed. Courtesy: Magdalen College, Oxford

Table 1. Numbers of fruit trees grown at Thrybergh, 1633–44

Type	Number of named varieties	Number of trees and stock planted in 1638	Number of trees and stock planted in 1639	Number of trees and stock increased in 1640
Pear	40	16	108 stock	936 stock from seed
Plum	40	24	16 enarched 24 bought	143 enarched
Apple	37	40 bought 426 crab stock 321 apples grafted	300 Crab stock 44 apples grafted	174 apples grafted 1500 from seed
Cherry	28	243 stock 35 cherries	26 350 stock 36 enarched 27 from Col Blount	0
Peach and nectarine	19	8	3	Not recorded
Apricot	3	10	8 bought 13 enarched	42 enarched
Quince	3	12	6	Not recorded
Vine	3	22	10	Not recorded
Philbard			40	Not recorded
Medlar	3		8	Not recorded
Fig			6	Not recorded

Table 2. Plum cultivars grown in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
Apricoke	Amber Peare Apricock Barbery Blacke Bullowes	Amber Primordian Aprecock Barbery Black Bullies Black Damson
Blew peare	Blew Peare Blew Primordine	
Bowle	The Greate Primordin Greene Pyrmordin The Little Primordin Redd Primordin Yellow Primordine Cena Cherrey	Red Primordian
Michaelmas damaske Rath ripe Damaske Damaske Violet		Damaske
Friers	Denny Doues Egg Greene Bullowes Lady	Fryer's

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
	Maudeline	
Morocco		Melocotone
		Morocco
Nutmeg	Muscke Blewe	
	Nutmeg	Nutmeg
		Olive
Oreng	Orange	Oreng
	Oxe Eye	
Peake		
Plum Dine		
Red Mirabolane		Red Mirabalan
Red peascod	Greene Peascod	Red Pescod
	Muske Peascod	
Spanish		
The Damascene	Damsines	
	Dammaseens	
The Date	The White date	
The Diapre Plum of Malta		
The Diapre		
The Imperiall	Imperiall	
The Irish		
The Kings		
The Monsiers		
The Musle		Black Muscle
The Perdigon	Perdigon	
The pruneola		
The Queenes		
	Queene Mother	Queen Mother's
The white Perdigon		
	Tho: Monson Bakeing	
	Turkey	Turkie
Verdoch	Verdoch	Verdoch
	Violet Primordine	
	Yellow Primordine	
White Damske violet		
White mirabolans	White Myrabilon	
White	White Bullowes	White damsons
White Rath ripe		
	White winter p.	White peare
	Black winter peare	Black Pear
	Yellow Peare	

PEARS

The pear collection in Thrybergh was substantial, equalling the plum collection in number and highlighting the availability and popularity of pear cultivars grown in England at that time. Parkinson in his herbal listed over sixty varieties of pear but stated that there were many more varieties not yet known both within the country and outside.⁴⁹ This can be seen in the gardens of Reresby, Tradescant and Stonehouse, as between them they

Table 3. Pear cultivars in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640 and 1644
Arundell Peare		
Bishops Peare	Black pears of woster	
Blinfield Peare		
Bloud Peare	Chatherine	
	Cookes peare	
		Cowick peare
Dego Peare		
Double floure Peare		
French Popering		
	Gennett Summer	
Gergonell	Gillivers	
	Lordings Summer	Greate Lording
Greene Rowling	Greene Rowlin	
Greene Peare		
Greenefield Peare	green filld pear	
	Greene warden	
	Hastings Sum:	
Hedera de Besa		
Hony Peare	Keyworrh	
Kings Peare	The kings peare	
	Lewys Peare	
M. Motts Peare		
May Peare		
Michaelmas Peare		
Mid-summer Peare		
		Muscle peare
Nutmeg Peare		
Orenge Burgamott	Orringe peare	
Pallas Peare		
Paynted Peare	The painted peare	Paynted peare
	Peare John	
	Peare Robert	
		Popperin Peare
Portingale Peare		
	Pound	
Poyer Dangobet		
Poyer de Poydre		
Poyer de Savoyse		
Poyer de valet		
Poyer Fran Rial		
Poyer Irish Madam		
Poyer Messer Ian		

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640 and 1644
Prince Peare		
Red Peare	Redd warding	
Rose water Peare		Round Peare of Yorke Sadler Peare
Scarlet Peare		
	Sr John Reresby Long keeping peare	
Sir Nathaniel Bacons great Peare		
	Sr Tho:Monsons Baking peare Sr Tho:Monsons lasting peare Sr William: Ellis his peare	
Sliper Peare	Slipper	Slipper Peare
Snow Peare		Spanish Warden
	Sufferain	
Sugar Peare		
Summer Boon Critian	Summer Boonchriteon	Somer Bon Chestienne
Summer Peare		
Summer Winsor	Winsor	Windsor Peare
Winter Winsor		
Swise Peare		
	The Blob peare The Coulter peare The Jane peare The Lasting Peare The Musk peare The Russet Katherine The twenty marke peare The twice Bearer Warden of Gore Winter peare	Muske Peare Katharine Peare Twenty marke Peare
Winter Boon Critian	Winter Boon Winter Lording	
Winter Burgamot	The Burgamat	Bergamot Peare

grew seventy-six varieties (Table 3). Sir John was intensively propagating his collection and by 1640 had successfully grown '936 stock',⁵⁰ which were most probably planted in a separate area north of Thrybergh Hall marked on the 1740 Colbeck Survey as 'Pear tree Yard'.

APPLES

A similar trend can be seen with respect to the apple cultivars cultivated, where only six of a total of about eighty-five varieties were grown in each of the three gardens (Table 4). These included the 'Blandrill', 'Haruy', 'Pearmaynes', 'John,' 'Belle & boone', and 'Russetings'. The numbers of cultivars available in England at that time were, according to Parkinson, 'so many and infinite' that it was 'impossible for any one, to attaine to the full perfection of knowledge herein'.⁵¹

Table 4. Apple cultivars in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640 and 1644
	Apple of Paradise	
Barfolde Queninges	Becke	
Black Pippin	Blacke	
Blacke		Blacke Annet
Blandrille	The Greene Blandrill	Blandrill
	Cider	Bro. Burdets
	Colborne	
Dari Gentles		
Darling		
	Dauer Russettings	
Doctor Barchams		Dr. Chad
Dutch Pearmaine		Flower of Kente
French Pippen		
Gillefloure		Gillioflower
Ginitings		Genetting
	Golden kunnett	
	Golden Pippins	Golden Pippin
	Golden Russettings	Golden Russetting
	Graft	
	Grancers	
Great Russeting		Beste Russetting
		Great pilgrim
		Greates Red Queene
		Greening
	Greene Russett	
Grey Costard		Gray Costard
	Kings Costard	
Harry	Haruies	Harvey
	Hawthorne Greenings	
	Holland Pippins	Holland
John	Johns	John
Keelings		
	Kentish Codlings	Kentish Codling
	Kentish Pippins	Kentish strawberry
	Lawrence	S. Lawrence
Little sweeting		
Livinges		
M. Molines		
Master William		
Mother Pipin		
	My long keeping	

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640 and 1644
	My Sumer	
Pidgions bill		
Pome Apple		
Pome de Caluele		
Pome de Carpandu		
Pome de Chastania		
Pome de Rambue		
Pome de Renet		
	Pomewater	
Puffing		Olde Wife
Quince	Quince	
Quince Crab		
Red Master William		
Ribon		
Russet Peare	Peare Russet	
Russet Pippin		Russet Pippin
Sack and Sugar		
	Seaman	
Smelling Costard		
Snouting		Spotted Pippin
Stroken		
Summer Beliboon		
		Chester Pearmaines
Summer Pearemaine	Pearmaynes	Sumer Pearmaines
	Round	
	Sr John Reresbys longe keeping	Sir John Reresby
	Spiced Gilliver	
	The Gilliver	
The Kings		
	The Pallate	
Torne Crab		
	Vaughan Pippins	
Violet apple		Violet
	White	White Queene
Winter Belliboorue	Belle & boone	Sumer Belle Bon
		Winter Belle-bon
Winter Pearemaine		
		Worcester
Yellow Russeting	Russetings	Leather coate
Yellow Spising		
	Yorke Wife	

CHERRIES

Sir John grew twenty-eight cultivars of cherries at Thrybergh; these are most likely to have been cultivated in a separate area identified on the 1740 Colbeck survey as the cherry orchard (Table 5). The majority of these varieties required the protection and

Table 5. Cherry cultivars grown in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
Seelinars Cherry		
Swertes Cherie		
The Agriot Cherry		
	Aldwark heart	
The Arch-Dukes Cherry	Arch Duke Ch	Archdukes Cherry
The Chamelion chery	Blacke Black heart	Blacke wilde cherry
	Carnation	
The cluster Cherry	Cluster Ch Cluster hearte [Colonell]: Blount Cornelian Curroon	Common english cherry
The double floure Chery	Double blossomd Ch Duke Cher Egret	Birds cherry Duke cherry
The dwarfe Hungarian chery	Zwerts Ch:	Greate Hungarian or Zwarts Cherry
	Fig Harte	
	Flanders Ch:	Flanders Cherry
	Gascoigne Ch:	
The great bearing Cherrie	Great beareinge Ch:	
The great Hart Cherry	Hart Ch:	Lesser rose cherry
The Luke Ward Cherry	Luke warde Ch.	Luke Ward's Cherry
The May Chery	May Ch:	May Cherry
	Morocco Chery	
	Morello Ch	Morello Cherry
	Mr Brewers greate	
	Ordinary Red	
	Ounce Chery	
The Spanish cherry		
The white Chery	White Ch:	White Cherry
Tradescants Chery	John Tradeskin cherry	White hearte

support of a wall or, if grown as standards, a sheltered, sunny position. Sir Thomas Hanmer noted that only two varieties, the 'Flanders and the Carnation cherry doe well in England in standards'.⁵² This implies that the other varieties were more suitable to be trained against walls. Hanmer recommended the May and the Duke cherry, both grown by Sir John as suitable for growing on 'ordinary walls, under 9 foote high'.⁵³ However, the walls for cultivars like the Black heart and Caroone cherry also grown by Sir John 'must bee higher'.⁵⁴

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

In 1633 Sir John Reresby listed nineteen different types of peach and nectarine cultivars growing in his orchards in Thrybergh, three more than that of Tradescant but in sharp contrast to the seven cultivars held in Stonehouse's collection (Tables 6 and 7). However, all seven of these cultivars were grown by Stonehouse as wall fruit, 'in my Best garden,

Table 6. Peach cultivars grown in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
	Almons Peache	
Carnation Peach		
De vine Peach		
	Double blossomd peach	Double-blossom'd Peache
	Killigrea Peach	
	Kings Peach	
Lions Peach		
		Melocotone
	Mr Chilcocks peach	
	Mr Rand his peach	
Newington Peach	Newington Peache	Newington Peach
Peach de Troae		
Peach Pavi Jaune	Pavy Peache	
	Pestickel Peache	
	Portingall Peache	
	Portugall peach	
Roman Peach	Romane Peach	Roman yeallow Peach
	Yellow Romane Peache	Roman red Peach
Spanish Peach		
The Nutmeg Peach	Nutmeg Peache	
The Queens Peach	Queenes Peache	
The White Peach		
Tradescants double floured Peach		

Table 7. Nectarine cultivars grown in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
	Greene Nectarine	
	Orphens Nectarine	
Sir Edward Sillards ed Nectarine		
The little yellow Nectarine	Yellow Nectarine	Yeallow Nectarine
The Roman red Nectarine	Red Nectarine	Red Nectarine
The white Nectarine		

against [the] wall', 'against the east wall' and 'against the walls',⁵⁵ the numbers grown thus reflecting the size of their gardens and availability of walls against which to grow the peaches and nectarines. The preferred method for growing them was as wall fruits with Sir Thomas Hanmer in his garden book stating that east or south walls were a 'must' for peaches and nectarines.⁵⁶ There must, therefore, have been sufficient wall space to accommodate them, but the fact that they were not increased by propagation shows that this space was probably exhausted, or that there was limited success in getting trees to bear fruit.

