

ADAM.

SOLOMON.



THEATRUM BO-
TANICVM:
THE
THEATER OF PLANTS.
OR,
AN HERBALL OF
A
LARGE EXTENT:

Containing therein a more ample and
exact History and declaration of the Physicall Herbs
and Plants that are in other Authours, encreased by the accessse of
many hundreds of new, rare, and strange Plants from all the parts of
the world, with sundry Gummes, and other Physicall materi-
als, than hath bene hitherto published by any before; And
a most large demonstration of their Natures and Vertues.

Shewing vvithall the many errors, differences, and
oversights of sundry Authors that have formerly written of
them; and a certaine confidence, or most probable con-
jecture of the true and genuine Herbes
and Plants.

Distributed into sundry Classes or Tribes, for the
more easie knowledge of the many Herbes of one nature
and property, with the chiefe notes of Dr. Lobel, Dr. Bonham,
and others inserted therein.

Collected by the many yeares travaile, industry, and experience in this
subject, by *John Parkinson* Apothecary of *London*, and the
Kings Herbarist.

And Published by the Kings Majestyes especiall priviledge.

LONDON,
Printed by *Tho. Cotes.* 1640.

Arum

2. *Hypecoum alterum*,
Another *Hypecoum*.3. *Cuminum sylvestre*,
Wild Cumin.

said before doth gainsay it. It is also by *Matthiolus*, and *Castor Durantes* who taketh it from him, as also by *Camerarius*, *Lugdunensis*, *Tabernmontanus* and *Lobel* called *Cuminum sylvestre alterum* or *siliquosum*, and *Gerard Corniculatum*; *Clusius*, as I said before, and after him *Dodonens* and *Camerarius*, call it *Hypecoum & legitimum*, and so doth *Bauhinus* also, who quoteth *Matthiolus* in two places to call *Cuminum sylvestre alterum* both *Delphinium* and this, but he quoteth *Gesner in hortiis Germaniæ* to call it so likewise; when in that place *Gesner* his *Hypecoum*, is that of *Matthiolus*, which is the *Aleea vesicaria*, and not this. *Clusius* saith that the *Spaniards* in the kingdome of *Granado* and *Murciano* doe call it *Cadorija*. The second is called *Cuminum siliquosum alterum*, *Dioscoridis* of *Lobel* and *Pena*, whom *Lugdunensis* doth imitate; of *Tabernmontanus* *Cuminum sylvestre* 3, and *siliquosum minus*. *Bauhinus* calleth it *Hypecoum altera species*, and so doe I, the face thereof so nearely agreeing unto the first. The last is called *Cuminum sylvestre*, and *Dioscoridis* *primum* of *Matthiolus*, and so of most Writers, but *Globosum* of *Camerarius*, and *Capitulis globosis* of *Bauhinus*. *Bellonius* in his observations saith, that in the Ile of *Lemnos*, they call it *Lago Chimeni*, that is *leporum cubile*, which the inhabitants of *Lemnos* called at this day *Stalimene*, doe use in their meate in stead of *Origanum* which they want, for as he there saith, it hath both the smell and taste of *Origanum*; and for the likeness, he there compareth the leaves with those of *Yarrow*, and the round heads to those of the *Romane Nettle*.

The Vertues.

The taste of the two first is as I said before unpleasant as that of the Poppies, and therefore of a temperaturè inclining to the proprietie of Poppie, whereunto *Dioscorides* and *Galen* make *Hypecoum* to be like, there hath not bene any further experience made of either of the former plants, and therefore I can relate no more unto you of them: the last if it be the right wild Cumin of *Dioscorides*, as by *Bellonius* his relation here before set downe it may very well be, the seede is effectually against the windinesse, either of the stomacke, or of the belly and bowells, which bringeth tormenting paines and swellings with it, being taken in wine, and expelleth the poyson of any venemous beastes: it is good for moist stomackes, that are troubled with raw crude humors: taken with vinegar, it stayeth the hickocke; and if it be applied wirth hony and rayfins to the face, or any other place that is blacke or blew by stroakes and beatings, it will quickly take them away, and applied in the same manner to the cods when they are swollen, allayeth the swelling and taketh away the paine.

CHAP. XVII.

Arum, Wake Robin or Cuckow-pintè.

ANto this common *Arum* or Wake-Robin (which groweth wilde in many ditchés and drie bankes throughout all this kingdome, I must adde divers other sorts, which in most things are like therunto, as also another much differing from all the rest, accounted the true *Colocasia* or *Faba Egyptiaca*.

I. *Arum vulgare non maculatum*. Common Wake Robin without spots.

This Wake Robin shooteth forth three or foure or five leaves at the most from one roote, every one whereof is somewhat large, and long, broad at the botome next unto the stalke, and forked like unto a forrell leafe.

leafe, but ending in a point, without dent or cut on the edges, of a sad or full greene colour, each standing upon a thicke round stalke, of an handbreadth long or more; among which after they have bene up two or three moneths and begin to wither, riseth up a bare naked round whitish greene stalke, somewhat spotted and straked with purple, like the stalke of Dragons, somewhat higher than the leaves; at the toppe whereof, standeth a long hollow hofe or huske, close at the bottome, but open from the middle upwards, ending in a point; in the middle whereof standeth a small long pestle or clapper, smaller at the bottome than at the toppe, of a darke purplish colour as the hofe or huske is on the inside, though greene without, which after it hath so abiden for some time, the hofe or huske decayeth, with the pestell or clapper, and the foote or bottome thereof groweth to be a small long bunch of berries, greene at the first, and each of them when they are ripe, of a yellowish red colour, of the bignesse of an Hasell-nut kernell, which abide thereon almost untill Winter: the roote is round and somewhat long, not growing downe right, but for the most part lying along, the leaves shooting forth at the bigger end, which when it beareth his berries is somewhat wrinckled and loofe, another being growen under it, which is solid and firme, with many fibres or small threds hanging thereat, which in the beginning of the yeare, when the leaves beginne to spring yeeldeth a milky sappe being broken or cut: the whole plant is of a very sharpe and biting taste, pricking the tongue upon the tasting, no lesse than Nettles doe the hands, and so abideth for a great while without alteration; the roote with the sharpnesse hath a very strange clamminesse in it, tisening linnen, or any other thing whereon it is laid, no lesse than starch: and in former dayes, when the making of our ordinary starch (which is made of the branne of wheate) was not known, or frequent in use, the finest dames used the rootes hereof, to starch their linnen, which would so sting, exasperate and choppe the skinne of their servants hands that used it, that they could scarce get them smooth and whole with all the nointing they could doe, before they should use it againe.

2. *Arum vulgare maculatum*. Spotted wake Robin.

This *Arum* is in all things like the former, but that the leaves hereof are somewhat harder in handling, smaller pointed and have some blackish spots thereon, like the spotted Arsemart, which for the most part abide in the Sommer longer greene then the former, and both leaves and rootes, are more sharpe and fierce then it.

3. *Arum magnum rotundiore folio*. Round leaved wake Robin.

This kinde hath somewhat larger leaves, then either of the former, and more round pointed, both at the end and at the bottome next to the stalke, having some white veines appearing in the leaves, and abiding greene longer in the Sommer, even almost untill Autumnne, the hofe or huske, with the pestell or clapper, are both of a pale whitish yellow colour, in which things this differeth from the other and in nothing else: *Proffer Alpinus* sec- Alteram rotundioris dicit. *retur* for an other sort found at the bottome of some of the *Alpine* hills, whose leaves and flowers differ little from the second sort, but the roote is round like unto the rootes of the round rooted *Culcas*:

4. *Arum Byzantinum*. Wake Robin of Constantinople.

