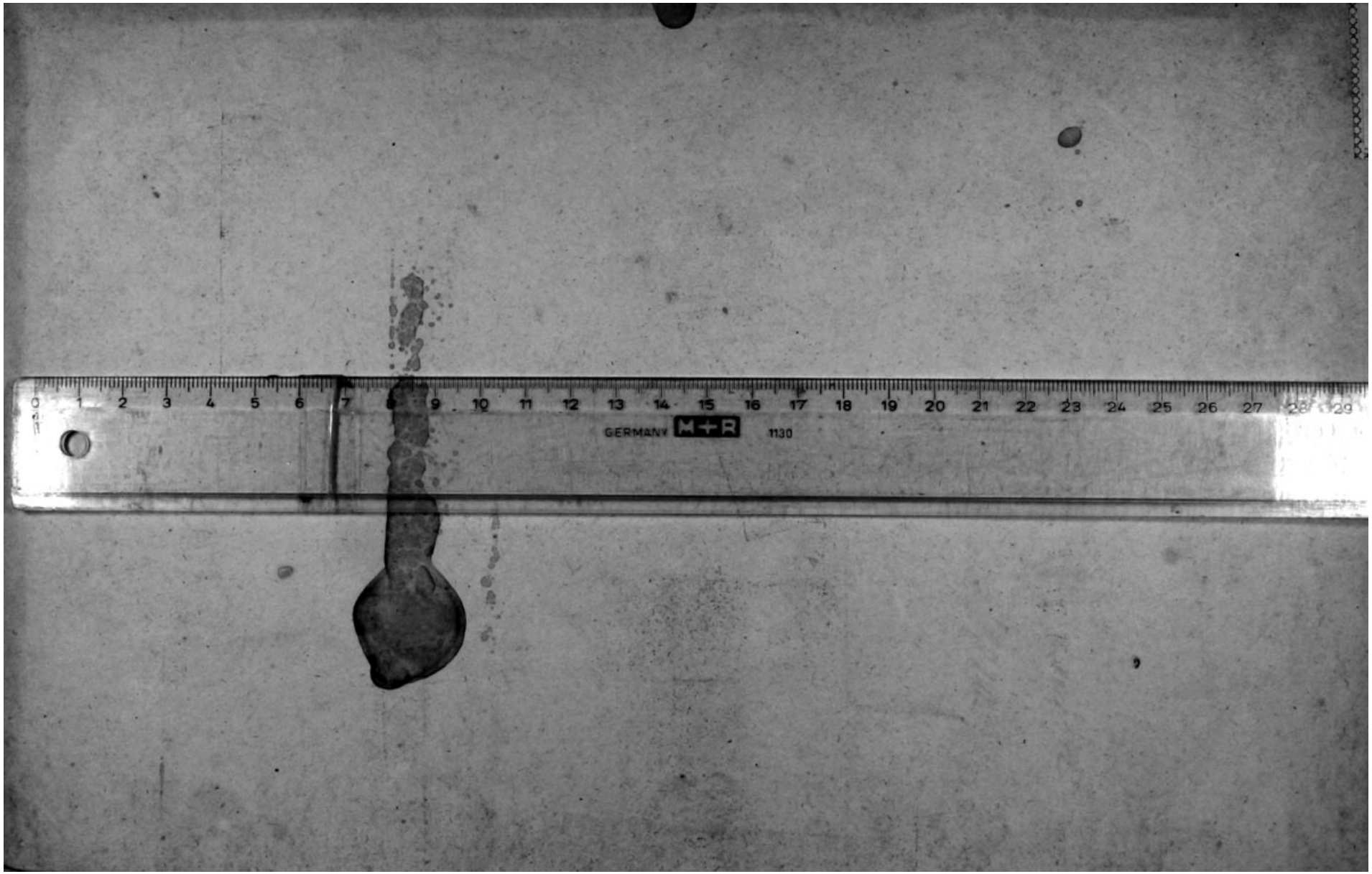
The Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes

John Gerarde

GERARDE,

THE HERBALL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THE HERBALL OR GENERALL Historie of Plantes.

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1597

MATTHIAS DE L'OBEL
IOANNI GERARDO
felicitatem.