APRICOTS

The quantity of apricot cultivars held in the three gardens was limited to a total of only seven cultivars between them. This reflects the limited numbers of apricots available at

Table 8. Apricot cultivars grown in early seventeenth-century gardens

John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
Barbarie Apricocks 2 sorts		Aprecocke
Longe muske Apricocke		Longe Aprecocke
Masculine Apricocke		
Small Holland Apricocke		
The ordinary Apricocke	Ordinary Apricockes	
	Orreng Apricocks	
	Turkey Apricocks	

that time as Parkinson only listed six cultivars,⁵⁷ three of which were recorded between Sir John, Tradescant and Stonehouse (Table 8). Parkinson also described the difficulty of growing apricots, which as a tender fruit required the protection of walls to bear fruit, yet even this was not a certainty because he noted that some of the cultivars ‘beareth but seldome’.⁵⁸ With a limited number of walls it appears that priority at Thrybergh was therefore given to genera that bore fruit more consistently.

This analysis of the fruit cultivars grown in three contemporary gardens reveals that Sir John’s collection of fruit trees was on a par with other well-recorded gardens, including that of Tradescant, who, according to Parkinson, ‘hath laboured to obtaine all the rarest fruits hee can heare off in any place of Christendome’⁵⁹ and, indeed, it may be that these fruits were not as rare as previously considered. Yet it does establish the importance of the collection at Thrybergh on a national level, with the number of varieties of plums, cherries and peaches notably larger than other contemporary gardens (Table 9).

Table 9. Number of fruit cultivars cultivated in early seventeenth-century gardens

Type	John Tradescant, 1634	Sir John Reresby, 1633–44	Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640
Apple	48	37	32
Pear	45	40	15
Plum	33	40	22
Cherries	15	28	13
Peaches and nectarines	16	19	7
Apricots	6	3	2

OTHER WOODY PLANTS

A range of further plants included mostly ornamental shrubs, but also included red and white mulberries; white, red and black currants, and gooseberries. Remarkably, this included a series of tender plants, such as olive tree, lemon, orange and bay tree, which would not normally survive the winters in the outdoors. Later on, such plants would be kept in containers and moved inside greenhouses during the winter. There is no evidence of there having been one at Thrybergh at this stage and the heading of ‘Trees whin this ground’⁶⁰ suggests they would have been planted in the full ground, where they must have received a considerable amount of protection to enable them to survive. A separate listing of ‘My Seuerall sortes of winter Greens’ seems to confirm this, as tender and hardy plants are all mixed up without regard to separate treatment required (Figure 6).⁶¹ A different

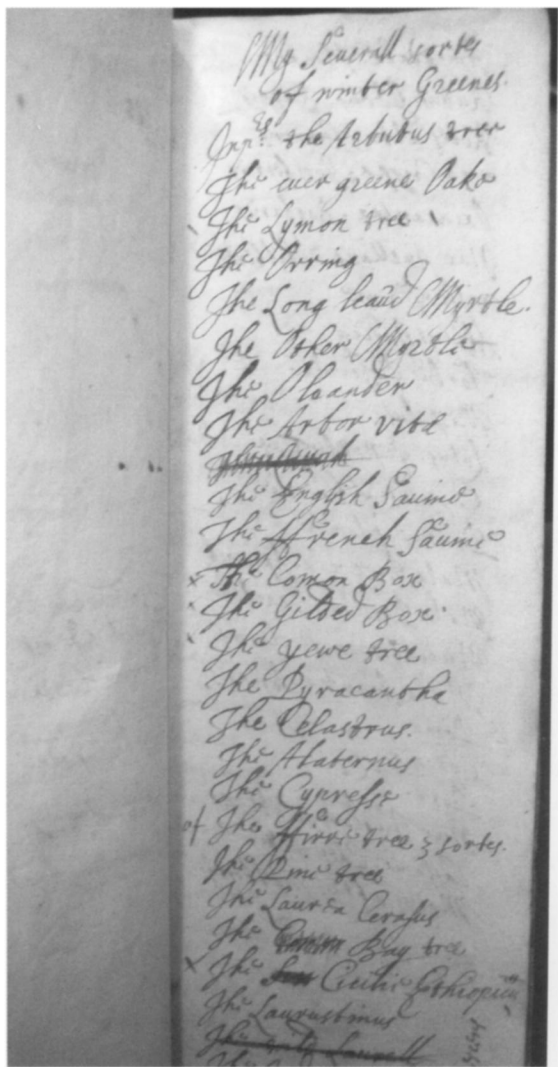


Figure 6. The writing in the Garden Notebook is in a firm hand, italic in style, and displays varied types of seventeenth-century abbreviations. Courtesy: West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, f.56, ‘My Seuerall sortes of winter Greeces’

practice is suggested some twenty years later by Hanmer, however, who appears to have planted his tender greens in the garden, containerized them in September and ‘housed’ them during the winter, noting that ‘all Greeces are best remov’d in SEPTEMBER, that they may get good roote before frosts’.⁶² It is possible that this was also practised by Resesby, but there is no indication that this was the case.

TULIPS

By 1641 Sir John had established a collection of tulips, having a separate list under the heading of ‘My best Tulipas’, including a total of twenty-seven varieties, registering their colours on separate pages.⁶³ Another six varieties have been added to the bottom of the list; they are unnumbered. The adjective ‘best’ suggests that this is an incomplete list of what was actually grown. What is notable in this listing, if compared with Stonehouse’s survey a year earlier, are not the differences, but the similarities between the two collections; twenty-five varieties were listed in both surveys of a total of forty-one named cultivars (Table 10). This, as well as the listings of mutual fruit exchange in both their garden

Table 10. Tulip cultivars grown in two Yorkshire gardens, 1640–41

Revd Walter Stonehouse, 1640	Sir John Reresby, 1641
Agate	Admirall of Holland
Apple-bloome	Admirall Skildare
Autre Du Mayen	Aggat
Brancion Duke	Aple bloome
Brewers Paragon	Bransoones/ Branzoone
Brewers Toy	The Paragon
Chrystall	Christall
Cloth of golde	Cloth of Gould
Cloth of sylver	Silvercloth
Comet	
Cuckow-baker	Coocow baker
Darcy and Goliah	Darcy
Donvile	Donuile
Doulman	Doleman
Dove-colour'd Prince	
Duke	Ducheses
Gabeeze	Duke
Gawdy	Gabestha
Gewall du Mayen	Gaudy
Gillo-flower	Generall de meine
Goaler	Gilliflower
Straw-colour'd Holias	Hollias
Macsons Prince	Joy
Mistake	
Oudenard	Odenard
Parrot	
Phoenix	Phenix
Potte-Baker	Potbaker
Prince	
Queenes Tulip	
Ragged Staffe	Purple Dukes
Ratta-baker	Ratabaker
Ris-weaker	Reasweaker
	Red Dukes
Switzer	Swisser
Testament Brancion	
White Crown of France	White Croune
Yee-ffraw	Yestrae
Yellow Crown of France	Yellow Croune
Zea-bloome	Sea bloome

records, suggests a considerable amount of collaboration between the two men and that Stonehouse must have considered Sir John to be a professional gardener of the highest standards.

THE 1642 PLANT CATALOGUE

Whereas the information up to this point provided evidence of the main groups of cultivated plants and the varieties of fruit, the 1642 plant catalogue provides evidence of the remainder of plants in the garden (Table 11). Included are some 402 plant species and cultivars of some 187 genera and, unlike the previous lists, these names have been written in Latin and consistently refer to the page numbers in John Parkinson's herbal. Common names are indicated, also, for part of the list. Although varietal names are included, cultivar names are not mentioned, and some plants are only referred to by genera.

Although inferior in number to that of Tradescant⁶⁴ (seven hundred and fifty plants excluding fruit were recorded in his plant catalogue in 1634) and Stonehouse⁶⁵ (for perennials alone he recorded having four hundred and fifty in 1640), it is comparable with that of Parkinson with 484 types of plants recorded in his garden at Long Acre (1600–50).⁶⁶ The importance of Sir John's catalogue is that it provides an insight into the full range of plants; annuals, perennials, herbs, vegetables, bulbs, trees and shrubs that were grown in Thrybergh during a particular year. Although the quantities may have been low, an analysis of the types of plants grown reveals a similar range of plants as Tradescant and Stonehouse. Perennials, annuals and biennials were the predominant choice of plants in all three gardens with Stonehouse growing a total of 866 in *c.*1644.⁶⁷ With the contemporary fashion of growing plants in small, irregularly shaped beds this would have meant a requirement for intensive maintenance for planting, weeding and staking. This also explains the fast decline of these gardens once their owners were incarcerated and unable to direct the maintenance.

