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History

In: Hladký, Josef. *The Czech and the English names of mushrooms*. 1. vyd.
Brno: Masarykova univerzita, 1996, pp. [99]-127

ISBN 8021014067

Stable URL (handle): <https://hdl.handle.net/11222.digilib/122818>

Access Date: 29. 11. 2024

Version: 20220831

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CHAPTER SIX: HISTORY

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6.1 HISTORY OF THE CZECH NAMES

Bartoloměj z Chlumce, also called CLARETUS, died about 1379. He published three books, *A grammatical vocabulary*, *A Bohemary*, and a *Glossary*. The *Glossary* contains about seven thousand entries, including thirty-nine Czech names of mushrooms. The names were analysed by MACHEK (1944). According to MACHEK, CLARETUS' list of mushrooms is certainly the longest list found in Slavonic languages of those times. Even Czech works of later times are usually less extensive, as will be shown later.

MACHEK mentions an important aspect of CLARETUS' list: the list was nearly complete, only three names known from other sources are missing: *bedla*, *Lepiota*, **Parasol Mushroom**, *bezovka*, *Hirneola*, **Jew's Ear**, and *vokatice*, perhaps *Boletus bulbosus*, **Cep**, or perhaps, sponge. MACHEK divides CLARETUS' names into three groups: (i) names whose history and meaning are clear, (ii) names whose history is clear but whose meaning is not clear, and (iii) names which are not clear at all. The first group is the most numerous. It contains twenty-four names which have survived up to the modern times, either in standard terminology or in dialects. The group contains the general names *húba*, *Fungus*, **Fungus** and *hřib*, *Boletus*, **Boletus** or **Bolete**, perhaps referring to *hřib smrkový*, *Boletus edulis*, **Cep**. There are other *boleti* on the list: *koloděj*, *Boletus luridus*, **Lurid Boletus**, *podmásník*, *Boletus luteus*, **Slippery Jack** (ROHN, however, describes the *podmásník* and it can be identified with *ryzec peprný*, *Lactarius piperatus*, **Peppery Milk Cap**, which here is connected with *chrzicz*, see further on), *křemenáč*, *Boletus versipellis*, **Orange-Cap Boletus**, *kozáč*, *Leccinum scabrum*, **Brown Birch Boletus**. There is some overlapping here, though, because MACHEK identifies another mushroom, *podbřiezka*, also as *Leccinum scabrum*, **Brown Birch Boletus**. The two Czech names have survived up to now, 'kozák' referring to several kinds of *Leccinum* and 'podbřízka' to *Leccinum scabrum*. There is another *boletus* mentioned but the meaning of the name is not clear: *žlútek* probably meant *Boletus variegatus*, **Variegated Boletus**.

CLARETUS gives four names for **Milk Caps**: two of them have survived up to now (and belong to the first group), ie the generic name *mléčie*, *Lactarius*, **Milk Cap**, and then *syrojed*, *Lactarius volemus*, **Orange-Brown Lactarius**, and two which have not survived but their fourteenth-century meanings seem to

be clear: chrzecz, *Lactarius piperatus*, **Peppery Milk Cap**, and vlněnka, *Lactarius torminosus*, **Shaggy Milk Cap**.

The rest of group (i) in CLARETUS includes hadovka, *Phallus impudicus*, **Stinkhorn**; holúbka, *Russula*, **Russula**; kostřec, *Sparassis crispa*, **Cauliflower Fungus**; krápník, chřapáč, *Helvella*, **Helvella**; kuřátník, ščetky, *Clavaria*, **Coral Fungus**; liška, *Cantharellus*, **Chanterelle**; muchomórka, *Amanita muscaria*, **Fly Agaric**; oplenka, (opienka), *Pholiota mutabilis*, **Cluster Fungus**; oříš, *Polyporus umbellatus*, **Umbellate Polyporus**; pečárka, *Psalliota*, **Wood Mushroom**; pestřec, *Scleroderma citrinum*, **Common Earthball**; pýchavka, *Lycoperdon*, **Puffball**; sadovka, *Entoloma clypeatum*, **Shield Entoloma**; smrž, *Morchella*, **Morel** (the name was probably used for *Verpa bohemica* as well); špička, *Marasmius oreades*, **Fairy Ring Champignon**.

The second group contains names which are etymologically clear but their reference is not always clear. The names are usually descriptive, referring to the size, the shape, the colour of the mushrooms, or to their habitat or to their properties. Some of the names have survived up to modern times but their reference may be different: 'hlíva' has survived up to the present time and refers now to *Pleurotus*, while CLARETUS probably used it to refer to soft fungi living on wood, the modern *Hydnum*. Similarly, CLARETUS' name 'lanýž', still used in Czech to denote truffles, probably referred both to *Tuber*, **Truffle**, and *Elaphomyces granulatus*, **Deer Truffle**.