This *Arum* of *Constantinople*, hath a reasonable great thicke roote, of an hand breadth long, or there abouts, having many small round heades, breaking forth on all sides thereof, from whence come forth many fresh greene leaves, very like unto the two first sorts of *Arum*, some whereof will be spotted with small blacke spots, others not having any at all; from among which riseth up a stalke, having such a like hofe or hood, as the *Arum* hath, and a pestle therein which are of a purplish colour in those that have spotted leaves, and white in those

1. 2. *Arum vulgare maculatum & non maculatum*. Spotted and unspotted Wake Robin.



4. *Arum Byzantinum*. Wake Robin of Constantinople.



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5. *Arisarum latifolium.*
Broad leaved Fryers coule.



6. *Arisarum longifolium.*
Long or narrow leaved Fryers coule.



7. *Aranis Egyptiana rotunda & longa radice vulgo Colocasia diffa.*
The Egyptian Culcas or wake Robin with a rounder and longer roote.



Faba Egyptia frucae.
The fruite of the Egyptian Beane.



that have no spots, the leaves like wise of those that have spots, spring up for the most part before Winter, and the other not untill the Spring, there hath not any fruite beene observed in this, by any that I can understand.

5. *Arisarum latifolium*. Broad leaved Fryers Coule.

The Broad leaved *Arisarum* groweth in all things like unto the *Arum*, having divers faire greene leaves, whose middle rib on the upper side, as also some other of the veines are white sometimes, and somewhat thicker and rounder pointed then the *Arum*, the middle stalke bearing the flower (which is a crooked or bending hose at the top, with a small crooked whitish pestell in the middle, rising out of it,) is spotted with red spots, not rising fully so high as the leaves, which are nothing so sharpe in taste, as those of the Wake Robin, and doe alwayes spring up in the end of Autumnne, abiding greene all the Winter: after the huske or flower is past, and the greene leaves withered and gone, which will be in the Summer, then the berryes doe appeare on the toppes of the stalkes, greene at the first, and of a yellowish red when they are ripe, which abide untill the frosts cause them to wither, and the greene leaves begin to appeare: the roote is white and somewhat round, encreasing much by of sets.

6. *Arisarum longifolium*. Long or narrow leaved Fryers Coule.

The leaves of this *Arisarum*, are very narrow and long, not rising so high as the former, but rather lying on the ground, and doth more seldome beare any hose, which is whitish small and long, with a very long and small reddish pestell in the middle, like unto a long worme, scarce rising above the ground, the berryes that follow are white and not red, the roote is white and round, smaller then the former, encreasing by of sets, but not in so plentifull a manner.

7. *Arum Aegyptium vulgo dictum Colocasia rotundiore & oblongiore radice*.

The Egyptian Culcas or Wake Robin with a rounder and longer roote.

This Egyptian plant, hath beene the subject of much controversie, among many worthy and learned writers, both of our and of former times, some applying it to the *Faba Aegyptia* of *Dioscorides*, whose huske containing the fruite was called *Cibarion*, and whose roote was called *Colocasia*, and others refusing that opinion, call it simply *Arum* and *Aegyptium*, because it was a species or kinde of *Arum*, that is thought to bee naturall to Egypt, as also to other places, as you shall heare by and by, the description whereof is in this manner: It shooteth forth divers very large and whitish greene leaves, of the fashion of *Arum*, or Wake Robin leaves, pointed at the ends, but some what rounder, each of them two foote long, and a foote and a halfe broad, not so thicke and sappy as they, but thinner and harder, like unto a thinne hard skinned full of veines, running every way, and refusing moisture, though they be laid in water, standing every one, on a very thicke stalke, nere five foote long in the said places, which is not set at the very division of the leafe into two parts, as the wake Robin is, but more toward the middle, somewhat like unto the water Lillies, the division of each leafe at the bottome, being somewhat rounder then those of Wake Robin: betweene these leaves after many yeares continuance in a place unflirred, there riseth up sometime but one stalke of flowers, and sometimes two or three, according to the age and encrease of the plant, the standing and keeping (for all these helpe to the fructifying thereof, for else it would not beare any shew of hose, or pestell, or flower, as many that not having seene any, have confidently set downe that it never beareth any) thereof in a large pot, or other such thing, and in a warme place and climate: each of these stalkes are much shorter, then those of the leaves, and beareth an open long huske at the top, in the middle whereof, riseth up for the most part three severall narrow huskes or hoses (and never one alone, as the *Arum* or *Arisarum* do) with every one their pestell or clapper in the middle of them, which is small, whitish and halfe a foote long, from the middle downwards bigger, and set round about with small whitish flowers, smelling very sweete, the slowest first flowering, and so by degrees upwards, which last not above three dayes, and from the middle upward bare or naked, ending in a small long point, after the flowers are all past, that lower part abideth, and beareth many berryes, like as the *Arum* and *Arisarum* doe, but much paler and smaller, the roote is great and bulbous, or rather tuberous, in some more round then in others, which are smaller and long with the roundnesse, as great as the roote of a great Squill or Sea Onion, (which I judge more properly, speaking thereof in my former booke to be a Sea *Hyacinth*) and one which *Alpinus* setteth forth in his *Historia Aegyptiaca*, with great long creeping rootes like the Reede, reddish on the outside, and whitish within, having many bulbous or tuberous heads, shooting from all sides thereof, whereby it is encreased, and with many great fibres shooting there from into the ground.

8. *Faba Aegyptia Dioscoridis & Theophrastus cuius radice Colocasia dicebatur*.

Dioscorides and *Theophrastus* their Egyptian Beane, whose roote was called *Colocasia*.

Because the Egyptian *Arum*, hath beene so much mistaken by many writers that have called it the true *Colocasia* of *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus*; let me here shew you in this place, the description of the true *Colocasia*, that is the roote of the Egyptian Beane, as *Dioscorides* and *Theophrastus* have set it downe; to affront the false figure of *Matthiolus* his Egyptian Beane, as he set it forth in his comentaries upon *Dioscorides*, moulded from his owne imagination, and not from the sight of any plant growing in *rerum natura*, to make it answer the description, but hath failed chiefly in the fruite, which is not expressed like to the combe that waspes doe make, but farre differing as many have observed, and objected against him, although as he saith, *Odoardus* did shew it him at *Trent*, with many other rare plants, which he brought out of *Syria* and *Egypt*; the figure of the true fruite, *Clusius* hath set forth, in the 32. folio of his booke of *exotiques* or strange things, which was brought by *Dutch* Marriners from forraine parts unto *Amsterdam*, but was not then knowne where it grew (but since is knowne to be the Kingdome of *Iava* in the *East-Indies*) who was perswaded it might be the true fruite of their Egyptian Beane, unto whose judgement therein, both *Bauhinus* and *Columna* doe encline, and so doe I as you shall heare by and by more at large, but for brevities sake, I will draw both the descriptions thereof by *Theophrastus* and *Dioscorides* into one. The Beane of *Egypt*, which some call the Beane of *Pontus* saith *Dioscorides*, (but *Theophrastus* mentioneth neither *Egypt* nor *Pontus*, but onely calleth it a Beane) groweth in Lakes and standing waters (plentifully in *Egypt* saith *Dioscorides*, which *Theophrastus* speaketh not of,) in *Asia*, that is in *Syria* and *Cilicia*, but there saith *Theophrastus*, it doth hardly perfect his fruite, but about *Torona*, in a Lake, in the Country of *Calcedonium*, it commeth to perfection, and beareth very large leaves (like those of the batter-burre saith *Dioscorides*) the