THE CIVIL WAR

Like that of Stonehouse, who started his catalogue in 1640, that compiled by Sir John a year later was prepared in a tumultuous period. This may well be one of the reasons for compiling such catalogues; indeed, Stonehouse expressed the 'hope of founding a new colony'⁶⁸ and it was, therefore, important to take stock of the plant collection. Like Stonehouse, Sir John operated within Royalist circles, becoming a Major in the militia regiment and marching to York in 1639 to fight the Scots, although peace was declared before his arrival there.⁶⁹ In 1642, the year he was created Baronet in recognition of

Table 11. Approximate summary of the contents of the plant catalogue of Sir John Reresby, 1642

Plant group	Number of genera	Number of species and cultivars
Perennials	52	138
Annuals and biennials	51	91
Evergreen trees and shrubs	28	45
Deciduous trees and shrubs	20	29
Bulbous plants	19	61
Fruit	12	18
Climbing plants	4	6
Roses	1	14

his support for Charles I, he continued to support him throughout the Civil War, now surveying under the Duke of Newcastle. This was not without considerable financial sacrifice, which obliged him to sell the timber at his estate and economize the layout of the park, abandoning the Old Park, and creating a smaller deer park near the house.⁷⁰

The Garden Notebook travelled with Sir John on his expeditions, using the rear of the book to keep notes of what seemed important at the time, including notes on 'The Postures of the Musket'.⁷¹ These were necessary as he had lent his book on 'Military Postures' to 'my Lieutenant' (Thomas Wentworth) and served as Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire from 1628, till his death in 1641.⁷² Sir John's continuing support for the King finally resulted in his imprisonment in 1644 at Thrybergh, while his estate was confiscated by Parliament. On his return from London in order to try and reclaim the estate, after his release in March 1646, he caught a fever and died aged thirty-five, leaving a wife and six children: 'Great lamentation was made for him at his death, by the country foreseeing how much he must be wanted in several respects.'⁷³

THE SURVIVAL OF THE GARDENS

Three years after Sir John's death the family moved to London, with the eldest son, Sir John Reresby (1634–89), extensively travelling on the Continent from 1654 to 1658, returning in 1659 in order to take over management of Thrybergh. He set about restoring the family finances and by 1662 had increased the income he gained from leasing land, receiving 'rents near one hundred pounds per annum'.⁷⁴ In the same year he also began to replenish the woodlands and 'planted a close of near six acres, called the Infield, on the north side of Thrybergh Hall'. In the intervening time, the Hall itself had been neglected and was restored in 1668, removing decaying timber of the timber frame house and rebuilding the north facade in stone. In the same year he replaced the 'low dry' stone garden walls, which his father had laid out, with higher walls made of 'lime and sand'. This is expressed as 'to lay the garden walls in lime and sand, and to make the higher, my father having before encompassed the same ground with a low dry wall'; the choice of words suggests that walls were rebuilt in the same position, and were rebuilt as lime mortared stone and brick walls.⁷⁵

Indeed, Sir John was keen to preserve his father's reputation in the garden, but noted that 'the form of gardening was so different to what was used at this day, that it was almost as chargeable to me to put the ground into that method and form as to replant it as if it had never been enclosed'. The removal of the plant collection and, perhaps, the construction of a parterre of grass plats, so fashionable in England at the time, would indeed have been a less expensive option, although this was less likely to have been the case for a Continental-style garden with broderie work. He did, however, invest in the construction of a water supply with a central fountain, and in turning the summer house into a grotto: 'I made this summer the *jet d'eau* or the fountain in the middle of the parterre, and the grotto in the summerhouse, and brought the water in lead pipes.'⁷⁶ The Fountain Garden was the walled enclosure immediately east of the house.⁷⁷ In 1671 the courtyards were paved, and the long stable built.⁷⁸

From 1670 to 1680 Sir John enlarged the deer park; this was necessary since the deer had not increased in number in the smaller park created by his father due to stress caused by a lack of space. This effort established a new southern boundary and a stone wall was built. This incorporated a series of ponds into the park, which were extended with two further ones that were stocked with tench and carp. In 1674 he planted a walk leading down to the pond and from there to the park wall towards Rotherham, using ash and sycamore to do so. The choice of these plants was directed by the fact 'that these

agreed best with the soil, and were the speediest growth'.⁷⁹ By 1675 the Old Park was incorporated into the new park, dividing it in two with a dry stone wall.⁸⁰ In 1680 the deer were put 'at large' into the additional park. The deer park was stocked with further animals presented by the Duke of Newcastle; 'a wild sort of sheep' in 1679, and 'two pied deer and a wild tup' in 1681, the latter presumably to raise some further wild sheep.⁸¹ Carrying out a survey of the estate in 1680 he estimated it at 274 acres,⁸² which he classed as 'a middle estate' and considered 'ever the best, not so lowly as to be trodden upon, nor so high as to be in danger to be shaken with the blasts of envy'.⁸³ This self-assurance meant that he left the estate with a substantial inheritance, an annual income of £1700. Unfortunately, his son Sir William Reresby was less interested in the estate, leading an extravagant lifestyle and thereby forming an insurmountable debt, resulting in the sale of the estate after sixteen generations of Reresbys at Thrybergh.⁸⁴

In 1705 John Savile of Methley Esq. acquired the estate; he found it in much neglect, choosing to live at Methley, passing Thrybergh on to his son John Savile. When the latter died in 1711, it was passed on to his other son Charles Savile. However, he also chose to live in Methley and exchanged it with his younger brother Samuel. The latter died without heir and left Thrybergh to his niece Elizabeth Savile, who later married the Hon. John Finch and moved to Thrybergh in 1736. When he died after only three years there, she continued to live there and manage the estate until her death in 1767, when she left it to her only son Savile Finch. The events subsequent to Sir John Reresby's death help to clarify why it is his layout that can be traced on the 1740 survey of the estate by Joseph Colbeck and that subsequent changes appear to be minor.



Figure 8. The garden sides of the walls at Thrybergh have been lined with brick to retain heat. They appear to be connected at the bottom only – where at a height of about 3 foot and distance of about every 5–6 foot, stones have been cut to the dimensions of the brick – and effectively link the stone outside to the brick inside of the wall. Photo: Jan Woudstra

Savile Finch married Judith Fullerton and on his death left the estate to his wife. She asked her nephew John Fullerton to manage the estate, and when he took over full management in 1809, he found the old house much neglected, having had no major works for about a century. Estimating that it would be less costly to build a new house rather than repairing the existing Hall, a new design for a house was commissioned from John Webb, who presumably also modified the landscape (Plate XVII). It was located half a mile north in the centre of the park and was surrounded by new gardens, being given new approaches from north and south. The old hall was demolished and the old kitchen gardens were left to become overgrown, while the old walled gardens, which had historically been the ornamental gardens, began to serve as kitchen gardens for the estate, providing fruit and vegetables (Figure 7). The Fullerton Family continued to live in the new house till 1896 with, from 1902, part of the estate leased to the Rotherham and District Golf Club. Following the sale of the estate they acquired 151 acres of the estate, while the rest was sold off in lots. The Cherry Orchard, the northern most of the walled gardens (Plate XVIII and Figure 8), had a house built to one side, with further individual houses being built in the 1950s (Plate XIX). Increasing pressure on land in the early twenty-first century and policies that encourage densification, have led the various owners to sell up for development. The first such development, a gated community with four houses completed in 2006, now fills the southernmost of these walled gardens (Plate XX). Planning consent for further such developments has been granted without the historic significance, of what may prove to be the earliest Yorkshire garden spaces still in extant, being known. There are known remnants of fountains surviving in at least one of the gardens and, hopefully, there will be a possibility to record any archaeology before these developments take place.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX: TRANSCRIPTION OF WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHIVE SERVICE, LEEDS,
WYL156-473: 'SIR JOHN RERESBY'S GARDEN NOTEBOOK (1633-44)'

The untitled Notebook of Sir John Reresby (1611-46) covers his garden notes made at Thrybergh over the years 1633-44. Throughout the text this has been referred to as the 'Garden Notebook'. It is included in the Earl of Mexborough Estate Records (WYL 156) that were accessed by the West Yorkshire Archive, Leeds, in 1958. A narrow jotter measuring 284 by 98 mm is covered in vellum which is substantially worn. It includes some seventy-five or so unnumbered leaves. Several of the pages are worn as well, with some water damage and dirt, making the text difficult to read in places. The writing is in a firm hand, italic in style, and includes typical features of seventeenth-century style; superscript characters, brevigraphs and tildes are used to indicate contractions and abbreviations. An early seventeenth-century style (pre-1630) can be seen in the use of the vowels 'u' and 'v', where 'v' is used at the start of a word and 'u' medially.

The text has been transcribed maintaining all inconsistencies of the original text; capital letters are not regularized nor are the letters u/v and i/j. However, due to the narrowness of the notebook, lineation has not been retained. For ease of reference abbreviations in plant names have been expanded, but all other forms of contractions remain as in the original text. For the purposes of the transcription the pages have been numbered with folio numbers (referring to individual pages and including the covers). The main material relevant to the Thrybergh garden is included from ff.1 to 62, with ff.63-145 being blank. The book is then turned round, with further notes, mainly of a military nature, commencing from the other end. For convenience these have been numbered ff.1a-16a; of these, ff.10a-15a have been cut out of the book, leaving just the edges of the pages.

The contents includes lists of fruit cultivars, accounts of propagation and acquisition otherwise of fruit, lists of herbaceous plants, and evergreens grown at Thrybergh, as well as a plant catalogue entitled '*Omnium stirpium que in horto neo continentur Thribergh*', being a list of all plants grown in the estate gardens. This list is dated 11 April 1642.

Transcription convention

{...}	Letters illegible; the numbers of dots equal the numbers of lost letters.
xxx	Contractions expanded and supplied letter italicized.
123	The Notebook has been indexed to John Parkinson, <i>Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestris</i> ... (London, 1629); these page numbers are italicized.
&, etc.	Brevigraphs used in the Notebook are represented by '&' and 'etc.' relevant to the context of the text.
xxx	Text deleted in the Notebook; words are supplied where possible with dots used for letters if unclear.
(xxx)	Parentheses used in the Notebook.

Terms of reference

Enarching	Inarching.
Id est, i.e, i.	Synonym.
Imp ^{es}	Impes refers to a young shoot of a plant or tree; a sapling: a sucker, slip, or scion.
It	Item.
Seu, siue	Synonym.
Vel	Synonym.

Verte fol. Turn over the page/folio.
 Viz, vidz Videlicet meaning that is to say; namely, to wit: used to introduce an amplification, or more precise or explicit explanation, of a previous statement or word.