Although the meaning of some names is not clear and although there may have been an overlapping in one or two cases, we can claim that fourteenth-century Czech was able to give names to about forty different species of mostly edible mushrooms. An important aspect is the fact that some of the Czech names were known before CLARETUS' time. They are either known from other Slavonic languages as well (holúbka, hůba, hřib, muchomůrka, pečárka) or they go back to Primitive Slavonic (smrž, syrojed).

JAN BOSÁK VODŇANSKÝ's *Lactifer*, a Latin-Czech dictionary published in 1511, contains sixteen names⁵⁰:

hrzib, *Fungus*⁵¹ — *Boletus*, **Bolete**,
 chrziesť, *Aspergus* — *Lactarius piperatus*, **Peppery Milk Cap**, lisstij huba, *Bulba* — *Cantharellus*, **Chanterelle**,
 syrowedka, *Crudo* — *Lactarius volemus*, **Orange-Brown Lactarius**, podmaslnijk, *Buttera* — *Boletus luteus*, **Slippery Jack**,
 peczarka, *Elibotus* — *Psalliota*, **Mushroom**,
 chrapacz, *Fuletus* — *Helvella*, **Helvella**,
 pychawka, *Ilbus* — *Lycoperdon*, **Puffball**,
 mleczie, *Lactimus* — *Lactarius*, **Milk Cap or Lactarius**,

50 Not 15 as MACHEK claims because we should include the word *hrzib* as translation of *fungus* (not *hauba*).

51 The Latin names given here are both the old names and the modern ones (added by the present author, except the names in the discussion of CLARETUS which were supplied by MACHEK). The authors of the old books used different Greek and Latin terminology, which they partly invented themselves. These books were written long before any taxonomy was thought of.

holubka, *Nilio* — *Russula*, **Russula**,
 smrž, *Pauincus* — *Morchella*, **Morel**,
 muchomuorka, *Partamus* — *Amanita muscaria*, **Fly Agaric**,
 slijwa, *Pustea* ??,
 kozar⁵², *Seglia* — *Boletus scaber*, **Brown Birch Boletus**,
 Smlďka, *Tendula* ??⁵³,
 ryzec, *Rubiculus* — *Lactarius deliciosus*, **Saffron Milk Cap**.

The list confirms that BOSÁK VODŇANSKÝ relies on CLARETUS very much.

The herbal by MATTHIOLI, translated by TADEÁŠ HÁJEK Z HÁJKU and published in 1562, should include fifteen names of mushrooms. Book Four (Chapters on mandrake, hemlock, mushrooms, and yew) of the Czech selection of 1982 contains twelve names:

hauba, *Fungus*, **fungus** (Schwamm in German),
 muchomůrka, *Amanita muscaria*, **Fly Agaric**,
 hřiby, *Boleti*, **Boleti**,
 smrže, *Morchellae*, **morels**,
 posadky ?,
 špičky, *Marasmius oreades*, **Fairy Ring Champignon**,
 holoubky, *Russulae*, **russulas**,
 podborovníky, *Boletus badius*, **Chestnut Boletus**,
 kozáky, *Boletus scaber*, **Brown Birch Boletus**,
 hořké, (?) *Boletus felleus*, **Bitter Boletus**,
 ryzce, *Lactarii*, **Milk Caps**,
 agarik, *Fomes officinalis*, **Purging Agaric**.

According to MACHEK, the full edition includes lanejš, *Tuber*, **Truffle**, jelení hubka, *Elaphomyces granulatus*, **Deer Truffle**, and syrojed, *Lactarius volemus*, **Orange-Brown Lactarius**.

ADAM ZALUŽANSKÝ ZE ZALUŽAN, professor of Prague University, published a herbal in 1592: *Methodi herbariae libri tres*⁵⁴, in which he gives eight Czech names: hliwy, *Tuber*, **Truffles**, hauby, *Fungus*, **Fungus**, smrž, *Spongiola* — *Morchella*, **Morels** (they grow in April), holúbky, *Columbinum* — *Russula*, **Russula**, hryzec, *Lactarius*, **Milk Cap**, liiska, *Catharellus*, **Chanterelle**, hořka hauba, perhaps *Tylopilus felleus*, **Bitter Bolete**, hřib, *Boletus*, (?) *Peziza*, **Boletus** — *Peziza*, bjla hauba, *Polyporus*, **Polypore**. Zalužanský mentions the polyporus, called *Agaricus* then (cf. **Purging Agaric**) in Chapter XIX of Liber II. He says that there are two genera of *Agaricus*: „mas gravis densus villosus et niger“ and „fæmina admodum rara ac porosa substantia, alba ac fragilis“.