Vum Londinum appuli, in sinu gauisus sum (Gerarde amicissime) dum typographo formis excudendæ Plantarum collectanea tua commissa vidi, de quibus summas, nulla dæ peituras laudes Anglia tibi Rei herbariæ familiam vniuersam, medicatricis artis partem, antiquissimum, iucundissimum & vtilissimum studium, retegere cupido, debet. Priscorum enim Theophrasti, Dioscoridis, Plinij & Galeni scripta, passim toto orbe peruulgata, tanquam fontes; Neotericorum autem, ceuriuulos, Brunfelsii, Fuchsii, Tragi, Ruellij, Matthioli, Dodonæi, Turneri, Clusii, Dalescampij, Camerarij, Tabernæmontani, Penæ, nostramq; nouam methodum & ordinem, à Gramine & notioribus ad Triticea, generatim & speciatim, materno idiomate, Anglicæ genti tuæ cultissimæ, Reipublicæ voluptabili commodo, recludis; quò ipsa stimulata herbarum delitias & hortorum suauissimum & amœnissimum cultum amplectetur, maximorum Imperatorum, Regum & Heroum tam priscorum quam nuperorum exemplo. Nec satis hoc tibi fuit; sed multò magis insuper præstitisti, quòd copiam multarum elegantissimarum plantarum in Anglia sponte nascentium ab alijs hactenus prætermissarum, historiam descripsisti magna hoc studio captorum vtilitate & oblectamento: Singulas enim regiones peculiares quasdam plantas, quas in alijs non facile reperias, gignere certum. Neque magni tibi fuit hæc inspectione & è viuis Naturæ typis nosse; quippe qui diu herbas indigenas, inquilinas & peregrinas, cum nuperrimè solo erumpentes & pullulantes, tum adultas, semineq; prægnantes, hortulo tuo suburbano aluisti & fouisti: Exactum enim cognoscendarum ex figurà aut facie superficiaria herbarum studium generatim consistit (Dioscoride teste) in frequenti & assidua, temporis omnis, inspectione. Sed alia est interioris & substantialis formæ plantarum, quæ oculis cerni non potest, solers cognitio; quam etiam, quantum potes percunctando, seniorum Græcorum Medicorum more, aperire conaris. Solebant autem antiqui suorum Medicaminum experimenta, in Reipublicæ vtilitatem, scriptis tabellis dare, quibus apud Ephesios templi syluaticæ Dianæ parietes vestiebantur. Compertum etiam est Hippocratem discendi cupidum, per multis regionibus peragratis, idem præstitisse, & in methodum commemorabiliorem restituisse & illustrasse. Melius enim est Reipublicæ quam nostris commodis prospicere. Non est igitur quod huius inuidiosæ procacis ætatis conuiciatores maledici Zoili scripta tua obtrectent: dedisti enim gratis quod potuisti, cætera doctioribus iudicijs relinquens; exortiuis & exoticis incomparabilium penè adhuc virium mangonizatis & lenocinijs allectis Floristarum floribus à Flora Dea meretrice nobilis dictis, valetudini & vtilitati potius consulens, quam voluptati, valere iussis. Nonnulli siquidem ex alijs libris herbarum transcriptores rapsodi, ignotis sibi viuis plantis ad medendum maximè necessarijs, assignant incertis, dubijs & suppositijs stirpibus aut simplicibus facultates legitimi simplicis medicamenti, maximo errore & summa periclitatione (vnũ enim sæpe simplex compositionem ineptam reddit, peruertit aut deprauat) quibus nec tutò nec temerè credendum; multoq; etiã minus multis herbarum experimentis fallacibus, quibus etiam neque nisi notissimis morbis simplicibus, compositis & implicatis, eorumdemq; sauissimis symptomatibus, vtendum, importunus earum vsus sæpius venenum quam remedium sit. Summo enim ægrotantium dispendio & exercitatissimorum Medicorum tædio periclitatores procaces, contemptis & neglectis artis institutionibus, Hippocratis & Galeni præceptis, per salutis discrimina & hominum strages medentum tentamenta agunt. Omitto, breuitatis ergò [illegible] doctores sellularios, sordidissimos fabros, interpolatores, circulatores forenses & veteratores scutica dignissimos, qui professionibus & mechanicis artibus suis fastiditis, scelerato insaniæ lucro, se Medicos Theophrasteos, quos vix vnquam summis labris degustarunt, profitentur. Non inuenustè Syluius in huiusmodi homines inuehit, dum ait, Quam quisque nouit artem, hanc exerceat vnam, atque excolat, & totus in ea versetur, &c. sub finem præfationis rursus ait, Faxit Deus vt quisque quam exercet artem, pernoscat, & Medici nihil eorum quæ ad morbos citò & tutò curandos vtilia vel necessaria esse consueuerunt, ignorent. Præualet Medicus vbi Pharmacopœi fides suspecta est, qui ipse simplicia & composita pernoscit; imò quam infamiæ notam imprudens inurit, dum ignarus horum simplicium medicamentorum, tanquam asinus quidam ad omnia Pharmacopœi rogata, auribus modis, velut annuit: quid quod illi sæpe etiam volens Pharmacopœus illudit. Absurdissimus est ac sæpe ridiculus qui Medicinam sine harum rerum ignarus; & Pharmacopœo ignorantiæ suspectum, nisi rò se reddit. Plura [illegible]

Authoris consilium diligentia in singulis suæ Materiæ Medicæ cognitione commendatur.

Præstigiæ pseudomedicorum fallacias detegimus & imperitos deludentes errores.

Initio prologi Pharmacopœi perpendend.

[illegible] ibidem loci. Medico quamplurima perscrutanda, vt satis sagacique ad artem [illegible] perdiscendos, annos paucos haudquaquam sufficere, testantur ipsius experientissimi & [illegible] sanè verba vobis [illegible]; Ego enim ad finem Medicinæ non perueni, etiamsi iam [illegible] per iniuriam Aphorismorum [illegible] brevem & artem longam pronunciant. Quemadmodum [illegible] multi homines Medici [illegible] tanquam repentè creati nulla Medicinæ [illegible] & breve facultatis [illegible] perspectis [illegible] dubitatores, periclitatores & Gnathonicos pauci sistratos [illegible] Hippocrates. Quemadmodum enim illi (*inquit*) [illegible] quos referunt habent, illi ipsi autem verè non sunt: [illegible] nomine multi, re autem & opere valdè pauci. *Itaque cùm paulò ante Medicinam omnium artium præstantissimam esse dixerit:* Verùm propter ignorantiam eorum qui eam exercent, & ob vulgi rudicatem, qui tales pro Medicis iudicat & habet; iam eò res deuenisse, vt omnium artium longè vilissima censeatur. At verò hoc peccatum ob hanc potissimum causam committi videtur; soli namque Medicinæ nulla pœna in rebus publicis statuta est, præterquam ignominiæ. *Ne animam & famam lederet, aut illi insignis ignominia inureretur ob huiusmodi ardua & noxia discrimina, bonus ille & sincerus Dodonæus (quamuis multas herbas ex alijs & Fuchsio transcripserit, cuius methodo vsus est, quemq; inchoauerat, vt ipsemet mihi retulit, vernacula Germanica inferiori lingua vertere) vulgatissimis, notissimis ijsq; paucis ex tot herbarum millibus, quinquagenis aut septuagenis herbis quibus vtebatur, potius contentus fuit, quam innumeris sibi ignotis periclitari. Melius enim omnino medicamento carere, abstinere, & naturæ committere, quam abuti. Vtinam huius nostræ ætatis quamplures auso potiti, medicinam factitantes, eo studio, candore & voto mederentur: Illis id forsitan nequaquam euenirent, quod philosophis (Hippocrate defuncto) discipulis suis inexpertis & parum adhuc exercitatis medendo, id est necando (vt memoriæ traditum est) contingit: Quamobrem ars Medica Athenis, Roma & per vniuersam Græciam centum & septuaginta annis, interdicta & exulat. Meritò igitur cautè & tutè agendum; Opiatis & Diagrediatis, Colocynthide, Tithymalis, Esula, Lathyride, Mercurio, Stibio, & similibus molestissimis simplicibus cum cautione vtendum: optimis ducibus & experientissimis senioribus præceptoribus adhærendum, quorum sub vexillis fidissimè & tutissimè rara & præclara, ob barbariem ferè extincta, patrum & auorum remedia, maximo & pristino artis ornamento & proximi vtilitate renouantur, & in vsum reuocantur; neglectis, spretis, & exclusis Empiricis verbosis, inuidiosis, suspensis, ambagiosis & exitiosis opinionibus, quibus Mundus immundus regitur & labitur; qui cùm decipi velit, decipiatur: in cuius fallacias perappositè finxit & cecinit olim hos versculos eruditissimus collega D. Iacobus Paradisius nobilis Gandauensis alludens ad nomen tanti versutissimi herois Nostradami Salomensis Gallo-prouinciæ,*

[Nostra-damus, cùm verba damus, quia fallere nostrum;
Et cùm verba damus, nil nisi Nostra-damus.