Folio 1 – inside front cover

{.....}The purple
 4 white B{.....}
 purple {.....}
 watche {.....}
 7 Gilli {.....}
 8 Glo{.....}
 9 F{.....}
 10 Re{.....}
 11 Cloth of G{.....}
 and other {.....}

{in mus.}

July: -26-164{.} M.^{to} 140 Tulipps
 {It. .. in =ch.... Crocus...}
 It: Par 10. Cab 10 tinder 10
 It: 60 Daffadills in Bocardo.
 It in mufin Low Pl. 12 Tulips
 It. Mase: Low {draw}.10.Ornith:
 9 paragon. Swffery Generall {de.....} 18

Folio 2

The Names of the seuerall Trees planted by my selfe in my Orchards & Gardens at Thrybergh: Begunne 1633

Prunus

Turkey Apricocks	A
Orring Apricocks	A
Ordinary In-primes Apricockes	A:
It. Apricock Plombes Plums	A:P
It. Verdojnch Plombes Plums	V:
It. Blew Peare Plombes	BL
It. Amber ____ Plombes	A:M
It. Blew Primordine Plombes	B:PR
It. Yellow Peare Plombes	Y:P
It. Queene Mother -Plombes	Q
It. Greene Peascod Plombes	G:P
It. Muske _____ Plombes	M
It. Yellow Primordine Plombes	Y:PR
It. Violet _____ Plombes	VE
It. Damsines	D:
It. Dammaseens	DA:

It. Muscke Blewe Plombes		MV:
Mala persica Peaches		
T. It. Pestickel Peache		P//EP
T. It. Orphens Nectarin		O
T. It. Nutmeg Peaches		N
T. It. Queenes Peaches		Q
T. It. Newington Peaches	E	NE
It. Portingall Peaches		P
It. Yellow Nectarines		Y:N
It. Greene Nectarines		GN
It. Red Nectarines		R:N
T. It. Pauy Peache		P:A
It. Killigrea Peach		K
T. It. Yellow Romane Peache		PR
It. Romane Peach		R
T. It. Almons Peache		A
T. Double flower blossomd peache		D
Plombes		
It. Nutmeg	Plombes	N
It. Orange	Plombes	O
It. white	Bullowes	W
It. Blacke	Bullowes	B
It. Greene	Bullowes	G
It. Barbery	Plombes	B
It. the Little Primordin		P

Folio 3

Plombes		
It The Greate Primordin		GP:
It. Purple Damaske Plo:		:D:
It. Cherrey Plombe		:C:
It. Redd Primordin. Plo:		R.P:
It. Little Prim:	{m..} KS	PB
It. The White date		WD
It. Heart Billyes		I:B
It. Doues Egg		E
It. Oxe Eye{top ^r .erue.}		OC
It. S ^r Tho: Monson Bakeing		TM
It. Lady Plombe		:L:
It. Turkey Plomb:		T
It. Denny Plomb:		D
It. Orringe Apricocke		OA
It. Perdigon Plombe		PA
It. Turkey Apricocke		TA
Peaches		
Portugall peach		P
Kings Peach		K.P.
M ^r Chilcocks peach		C

	M ^r { Ross. }Rand his peach	MR
It.	Cena plumbe	E
It.	Imperiall plumbe	E

Folio 4

Poma. Apples.		
Imp ^{es} : Holland	Pippins	H.
It. Kentish	Pippins	K.
It. Vaughan	Pippins	V.
It. Golden	Pippins	GP.
It. Haruies		HA.
It. Russetings		R.
It. Pearmaynes		P.
It. Apple Johns		A.
It. Hawthorne Greenings		H.G.
It. Blacke Apples		B.
It. Grancers		G.
It. Yorke Wife		Y.
It. Dauer Russetings		DR.
It. Kentish Codlings		KK.
It. Lawrence Apples		L:
It. Apple of Paradice		AP.
It. white Apple		:W:
It. Kings Costard		:K:C:
It. Quince Apple		Q
It. my Summer Apple		:ER:S
It. my long keeping App:		:ER:W
It. Golden Russetings		G:R
It. Belle & boone		:B:B
It. Becke Apple		:B:A
It. Golden kunnett		GK
It. Peare Russet		P.R
It. Pomewater		PW.
It. Boon ceittex Apple		BC
It. The Greene Blandrill		GB.
It. The Gilliuer		G

Folio 5

Pears Pyra.		
Imp ^{es} : Summer Boonchriteon		S:B
Christmas Easter winter Boon will last till Christmas after Easter		WB:
winter Chatherine Christmas		W:C:
Midsomer Black pears of worster		B:W:
Gennett Summer:		:G:
Orringe peare Summer:		:O:
Slipper:		:SL:

Sufferain pear:	:S:
Sommer Pound pea:	:P:
Greene Rowlin	:G.R:
warden of Gore	:W.G:
Hastings Summer:	:H
Lordings Summer:	:L:
Easter Redd warding	:R:W:
Candlemas Winsor pear:	W:
Christmas: Candlemas Keyworrh pear:	:K:
Gillivers:	:K:
Greene warden	:G:F:
Winter Lording	W.L
Greene {..old} peare	G:F
The Burgamat	:B:
Christmas The Blob peare	BL
The Belle et boon	B
The Peare Russet	P:R
The Russet Katherine	RK.
The Lasting Peare	LP.
The twise Bearer	T
Christmas The Jane peare	J
The painted peare	PA.
1 month The twenty marke peare	xx
whitson Cookes peare	
whitson tide Sir Tho:Monsons Baking peare	
A yeare Sir Tho:Monsons lasting peare	
Candlemas The Coulter peare eats very well	
Michelmes Lewys Peare Bakes well	
Jane peare	

Folio 6

	Cherryes Cerasus	
Imp ^{es} :	Duke Cher:	:D:
	Morello Ch:	:M:
	Double flower blossomd Ch:	:D:O:
Trin)	Curroon Ch:	:C:
	Egret Cher:	:E:
	White Ch:	:W:
	Hart Ch:	:H:
	Gascoigne Ch:	:G:
	Cluster Ch: Flanders	:C:L:
Trin)	May Ch:	:M:
	Flanders Ch:	:F:
Trin)	Cornelian:Ch:	:C:O:
	Blacke Cherryes	:B:
	Ordinary Red: Ch:	:RR
Trin)	Luke warde Ch.	:L:
Trin)	Swede Zwerts Ch:	SZ

	Black heart Ch:	B:H
	Great beareinge Ch:	C:B
Trin)	Arch Duke Ch:	AD
Trin)	Cluster hearte	HC
Trin)	Carnation Chery	C:C
	Ounce Chery	O
	Morocco Chery	M:R
All somer frute when they are ripe will fall of from the tree		
	Peares	
	The kings peare	K
	The Winter peare	WPP
	The Lewys peare	LE
	<i>Sir Tho</i> : Monsons lasting peare	TM
	The { Blacke Peas... } Musk peare	M
	The Cooke peare	C
	<i>Sir Tho</i> : Monsons Baking peare	P
	<i>Sir William</i> : Ellis his peare	WE
	green filld pear	P

Folio 7

Trees w^hin this ground of severall sortes besides Aples, Peares, Plombs, Cherries, Nectorins and Peaches etc.

Imp ^{es} :	the Olive tree	
It.	Mulberries, Red & White	
It.	Bay tree	
It.	Yellow Jessomond & white Jasmine	
It.	Juniper	
It.	the Virginia Sumach	611
It.	{ Thar.....ha...ke }	
It.	Medlars: three sortes	
It.	Bladder Nutt:	611
It.	May flower:/Clematis or ladies bower	
It.	Lelappes Lylac	
It.	Blew figgs	
It.	Currans white,Red,Black Amber	
It.	the Earely vine	
It.	Redd Muskedine vines	
It.	white vines	white musk rose
It.	Blew Rose	
It.	yellow Rose	Virginia Rose
It.	Province Rose	Single yellow Rose
It.	Damask Rose	
It.	Sinn amond Rose	
It.	Redd Rose	Yorke and Lancaster
		doubley yellow rose
It	White Rose	
It.	Tamariske	610

It.	Cypresse	
		Alaternus Evergreen Oake
		Arbutus
		Celastrus Laurus -tinus
It:	Lemon	
It:	Oreng	
It:	Goosberry:	
It.	Savine The yew tree	Arbor vitae
It.	Rosemary:	Arbor Judae
It.	Portugale Quinces	Laburnum
It.	Malecatone Quinces	
It.	Ordinary Quinces	
It.	The yew tree	606

Folios 8 and 9 – blank

Folio 10

What fruite trees & stockes are planted in this ground att Thribergh this yeare 1638

Imp ^{es} :	Crabb stockes	426
It:	Cherry stock	243
It.	Apricockes	10:
It.	Nectorins	8:
It.	Plombes	24:
It.	Cherries	35.
It.	Quinces	12.
It.	Peares	16.
It.	Apples bought	40.
It.	vines	22.
It.	Apples grafted	321.

Trees & Stockes planted this yeare 1639:

Imp ^{es} :	Apricockes bought	8:
It.	Plombes bought	24:
It.	Nectorins	3.
It.	Cherries	26
It.	Quinces	6
It.	vines	10
It.	Figgs	6
It.	Philbords	40:
It.	Medlers	8
It.	Crabb stockes	300
It.	Cherry stockes	350
It.	Peare stockes	108
It.	Plombe stockes	220
It.	Apricockes Encreast by Enarching	13.
It.	Plombes Inarched	16

Folio 11

	Cherries Enarched	36:
	Apples grafted	44
It.	From Sheffield Gard ⁿ : Peares Aples and Plombs	34:
It.	from my Lo: ^d Lieutenan ^{ts} Gardiner, greenes and other Rarities	30.
It.	From Burton Peares and Aples	80.
It.	from my Coz: Blount Cherries	27.
	1640	
	Fruite trees and stocks Encreased in this ground this yeare besides trees (...)	
	Apricokes Enarched and takes	42.
It.	Plombes Enarched	143.
It.	Cherries y ^t takes	
It.	Aples grafted y ^t takes	174.
It.	young peare stockes y ^t came upon kernills	936.
It.	young Crabb stockes I sew the same time	1500
It.	from Burton. Apricoks, Nectorins, Plombes, Peares and Cherries	60
It.	from y ^e Gardiner of Lord Sheffield Cherries Greenes and other Rareties	34
It.	from my Lo:Lieuten ^{ts} Gardiner greenes and Mulberries	46:

Folio 12

17. Darcy: a primrose & pinck coollor
18. Joye. Yellow & Red dashes
19. Doleman: Brimstone wth little Streaks Red
20. Potbaker: Red & yellow
21. Gabestha: yellow wth Little red streakes
22. Silvercloth: White & Red
23. Yestrae: Yellow and Red wth Little spotts
24. Holias: A Primrose & little Red spotts
25. Duke: purple wth white edges
26. Resweaker white & Red
27. Christall: Dark tawney stript wth white

Folio 13

The cullo^{rs} of these Tulipas as they are in order.