Ophioglossum

saith hath but one leafe, unlesse the place be corrupted, whereof there is some doubt. *Tragus* calleth it *Coryle sylvestre*, and *Unifolium*; most of the later Writers call it *Monophyllum* or *Unifolium*, onely *Bauhinnus* referreth it to the *Lilium convallium*; calling it *Lilium convallium minus*, but he setteth it downe in his *Matthiolus*, that the *Gramen Parnassi* of *Matthiolus*, whom *Lugdunensis* and others doe follow, is this *Unifolium* ill set forth, which it be so, then *Lobel*, *Dodonæus*, and all others, have bene utterly mistaken in *Gramen Parnassi*, who all give the same or thelike figure of *Gramen Parnassi*, that *Matthiolus* doth, and even *Bauhinnus* himselfe, calleth that *Gramen Parnassi albo flore*, that hee saith, *Lobel*, *Dodonæus* and others call, *Gramen Parnassi*, how can it then be mistaken when all others and himselfe agreeth to call it *Gramen Parnassi*, and not *Unifolium* as they doe this; and indeede with what reason or judgement can the *Gramen Parnassi* be this *Unifolium*, when this hath never more than one leafe untill it flower, and the *Gramen Parnassi* is never without more leaves than one: the *Germans* call it *Emblat*, and the *French Vne feuille*, as we doe One blade.

The Vertues.

Halfe a dramme or a dramme at the most in powder of the rootes hereof taken in wine and vinegar of each equal parts, and the party presently thereupon laid to sweate, is held to be a soveraigne remedy for those that are infected with the plague, and have a sore upon them, by expelling the poyson and infection, and defending the heart and spirits from danger: it is also accounted a singular good wound herbe, and thereupon used with other herbes in making such compound Balmes, as are necessarie for the curing of wounds, be they fresh and Greene, or old and malignant, whereof there hath bene often and sufficient triall made to be very available, but especially if the nerves or sinewes be hurt.

CHAP. XVI.

Ophioglossum sive Lingua serpentina. Adders tongue.



His small herbe also hath but one leafe, which with the stalke, riseth not above a fingers length above the ground, being fat or somewhat thicke, of a fresh Greene colour, formed very like unto the head of a broad Javelin or Partizan, or as some doe liken it, to the leafe of the water Plantane but lesse, without any middle ribbe therein, as all or most other herbes have: from the bosome or bottoome of which leafe on the inside, riseth up a small slender stalke, about a fingers length, and sometimes the small stalke will have two heads thereon, and sometime three, or else abortive as *Lobel* expresseth one; the upper halfe whereof is somewhat bigger, and as it were dented about with small round dents, of a yellowish Greene colour, resembling the tongue of an Adder or Serpent, which never sheweth any other flower, and falleth away with the leafe also quickly after the tongue hath appeared, without bringing any seede, that could be observed: the roote is small and fibrous abiding under ground, and shooting forth the next Spring, not perishing in the Winter, although the leaves doe. Some have made hereof two other sorts, one whose leaves at the lower end is somewhat more forked than the other; and another smaller than it, which I doe account but *lusus nature*, and from the foyle or climate.

The Place.

It groweth in many moist meadowes of the land where the roote lyeth covered with the grasse.

The Time.

It is to be found in *Aprill* and *May*, and quickly perisheth with a little heate.

The Names.

The later Writers have put the Greeke name *Οφιογλωσσον* *Ophioglossum* hereunto according with the Latine *Lingua serpentina* or *serpentina*, as it is usually called now adayes, for it is not found in any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Writers, except it be the *Lingua* or *Lingulaca* wherof *Pliny* maketh mention in his 24. Booke and 19. Chapter, and in his 15. Booke and 11. Chapter, that groweth about fountaines, but because he maketh no description of the forme, it is doubtfull whether it be it or no; for *Lugdunensis* referreth it to the *Ranunculus gramineus*, whereof I have spoken both here before, and in my former Book, and *Dalechampius* as he saith, would make *Pliny* his *Lingua* to be a kind of *Conyza palustris serratifolia*. Some also would make this to be *Ceratia Plinij*, in his 26. Booke and 8. Chapter, which he saith hath but one leafe and a roote made of nodes or knottes, but so is not this; but as I shall shew you shortly, *Fabius Columna* doth most properly of any other, referre his *Ceratia*, to the *Dentaria Coralloide radice*. Some also would make it *Lunaria minor*, but we have another herbe more properly called by that name, as you shall understand in the next Chapter: *Amatus Lusitanus* calleth it *Unifolium*, which doth well agree hereto; and *Lobel* in his *Adversaria Eucaphyllum*; but because the herbe in the Chapter next going before, is so called with most; I thinke it not convenient so to confound two herbes by one name, and I finde none other to follow them herein. *Brunsfelsius* maketh it his *Serpentaria secunda*, as thinking it a species of that kinde: *Erodus* calleth it *Lingua Ulncraria*; *Gesner* in hort. *Lancea*



Christi, but most writers now a daies doe call it *Ophioglossum* & *Lingua serpentis*, or *serpentina*. The Italians call it *Ophioglossa*, *Herba senza costa*, *Lucciola*, *Argentino*, and *langue de serpent*. The French *langue de serpent*. The Germanes *Naterzunglin*. The Dutch *Speerzuyjs* as *Dodonæus* saith. And we in English Adders tongue or Serpents tongue.

The Vertues.

Adders tongue is temperate betweene heat and cold, and dry in the second degree; the juice of the leaves given to drinke, with the distilled water of Horsetaile, is a singular remedy for all manner of wounds in the breast or bowels, or any other parts of the body. It is with no lesse good successe given to those that are much given to casting, or vomiting, and also to those that void blood at the mouth or nose, or otherwise downwards; the said juice or the dried leaves made into powder, and given in the distilled water of Oaken buds, is very good for such women as have their usuall courses, or the whites come downe upon them too abundantly: the said powder of the herbe taken for some time together, doth cure the rupture as *Bapista Sardin* saith. The Greene herbe infused or boyled in red wine, or white wine, and those eyes that are much given to water, washed therein or dropped therein, taketh away the watering, and cooleth any inflammation that commeth thereby; with the leaves hereof infused in oyle *Omphacine*, or of unripe Ollives, insolated or set in the Sunne for certaine dayes; or the greene leaves boyled in the said oyle sufficiently, is made an excellent Greene oyle, or Balsame, singular good, not onely for all sorts of Greene or fresh wounds, but for old and inveterate ulcers also, quickly to cure them, especially if a little fine cleare Turpentine, be dissolved therein; the same also stayeth and represseth all inflammations that rise upon paines, by any hurt or wounds.

CHAP. XVII.

Lunaria minor. Small Moonewort.