Vale. Londini ipsis Calendis Decembris 1597.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, HIS SINGVLAR GOOD LORD AND MASTER, SIR WILLIAM CECILL KNIGHT, BARON of Burghley, Master of the Court of wardes and Liueries, Chancellor of the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, one of the Lords of hir Maiesties most honorable priuie Counsell, and Lord High Treasurer of England.

AMong the manifold creatures of God (right Honorable and my singular good Lord) that haue all in all ages diuersly entertained many excellent wits, and drawen them to the contemplation of the diuine wisedome, none haue prouoked mens studies more, or satisfied their desires so much, as plants haue done, and that vpon iust and woorthie causes: For if delight may prouoke mens labour, what greater delight is there than to behold the earth apparelled with plants, as with a robe of imbroidered worke, set with orient pearles, and garnished with great diuersitie of rare and costly iewels? If this varietie and perfection of colours may affect the eie, it is such in herbes and flowers, that no Apelles, no Zeuxis euer could by any art expresse the like: if odours, or if taste may worke satisfaction, they are both so soueraigne in plants, and so comfortable, that no confection of the Apothecaries can equall their excellent vertue. But these delights are in the outward senses: the principall delight is in the minde, singularly enriched with the knowledge of these visible things, setting foorth to vs the inuisible wisedome and admirable workmanship of almightie God. The delight is great, but the vse greater, and ioyned often with necessitie. In the first ages of the world they were the ordinarie meate of men, and haue continued euer since of necessarie vse both for meates to maintaine life, and for medicine to recouer health. The hidden vertue of them is such, that (as Plinie noteth) the

Plin.lib.8. cap.27. Ibid.lib.22. cap.2. the very brute beasts haue found it out: and (which is another vse that he obserueth) from thence the Diars tooke the beginning of their art.

Furthermore, the necessarie vse of these fruits of the earth doth plainly appeere by the great charge and care of almost all men in planting and maintaining of gardens, not as ornaments onely, but as a necessarie prouision also to their houses. And here beside the fruit, to speake againe in a word of delight; gardens, especially such as your Honor hath, furnished with many rare simples, do singularly delight, when in them a man doth behold a flourishing shew of sommer beauties in the middest of winters force, and a goodly spring of flowers, when abroad a leafe is not to be seene. Beside these and other causes, there are many examples of those that haue honored this science: for to passe by a multitude of the Philosophers, it may please your Honor to call to remembrance that which you knowe of some noble Princes that haue ioyned this studie with their most important matters of state: Mithridates the great was famous for his knowledge herein, as Plutarch noteth: Euan also king of Arabia, the happie garden of the world for principall simples, wrote of this argument, as Plinie sheweth: Diocletian might he haue his praise, had he not drowned all his honor in the blood of his persecution. To conclude this point, the example of Salomon is before the rest and greater, whose wisedome and knowledge was such, that he was able to set out the nature of all plantes, from the highest Cedar to the lowest Mosse. But my very good Lord, that which sometime was the studie of great Philosophers and mightie Princes, is now neglected, except it be of some few, whose spirit and wisedome hath carried them among other partes of wisedome and counsell, to a care and studie of speciall herbes, both for the furnishing of their gardens, and the furtherance of their knowledge: among whome I may iustly affirme and publish your Honor to be one, being my selfe one of your seruants, and a long time witnesse thereof: for vnder your Lordship I haue serued, and that way imployed my principall studie, and almost all my time now by the space of twenty yeeres. To the large and singular furniture of this noble Iland, I haue added from forren places all the varietie of herbes and flowers that I might any way obtaine, I haue laboured with the soile to make it fit for the plants, and with the plants to make them to delight in the soile, that so they might liue and prosper vnder our climate, as in their natiue and proper countrie: what my successe hath beene, and what my furniture is, I leaue to the report of them that haue seene your Lordships gardens, and the little plot of my speciall care and husbandrie. But bicause gardens are priuate, and many times finding an ignorant or a negligent successor, come soone to ruine, there be that haue sollicited me first by my pen, and after by the Presse, to make my labours common, and to free them from the danger whereunto a garden is subiect: wherein when I was ouercome, and had brought this historie, or report of the nature of plants to a iust volume, and had made it, as the Reader may by comparison see, richer than former Herbals, I found it no question to whome I might dedicate my labours: for considering of your good Lordship, I found none of whose fauour and goodnesse I might sooner presume, seeing I found you euer my very good Lord and Master. Againe, considering my dutie and your Honors merits, to whom may I better recommend my labours than to him, to whome I owe my selfe, and all that I am able in any

seruice

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Of Bryonie of Mexico. Chap. 308.

1 *Mechoacan.*
Bryonie of Mexico.

2 *Mechoacan Peruuiana.*
Bryonie of Peru.

✻ *The description.*

1 THat plant which is nowe called *Mechoacan*, or Bryonie of Mexico, commeth verie neere the kinds of Bindweeds, in leaues & trailing branches, but in rootes like the Bryonies; for there shooteth from the roote thereof many long slender tendrels, which do infinitely graspe and clasp about such things as growe or stande next vnto them: wherenpon do grow great broad leaues sharpe pointed, of a darke greene colour, in shape like those of our Ladies Seale, somwhat rough and hairie, and a little biting the toong: among the leaues come foorth the flowers (as *Nicolaus Monardis* writeth) not vnlike to those of the Orenge tree, but rather of the golden apple of Loue, consisting of fiue small leaues; out of the midst whereof commeth foorth a little clapper or pettell in maner of a round lumpe, as bigge as a Hasell Nut, which being diuided with a thinne skin, or membrane, that commeth thorough it, openeth into two partes, in each whereof are contained two seedes, as big as Pease, in colour blacke and shining. The roote is thicke and long, very like vnto the roote of white Bryonie, whereof we make this a kinde, although in the taste of the rootes there is some difference: for the roote of white Bryonie hath a bitter taste, and this hath little or no taste at all.

2 The Bryonie, or *Mechoacan* of Peru groweth vp with many long trailing flexible branches, interlaced with diuers Vinie tendrels, which take hold of such things as are next or neere vnto them, euen in such manner of clasping and climing as doth the blacke Bryonie, or wine Vine, whereunto it is very like almost in eche respect, sauing that his mossie flowers do smell very sweetly. The fruit as yet I haue not obserued, by reason that the plant which doth growe in my garden, did not perfect the same, by occasion of the great raine and intemperate weather, that happened in *Anno* 1596. but I am in good hope, to see it in his perfection, then we shall easily iudge whether it be

that right *Mechoacan* that hath beene brought from Mexico, and other places of the West Indies or no? The roote by the figure should seeme to answere that of the wilde Vine, but as yet thereof I cannot write certainly.