1. Purple white & Red
2. Crimson & white streaks
3. Dark Reds, pale purple & white
4. Purple & white branched
5. Brimstone Cullo^r & Crimson
6. Darke red & peach
7. Pure white & Scarlet
8. Darke Reds, & peach, white
9. White & Red
10. Yellow & Red streakes

11. Reds & peach cullo^r
12. Like the Cornⁿacon Gilliflo^r
13. Fayre red & yellow
14. Dark red streak'd wth yellow
15. Bright red & pale purple
16. Yellow & Red ~~dashed~~
17. Brimstone wth Streakes of Red
18. Red & yellow dashes
19. Yellow wth Little red streakes
20. White & Red
21. White & Red but differing
22. Yellow & Red wth little spotts
23. Primrose wth red spotts
24. Purple wth white edges
25. White & Red
26. Darke tauney stript wth white
27. Primrose & Pinck

Brimstone wth streakes of Red Dolemin:

These Cool^{rs} are mistaken from the Darcy, therefore Looke on the other side. From the 17 to the 27 Tulips

Folio 14

~~The names of~~ My best Tulipas 1641

1. Imp ^{es} : The Paragon	P.
2. It: Generall de meine	G.
3. Sea bloome	S.
4. Phenix	P.H
5. Amirall Skildare	A.
6. Admirall of Holland	A.D.
7. Gaudy	GA.
8. Odenard	O.
9. White Croune	W.
10. Swisser	S.W.
11. Aple bloome	AP.
12. Coocow baker	C.
13. Donuile	D.
14. Ratabaker	R.
15. Aggat	AG.
16. Yellow Croune	Y
17. Darcy	D.A.
18. Joy	J.
19. Doleman	D.O.
20. Potbaker	P.O
21. Gabestha	G.[]
22. Silvercloth	S.C
23. Yestrae	Y.I
24. Hollias	H.
25. Duke	D.V.

26. Reasweaker	R.E.
27. Christall	C.H.
Red Dukes yellow Bordered	
Purple Dukes white Borderd	
Bransoones Red w th yellow Borderds	
Ducheses duble borderd	
Gilliflower	G.I
Branzoone	B
Cloth of Gould	CL

Folio 15 – blank**Folio 16**

My Choyce flowers & plantes w th a mem ^{rl} what month they beare		
Biggest n next	1. Parkinsons Daffodill	Mar 30
Sharpe pointed	2. Wilmores Daffodill	Idem
	3. Swedes Daff (pointed)	Idem
	Narcissus totus albus	4 May
	4. Gerrards Daff:	1 Aprill
	The duble Junculy	26 Aprill
	5. The Iris Calsedonica	0
	7. The white Bulbus Iris	
	8. The ashcolerd Bulbus Iris	
	9. The white Martagon	
	10. The white spotted w th Red	
	11. The Hemerocalis martagon	
	12. The white Ellebor	
	The Black Elleborvel Christmas flower	26x: Cris
	13. Virginia silkgrass	
The Cloth of Gould crocus		Jan 25 th
The Turkey Crocus		Idem
The greate purple Cro:		Idem
The Duke Cro:		Idem
The White Cro:		Idem
The Argentine Cro:		Idem
The white & Blew Cro:		Jan.24
The Small purple Cro:		14 feb
Chroune Emperiall		15 th Aprill
		In July
The Duble Rose Campeon		
The Variable Camp:		
The Red & white Camp:		

Folio 17 May

The Calsedon Anemone	16
The Collombel Anemone	17

The Oring Coolord single		18
The purple single		19
The Fraxinella	Midsomer	20
The Ornithogalum magnum		22
The Orni Neapolitanum		21
		26 Aprill
The double Colsecum (vel) Filius ante patrem	Autumn	23
The variable Colse:		24
The Fritillaria	Spring	26 Aprill
The Roman Geranium	Autumn	
Siclamen vel sow breade		Aug 25
The variable Licknes		
The Red Lick:	Midsomer	
The duble Blew Hipatica		20 March
The Oriontall Hiacinth	Like the crow foote in the fields	20 Aprill
Red London pride		26.
Feather grass paruum		July 24
Gentianella		Aprill 20
Hipoglossensson		
Lobells	Cach flye	Autumn
		July/August/ y ^{ber}

Folio 18

~~White Fox glove~~

From Fran: Baker Feb 3 1641

Page:

1	The Red purple primrose flowers	24 Jan
1	The single blew Epattica	Jan: 26
1	The Spanish orpinent	feb:
1	The french orpinent	June
1	The lady smock double	May
1	The Beares eare purple vel Auricula lat	March
1	Auricula vrsi flore purple	
1	The duble feather few	May
1	The Blush Lickny	July
458	The feather grass & magnum paruum	Aug
1	The wolfes bane	febr
1	The white Bulbus violet	20 Jan:
1	The great bulbus violet	
1	The white fox glove	Aprill
1	The white Marigould	
1	The Primrose tree	July 26
	The Gentian or felwort	

~~The Black lickney~~

The Double Peagle

1	The 2 sortes of Snap Dragon	
1	Another sorte of The French Cowslip or beares eare	
	The Cranes Bill	June 24:

The Childings dasie

- 1 The Princes feather or love lye a bleeding
 1 The Flower of the Sun
 1 The Stock Gilliflower single & duple
 1 The Grape flower Janu: 26
 † The Honysuckle double
 † The Red Honeysuckle
 † The upright Honysuckle
 † The euer greene Hawthorne or prickly Corral
 † The Judas tree
 1 Ladies smockes double
~~The Tree of Life~~
 1 The Checkerd Lilly
 1 The day Lilly # The Hanging Lilly
 1 The Gould Lilly
 1 The white Lilly
 1 Noble liverwort //or// Hepatica Lat

Folio 19

- 0 Mandrake male & female
 0 Mastick
 0 The Meruaile of Perue
 0 The Nettle tree
 Night Shade or the winter Cherrey tre
 None such or the flower of Bristow
 The euer greene Oake
 The prickly peare vidz: the Indian fig
~~The Everlasting pease~~
 Peny flower or white Sattin
 Peony single & double
 1 Periwinkle & double
~~Pinkes similar~~
 1 Sage of Jerusalem. Salvia Hierisolyma
~~The white Sattin flower~~
 1 The kings peare or yellow Aphodill
 1 Sperage or Asparagus
 1 The virginia strawberry Fragaria virginiana
 Indian tobacco
 Globe thistle
 Seuerall sortes of Time
 Red valerian of Dodonaeus (some seedes gett)
 1 Rue Ruta hortensis 530 pag.
 1 Heleboraster minor or Beares foote 343
 1 Heleborus niger verus Christmas flower 344
 1 Anagyris tree
 1 Goe to bed att noone
 Gilliflower 22 severall sortes
 Pinkes 317

Cariophilus marinus	Thrift or Sea Cushion	ibid
Cinara sativa alba	The white Artichoke	519
Cinara sativa rubra	Red Artichoke	
Purple Iris flower about		30 March
The french marigould		

Folio 20

{.6th} Ap: 1642

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| It. The Calsidon Anemone | } Both dubles |
| It. The Pauo Anemone | |
| It. The Iack an apes on horsback | |
| It. The duple flower of Bristow | |
| It. The Lyll=Conually | |
| It. Globe flower | |
| It. The greene Cowslipp | |
| It. The variable Cranes Bill | |
| It. The Horne poppy | |
| It. The duple white crowe foote | |
| It. The duple Rockett & Single | |
| It. The Spider wort | |
| It. The variabl Collombell | |
| It. The duple mayweede | |
| It. Myrtle | |
| It. Spicknard | |
| It. The (to de) Blew marigould | |
| It. The Granado Gilliflower | |
| It. The dwarf Iris | |
| It. The blew March marigold | |
| It. The bunch primrose | |
| It. The white & yellow Moly | |
| It. The Red Blew white & yellow beares eare | |
| It. The Black & white fritilaria | |
| It. Melincholly Munkes hoode | |
| It. The duple Red Peony | |
| It. The | |

Mr Childers sent mee

Imp ^{es}: The Arbutus

It: 2 of the Alleterny

It: the Seseli Ethiopicum

From Frank Baker 20 May 1643

Lilly of the vally

The Birds eye

Mountain Scabes

Spanish tuft

Duple Red Campion

The Sea stock Gilliflower

Folio 21

Armerius latifolius varigans variegatus	Speckled Sweet Williams	319
Aquilegia versicolor		
Angelica		529
Acetosa	Sorrell	485
Antirrhinum pupureum	Purple Snapdagon	269
Antirrhinum album	White Snapdagon	ibid
Antirrhinum variagatum	Variable Snap:	ibid
Aconitum Hyemale	winter wolfes bane	springs in Jan
Anemone Chalcedonica maxima versicolor		207
Anemone Pauo maior flore duplici		ibid
Anemone tenuifolia flore coccineo pleno.	The duble scarlet	209
Anemone tenuifolia coccinea simplex		208
Anemone carneo flore simplici		210
Anemone caruleo flore simplic		
Abrotanum faemina	Lavender Cotton	449
3 and att a good distance like H. {..ed}		
2 Let there be no score, nor figures when yt is {transerila.}		

Folio 22

Apr 11 1642 Omnium stirpium que in horto neo continentur Thribergh {.....}		
Anemone eiusque species		199
Alaternus		603
Admirabilis peruana		364
Alaternus		
Amomum Plinij	Night shade or winter cherry	
Aquilegia (Columbines) flore simplici		271
Anagyris		
Aquilegia flore pleno		271
Anemone eiusque species		199
Alcea perigrina siue vesicaria	Goodnight at noone	368
Arbor Judae		
Amerius angustifolius duplex	duble Sweet John	319
Arbor vitae		438
Anethum:	Dill	494
Arbutus		603
Apium	Smallage	491
Asparagus		503
Allium	Garlicke	
Aspodelus maior albus		146
Amygdala	Almons	583
Auricula vrsi eiusque species		235
Allium vrsinum:	Ramsons	
B		
Behen rubrum (id est) valeriana rubra Dodonaei		

Brassica capitata	clofe cabbage	
Balaustium Romanum seu minus	Pomegranet duple flowerd tree	430
Balsamita, mas, et famina		482
(Alecost		
Buxus arbor		606
Bellis minor hortensis prolifera	The Childing dasie	
Bulbus agrestes (i e) Colchicum		
Berberis		561
Beta		488
Brassica eiusque species		503
Borrage		249
Bolbonach	white fabia flower	265
Battatas de canada	Jerusalem artichokes	