Any Authours have set forth varieties of this small Moonewort, which because they are but from the Luxurioufnesse of the Plant, in a fertile soyle and accidentall also, not to be found constant, which should make a particular *species*. I have wholly refused to set downe many descriptions of one herbe, but sometime degenerating; let one description therefore serve instead of many, with the relation of some casualties as they happen. The small Moonewort riseth up usually but with

one darke Greene thicke and fat leafe, standing upon a short footestalke, not above two fingers breadth high, but when it will flower it may be said that it beareth, a small slender stalke, about foure or five inches high, having but one leafe set in the middle thereof, which is much divided on both sides into many parts, most usually with five or seaven on a side, yet some have beene found with nine divisions on a side, and sometimes with more, yea some have thought that it may have as many leaves or parts of leaves rather, as there are dayes in every Moone, but this is onely opinionative; each of those parts is very small, next the middle ribbe, but broad forwards, and round pointed, resembling therein an halfe Moon, from whence it tooke the name, the uppermost parts or divisions being lesse then the lowest: the stalke riseth above this leafe two or three inches, bearing many branches of small long tongues, every one very like unto the spiky head of the Adders tongue, of a brownish colour, which whether I should call them the flowers or the seed, I well know not, which after they have continued a while, resolve into a mealy dust, therote is small and fibrous. This is sometimes found to have divers such like leaves, as are before described, with so many branches or toppes arising from one stalke, each divided from other. And *Clusius* setteth forth another, which he calleth *ramosa*, and came out of *Silesia* to him and others, which had more store of leaves, and each leafe more divided, and each part dented about the egdes, bearing divers stalkes, with branched tops like the other, which leaves, were more fat thicke and fappy, and with a little hairy downe upon them.

The Place.

It groweth upon hills and on hearthes, yet where there is much graffe, for therein it delighteth to grow.

The Time.

It is to be found onely in *Aprill* and *May*, for in *June* when any hot weather commeth, for the most part it is withered and gone.

The Names.

It is not certainly knowne to be remembered by any of the ancient Greeke or Latine Authours, yet some would make it to be *Ceratia Plinij* whereof is spoken before; some to be *Tragium secundum Dioscoridis*, which growing on mountaines, hath the leafe of *Scolopendrium* or Miltwalke, but the root he saith smellerh strong, which this doth not, and therefore cannot be it, some also doe thinke it to be *Hemionitis altera* and *Selenitis*, because some take the *Hemionitis* to be *Lunaria major*. Some also as *Columna* to be *Epimedium* of *Dioscorides*, but he saith with all, that the roote hath a strong sent, which cannot agree hereunto; some also have called it *Ophioglossum* for the likenesse of the toppes. *Clusius* saith that those of *Silesia*, where this kinde groweth, that he calleth *ramosa*, doe call it in their language, *Rechter widerthon*; that is as he saith, *Trichomanes legitimum*

Lunaria minor. Small Moonewort.



Horsetails

Lobel calleth *Spartum nostris alterum*, and Bauhinus, *Gramen Sparticum spicatum latifolium*. The fifth is the *Spartum nostris parvum* of Lobel and I have added *Anglicum* to it in the title, being to be found with us as well as with them, Bauhinus calleth it *Gramen Sparticum luncifolium*. The sixth is the *Gramen Sparticum Monspeliense* of Bauhinus, but it being sent to Doctor Lobel from thence was named as it is in the title, which is not much differing. The seventh was found in our owne Land, and for the smallnesse called *minimum*. The two last are called by Bauhinus, *Gramen Sparticum*, with the rest of their titles as I here set them. The Italians, and Spaniards, call it *Sparto*, and the second sort *Albardi*, The Dutch *Halm*. And we in English, *Helme*, and *Matweede*, but the people all along the Coasts of *Norfolke* and *Suffolke*, call it *Marram*, and may be called *Sea Rushes* as well.

The Vertues.

We know of no use these have in Physicke: but are employed wholly by the Spaniards, in all the places where it groweth (I meane the Spanish kinde) not onely for Mats, small and great, for Chambers, frailes, and baskets sowed with the same stuffe together, or for Bootes, Shoes, Coates, Ropes or Cords, and many other such like uses: but the second in being softer, and not fit for such purposes, are used to fill sakes to serve them for beds, as we doe with straw to lye upon, our Sea kinde are used by diverse, both with us and in the Low Countries for Mats, Haffockes, and diverse other such like meane workes very serviceable.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Equisetum. Horsetaile or rough joynted Rushes.



As a Complement to finish this history of Rushes, let me joyne this unto them, for so I thinke they may very well be, both for their forme, although differing in roughnesse, joynts, and posture of leaves, as place of growing, whereof there are many sorts, both of the moorish and Vpland grounds, as shall be shewed.

1. *Equisetum majus palustre*. The greater Marsh Horsetaile.

The greater Horsetaile that groweth in wet grounds, at the first springing hath heads somewhat like to those of Asparagus, and after grow to be hard rough, hollow stalkes, joynted at sundry places up to the toppe, a foote high, so made as if the lower part were put into the upper, whereat grow on each side a bush of small long Rush like hard leaves, each part resembling a Horsetaile, whereof it came to be so called, at the toppes of the stalkes come forth small catkins like unto those of trees: the roote creepeth under ground having joynts at sundry places.

2. *Equisetum palustre Linaria scoparia folio*. Broad leaved Horsetaile.

The roote of this Horsetaile creepeth, and is joynted like the former, the stalkes likewise a cubit high, hol-

1. *Equisetum majus palustre*.
The greater Marsh Horsetaile.



3. 4. *Equisetum palustre minus & alterum brevisoribus folijs*.
Small Marsh Horsetaile, and Barren Horsetaile.



5. *Equisetum omnium minus tenuifolium.*
The smallest and finest leaved Horse tail.



7. 8. *Equisetum luncum sive nudum & ramo sum.*
Naked and branched Rush Horse tail.



low and joynted in the same manner, set with leaves after the same fashion but that they are broader then those of Tode Flax, and like almost unto those of Broome Tode Flax. greene rough, long, and easie to breake, what jule or catkins it beareth hath not beene observed.

10. *Equisetum fetidum sub aquarepens.*
Stinking Horse-tail.

3. *Equisetum palustre minus.* Small Marsh Horse tail.
This smaller Horse tail differeth not in the manner of growing from the former, the chiefest difference resteth in that it is smaller, and the leaves or bristles as some call them fewer and shorter that are set at the joynts.



4. *Equisetum alterum brevioribus folijs.*

Barren Marsh Horse tail.

This other small Horse tail differeth litle from the last, saving that this is often found not to beare any feede as the others doe, and yet Bauhinus calleth it *Polyspermon*, as being plentifull in bearing feede at the joynts at some times and in some places.

5. *Equisetum omnium minus tenuifolium.*

The smallest and finest leaved Horse tail.

This Horse tail that for the smallnesse and finenesse of the leaves growing in the lower wet grounds in the woods about Highgate not farre from London, deserueth also to be numbred with the rest, growing in the same manner that the others doe, & differing onely in the forenamed parts. This seemeth to differ from that which with Bauhinus in his *Prodromus* is the third calling it *Equisetum palustre tenuissimis & longissimis folijs*, onely in growing higher and the leaves somewhat longer.

6. *Equisetum minus polystachion.*

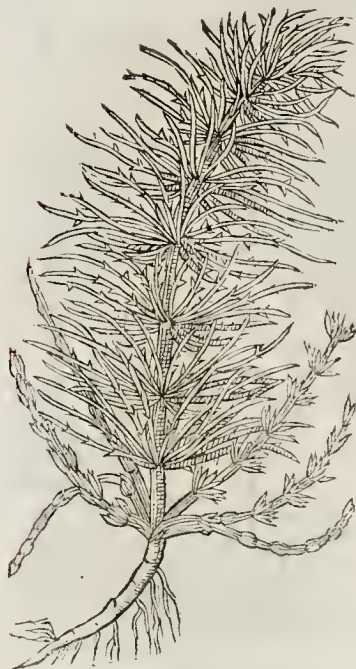
Many headed Horse tail.