✻ The place.

Some write that *Mechoacan* was first found in the prouince of new Spaine, neere vnto the citie of Mexico or Mexican, whereof it tooke his name. It groweth likewise in a prouince of the West Indies called *Nicaragua* and *Quito*, where it is thought the best doth growe.

✻ The names.

It beareth his name as is said, of the prouince in which it is found. Some take it to be *Bryonia species*, or to be a kinde of Bryonie: but seeing the roote is nothing bitter, but rather without taste, or as one saith, without qualitie, it hath little agreement with Bryonie; for the roote of Bryonie is very bitter. Diuers name it *Rha album*, or white Rubarbe, but vnproperly, being nothing like. It commeth neerer vnto Scammonie, and if I might yeeld my censure, it seemeth to be *Scammonium quoddam Americanum*, or a certaine Scammonie of America. Scammonie creepeth, as we haue said, in manner of Bindweede. The roote is both white and thicke: the iuice hath but little taste, as hath this of *Mechoacan*: it is called in English Mechoca and Mechocan, and may be called Indian Bryonie.

✻ The temperature.

The roote is of a meane temperature betweene hot and colde, but yet drie.

✻ The vertues.

A It purgeth by siege, especially flegme, and then waterish humors. It is giuen from one full dram weight to two, and that with wine, or with some distilled water (according as the disease requireth) or else in flesh broth.

B It is giuen with good successe to all, whose diseases proceede of flegme and colde humors. It is good against headach that hath continued long, olde coughes, hardnesse of breathing, the colicke, paine of the kidneies and ioints, the diseases of the reines and belly.

Of the Manured Vine. Chap. 309.

✻ The kindes.

THe Vine may be accounted among those plants that haue neede of staies and props, and cannot stande by themselues; it is helde vp with poles and frames of woode, and by that meanes it spreadeth all about and climeth aloft: it ioineth it selfe vnto trees, or whatsoeuer standeth next vnto it.

Of Vines that bring forth wine, some be tame and husbanded; and others that be wilde: of tame Vines there be many that are greater, and likewise another sort that be lesser.

✻ The description.

1 THe trunke or bodie of the Vine is great and thicke, very hard, couered with many barkes, and those full of cliffes or chinkes; from which growe foorth branches, as it were armes, many waies spreading; out of which come foorth iointed shootes and springs; and from the bosome of those ioints, leaues and clasping tendrels; and likewise bunches or clusters filled full of grapes: the leaues be broad, something round, fiue cornered, and somewhat indented about the edges; among which come foorth many clasping tendrels, that take hold of such props and staies as do stand next vnto it. The grapes do differ both in colour and greatnes, and also in many other things, the which to distinguish seuerally were impossible, considering the infinite sortes or kindes; and also those which are transplanted from one region or climate to another, do likewise alter both from the forme and taste they had before; in consideration whereof, it shall be sufficient to set foorth the figures of a few, and speake somewhat of the rest.

2 The Spanish Wine Vine, or the Vine of whose fruite the wine called Secke is made, differeth woonderfully according to the place or countrie where it groweth: for it is well knowen that wine of Madera, Canaria, Grecia, and such other countries where those kindes of Vines do grow, bring

foorth

foorth wine differing very notably one from another in diuers respects, and yet al and euery of them kindes of Secke: and therefore it shall be to small purpose to vse further speech as touching this Vine, more then to let you know the thing that the simplest doth knowe, that is to saie: it is likewise a Vine of a woodie substance, it bringeth foorth bunches of grapes like vnto the common Vine, differing onely in taste.

1 *Vitis vinifera.*
The manured Vine.

2 *Vitis vinifera Hispanica.*
The Spanish manured Vine.

✻ *The description.*

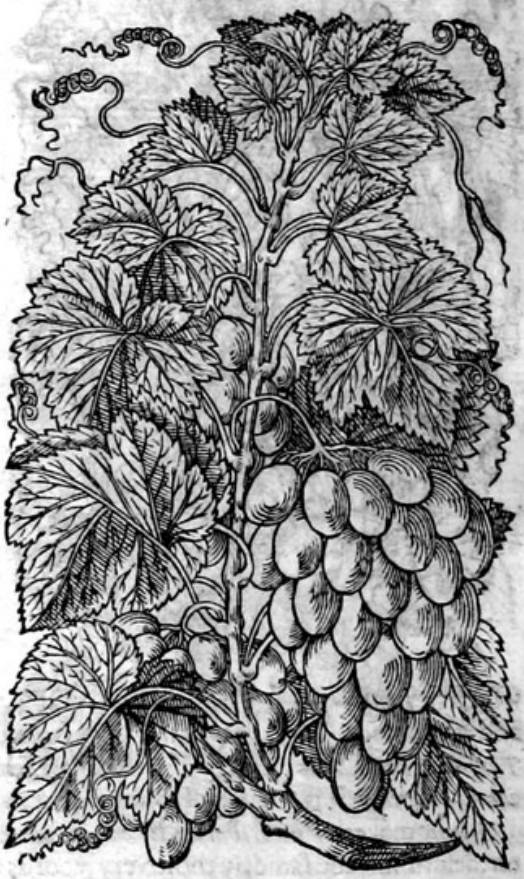
3 There is found in Grecia and the parts of Morea, as *Pantalarea*, *Zante*, *Sapholonia*, and *Petras*, (whereof some are Ilands, and the other of the continent) a certaine Vine that hath a trunke or body of a woodie substance, with a scalie or rugged barke, of a grayish colour; whereupon do growe faire broad leaues, slightly indented about the edges, not vnlike vnto those of the Marsh Mallow: from the bosome whereof come foorth many small clasping tendrels, and also tough and pliant footestalks, whereon do grow very faire bunches of grapes, of a watchet blewish colour; from the which fruite commeth foorth long tender laces or strings, such as is found among Sauorie; wherupon we call that plant which hath it, laced Sauorie, not vnlike vnto that that groweth among and vpon Flaxe, which we call Dodder, or *Podagra lini*, whereof is made a blacke wine, which is called Greeke Wine, yet of the taste of Secke.