Folio 23

C		
Calcaris flos:	Larkes heeles	277
Calendula:	Mariegold	296
Caepe		510
Caltha palustris flore pleno	Double Mrash Mariegold:	224
Chamamaelum flore pleno		290
Campanula persicifolia	Peach leafed bellflower	351
Caprifolium perfoliatum	Double woodbinde	405
Cardamine flore pleno	Double Ladies Smockes	389
Carduus benedictus	The blessed thistle	530
Carduus globosus	The lesser globe thistle	232
Carthamus sativus	The bastard Saffron	229
Carrum	Carawayess	515
Caryophyllis silvestris simplex	The usuall Single Pinke	315
Caryophyllus multiplex Silvestris		ib:
Caryophyllus marinus	The sea cushion or thrift	ib:

Folio 24

C		
Calcaris Flos	Larks heeles	277
Calendula	Marigold	296
Caulis florida	Cole flower	505
Cedrus Lycia: i.e. Arbor vitae:		436
Cotyledon	Naue wort	232
Celastrus Theophrasti Clusio		603
Castanea		595
Cerasa Indiana		432
Cheire flore albo pleno		257
Cerasus flore multiplicii		402
Cerasus trapezintina i.e. Laurocerasus		
Cercis: i.e. Arbor Judae		437

Myrrhis:	Sweet Cheruill Cicely	494
Chamaedris:	Germander	454
Chamaeiris latifolia minor purpurea:	The lesser purple dwarfe flower deluce	186
Chamaelea Germanica seu Mezereon		397
Chamaelea Chamaelea tricoccos	widdowe wayle	397
Cheiri: Seu keiri flore albo simplex		257

Folio 25

Cheiri: seu Leucoium luteum majus flore pleno ferrugineo	The double red wallflower	257
Chrysanthemum peruvianum seu flos solis	The golden flower of Peru or the flower of the Sun	295
Calsiolus Mariae Cichoricum saurea	Or Ladyes slipper	343
Cinara sativa alba	The white Artichoke	519
Cinara sativa rubra	The red Artichoke	519
Carduus osculentus	The Chardon	519
Circaea: i.e.:. Mandragoras		322
Clematis peraegrina flore purpureo pleno	Double flowred purple Ladies bower	ib.
Clematis Daphnoides seu Peruinca maior	The Greater Periwinkle	391

Folio 26

Clematis daphnoides simplex minor diversorum colorum	Single periwinkle of diuers colours	391
Cyclamen autumnale hederafolio	Ivie leafed Sowbread	196
Cyclamen vernal flore albo	white Sowbread of the spring	195
Colchicum flore pleno		157
Colchicum variegatum flore pleno	The partie colourerd Colchicum double	157
Colchicum vernal		158
Crocus vernus albus, { .urus}		161
Crocus vernus albus Striatus		ibid
Crocus vernus neapolitanus seu caruleus major		ibid
Crocus vernus luteus		ibid

Folio 27

Crocus vernus flavus striatus		ibid
Crocus vernus purpureus minor		ibid
Crocus vernus versicolor albido luteus	Cloth of silver crocus	ibid

Crocus vernus versicolor pallida luteus	Pale cloth of Gould crocus	ib
Crocus vernus luteus versicolor primus	Best cloth of gold Crocus	ibid
Corona imperialis		28
Cydonia malus:	Quinches	589
Cupressus		601
Cucumer:	Cowcumbers	524
Cytisus:	Tree Trefoile	439
Colutea:	the bastard caena tree	440

Folio 28

D

Delphinium diuersorum Colorum.	Larkes heeles	276
Digitalis major alba	The greater white foxgloue	382
Dictamus albus siue fraxinella:	Bastard dittanie	334
Dracoberba seu Tarcon et Dracunculus hortensis	Tarragon	500
Dracunculus hortensis siue serpentaria	Dragons	529

E

Elleborine flore albo		
Elleborus albus		345
Elleborus niger vel Helleborus niger		344
Elleborus niger verus		ibid
Endiua		495
Ephemerum lethale i. Colchicum		158
Eranthemum id est Flos Adonis		293
Eruca satiuā flore pleno	Double rocket	502
Epimedium	Barrenwort	283

Folio 29

F

Fabae & Phaseoli		520
Fabago i.e. Arbor Judae		438
Ficus Indica		432
Flos Adonis		293
Flos Africanus maximus maximus multiplex	The double French marigould	303
Flos Constantinopolitanus siue Lychnis calsidonica		
Flos Maximus id est Flos solis		
Flos meliagris i.e. Fritillaria		
Flos Indicus i.e. Africanus		
Flos Solis		295
Foeniculum		492
Fragaria eiusque species 4		526
Fraxinella		333
Fritillaria		44
Frutex coronarius Clusij i.e. Syringa alba		410

Folio 30

G

Gallipo Lale i.e. Anemone tenuifolia	199
Gelseminum id est Jasminum	
Genista Hispanica siue Spartum Hispanicum	442
Gentianella verna	352
Gentianella autumnalis	ibid
Geranium Romanum striatum	229
Gallega	
Giulcatamer lale i.e Anemone latifolia multiplex	199
Glycyrrhiza	Licorice 532
Gramen Plumarium minus	458
Gramen Marinum i.e Charyophyllus marinus minor	314
Grossularia	560

H

Helleboraster siue pseud=ohelleborus	345
Helleborus albus	346
Helleborus niger verus	344
Hemerocalis i.e Martagon	

Folio 31

H

Hepatica flore caruleo simplici maior	Single blew Hepatica	225
Hepatica flore rubro		226
Hepatica flore caerulio pleno		ibid
Hepatica flore purpurio multiplici		ibid
Herba Regina i.e.Tobacco		
Hippolapathum satium	Patience	483
Horminum sativum	Garden clary	478
Hyacinthus Botroides maior moschatus seu Muscari flore cineritio	The Ashcoloured musk grape flower.	112
Hyacinthus pr siue muscari flore rubro		ibid
Hyacinthus Botroides minor carulius obscurus	The Darke blew grape flower	114
Hyacinthus Orientalis Brumalis siue precox flore purpureo		118
Hispanica Malua flore carneo amplo	The Span: blush Mallow	366
Hyssopus vulgaris		476

Folio 32

I

Iasminum album	406
Iasminum Lusitanicum Port.	181
Iasminum Luteum	ibid
Idaeus dacylus i.e. Paeonia flore pleno	341

Ilex arbor:	the euer greene Oake	600
Iouis flos i.e. Caryophyllus		314
Iris Carulia versicolor	The blew parte coloured Iris	182
Iris alba florentina	The white {....} Iris	180
Iris bulbosa alba		174
Iris Chalcedonica		
Iris bulbosa flore cineritio		ibid
Iris Chalcedonica		179
Intubum i.e. Endiuia		495

Folio 33

K

Keiri siue Leucoium luteum simplex vulgare		257
Keiri simplex flore albo		ibid
Keiri luteum flore pleno maximum		ibid
Keiri siue leucoium luteum maius flore pleno ferruginio		
	duble red wall flowers	

L

Laburnum		438
Lactuca eiusque species	lettices	498
Lapathum Sanguineum	Blood wort	484
Lavendula maior	Lavender	447
Lavendula minor seu spica	smale Lavender or Spike	ibid
Laurus	The Bay tree	598
Laurus regia i.e. Lauriaocerasus		401
Laurus Rosea siue Oleander		400
Laurus Tinus		
Leimonia Theoprasti clusio id e. Anemone silvestris		
Leontostomium i. Aquilegia		

Folio 34

L

Leucoium bulbosum precox maius	The bulbus violet	109
Leucoium bulbosum precox minus		ibid
Leucoium maius bulbosum serotinum.	The greate late one	110
Leucoium simplex sativuum diversorum colorum		
	Stock Gilliflowers	
Leucoium sativuum Luteum flore pleno		260
Leucoium flore albo multiplici		
Libanotis Coronaria i.e Rosmarinum		425
Ligustrum {Pri.}		445
Ligustrum Orientale i.e.Cyprus Plinij	White pipe tree	410
Lilac i.e Siringa Caerulea		407
Lilac flore Argenteo		
Lilliasphodelus luteus	The yellow day Lilly	148
Lilionarcissus i.d Tulipa		

Lilium album	40
Lilium aureum	39
Lilium conuallium	340
Lilium variegatum i.e fritillaria	
Liqueritia	583

Folio 35

L

Lotus arbor	Nettle tree	568
Lunaria Arthritica i. est Paralysis vel auricular vrsi		
Lupinus eiusque species		335
Lychnis Coronaria rubra simplex		252
Lychnis Chalcedonica flore miniato pleno	Double flower of Bristowibid	
Lychnis Chalcedonica simplex simplex	Single none such	
Lychnis Coronaria rubra multiplex	Double red rose Campion	
Lychnis Chalcedonica versicolor	The variable Lychnis	
Lychnis silvestris flore abo pleno	White Bachelors buttons	
Lycopersicum Galeni id est flos Africanus	The African Marigold	

Folio 36

M

Maiorana maior astiua	Sweete marierome	452
Maiorana latifolia		474
{.}Mala Arantia.	Orenges	584
{.}Mala Armeniaca siue precocia.	Apricokes	579
{.}Malus Cydonia.	Quinces	589
{.}Malus Punica siue Granata	The Pomegranet	428
Malorum Persicorum diversitas, 146	Peaches	580
Malorum varia genera 32	Aples	586
Malua horaria i.e. Alcea pegrina		370
Mandragorus mas		377
Martagon flore albo		33
Martagon Chimistarum i.e Lillium rubrum		
Martagon siue Lilium Candanensis maculatum	The spotted Mar:or Lylly of Canada	ibid
Martagon i. Hemerocalis		

Folio 37

M

Martagon rarissimum i.d Narcissus Mathioli tertius		138
Marum	Mastick	452
Matricaria flore pleno	Double feather=few	289
Medica Cochleata vulgaris	Snayles or Barbary buttons	338
Medica Lata	Broade buttons	ibid

Medica Lunata	Halfe moones	ibid
Melampodium i.e Helleborus niger versus		
Melo maximus optimus		527
Mentha	Mintes	480
Mespilus varia genera	Medlors	568
Mezereon i.e Chamaeloea Germanica		
Mirabilia Peruviana		394
Moly varia genera		141
Morion i.e Mandragoras		
Muscipula lobelij		254
Myrtus maior & minor		427
Myrobalanus prunus		577
Matricaria flore pleno		

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N

Napellus verus flore Caeruleo		215
Narcissorum varia genera vid viz		67
Narcissus Capomus i.e Fritillaria		
Narcissus Matthioli i.e Ornithogalum Neapo=litanum		
Narcissus totus albus medius		
Narcissus medio luteus vulgaris flore pleno		ibid
Narcissus Gerardi		
Narcissus Parkinsonij		
Narcissus Swed:		
Narcissus Wilmorij		
Narcissus Juncifolius luteus flore pleno		ibid
Nasturtium hortense	Garden Cresses	500
Nerium id est Oleander		
Nicotiana i.e. Tobacco		