In the joynted and running rootes, in the joynted stalkes and in the catkins that it beareth at the toppes, this Horse-tail differeth not from the former small ones: but in this, that at the joynts it beareth three or foure fine small stalkes with a small close spiked catkin on the toppes of them, and a greater at the head of the maine stalkes, more loosely set or more opening then the rest blooming very pale bluish flowers.

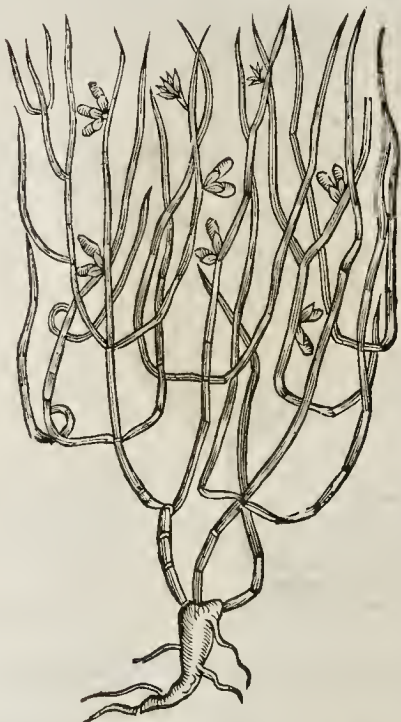
7. *Equisetum luncum sive nudum.* Rush or naked Horse tail.

The rush Horse tail groweth up with sundry joynted rough Rushes about a foote high or more sometimes, without any leaves at the joynts, and hereby it is knowne from all the rest, and is more used by sundry workmen.

11. *Equisetum pratense majus*.
The greater meadow Horse tail.



14. *Equisetum montanum Creticum*.
Mountaine Horse tail of Candy.



to smooth and polish their workes of wood and bone then any other: the roote is joynted likewise and creepeth.

8. *Equisetum Lunceum ramosum*. Branched Rush Horse tail.

This differeth onely from the last, in growing with many stalkes from the toppe of one, that first riseth out of the ground, and that many of those stalkes doe branch themselves forth into others, all of them full of joynts and without leaves.

9. *Equisetum nudum minus variegatum*. Small party coloured Horse tail.

From a small blackish creeping roote spring up sundry small hollow pale greene stalkes of a foote and some much lesse high, full of joynts, the lower joynts whereof are blackish and the upper whitish without leaves (yet is most likely to bee the same Mr. Johnson in his Gerard saith hee found with small leaves, and calleth Horse tail Coralline, howsoever this may sometimes seme to differ both from Gesner and his) at the toppe whereof standeth a small short head, somewhat like a small catkin, the crowne whereof being white hath eight or ten very small sharpe pointed leaves under it, which being troden on will cracke and make a noyle.

10. *Equisetum fetidum sub aqua repens*. Stinking Horse tail.

The stinking Horse tail groweth up both in and out of the water, with sundry branched stalkes, but striped athwart, and set with short leaves at every joynt, having divers small threds growing at spaces on them, greene while it is in the water, but taken forth and dryed it becommeth gray and brittle, easie to be rubbed into pouther with ones fingers, and falling also into pouther of it selfe by lying, and smelling somewhat like unto Brimstone: it groweth not onely in the ditches of the bathes of *Aponia* neare *Padon* but in *Luserna* and *Bassill* also. And these be the sorts of Horse tail that delight to grow in waters and wet grounds onely, and are not to be found elsewhere. There are some other sorts that are sometimes found growing although seldome as well in the lower wet grounds as in the uplands, which for their double habitations I thought good to seperate by themselves, and speake of them in the last place.

11. *Equisetum pratense majus*. The great Meadow Horse tail.

For the forme and manner of growing this differeth not from the former but in growing greater and bushing with more store, and longer leaves then any at the joynts, each leafe being also joynted with little, scarce discernable joynts.

12. *Equisetum arvense longioribus setis*. Corne Horse tail.

This Corne Horse tail groweth very like the last, but greater in bulke although somewhat shorter in leaves, and not joynted at all that ever I could observe, yet I have seene it in *Kent* and other places growing in the borders of the Corne fields, and often ploughed up when they fallow their grounds, so great, that a stalke hath benee like a small bush.

13. *Equisetum sylvaticum minus*. Wood Horsetaile.

This small Wood Horsetaile groweth like the rest, but the joynts are farther seperate in sunder, and the leaves being few are somewhat small and long withall, the rootes are like the rest.

14. *Equisetum montanum Creticum*. Mountaine Horsetaile of *Creta*.

This mountaile horsetaile: is somewhat like unto the eight fort here before set downe, having divers Rushe stalkes with leaves on them, branching forth both above and below, at severall places whereof come forth small flowers, and after them small long and round reddish huskes containing small seede within them: the roote is small and long.

The Place and Time.

By the titles or descriptions for the most part may the places of all these be knowne where they grow, and needeth not to be here repeated againe: they doe spring up with their blackish heads in *April*, and their blooming catkins in *July*, seeding for the most part in *August*, and then perish downe to the ground, rising afresh in the Spring.

The Names.

The Greekes call it *ἵππων* and *Hippuris* in Latine also by divers, and *Equisetum* or *Cauda equina* which is the same with *Hippuris* of the forme of an Horsetaile, and with the stalke of leaves being turned downe doth resemble by other names it is called as *Equinalis*, and by *Pliny Equisetis*, and of some *Salix Equina*, and *Sanguinalis* from the especiall effect it hath to stanch blood. The first is the *Hippuris major* of *Dodonæus* and others, and *Equisetum majus* by *Lobel* and others, *Anguilara* tooke it to be *Caucan Pliny*, but that I have shewed you before is another plant that is shubby and liveth: the second *Bauhinus* onely maketh mention of by the same title it beareth: the third is the *Equisetum palustre* of *Lobel* in his *Dutch* booke, the fourth is taken by many to be the *Polygonum femina* of *Dioscorides*, and *Pliny* his third *Polygonum* of the many joynts it hath, as *Matthiæus*, *Gesner*, and sundry others, by *Lobel Polygonum femina semine vidua*, and by *Cordus Sanguinalis femina* and *Limonice*: the fifth is of our owne land not mentioned as I take it by any auther, although as I there say *Bauhinus* his *Equisetum tenuissimis & longissimis folijs* is somewhat like unto it: the sixth, ninth and tenth are all of *Bauhinus* his demonstration as they are entituled, yet *Lugdunensis* mentioneth the tenth by the name of *Equiseti quintum genus minimum*: the seaventh is the first *Hippuris* of *Tragus* and called also by him and *Lugdunensis Equisetum luncum*, by *Cordus Sanguinalis femine similis* and by *Bauhinus Equisetum folijs nudum non ramosum sive luncum ἵππων ἀγύλλο*: the eighth is the *Equisetum* of *Matthiæus* and *Lugdunensis* called by *Lobel* and *Dodonæus Hippuris minor*, the eleventh is the *Equisetum alterum* of *Matthiæus Lugdunensis* and others, the *Hippuris altera* of *Tragus*, *Hippuris fontalis* of *Lobel* and *Equisetum pratense longissimis folijs* by *Bauhinus*: the twelfth is the *Hippuris minor* of *Tragus*, *Polygonum femina* of *Fuchs*, and *Hippuris arvensis major* of *Tabernmontanus*: the last is the *Hippuris minor altera* of *Tragus*, and *Equisetum sylvaticum* of *Tabernmontanus* and *Bauhinus*. The Arabians call it *Dhen ben alcail* *Dhenb alchi* and *Dhaneb alcail*, the Italians *coda di cavallo*, the Spaniards *Coda di mula* and *rabo de mula*, the French *Queue de cheval* and *Prelles*, the Germans *Schafffers*, and *Rofs schwanz*, the Dutch *Peert steers*, and wee in *English* generally Horsetaile, and of some Shave grasse, and as I sayd in the beginning by resembling a Rushe might be called rough joynted Rushe.