4 The plant that beareth those small Raisons which are commonly called Corans or Currans, or rather Raisins of Corinth, is not that plant which among the vulgar people is taken for Currans, being a shrubbe or bush that bringeth foorth small clusters of berries, differing as much as may bee from Corans, hauing no affinitie with the Vine, or any kinde thereof. The Vine that beareth small Raisins or Corans, hath a bodie or stocke as other Vines haue, braunches and tendrels likewise. The leaues are larger then any of the others, snipt about the edges like the teeth of a sawe; among which come foorth clusters of grapes, in forme like the other, but smaller, of a blewish colour; which being ripe are gathered and laid vpon hurdels, carpets, mats, and

ſuch like, in the ſunne to drie: then are they caried to ſome houſe and laid vpon heapes, as we laie apples, or corne in a garner, vntil the marchants do buie them: then do they put them into Buttes or other wooden veſſels, and treade them downe with their bare feete, which they call Stiuing, and ſo are they brought into theſe parts for our vſe.

3 *Vua barbata.*
Laced, or bearded Grapes.

4 *Vua zibeba.*
The Vine that beareth Currans.



✻ *The deſcription.*

5 This kinde of Vine hath great leaues, very broad, of an ouerworne colour, wherupon do grow great bunches of grapes, of a blewiſh colour. The pulpe or meate whereof ſticketh or cleaueth ſo hard to the graines or little ſtones, that the one is not eaſily diuided from the other, reſembling ſome ſtarued or withered berrie that hath beene blaſted, whereof it tooke the name *Duracina.*

There be ſome Vines that bring foorth grapes of a whitiſh or reddiſh yellowe colour; others of a deepe red, both in the outwarde skin, pulpe and iuice within.

There be others whoſe grapes are of a blewe colour, or ſomthing red, yet is the iuice like thoſe of the former. Theſe Grapes do yeeld forth a white Wine before they are put into the preſſe, and a reddiſh or pallet wine when they are troden with the huskes, and ſo left to macerate or ferment, with which if they remaine too long, they yeeld foorth a wine of a higher colour.

There be others which make a blacke and obſcure red wine, whereof ſome bring bigger cluſters, and conſiſt of greater grapes; others of leſſer: ſome growe more cluſtered and cloſer together, others looſer; ſome haue but one ſtone, others moe; ſome make a more auſtere or harſh wine, others a more ſweete; of ſome the old Wine is beſt, of diuers the firſt yeeres Wine is moſt excellent; ſome bring foorth fruite fower ſquare, of which ſorts or kinds, we haue great plentie.

5 *Vitis*

5 *Vitis duracina.*

Starued, or hard grapes.

✻ The place.

A fit soile for Vines, saith *Florentinus*, is euery blacke earth, which is not very close nor clammie, hauing some moisture; notwithstanding *Columella* saith, that great regarde is to be had, what kinde or sort of Vine you woulde nourish, according to the nature of the countrie and soile.

A wise husbandman will commit to a fat and fruitfull soile a leane Vine, and of his owne nature not too fruitfull: to a leane grounde a fruitfull Vine: to a close and compact earth, a spreading Vine, and that is full of matter to make branches of: to a loose and fruitfull soile, a Vine of fewe branches. The same *Columella* saith, that the Vine delighteth not in dung, of what kinde soeuer it be; but fresh moulde mixed with some shauings of horn is the best to be disposed about the rootes, to cause fertilitie.

✻ The time.

Columella saith, that the Vines must be pruned before the yoong branches bud foorth. *Palladius* writeth in Februarie: if they be pruned later, they lose their nourishment with weeping.

✻ The names.

The Vine is called in Greeke ἄμπελος οἰνόφορος, as much to say in Latin, as *Vitis vinifera*, or the Vine which beareth wine, and ἄμπελος ἥμερος, that is, *Vitis mansuefacta, sive cultiua*, tame or manured Vine: and it is called οἰνόφορος, that it may differ from both the Bryonies, the white and the blacke, and from *Tamus*, or our Ladies seale, which be likewise named ἄμπελοι: It is called *Vitis*, bicause *inuitatur ad vuas pariendas*. It is cherished to the intent to bring foorth full clusters, as *Varro* saith.

Plinie maketh *Vua Zibeba, Alexandrina vitis*, or Vine of Alexandria, in his 14. booke third chapter, describing the same by those very woords that *Theophrastus* doth. *Dioscorides* setteth it downe to be *altera species Vitis sylueſtris*, or a second kinde of wilde Vine, but we had rather retaine it among the tame Vines. We may name it in English final Raisin Vine. The fruits are hereof called in shops by the name of *Passularum de Corintho*: in English Currans, or small Raisins.

Sylueſtris Vitis, or wilde Vine, is called in Greeke ἄμπελος ἀγρία, and in Latine *Labrusca*: as in *Virgils* Eclogs.

Sylueſtris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.

The wilde Vine with her branches few and clusters thinne
Adornes our countrey Bowre, a seemely thing I winne.

To this wilde Vine do belong those, which *Plinie* in his 16. booke 27. chapter, reporteth to be called *Triferæ*, or that bring three sundrie fruites in one yeere, as *Insanæ*, and mad bearing Vines, bicause in those some clusters are ripe and full growen, some in swelling, and others but flowring.

The fruit of the Vine is called in Greeke βότρυς and σταφυλὴ: in Latine *Racemus* and *Vua*: in English a bunch or cluster of Grapes.

The cluster of Grapes that hath beene withered or dried in the sunne, is named in Greeke σταφὶς, in Latine *Vua passa*: in shops *Passula*: in English Raisins of the sunne.

The berrie or grape it selfe is called in Latine *Acinus*, and also *Granum*, as *Democritus* saith, speaking of the berrie.

The seede or stones contained within the berries, are called in Latine *Vinacea*, and sometimes *Nuclei*: in shops *Arilli*, as though they should say *Ariduli*, bicause they are drie, and yeeld no iuice,

notwithstanding *Vinacea* are also taken in *Columella* for the drosse or remnant of the grapes after they be pressed.

The stalke, which is in the middle of the clusters, and vpon which the Grapes do hang, is called of *Galen* βότρυος, of *Varro*, *Scapus vuarum*.

** The temperature and vertues.*

A The tender and clasping branches of the Vine and the leaues do coole, and mightily bind. They stay bleeding in any part of the bodie. They are good against the laske, the bloodie flixe, the hartburne, or heate of the stomacke, readines to vomit. It staieth the lusting or longing of women with child, though they be but outwardly applied, and also taken inwardly any manner of waies. They be moreouer a remedie for the inflammation of the mouth, and almonds of the throte, if they be gargaled, or the mouth washed therewith.

B Of the same facultie be also the clusters gathered before they be ripe; and likewise the bunches of the wilde grape (that we accept for one of the manured grapes called Currans) which is accounted to be more effectuall against all those infirmities.

