

¶ The Time.

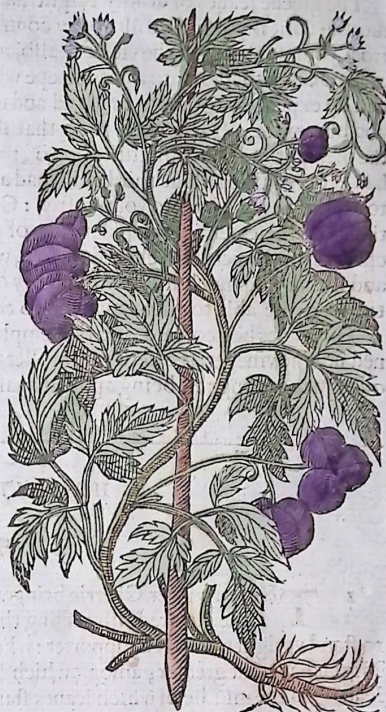
The red winter Cherrie beareth his floures and fruite in August.
The blacke beareth them at the same time, where it doth naturally grow.

¶ The Names.

The red winter Cherrie is called in Greeke, *ῥοδον*: in Latine, *Vescaria*, and *Solanum Vescarium*: in shops, *Alkekengi*: *Plinie* in his 21. booke nameth it *Halicacabus*, and *Vescaria*, of the little bladders: or as the same Author writeth, because it is good for the bladder and the stone: it is called in Spanish, *Vexiga de porro*: in French, *Alquequenges*, *Bagenauldes*, and *Cerises d'ontre mer*: in English, red Nightshade, Winter Cherries, and Alkakengie.

1 *Solanum Halicacabum*.
Red winter Cherries.

2 *Halicacabum Peregrinum*.
Blackewinter Cherries.



The blacke winter Cherrie is called *Halicacabum Peregrinum*, *Vescaria Peregrina*, or strange winter Cherrie: of *Pena* and *Lobel* it is called, *Cor Indum*, *Cor Indicum*: of others, *Pisum Cordatum*: in English, the Indian heart, or heart pease: some haue taken it to be *Dorycnion*, but they are greatly deceived, being in truth not any of the Nightshades; it rather seemeth to agree with the graine named of *Serapio*, *Abrong*, or *Abrugi*, of which he writeth in his 153. chapter in these words: It is a little graine spotted with blacke and white, round, and like the graine Maiz, with which notes this doth agree.

¶ The Temperature.

The red winter Cherrie is thought to be cold and drie, and of subtile parts.
The leaues differ not from the temperature of the garden Nightshade, as *Galen* saith.

¶ The Vertues.

A The fruite brused and put to infuse or steepe in whitewine two or three houres, and after boiled two or three bubblings, straining it, and putting to the decoction a little sugar and cinnamon, and drunke, preuaileth very mightily against the stopping of vrine, the stone and grauell, the difficultie and sharpenes of making water, and such like diseases: if the griefe be old, the greater quantity must be taken; if new and not great, the lesse: it scoureth away the yellow jaundise also, as some write.

Chap-

somniferum, or sleeping Nightshade; and *Solanum lethale*, or deadly Nightshade; and *Solanum manicum*, raging Nightshade: of some, *Apollinaris minor vlticima*, and *Herba Opago*: in English, Dwale, or sleeping Nightshade: the Venetians and Italians call it *Bella dona*: the Germanes, *Dollbourt*: the low Dutch, *Dulle beßen*: in French, *Mortelle mortelle*: it commeth very neere vnto *Theophrastus* his *Mandragoras*, (which differeth from *Dioscorides* his *Mandragoras*.)

¶ The Nature.

It is cold euen in the fourth degree.

¶ The Vertues.

This kinde of Nightshade causeth sleep, troubleth the minde, bringeth madnesse if a few of the berries be inwardly taken, but if moe be giuen they also kill and bring present death. *Theophrastus* in his 6. booke doth likewise write of Mandrake in this manner; Mandrake causeth sleepe, and if also much of it be taken it bringeth death.

The greene leaues of deadly Nightshade may with great aduice be vsed in such cases at Petri-mortell: but if you will follow my counsell, deale not with the same in any case, and banish it from your gardens and the vse of it also, being a plant so furious and deadly: for it bringeth such as haue eaten thereof into a dead sleepe wherein many haue died, as hath been often seen and prooued by experience both in England and elsewhere. But to giue you an example heereof it shall not be amisse: It came to passe that three boyes of Wisbich in the Ile of Ely did eate of the pleasant & beautifull fruite hereof, two whereof died in lesse than eight houres after that they had eaten of them. The third child had a quantitie of hony and water mixed together giuen him to drinke, causing him to vomit often: God blessed this meanes and the child recovered. Banish therefore these pernicious plants out of your gardens, and all places neere to your houses, where children or women with child do resort, which do oftentimes long and lust after things most vile and filthie; and much more after a berry of a bright shining blacke colour, and of such great beautie, as it were able to allure any such to eate thereof.

The leaues heereof laid vnto the temples cause sleepe, especially if they be imbibed or moistened in wine vineger. It easeth the intollerable paines of the head-ache proceeding of heate in furious agues, causing rest being applied as afore said.

CHAP. 57. Of winter Cherries.

¶ The Description.

1 The red winter Cherrie bringeth forth stalkes a cubit long, round, slender, smooth, and somewhat reddish, reeling this way and that way by reason of his weakenesse, not able to stand vpright without a supporter: whereupon do grow leaues not vnlike to those of common Nightshade, but greater, among which leaues come forth white floures, consisting of fve small leaues: in the middle of which leaues standeth out a berry, greene at the first, and red when it is ripe, in colour of our common Cherry and of the same bignesse, inclosed in a thinne huske or little bladder, it is of a pale reddish colour, in which berrie is contained many small flat seeds of a pale colour. The rootes be long, not vnlike to the rootes of Couch-grasse, ramping and creeping within the vpper crust of the earth farre abroad, whereby it encreaseth greatly.

2 The blacke winter Cherrie hath weake and slender stalkes somewhat crested, and like vnto the tendrels of the vine, casting it selfe all about, and taketh hold of such things as are next vnto it: whereupon are set jagged leaues deeply indented or cut about the edges almost to the middle ribbe. The floures be very small and white standing vpon long foote-stalkes or stemmes. The skinnie bladders succeed the floures, parted into three fells or chambers, euery of the which containeth one seed and no more, of the bignesse of a small pease, and blacke of colour, hauing a marke of white colour vpon each berrie, in proportion of an heart. The roote is very small and threddie.

¶ The Place.

The red winter Cherrie groweth vpon old broken walls, about the borders of fieldes, and in moist shadowie places, and in most gardens, where some cherish it for the beautie of the berries, and others for the great and worthy vertues thereof.

2 The blacke winter Cherrie is brought out of Spaine and Italy, or other hot regions, from whence I haue had of those blacke seeds marked with the shape of a mans hart, white, as afore said: and haue planted them in my garden where they haue borne floures, but haue perished before the fruit could grow to maturitie, by reason of those vnseasonable yeeres, 1594. 95. 96.

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