The Vertues.

Horsetaile the smoother rather then the rough, and the leaved then the bare, is both more used and of better effect in Physicke, and is as *Galen* saith with the bitterness of a binding qualitie, and dryeth without sharpnesse. It is very powerfull to stanch bleedings wheresoever, eyther inward or outward, the juice or decoction thereof being drunke, or the juice, decoction or distilled water applied outwardly, it stayeth also all sorts of Laskes and Fluxes in man or woman, and the pissing of blood, and healeth also not onely the inward Vicers and excoriations of the intralls, bladder, &c. but all other sorts of foule moitt and running Vicers, and sone sodereth together the toppes of greene wounds, not suffering them to grow to maturation: it cureth also Ruptures in children quickly, in the elder by time, according to the disposition of the partie, and the continuance: the decoction hereof in wine being drunke is said to provoke urine, to helpe the strangury and the stone, and the distilled water thereof drunke two or three times in a day a small quantitie at a time, as also to ease the paines in the intralls or gurs, and to be effectuall against a cough that cometh by the destillation of rheume from the head: the juice or distilled water being warmed, and hot inflammations pustules or red wheales and other such eruptions in the skinne, being bathed therewith doth helpe them, and doth no lesse ease the swellings, heare and inflammations of the fundament and privy parts in man or woman. Countrey huswives doe use any of these rough sorts that are next at hand to scoure both their wooden, peuter and brassie vessels, the young buds are dressed by some like *Aparagus*, or being boyled, are after bestrewed with flower and fryed to be eaten.

CHAP. XXXII.

Typha. Cats taile or Reede Mace.

Being next to shew you all the sorts of Reedes, I would set this in the first place to be entreated of, as a meane betweene the Rushe and Reedes, before I come to those are properly called Reedes, whereof there are three sorts.

1. *Typha maxima*. The greater Reede Mace.

This great Reede Mace shooteth forth divers very long, soft and narrow leaves, pointed at the ends in a manner three square, because the middle on the backside is great, and sticketh forth, amongst which rise up sundry smooth round and taper-like stalkes, stuffed and not hollow above a mans height, with joynts and leaves on them, from the lower part upwards a good way, but bare and naked thence to the toppe, where they have small long and round heads, shewing forth at the first some yellowish flowers, which being past the torch or spike groweth greater, and consisteth wholly of a flocky substance, of a blackish browne colour on the outside, somewhat solid

Female Fern or
Brake Fern

The Names.

It is called in Greeke simply *ἄνευ* and *ἄνευ*, *pteris* and *perion*; because the leaves are like unto the wings of birds, *Nicander* in *Theriacis* calleth it *ἑλιδέες* and *ἑλιδίον*, in Latine *Filix mas* of most authors, yet *Angustara*, *Gefner* in *botanis* and *Cesalpinius* call it *femina*, nor onely contrary to all other in our times, but quite contrary also to *Theophrastus* his true distinction which he sheweth is betweene the male and female in his ninth booke and twentieth Chapter in these words, *differt femina filix a mascula, quod folium unico artu porrectum huc habeat, &c.* the second is remembered by *Thaluis* and is his third sort of the male kind, for his second species is but a small difference of the first; and by *Baubinus* in his *Prodromus* as I take it calleth it by the name of *Filix mas aculeata minor*, and it may be also his *major*, for he describeth it with little difference. The male Ferne is called by the Arabians, *Sarav*, by the *Indians Felce maschio*, by the Spaniards *Helecheyorua*, by the French *Fongee* and *Feuchiere masle*, by the *Germanes Waldfarres*, by the *Dutch Varren manneken*.

The Vertues.

I finde that all authors have appropriated the same vertues to the male Ferne that they have to the female, and therefore to avoyd a tautologie or rehearfall of the same things againe; I will referre you to the next Chapter for them. Of the ashes of Ferne is made a kinde of thicke or darke coloured greene glasse in sundry places in France, as in the Dutchy of *Mame*, &c. (and in *England* also as I have bene told by some) out of which they drinke their wine. The seede which this and the female Ferne doe beare, and to be gathered onely on Midsummer eve at night with I know not what conjuring words is superstitiously held by divers, not onely Mountebanks and Quacksalvers, but by other learned men (yet it cannot be said but by those that are too superstitiously addicted) to be of some secret hidden vertue, yet I cannot finde it exprest what it should be: for *Baubinus* in his *Synonymies* upon *Matthiolum* saith these rales are neither fabulous nor superstitious, which he there saith he will shew in his History: but *Matthiolum*, *Lugdunensis* and others declaime against such opinion: experience also sheweth that they beare seede, although *Theophrastus*, *Galen*, *Dioscorides* and *Pliny* following him, say they neither beare flowers nor seede, for if about Midsummer (for then usually it is ripe) you gather the stalkes of Ferne and hang them upon a thread with some faire white Paper or cloth under them, you shall finde a small dust to fall from them which is the seede, and from them doe spring plants of the same kindes, and such young plants risen from the fallen seede have bene seene growing about the old plants, for as I said before no herbe growing on the earth or in the water (except some with double flowers which are encreased by the roote) but doe beare seede, &c. *Dioscorides* relateth a great contrarietie in nature betweene the Ferne and the seede, that each one will perissh where the other is planted, as if it were by a naturall instinct, which thing I thinke happeneth rather from the soiles, a Reede not joying in a dry ground nor the Ferne in a wet. *Pliny* in his 24. booke and 11. Chapter saith, that the roote of the Reede laid to the Ferne driveth it forth, as the roote of the Ferne in like manner doth the Reede: and *Celsus* before him sheweth that each of them is a remedy against the other, and *Theophrastus* that sheweth whereas Corne and other herbes doe delight and are furthered by dung, the Ferne onely perissheth thereby.

CHAP. II.

1. *Filix femina vulgaris*. The common female Ferne.

Filix femina. The female Ferne.

OF the female Ferne likewise there is some diversitie more then formerly hath bene observed by others as you may here see.

1. *Filix femina vulgaris*.
The common female Ferne.

This Ferne riseth up with one or two, and sometimes in almost round stalkes from the roote somewhat higher then the former, and branched with such like winged leaves growing on both sides therof equally for the most part one against another, every leaf being lesser then the male, and more divided or dented yet not sharpe but round pointed, of as strong a smell as the former, and having the like spots on the backside of them which stalke if it be cut a slope somewhat long will in the white pith thereof shew some marke of a splayed Eagle: the roote hereof is long and slenderer then the former, of about a fingers thickness and blackish for the most part creeping under the ground.

2. *Filix femina pinnulis dentatis*.
Dented female Ferne.

This other female Ferne hath the small winged leaves which are set on each side of the middle ribbe, somewhat sharpe pointed, of a sadder greene colour and narrower then the former, yet spotted on the backside, but the maine stalke is fuller of branches, and not growing up so straight nor so high, and differeth little in any thing else.