C *Dioscorides* saith, that the liquor which falleth from the bodie and branches being cut, and that somtime is turned as it were into a gum (which driueth foorth stones out of the kidneies and bladder, if the same be drunke in wine;) healeth ringworms, scabs, and leprie, but the place is first to be rubbed with Niter; being often annointed or laide on, it taketh away superfluous haires: but yet he saith that the same is best which issueth foorth of the greene and smaller sticks, especially that liquor that falleth away whilest the branches are burning, which taketh away wartes, if it bee laide on them.

D The stones and other things remaining after the pressing, are good against the bloodie flixe, the laske of long continuance, and for those that are much subiect to vomiting.

E The ashes made of the sticks, and drosse that remaineth after the pressing, being laid vpon the piles, and hard swellings about the fundament, doth cure the same: being mixed with oile of Rue or Herbegrace and vineger, as the same author affirmeth, it helpeth to strengthen members out of ioint, and such as are bitten with any venemous beast, and easeth the paine of the spleene or milt, being applied in manner of a plaister.

F The latter age do vse to make a lie of the ashes of Vine sticks, in compositions of causticke and burning medicines, which serue in steede of a hot iron: the one we call a potentiall cauterie, and the other actuall.

Of Grapes.

G Of Grapes those that are eaten rawe do trouble the belly, and fill the stomacke full of winde: especially such as are of a sower and austere taste, such kinde of grapes do very much hinder the concoction of the stomacke, and while they are dispersed through the liuer and veines, they engender cold and rawe iuice, which cannot easily be changed into good blood.

H Sweete grapes and such as are thorow ripe, are lesse hurtfull: their iuice is hotter, and is easilier dispersed; They also sooner passe thorow the belly, especially being moist, and most of all if the liquor with the pulpe be taken without the stones and skin, as *Galen* saith.

I The substance of the stones, although it be drier, and of a binding qualitie, doth descend thorow all the bowels, and is nothing changed: as also the skins, which are not altered in the bodie at all, or very little.

K Those grapes which haue a strong taste of wine, are in a meane betweene sower and sweete.

L Such grapes as haue little iuice do nourish more, and those lesse that haue more iuice: but these do sooner descend; for the bodie receiueth more nourishment by the pulpe, than by the iuice; by the iuice the belly is made more soluble.

M Grapes haue the preheminence among the Autumne fruits, and nourish more than they all, but yet not so much as figs: and they haue in them little ill iuice, especially when they be thorowe ripe.

N Grapes may be kept the whole yeere, being ordered after that maner which *Ioachimus Camerarius* nowe liuing in Noremberg reporteth. You shall take (saith he) the meale of mustard seede, and strow in the bottome of any earthen pot well leaded; whereupon you shall lay the fairest bunches of the ripest grapes, the which you shall couer with more of the foresaid meale, and lay vpon that

that another sort of grapes, so doing vntill the pot be full. Then shall you fill vp the pot to the brim with a kinde of sweete wine called Must. The pot being very close couered shall be set into some celler, or cold place. The grapes may you take foorth at your pleasure, washing them with faire water from the powder.

Of Raisons.

Of Raisons most are sweete; some haue an austere or harsh taste. Sweete Raisons are hotter, A
austere colder; both of them do moderately binde, but the austere somwhat more, which do more
strengthen the stomacke. The sweete ones do neither slacken the stomacke nor make the belly
soluble, if they be taken with their stones which are of a binding qualitie: otherwise the stones ta-
ken foorth, they do make the belly loose and soluble.

Raisons do yeeld good nourishment to the bodie; they haue in them no ill iuice at all, but do in- B
gender somewhat a thicke iuice, which notwithstanding doth nourish the more.

There commeth of sweete and fat Raisons most plentie of nourishment; of which they are the C
best that haue a thinne skin.

There is in the sweete ones a temperate and smoothing qualitie with a power to clense mode- D
rately. They are good for the chest, lungs, winde pipe, kidneies, bladder, and for the stomacke: for
they make smooth the roughnes of the winde pipe, and are good against hoarsnesse, shortnesse of
breath, or difficultie in breathing: they serue to concoct the spettle, and to cause it to rise more easi-
lie in any disease whatsoeuer of the chest, sides and lungs, and doth mitigate the paine of the kid-
neies and bladder, which hath ioined with it heate and sharpenesse of vrine: they dull and allaie
the malice of sharpe and biting humours that hurt the mouth of the stomacke.

Moreouer Raisons are good for the liuer, as *Galen* writeth in his 7. booke of medicines according E
to the places affected: for they be of force to concoct rawe humours, and to restraine their malig-
nitie, and they themselues do hardly putrefie: besides they are properly and of their owne substance
familiar to the entrailes, and cure any distemperature, and nourish much, wherein they are chiefely
to be commended, for Raisins nourish, strengthen resist putrefaction, and if there be any distempe-
rature by reason of moisture and coldnesse, they helpe without any hurt, as the saide *Galen* af-
firmeth.

The olde Phisitians haue taught vs to take foorth the stones, as we may see in diuers composition- F
ons of the auncient writers, as in that composition which is called in *Galen* *Arteriaca Mithridatis*,
which hath the seedes of the Raisins taken foorth: for seeing that Raisins containe in them a thicke
substance, they cannot easily passe through the vaines, but are apt to breede obstructions and stop-
pings of the entrailes, which things happen the rather by reason of the seeds: for they so much the
harder passe through the body, and do quicklier and more easily cause obstructions, in that they are
more astringent or binding. Wherefore the seedes are to be taken out; for so shall the iuice of the
Raisins more easily passe, and the sooner be distributed through the entrailes.

Dioscorides reporteth that they Raisins being chewed with pepper, draweth flegme and water out G
of the head.

Of Raisins is made a pultis good for the gout, rottings about the ioints, gangrenes and morti- H
fied vlcers, being stamped with the herbe Alheale, it quickly taketh away the nailes that are loose in
the fingers or toes, being laid thereon.

Of Must.

Must, called in Latine *Mustum*, that is to say, the liquor newly issuing out of the grapes when I
they be troden or pressed, doth fill the stomacke and entrailes with winde, it is hardly digested, it
is of a thicke iuice, and if it do not speedily passe through the bodie, it becommeth more hurtfull.
It hath onely this one good thing in it, as *Galen* saith, in that it maketh the bodie soluble.

That which is sweetest and pressed out of ripe Grapes doth soonest passe through; but that K
which is made of sower and austere Grapes is woorst of all: it is more windie, it is hardly concoc-
ted, it ingendreth rawe humours; and although it doth descend with a loosenesse of the belly, not-
withstanding it oftentimes withall bringeth the colicke, and paines of the stone; but if the bellie
be not mooued, all things are the woorse, and more troublesome, and it oftentimes bringeth an
extreme laske, and the bloodie flixe.