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N

Nucipersica et eius varietas.	Necterins	583
Nux Avellana	Philberd	562
Nux Juglans	The wallnut	594
Nux versicaria seu Staphilodendron	The Bladdernut	611

Folio 40

O

Ocellus Barbaricus & Damascenus i. Caryophyllus		
Ocimastrum Valerianthon i. valeriana rubra Dodonaei		
Odonitis i. Lychnis		
Occimum Indicum	Indian basill	450

Olus Hyspanicum i. Spinachia	
Oenanthe Myconi i. Ranunculus thalictri folio minor	218
Opuntia seu Ficus Indica	433
Ornithogalum Neopolitanum	138
Ornithogalum maximum album	135
Orogus venetus	338
Oxiacantha siue Berberis	561
O	
Oxalis suie Acetosa	Sorill
Olus atrum	Alisander

Folio 41

P

Pseudocapsicum i. Amotnum plinii	431
Pseudohelloborus Matthiola i. Helleborus niger ferulaceus	
Pyrus et eius varitas pyramidalis Lutetiana i. Campanula maior siue latifolius	354
Pyracantha	604
Paralysis hortensis flore pleno	
Pseudolotus Matthiola i. Lauro=cerasus	
Pseudonarcisus Anglicus Prunorum magna varitas	
Primula veris flore albo	242
Primula veris flore veridi duplici	
Paralasis flore fatuo	Iack an Apes on horsback
Primula veris flore duplice	
Primula flore caerulio Simplici	242

Folio 42

Pothos Theophrasti i. Aquilegia	
Portulaca	purslane
Pysum et eius varitus	pease
Porrum	Leekes
Pomorum varitas	
Planta maxima flos solis	
Pinus pimpinell	599
Pimpinella	burnett
Periploca recta virginiana	444
Periclimenum rectum	
Periclimenum perfoliatum	
Perunica maior et minor diversorum colorum	391
Pepo	Pompions
Penachio Persiano i. lillium persiicum	526
Peonia femina floro simplico	

Folio 43

P

Paeonia faemina floro pleno rubro	
Paeonia faemina flore carneo simplice	
Paeonia faemina flore pleno albicante	341
Panis porcinus i. Cyclamen	
Papauer multiplex album	
Papaver multiplex rubescens	
Paraliticha alpine maior et minor i. Auricula vrsi	
Parthonicum flore plecis	featherfue
Pulmonaria	Cowslips of Jerusalem
Pulegium	penny ryall
	477

Folio 44

Q

Quamoclit Indorum i. Convolvulus Americanus	358
Quinoa Indorum i. Amaranthus maior siue panniculis Sparsis	

R

Rhus Virginiana	611
Ruta hortensis	575
Rubus Idaeus	Raspice
	557
Rosmarinum vulgare	425
Rosmarinum Striatum siue aureum	ibid
Rosmarinum flore duplice	425
Rosa	412

Folio 45

R

Rosa francafortonsis	
Rosa rubra humilis	
Rosa provincialis alba	
Rosa versicolor	York & Lancaster
Rosa provincialis rubra	
Rosa provincialis damasina	
Rosa Anglica rubra	
Rosa Damascena	
Rosa Holoserica simplex et multiplex	
Rosa Cinamonea Simplex et Multiplex	
Rosa lutea simplex	

Folio 46

Rosa lutea multiplex siue flore pleno	
Rosa Moschata Simplex et multiplex	

Rosa Semper virens		
Ranunculus monophilos i. Aconitum hyemale		
Ranunculus nemorum et silvarum i. est Anemones silvestres		
Rafanus vulgaris et nigra radice		509
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Rapunculus hortensis		
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Folio 47

Rhabarbarum Monachorum	patience	483
------------------------	----------	-----

S		
Strycnodendron		
Sol Indianus i. flos solis		
Solanum esculentum Bauhini		
Solanum arborescens i. Amomum Plinij		
Sicyrinchium cordi i. Ornithogalum		
Sysarum		
Synapi sativum		502
Syligua Silvestris i. Arbor Judae		

Folio 48

S		
Sicla et sicula i. Beta		
Sefamoides minus aliquibus est helleborus niger ferulaceius		
Serpillum hortensis	time	454
Serpillum citratum		
Serpillum aureum siue versicolor		
Serincade catimer lale i. Narcissus flore pleno		
Selinium dulce	parsley	491
Sedum serratum flore rubente maculato		
Scylla alba et Rubra		
Scorfonera panonica purpuria	vipers grasse	301

Folio 49

S		
Sorbus	Servise	567
Spartum Austriacum i. gramen plumosum		
Spartum Hispanicum frutex i. Genista Hispanica		442
Spinachia		496
Staphilodendron i. Nux versicaria		
Sumach virginense		612
Stoeches		448
Sycomorus		610

Syringa alba flore simplice	
Syringa Arabica flore albo duplice	
Syringa caerulea	408

Verte fol.

Folio 50

T

Tulipae praecoces	
Taxus arbor	66
Tulipae mediae	
Tulipae Serotinae	
Trinitas i. Hepatica	
Tabacco	
Tamarix vel Tamarsus	610
Tragopogon	Goats beard 514
Tragium Dioscoridis i. Fraxinella	
Tanacetum vulgare et Crispum	
Tanacetum pervanum i. flos Affricanus	

Folio 51

S

Scorpioides maior et minor	340
Sabina	
Salvia maior et minor	478
Salvia variegata	446
Satueia siue Thymbre	476
Sambucus Rosea	Gelder rose
Sampsuchum i. Maiorna	
Sana sancta et sancta herba i. Tabaco	
Sanicula guttata maior	231
Sanguisorba vel pimpinella	483
Sanguis Herculis i. Helleborus albus	

Folio 52

S

Santolina	449
Soponaria alba i. valeriana rubra Dodon	

T

Tarchon herba	500
Taxus arbor	606
Thraupalus Theophrasti Dalechampeo i. Sambucus rosea	
Thridaceas i. Mandragorus	
Thuya i. Arbor vitae	436

Thymbra i. Satureia	476
Thymum legitimum	454
Tilia	The Lime tree 608
Trachelium maius simplex	354

Folio 53

V

Valeriana rubra Dodonea	
Veratrum album & nigrum i. Helleborus albus et niger	
Vetonica altra id est Cariofilus hortensis	
Vinca peruinca	
Viola alba i. Leucoium bulbosum	
Viola flammia i. tricolor	
Viola lutea i. Leucoium luteum siue Keire	
Viola perigrina i. Bolbonach	
Vuularia i. Hyppoglossum	
Vua crispa i. grossularia	
Vmbylicus veneris i. Sedum serratum	princes feather

Folio 54

V

Vmbilicus veneris id est Cotyledon	234
Vitis & eius varietas	

Y

Z

Zufniare id est Martagon Constanti=nopolitanum	
Zyzypha Capadocica	
Zambach Arabi i.e Iasminum Arabicum	

Folio 55 – blank

Folio 56

My Seuerall sortes of winter Greenes	
Imp ^{es} : The Arbutus tree	
The euer greene Oake	
The Lymon tree	
The Orring	
The Long leaud Myrtle	
The Other Myrtle	
The Oleander	
The Arbor vitae	
The {.....}	
The English Sauine	

The French Sauine
 The Comon Box
 The Gilded Box
 The yewe tree
 The Pyracantha
 The Celastrus
 The Alaternus
 The Cypresse
 The Firre tree 3 sortes
 The Pine tree
 The Laurea Cerasus
 The ~~Comon~~ Bay tree
 The ~~Ses~~ Cicili Ethiopicii
 The Laurustinus
 The wild Laurell
 The Indian Figg
 The Rosemary
 The Prickly Box
 The Juniper tree
 The euer greene Rose
 The wild Laurell
 The Hollie
 Gilded Rosemary
 1. The Rams horne
 2. The Hallimay Arborescens

Folio 57

Amigdala	Almons
Rubus Ideus	Raspes
Ribes alba	Currens
vua Crispa	Goosberres
Oxiacantha	Barbaries
Nux Avellania	Philberds
vitis	y ^e vine
Africus Indica	
Sorbus	y ^e Service
Mespilus	
Lotus	y ^e Nettle tree
Cerasus	y ^e Cherrie
Prunus	plombe
Mala Precocia	Apricock
Mala Persica	Peaches
Nucipersica	Nectorins
Mala Arantia	Orrenge
Poma	
Cydonia	Plum
Pyra	
Nux Juglans	wall:N

Castania	Chestnutt
Morus alba	Mulberry

Folio 58

Mto Mr Brewer

1. Parthenium flore pleno	Double Featherfew
2. Paralisis flore fatuo	Iack an Apes on horsback
3. Primula flore caeruleo	
from Mr.Stonehouse y ^{ber} 1643	
Hedera suie vitis virginiana	white moath mullein
Red Indian Scabious	
Mountain Autumn Crocus	
Purple Hungarian Hawkweed	
Mountaine Eringo	
Periploca virginiana	
Petum i. Tabacco	
Malua hortensis rosea multiplex	Hollihockes
Cardamine flore pleno	Lades smockes
Hieracium	Hungarian hawksweede
Blataria flore albo	Moth mulleyne
Scabiosa Indica	Red Indian Scabious
Astrathalorum	span: marigold
Digitalis firruagina variable	foxglo:
Lathyrus	Everlasting Pea
Tragapogon	Goe to bed at Noone
Scala	Jacobs Ladder
Asclepius	
Zyzypha Capadoica	Bast. rd Olliue
Rhododendron i. Oleander	
Staphilodendron	Blader nutt
Cardiaca y ^e tall plant from Sheffield	
Persicaria siliquosa noli me Tangere	
Matricaria flore pleno	D. Featherfew
Corona terra Jun	Ground Juie
Sambucus Rosea	Gelder Rose

Folio 59

Gotten 1644

Hungarian Climer

Hiacinth of Perue

Hieracium purpureum Intibacium

Scabiosa rubra Indica

Perfoliatum

Eryngium montanum

Cristall Rose. Mr. Ston:

Phalaris maior pratensis

Angl: Pearle grasse

Irises wth Tuberous roots

Iris Dalmatica

Iris Germanica

Camerarii

Alba florentinii = lutea variegata minor Calcedonica clusii flore cimplice et flore pleno

alba variegata Camdiris variegata

The Proliferous Daysie

My Alaternus was planted the xth of May 1642

Linum vmbellicatum pigrinum

Androcamon i.e jutsum or a St. Johns worte or Parke leaues good for a Broken shinn.