3. *Filix femina aculeatis pinnulis*.
Sharpe pointed female Ferne.

This sharpe pointed female Ferne hath the maine stalkes about a foote long, branching out into wings each whereof is not dented but whole, ending in a small pricke or point.



The

The first groweth more frequently than the male on barren heaths, and shady hedge sides, &c. the other two grow rather on moist rocks and in the shaded hills.

The Place.

The Time.

They flourish at the same and perish in Winter, I meane the leaves.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke *ὑπέρτης* & *νυμφαίτης*, the *lypteris* and *nymphaeapteris* in Latine *Filix femina*: the first is generally by most authors called *Filix femina*, yet *Gesner* in *hortis* calleth it *Mas*, and *Baubinus* in his *Pinax* *Filix ramosa pinnulis obtusis non dentatis*: the second is called by *Ibalius*, *Filix femina altera tenuifolia*: the last is called by *Baubinus* in his *Pinax*, *Filix ramosa minor pinnulis dentatis*, which *Cordus* in *historia* calleth *Pteridium masculum*, as *Theatrus* noteth it likewise, it is called in *Italian* *Felce femina*, in *Spanish* *Helecho*, and *French* *Faugiere fenelle*, in high *Dutch* *Grosse Farnkraut*, in low *Dutch* *Varen Wiffken*, and we in *English* *Brak* or common *Ferne*.

The Vertues.

The rootes of both these sorts of *Ferne* are somewhat bitter with some astringtion, being bruised and boyled in *Mede* or *honeyed water*, and drunke, killeth both the broad and long wormes in the body; the same also abateth the swelling and hardnesse of the spleene: the greene leaves eaten, are sayd to open the belly and moveth it downwards, yet it troubleth the stomacke, and purgeth chollerick and waterish humours: they are very dangerous to women with childe, by destroying the birth, and provoking abortement, yet is it but a fable to be any danger unto them to goe or stride over it: for *Lacuna* sheweth that the greeke text is faulty in that word, which bred that error; yet the use of it procureth barrennesse in them: the rootes being bruised and boyled in oyle or *Hogs grease*, maketh an oymntment very profitable to heale wounds punctures or prickes in any part; and the powder of them used in fowle *Vulcers*, dryeth up their malignant moiture, and causeth their speedier healing: the rootes hereof with other things that goe into the oymntment, called *Agrippe* are appointed as helping *hydropicke* persons: the fume of *Ferne* being burned driveth away *Serpents*, *Gnats*, and other noisome *Creatures* that in the *Fenny Countries* much molest both strangers and inhabitants that lye in bed in the night time, with their faces uncovered. They use in *Warwicke* shire, above any other Country in this Land, in steed of *Sope*, to wash their clothes, to gather the female *Ferne* (for that is most frequent with them) about midfomer and to make it up into good bid balls, which when they will use them they burne them in the fire, untill it become blewish, which being then layd by, will dissolve into powder, of it selfe, like unto *Lime*: foure of these balles being dissolved in warme water is sufficient to wash a whole bucke full of clothes.

CHAP. III.

Osmunda regalis sive *Filix florida*. Osmund or Water *Ferne*.



Although this *Ferne*, doth never grow naturally but in *Bogs*, wet *Moores*, and the like watry places, and therefore may fitly challenge to be placed with those of the like nature: yet because I would not transpose it alone, from the rest of this Tribe, let it take his place here with the rest of the *Fernes*. It shooteth forth in the spring time (for in the winter the leaves perish) divers rough hard stalkes, halfe round and hollowish or flat on the other side, two foote high, having divers branches of

1. *Osmunda regalis* sive *Filix florida*. Osmund or water *Ferne*.

Osmunda regalis summitatis cum floribus.



Winged

Wall rue
(Ruta Muraria)

first is called vulgaris by Bauhinus and vera by Clusius, the second is called by Lobel Hemionitis five sterilis, and by Lugdunensis Hemionitis minor Fene: the third is the Hemionitis peregrina of Clusius, Lobel. Dodonaeus and others since them: the last as Lugdunensis saith growing in the Island called Iva, was called of certaine Herbarists Hemionitis altera Dalechampij.

The Vertues.

It is especially good for the Splene, and may fitly be used in the stead of the Harts-tongue going before to all the uses it serveth for.

CHAP. XI.

Adiantum. Maidenhaire.



Here be divers herbes accounted to be Maidenhaire by divers authors, one whereof I have set forth unto you before by the name of Dryopteris candida Dodonaei, which is most usuall in the higher and lower Germany and with us: some others I shall shew you in this Chapter and the rest in the following.

1. Adiantum verum seu Capillus Veneris verus. The true Maidenhaire.

The true Maidenhaire according to Dioscorides his description is a fine small low herbe not above a span high, whose stalkes are smaller, finer, redder and more shining then those of Trichomanes or our common Englissh Maidenhaire, whereon are placed delicate fine leaves without order on both sides one above another, somewhat like unto the lower leaves of Coriander, or like the leaves of Anise but larger, cut in unequally on the edges and spotted on the backe with very small browne markes scarce to be discerned, the roote is a number of blackish browne threads.

2. Adiantum nigrum vulgare. Common blacke Maidenhaire.

This Maidenhaire differeth little or nothing from the Dryopteris (or rather Omopteris) candida Dodonaei, set forth in the Chapter of Dryopteris before, but that the stalkes of this are blacker, and the leaves of a sadder greene; whereas that is greener and paler, so that eyther that might fitly be joynd to this or this or that, the rest of the description needeth not againe to be repeated.

3. Adiantum fruticosum Americanum. Forraine or strange Maidenhaire.

This strange Maiden haire groweth up like unto a Ferne, with a slender blackish browne stalke branched forth into others, where abouts on each side stand from 12. to 20. fresh greene leaves, small and somewhat long joynd together by their small footstalkes, somewhat like unto the first true Maidenhaire, but cut in on the outside ar

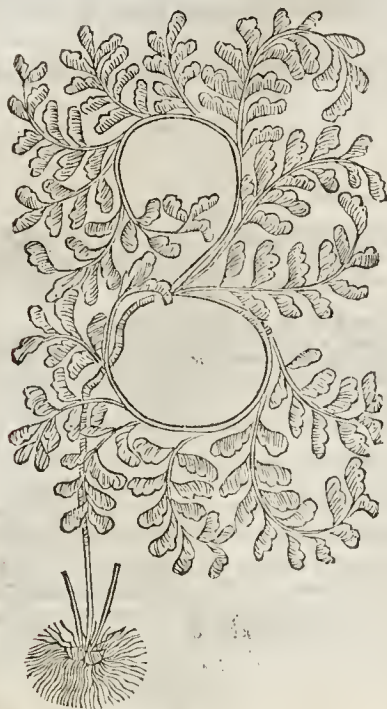
1. Adiantum verum seu Capillus Veneris verus. The true Maidenhaire.

2. Adiantum nigrum vulgare. Common blacke Maidenhaire.



3. *Adiantum fruticosum Americanum.*
Forraigne or Frange Maidenhaire.

4. *Ruta Muraria sive Salvia vite.*
Wall Rue.



the toppes of the leaves onely and not at the bottome. One verry like unto this if it be not the same hath Mr. *Iohn Tradescant* the younger brought out of *Virginia* presently upon the death of his father, whose long stalkes have many fine fresh greene leaves a little dented or cut in on the one side and plaine on the other, spotted underneath with browne speckes.