That

A That first part of the wine that commeth foorth of it selfe before the grapes be hard pressed, is answerable to the grape it selfe, and doth quickly descend: but that which issueth forth afterwards, hauing some part of the nature of the stones, stalke, and skins, is much woorse.

Of Cute.

B Of Cute that is made of Must, which the Latines call *Sapa*, and *Defrutum* is that liquor which we call in English Cute, which is made of the sweetest Must, by boiling it to a certaine thicknesse, or boiling it to a third part, as *Columella* writeth.

C *Plinie* affirmeth, that *Sapa* and *Defrutum* do differ in the manner of the boiling: and that *Sapa* is made, when the new wine is boiled away, till onely a third part remaineth: and *Defrutum* till halfe be boiled.

D *Siræum*, saith he in his 14. booke 17. chap. which others call ἕψημα, and we *Sapa*, the worke of wit & not of nature, is made of new wine boiled to a 3. part: which being boiled to halfe, we cal *Defrutum*.

E *Palladius* ioineth to these *Caræum*, which as he saith, is made when a third part is boiled away, and two remaine.

F *Leontius* in his Geoponickes, sheweth that *Hepsema* must be made of eight parts of new wine, 100. of wine it selfe boiled to a third.

G *Galen* testifieth that ἕψημα is newe wine very much boiled. The later Phisitions do call *Hepsema* or *Sapa* boiled wine.

H Cute or boiled wine is hot, yet not so hot as wine, but it is thicker; yet not so easily distributed, or caried through the body, and it slowlier descendeth by vrine, but by the belly oftentimes sooner, for it moderately maketh the same soluble.

I It nourisheth more and filleth the body quickly, yet doth it by reason of his thicknes sticke in the stomacke for a time, & is not so fit for the liuer, or for the splene. Cute also doth digest raw humors that sticke in the chest and lungs, and raiseth them vp speedily. It is therefore good for the cough and shortnes of breath.

K The Vintners of the low countries (I will not say of London) do make of Cute and wine mixed in a certaine proportion, a compounde & counterfaite wine, which they sell for Candie wine, commonly called Malmsey.

L *Plinie* saith in his 14. booke 9. chapter, that Cute was first deuised for a bastard honie.

Of Wine.

M To speake of Wine, the iuice of grapes, which being newly pressed foorth, is called as we haue said *Mustum*, or new wine. After the dregs and drosse are setled, and now it appeereth pure & cleer, is called in Greeke οἶνος, in Latine *Vinum*: in English Wine, and that not vnproperly. For certaine other iuices, as of apples, pomegranates, quinces, peares, medlers, or seruices, or such as are otherwise made (for example sake) of barlie and graine, be not at all simply called wines, but with the name of the thing added, whereof they do consist. Hereupon is the wine, which is pressed foorth of the pomegranate berries named *Rhoites*, or wine of pomegranates: out of quinces *Cydonites*, or wine of quinces: out of peares *Apyites*, or perrie: and that which is compounded of barlie is called *Zythum*, or barlie wine: in English Ale or Beere.

N And other certaine wines haue borrowed surnames of the plants that haue beene steeped, or infused in them: and yet all wines of the vine, as Wormwood wine, Mirtle wine, Hyssope wine, and these are called artificiall wines.

O That is properly and simply called wine which is pressed out of the grapes of the Vine, and is without any maner of mixture.

P The kinds of wines are not of one nature, nor of one facultie or power; but of many differing one from another: for there is one difference therof in taste, another in colour; the third is referred to the consistence or substance of the wine; the fourth consisteth in the vertue & strength thereof. *Galen* addeth that which is found in the smel, which belongeth to the vertue & strength of the wine.

Q That may also be ioined vnto them which respecteth the age: for by age wines become hotter and sharper, & do withal change oftentimes the colour, the substance & the smel: for some wines are sweete of taste, others austere or somthing harsh, diuers of a rough taste, or altogither harsh, & most of them sufficient sharpe: there be likewise wines of a middle sort, inclining to one or other qualitie.

R Wine is of colour either white or reddish, or of a blackish deepe red, which is called blacke: or of some middle colour betweene these.

Some

Some wine is of ſubſtance altogither thinne: other thicke, fat; and many alſo of a middle con- A
ſiſtence.

One wine is of great ſtrength, and another is weake, which is called a wateriſh wine; a full wine B
is called in Latine *Vinoſum*. There be alſo among theſe, very many that be of a middle ſtrength.

There is in all wines be they neuer ſo weake, a certaine winie ſubſtance thin and hot. There be C
likewiſe waterie partes, and alſo diuers earthie. For wine is not ſimple, but, as *Galen* teſtifieth in his fourth booke of the faculties of medicines, conſiſteth of partes that haue diuers faculties.

Of the ſundrie mixture and proportion of theſe ſubſtances one with another, there riſe diuers D
and ſundrie faculties of the wine.

That is the beſt and fulleſt wine, in which the hot and winie partes do moſt of all abound: and E
the weakeſt is that, wherein the waterie haue the preheminence.

The earthie ſubſtance abounding in the mixture, cauſeth the wine to be auſtere, or ſomething F
harſh, as a crude or rawe ſubſtance doth make it altogither harſh. The earthie ſubſtance being ſeuered falleth downe, and in continuance of time ſinketh to the bottome, and becommeth the dregs or lees of the wine; yet it is not alwaies wholy ſeuered, but hath both the taſte and other qualities of this ſubſtance remaining in the wine.

All wines haue their heate, partly from the proper nature and inwarde or originall heate of the G
vine, and partly from the ſunne. For there is a double heate which ripeneth not onely the grapes, but alſo all other fruits, as *Galen* teſtifieth. The one is proper and naturall to euery thing: the other is borrowed of the ſunne, which if it be perceiued in any thing, it is vndoubtedly beſt and eſpecially in the ripening of grapes.

For the heate which proceedeth from the ſunne, concocteth the grapes and the iuice of the H
grapes, and doth eſpecially ripen them, ſtirring vp and increaſing the inward and naturall heate of the wine, which otherwiſe is ſo ouerwhelmed with abundance of rawe and wateriſh partes, as it ſeemeth to be dulled, and almoſt without life.

For vnleſſe wine had in it a proper and originall heate, the grapes could not be ſo concocted by I
the force of the ſun, as that the wine ſhould become hot, no leſſe then many other things naturally cold, which although they be ripened and made perfect by the heate of the ſunne, do not for all that loſe their originall nature, as the fruits, iuices, or ſeedes of Mandrake, Nightſhade, Hemlocke, Poppie, and of other ſuch like, which though they be made ripe, and brought to full perfection, yet ſtill retaine their owne cold qualitie.