Paralasis minor flore alba white birds eye

Paralasis minor flore rubro

Folio 60

What New sortes ~~was~~ is Grafted & (G W) shall bee, 1643

1. Greene Pyrmordin	GA
2. Black winter peare plombe	WB
3. White winter <i>per</i> plum	WP
4. Longe Keeping peare	K
5. Aldwark heart Che: Shef	A
6. Peare John	E:P
7. John Tradesken cherry	E:T
8. <i>Sir</i> John Reresby his Long keeping peare	E:R
9. Seaman Aple	S
10. White Myrabilon plob	M
11. Geneting peare	G:T
12. Peare Robert	E:R
13. Fig Harte Cherry	F:P
From: God:Hogley Adwick	
Round Aple	Ro
Greene Russett	R
Spiced Gilliver	SG
Graft Apple	GT
Thr:	
Cider apple	CR
The Pallate apple	P
The fox gloue	FG
Swin:	
<i>Sir John</i> Reresbys longe keeping Apple	SR
Colborne	CO
<i>Master</i> Brewers greate cherre	GC
White Autumne Synimon Rose	S
Maudeline plombe	MA

Folio 61

The Dubble yellow rose	Y
The muske Rose	M
The white Prouince	W
York & Lancasterr	YL
The Marble rose	MR

Folio 62

Acydonium Rose Campion
 Abies gr.{....}
 Alexandrina Periwine ie Laurell of Alexandria
 Alkengi The winter cherie
 Apinus The Pitch tree
 Palto madamma tulip by the greate walke whit & red
 Viola flammea siue tricolor pansy
 Viola Marbia multiplex
 Epimedium
 Parthenium ie doubles featherfew
 Nigella

Folios 63–145 – blank

The back of the Notebook

Folio 1a – inside front cover

{.5- Cris}{.....}
 2-2 35 41
 200/n h/r pr/.. Bocard.
 ... h/r Ch/mn//100
 {50/JOB Hall C...}
 150 3.. 3.. }

Folio 2a

1640

1. Meto: to get some rootes ~~rootes~~ of Gilliflower, vidz: the Christaline, the Blew Hulo
 2. Some Seedes of the Maruile of Perue
 3. a Root of Narsissis totus albus
 4. one Roote of the white frittalaria
- Get many seuerall sortes of seeds of Flower white hellebore siclamen etc.
 M^{to}
 The Gentianella in the Corner
 The white pcox tulip the Gaudy

The later fine one the Donuile
 The duble Junculi Flowers in May
 The Campanula midle east border
 The white Martigon North border
 The Acconite or wolfes bane
 The Calsidon Anemone
 The Pauo Anemone
 The greate leucoium or bulbus violet
 {.....}

1. Get some rare Gilliflowers
 2. some choyce beares eares
 3. The Celaster 1. greate fyr 2 Cypres etc.
 4. Look what other greenes he has
 5. some more Anemones
 14m2 m42 n2 m4n325
 {mm mn mm m m..}
 Rec: 29 of Octo: of Jan: {Jlawa...}
 in parte of 4 - 6-8 - 40

Folio 3a – blank

Folio 4a

24 August 1639

Those are to giue notice vnto the sayd Peticonners Credito^{rs} y^t wee whose names are here vnder written, have appoynted to be att {y.} before noone to mediate an end betwixt the Petitioner and & his Credito^{rs}, according to his Ma^{tis} Refference, aboue written & doe require them to be there att then. JR JM

Whereas yt hath pleased the kings Mat^{ie} vpon a peticonn exhibited vnto his ma^{tie}, in the Behalfe of A.B of T to authorice vs whose names are here underwritten & others in the sayd peticonn mentioned, or any two of vs, to call before vs the sayd AB. his Credito^{rs}, & upon exam=ination of his Estate to mediate some conscionable end for the sayd Peticonners Reliese (as by the sayd Peticon & Refference apeares). Those are by vertue of the sayd Refference to require y^w & euery of y^w the sayde AB his Credito^{rs}, whose names are hereunder written to be before vs att such a place & where wee haue appoynted to bee to mediate the sayd end accordinge to the sayd Reff=erence. Giuen under o^r hands the 16th of Sep^{ber} -1630

To o^r louinge frendes

JR WW

D.F.

G.R.

A.H.

G.W.

S.B.

Folio 5a – blank

Folio 6a

Cris 9 The Postures of the Musket

Decimo 6 1639

The Ground order

Let slip yo^r handsJoyne yo^r Muskit & yo^r restRest yo^r musketTo yo^r Centrye PostureLock yo^r M: vpon yo^r RestYo^r Salutinge post^rHow to make ready to charge on y^r RestOpen yo^r PanCleare yo^r PanHandle yo^r primerPrime yo^r PanShutt yo^r PanShake of yo^r loose Cornes

Blow & cast about. Thus far vpon the rest

Handle yo^r chargerOpen yo^r charger wth yo^r teethCharge wth PowtherDraw out yo^r scowringe=stickShorten to an Inch against yo^r brestTake yo^r Bullet out of yo^r mouthRam in yo^r BulletDraw forth yo^r Scowring sticke agayne: & shorten it against yo^r brest to a shaftmentReturne yo^r Scowringe sticke to yts placeBringe about yo^r MusketRecouer yo^r RestPease yo^r MusketShould^r yo^r Mus:For makinge ready to giue fyre from y^r should^rSlowe yo^r MusketSlipp yo^r MusketPease yo^r muskJoyne yo^r M& yo^r restHandle yo^r match & bring it aboutBlow yo^r match

Folio 7a

Cock yo^r MatchFrye yo^r MatchGuarde yo^r PanBlowe yo^r CoaleOpen yo^r Pan

Present

Giue fyre

Joyne yo^r m:& yo^r rest

Returne yo^r match

How to make ready to charge Marchings

Joyne yo^r musk: to yo^r Rest

Cleare yo^r Pan wth yo^r Thumbe

Handle yo^r Primer as before vpon the rest so now joined.

Mto:

Aske my Lieutenant for my booke that I ~~het~~ lent him of Military {.....y} Postures

Folio 8a

Reformado Collonells att Yorke 1640

S^r Mathew Carey

S^r James Duglas

S^r James Hamilton

Collonell Byrron

Collo^{ll}: Fielding

Collo^{ll}: Fammon

Collonell Brett

Collonells in pay

Lord Generall 1200

Lo: Newport Gen^{ll}: of the Artillery 1200

Sergeant Maior Gen^{ll}: S^r Jacob Ashley 1200

Lord Grandison Coll: 1200

Collo^{ll} Goring 1200

S^r W^m Ogle Coll: 1200

S^r Charles Vausso^r 1200

S^r Tho Culpeper 1200

Coll: {Lunsson.} 1200

Coll:Wentworth 1200

Coll:W^m Vaussor 1200

Lord Barramore 1200

S^r Tho: Morton 1200

S^r Jo: Merrick 1200

S^r Tho: Glemon. 1200

Folio 9a

M^r Deane

Purging Pills

{R.} piludae de alesangine piluld mastichinae ana zi. Spirilus anthi oleum nucis moscatei
ana guttas n ij miser fiant pilule aureate n xiiij

Idem

My Cordiall

{R.} Confelio alkermiss,{z.} Sirupus de succo citrij ziiij mise

{.i: .. zi z. .i ..}

{gr. G. m m. p.}

1 Feb 1643

M^l: that I haue receiued from the Pitts since this time abouesd - 33- 8- 4

24 Feb Received 11-11-0

2 March Rec: 5-9-11

16 March Rec: 8-0-0

23 Mar: Rec: 2-2-10

14 Ap: Rec: 4-12-7

20 Ap Rec: 9-1-6

Folios 10a–15a – remaining edges have been cut out**Folio 16a**Bought of M^{rs} Wortley 7 Acars of wood w^{ch} cost 27-0

Ad of Docter Leuite 2 Acars 7-7

Pd ro M^{rs} W in part 17-0

So there rem: due to her 10-0

M^l what the Gard: hath Cost in wag: From the 29th of ~~Oct~~ Nouemb: 1644 untill the first of

{.}l

First to Heuthorne Bay 2-6

To Townend wife 0-8

Gill Steele 2-3

October 14 Her: Steele. Townend wife 2-7

What the Gard: hath cost keeping, mee the 25 of March 1645 untill the next Mar: 46

To the 2 boyes

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⁵⁰ WYAS, WYL156-473, f.11.
⁵¹ Parkinson, *Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestris* ..., p. 586.
⁵² Rohde, *Garden Book of Sir Thomas Hanmer Bart*, p. 156.
⁵³ Ibid., p. 152.
⁵⁴ Ibid.
⁵⁵ Gunther, 'Garden of the Rev. Walter Stonehouse at Darfield Rectory', p. 296.
⁵⁶ Rohde, *Garden Book of Sir Thomas Hanmer Bart*, p. 156.
⁵⁷ Parkinson, *Paradisi in sole, paradisus terrestris* ..., p. 579.
⁵⁸ Ibid.
⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 575.
⁶⁰ WYAS, WYL156-473, f.7.
⁶¹ Ibid, f.56.
⁶² Rohde, *Garden Book of Sir Thomas Hanmer Bart*, p. 126.
⁶³ WYAS, WYL156-473, ff.14, 13, 12.
⁶⁴ Leith-Ross, *John Tradescants*, p. 19.
⁶⁵ Parkinson, 'Garden of the Rev. Walter Stonehouse at Darfield Rectory', p. 240.
⁶⁶ Riddell, 'John Parkinson's Long Acre Garden', p. 113.
⁶⁷ Parkinson, 'Garden of the Rev. Walter Stonehouse at Darfield Rectory', p. 240.
⁶⁸ Ibid.
⁶⁹ Cartwright, *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, p. 14.
⁷⁰ Sheffield Archives, BFMS 8, bk 1; Cartwright, *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, pp. 21, 81.
⁷¹ WYAS, WYL156-473, f.5a.
⁷² Matthew and Harrison, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 58, pp. 142–57.
⁷³ Cartwright, *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, pp. 15–17.
⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 55.
⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 78.
⁷⁶ Ibid.
⁷⁷ Sheffield Archives, MD5885 ('Colbeck Survey', 1740).
⁷⁸ Cartwright, *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, p. 86.
⁷⁹ Ibid., pp. 81, 86, 88, 92.
⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 95.
⁸¹ Ibid., pp. 179, 187, 217.
⁸² WYAS, WYL156-290.
⁸³ Cartwright, *Memoirs of Sir John Reresby*, p. 166.
⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 460.