4. *Ruta muraria sive Salvia vite.* Wall Rue, or ordinary white Maidenhaire. This small herbe is generally accounted one of the *Capillarie* herbes or Maidenhaire, and that not of the least account, I must therefore joine it unto them with this description: it hath very fine pale greene stalkes almost as fine as haire, set confusedly with divers pale greene leaves on very short footestalkes, somewhat neare unto the colour of garden Rue, and not differing much in forme but somewhat more like unto the true *Adiantum* being more and more diversly cut in on the edges and thicker, smooth on the upper part and spotted finely on the under.

The Place and Time.

All these sorts grow both upon stone walls and by the sides of Rockes or gravelly Springs, and other shadowy and moist places: the first in no place so plentifully as *Pena* and *Lobel* say then about *Montpellier* in *Narbone* of *France*; some have reported that it is found in *Glocestershire*: the last is found in many places of this Land, as at *Dartford* and the bridge at *Ashford* in *Kent*, at *Beckonsfield* in *Buckinghamshire*, at *Walley* in *Huntingtonshire*, on *Framingham* Castle in *Suffolke*, on the Church walls at *Mayfield* in *Suffex*, and on the Rockes neare *Weston super mare* in *Somersetshire*, and are greene in Winter as well as Summer.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke *Ἀδίατον* *Adiantum*, quod à *δίατρωσι* in aquis non madescat, the leafe is not wetted with water (which by tryall is found untrue) but *Nicander* his Greeke verses doth shew rather, that the raine reflecteth not on them, which rendred in Latine are thus,

Inepollutum Adiantum quod denso imbri cadente,
Destillans tenuis folijs non insidet humor.

Dioscorides calleth it also *Πολύτριχον* *Polytrichum*, quasi multicomum, quod capillos multos & densos faciat, & *Ἀπτελικόν* *Callitrichon* quasi pulchricomum, quod capillos tingit pulchrioresque reddit: it is called also *Capillus Veneris* in Latine, a specioso reddendis capillis: and by divers other names as *Cincinnati*, *Terre capillus*, *Supercilium terre* & *Crinita*. The first is called *Adiantum* by *Matthiolus* and many others, and although some give anothe figure and entitle it *Syriacum*, yet it is but one and the same herbe, and species. though somewhat larger, in that countrey, *Lobel* calleth it *Capillus veneris verus*, and *Cordus* on *Dioscorides* *Adiantum nigrum*: the second is the *Onopteris nigra* *Dodonæi* and *Adiantum pulchrum* *Lugdunensium* simile of *Thalium*: the third *Baubinus* hath mentioned in his *Prodomus*: the last *Tragus* calleth *Capillus Veneris*, and *Brunfelsius* *Saxifraga major* and so doth *Fuchsius*, *Matthiolus* first called it *Ruta muraria*, and afterwards tooke it to bee *Paronychia Dioscoridis*, *Cordus* calleth it *Adiantum album*, *Dodonæus*

Dodonæus Ruta muraria, and *Lobel* and *Lugdunensis Salvia vicia*, and many call it *Adiantum album*, white Maidenhaire.

The Vertues.

Maidenhaire is of singular good use against the diseases of the Breast the Liver and Reines especially, yet much conducing to others : the decoction of the herbe drunke helpeth those that are troubled with the Cough, shortnesse of breath, the yellow Jaundies, the diseases of the Spleene, stopping of urine, helpeth exceedingly to breake the Stone, provoketh womens courses and stayeth both bleedings and fluxes of the stomacke and belly, especially when the herbe is dry for being Greene by the thinnesse of the parts, it looseth the belly, and causeth chollic and flegme to be voyded both from the Stomacke and Liver, and by freeing the stomacke by spitting it out wonderfully clenseth the Lungs, and by rectifying the Liver and Blood causeth a good colour to the whole body, and expelleth those diseases that breede by the obstructions of the Liver or Spleene : it is also said to resist and to cure the bitings of venomous creatures : the herbe boiled in oyle of Camomill dissolveth knots, layeth swellings and dryeth up moist Ulcers, the Lye made thereof is singular good to cleanse the head from scurfe, and eyther dry or running sores, stayeth the falling or shedding of the haire, and causeth them to grow thicke, faire, and well coloured, for which purpose some boyle it in wine, putting some smalledge seede thereto, and afterwards some oyle. The Wall Rue is held by those of judgement and experience to bee as effectuali a Capillarie herbe as any whatsoever, being of the same temperature, and therefore both boldly and safely use it in the stead of any of the other that is not at hand : For experience hath shewed that it is very effectuali for the cough and diseases of the Lungs, for the stopping of the Urine and to breake and expell the Stone and therefore divers have placed it among the Saxifrages, and briefly as available as the former Maidenhaire for all the uses there expressed and besides helpeth the burstings in children, for *Martialis* saith that he hath knowne divers holpen by taking the powder of the herbe in drinke for forty dayes together.

CHAP. XII.

Trichomanes. English Maidenhaire.



Very common Maidenhaire doth from a number of hard blacke fibres send forth a great many blackish shining brittle stalkes hardly a spanne long, in many not halfe so long, on each side set very thicke with small round darke Greene leaves and spotted on the backe of them like *Ceterach* and other small Fernes.

Trichomanes. English Maidenhaire.

The Place and Time.

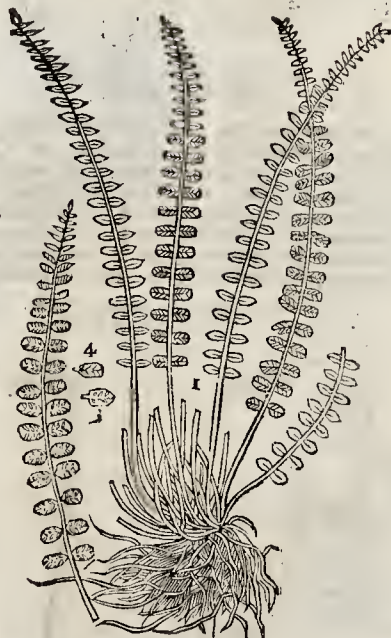
It groweth much upon old stone walls in the west parts and *Wales*, in *Kent* and divers other places of this Land, it joyeth likewise to grow by Springs and Wells, and other Rocky moist and shadowy places, and is Greene alwayes.

The Names.

It is called in Greeke *Τριχουανες Trichomanes quod rara cute suentem capillum explet*, for *uavis israrum* and *revis capillum*, *Gaza* translareth it *Filicula*, *Fidicula* as some have it : the Apothecaries beyond the Sea did use to call it *Polytrichum* and *Capillaris*, wee usually call it in Latine *Trichomanes*, and in English common Maidenhaire.

The Vertues.

This Maidenhaire in our Land being more plentifull then the rest, is of more use and of as good effect as any of the former, and severeth well for all the said purposes, but especially against the stopping and dropping of Urine and those that have the Stone in the Kidneyes, and both stayeth the shedding of the haire and causeth it to grow thicke.



CHAP. XIII.

Polytrichum aureum. Golden Maidenhaire.



Although there be divers authors that reckon these herbes amongst the Mosses, and so call them, yet there bee againe others as authentickall that put them among the Capillarie herbes, and so doe I at this time also.

1. *Polytrichum aureum majus. The greater Golden Maidenhaire.*

This small herbe hath a company of small brownish red haire to make up the forme of leaves, growing about the ground from the roote, and in the middle of them in Sommer rise small stalkes of the same colour, set with

very,