Wherefore ſeeing that wine through the heate of the ſunne, is for the moſt part brought to his K
proper heate, and that the heate and force is not all alike in al regions and places of the earth: therfore by reaſon of the diuerſitie of regions and places, the wines are made not a little to differ in faculte.

The ſtronger and fuller wine groweth in hot countries and places that lie to the ſun: the rawer L
and weaker, in cold regions and prouinces that lie open to the north.

The hotter the ſommer is, the ſtronger is the wine: the leſſe hot or the moiſter it is, the leſſe ripe M
is the wine. Notwithſtanding not onely the manner of the weather and of the ſunne, maketh the qualities of the wine to differ, but the natiue propertie of the ſoile alſo. For both the taſte and other qualities of the wine, are according to the manner of the ſoile. And it is very well knowen, that not onely the colour of the wine, but the taſte alſo dependeth on the diuerſitie of the grapes.

Wine, as *Galen* writeth, is hot in the ſecond degree, and that which is very old in the thirde: but N
new Wine is hot in the firſt degree; which things are eſpecially to be vnderſtood concerning the meane betweene the ſtrongeſt and the weakeſt: for the fulleſt and mightieſt being but *Horna*, (that is as I take it of one yeeres old) are for the moſt part hot in the ſecond degree: the weakeſt and the moſt wateriſh Wines although they be old, do ſeldome exceed the ſecond degree.

The drines is anſwerable to the heat in proportion (as *Galen* ſaith in his booke of Simples:) but O
in his bookes of the gouernment of health he ſheweth, that wine doth not onely heate, but alſo moiſten our bodies, and that the ſame doth moiſten and nouriſh ſuch bodies as are extreme drie: and both theſe opinions be true.

For the faculties of wine are of one ſort as it is a medicine, and of another as it is a nouriſhment, P
which *Galen* in his booke of the faculties of nouriſhments doth plainly ſhew, affirming that thoſe qualities of the wine, which *Hippocrates* writeth of in his booke of the manner of diet, be not as a nouriſhment, but rather as of a medicine. For wine as it is a medicine doth drie, eſpecially being

out-

outwardly applied; in which case, for that it doth not nourish the bodie at all, the drinesse doth more plainly appeere, and is more manifestly perceiued.

A Wine is a speciall good medicine for an vlcer, by reason of his heate and moderate drying, as *Galen* teacheth in his fourth booke of the methode of healing.

B *Hippocrates* writeth, that vlcers what manner of ones soeuer they are, must not be moistned, vnlesse it be with wine: for that which is dry, as *Galen* addeth, commeth neerer to that which is whole, and the thing that is moist, to that which is not whole.

C It is manifest that wine is in power or faculty dry, and not in act: for wine actually is moist and liquide, and also colde: for the same cause it likewise quencheth thirst, which is an appetite or desire of colde and moist, and by this actuall moysture (that we may so terme it) it is if it be inwardly taken not a medicine, but a nourishment; for it nourisheth, and thorowe his moisture maketh plenty of bloud, and by increasing the nourishment, it moistneth the body, vnlesse peraduenture it be old and very strong: for it is made sharpe and biting by long lying, and such kinde of wine doth not onely heate, but also consume and dry the body; for as much as it is not nowe a nourishment, but a medicine.

D That wine which is neither sharpe by long lying nor made medicinable, doth nourish and moisten, seruing as it were to make plenty of nourishment and bloud, by reason that through his actuall moisture it more moisteneth by feeding, nourishing and comforting, then it is able to dry by his power.

E Wine doth refresh the inward and naturall heate, comforteth the stomacke, causeth it to haue an appetite to meate, moueth concoction, and conueyeth the nourishment through all parts of the body, increaseth strength, inlargeth the body, maketh flegme thinne, bringeth foorth by vrine cholericke and watery humours, procureth sweating, ingendreth pure bloud, maketh the body well coloured, and turneth an ill colour into a better.

F It is good for such as are in a consumption by reason of some disease, and that haue need to haue their bodies nourished and refreshed (so they be not sick of an agewe) (as *Galen* saith in his seuenth booke of the methode of curing:) it restoreth strength most of all other things, and that speedily: it maketh a man merry and ioiefull: it putteth away feare, care, troubles of minde, and sorrowe: it moueth pleasure and lust of the body; and bringeth sleepe gently.

G And these things proceede of the moderate vse of wine; for immoderate drinking of wine doth altogither bring the contrary. They that are drunke are distraughted in minde, become foolish and oppressed with a drowsie sleepines, & be afterward taken with the apoplexie, the gout, or altogither with other most greeuous diseases: the braine, liuer, lungs, or some other of the entrailes, being corrupted with too often and ouer much drinking of wine.

H Moreouer, wine is a remedie against the taking of Hemlocke, or greene Coriander, the iuice of blacke Poppie, Wolfes bane, and Leopards bane, Todestooles, and other colde poisons, and also against the biting of serpents, and stings of venemous beasts, that hurt and kill by cooling.

I Wine also is a remedie against the ouerfulnesse and stretching out of the sides, windy swellings, the greene sicknesse, the dropsie, and generally all cold infirmities of the stomacke, liuer, milt, and also of the matrix.

K But wine which is of colour and substance like water, through shining, bright, pure, of a thinne substance, which is called white, is of all wines the weakest; and if the same should be tempered with water, it would beare very little: and hereupon *Hippocrates* calleth it ὀλιγόφορον, that is to say, bearing little water to delay it withall.

L This troubleth the head, and hurteth the sinewes lesse than others do, and is not vnpleasant to the stomacke: it is easily and quickly dispersed through all partes of the bodie: it is giuen with far lesse danger than any other wine, to those that haue the ague (except some inflammation or hot swelling be suspected) and oftentimes with good successe to such as haue intermitting feuers: for, as *Galen* in his 8 booke of method saith, it helpeth concoction, digesteth humours that be halfe rawe, procureth vrine and sweate: and is good for those that cannot sleepe, and that be full of care and sorrow, and for such as are ouerwearied.

M Blacke wine, that is to say, wine of a deepe red colour, is thicke, and hardly dispersed, and doth not easily passe through the bladder: it quickly taketh hold of the braine, and maketh a man drunke, it is harder of digestion; it remaineth longer in the body; it easily stoppeth the liuer and spleen; for the most part it bindeth; notwithstanding it nourisheth more, and is most fit to engender blood: it

filleth