The first Latin and Czech version of KOMENSKÝ's *Janua linguarum* was published in 1633 and it was based on version B (Gdaňsk 1933). Chapter XIII contains four Czech names:

141. Hřiby, Smrže, Kozácy a Ryzcy mezy haubami negzamenitěgssi gsau.

ROHN's *Nomenclator, To gest Gmenovatel, Aneb Rozličných Gmen Gak w Českém, Latinském, Tak y w Německém Ržeči Oznamitel*, published in 1764, con-

52 This is the correct reading of the manuscript, not *kozak* as claimed by MACHEK and RYBA.

53 According to MACHEK, the reading should be *sbynka*.

54 The list is not systematic, sometimes a Latin name is missing.

tains twenty names, not fourteen as claimed by MACHEK⁵⁵. The number of names, both Czech and Latin, is misleading because ROHN mentions a number of species of mushrooms but he also describes mushrooms which cannot be classified, eg he mentions 'small' mushrooms. Even with some species he does not give a name but only a description, eg mushrooms which 'grow near plum trees'. ROHN identifies twenty-three species, out of which eighteen have their names and five are just described.

The two general names of mushrooms and the eighteen identifiable species with real names are the following:

(1) hauba — houba — *Fungus* — **Fungus**; (2) hřib — *Boletus* — **Boletus**; (3) hauba dubová Zaječj Aussko — ouško kornoutovitě, zaječí ouško — *Leposculus* — *Otidea onotica*, *Otidea leporina* — **Hare's Ear, Lemon Peel Fungus**; (4) hauby bez Stopky, bez kořene, Klauzky — klouzky — *Pezitae* (Plin *Pezicae*): these cannot be the modern 'klouzky'; (5) hryzcy — ryzce — *Fungi suilli vulgo Rufuli* — *Lactarii* — **Milk Caps**; (6) hřib krawský, býwá weliký gako Klobauk — *Boletus vaccinus*: not **Cow Boletus**, *Suillus bovinus*, because it is not so large, ??? (7) Kozacý — *Capreolini* — *Leccina* — **Boleti**, eg **Brown Birch Boletus**; (8) kuřatka, hauby — kuřátka — *Digitelli* — *Clavariae*, *Ramariae* — **Coral Fungi**; (9) Lanyž, Gelenj hubka — jelenka obecná, jeleni hubka (dial.) — *Boletus cervi* — *Elaphomyces granulatus* — **Deer Truffle**; (10) Lissky — liška obecná — *Genus Tubereum* — *Cantharellus* — **Chanterelle**; (11) Muchomoruka gedowatá, červená hauba s bjlymi Puňktičky — muchomůrka červená — *Fungus muscarius*, *musciperda* — *Amanita muscaria* — **Fly Agaric, Fly Amanita, Fly Mushroom**; (12) Psychowka — *Fungus ovatus* — *Lycoperdon* — **Puffball**; (13) Podmásník, genž wydává ostré, a perné Mléko — ryzec pepný — *Boletus orbiculatus* — *Lactarius piperatus* — **Peppery Milk Cap**; (14) Smrže — *Hydron* — *Morchellae* — **Morels**; (15) Smrže weliký, Křapáče — chřapáče — *Tubera majora*, *Spongioli* — *Helvellae* — **Helvellas**, eg **Bishop's Mitre, Saddle Cap** (though in other books *Spongiolae* refers to morels); (16) Syrowinky — ryzec syrovinka — *Fungi seroli, lactei* — *Lactarius volemus* — **Orange-Brown Lactarius**; (17) Sspičky, dáwagi se do Polívky — *Clavi* — *Marasmius oreades* — **Fairy Ring Mushroom**; (18) Tartoffle — lanýže — *Tubera terrae* — *Tubera* — **Truffles**; (19) Waclawky — *Fungi autumnales* — *Armillariella mellea* — **Honey or Bootlace or Shoestring Fungus**; (20) Žampion — *Campinio* — *Psalliota* — **Mushroom**.

The five identifiable species with descriptions only are the following: (i) hauba na Modfinu [fungus on a larch] *Agaricum*, it could be klouzek slizký — *Boletus laricinus* — **Larch Boletus**; (ii) hřib modrý, když se rozřizne, wnitř modrý gest — hřib siný — *Boletus caeruleus* — *Boletus* or *Suillus* or *Gyroporus cyanescens* — **Indigo Boletus**, or hřib modračka — *Boletus* or *Xerocomus pulverulentus*; (iii) hauby dluhe, gako Prsty, and Ručičky žluté barvy — probably kyj Herkulův, prstičky (dial.) — *Digitelli* — *Clavaria (delphus) pistillaris* — **Fairy Club Fungus, Club Clavaria, Dryad's Club, Giant Club**; (iv) hauby

55 The pages on mushrooms have wrong numbering: page 76 is followed by page 87.

k Traudu použitečné — troudnatec kopytovitý — *Fungi ignitarii* — *Fomes* or *Polyporus fomentarius* — **True Tinder Fungus, Rusty Hoof Fungus**; (v) hauby žluté, které pod Borowicy rostau, a Dobytku sskodlivé gjau — klouzek obecný — *Fungi pinei* — *Suillus luteus* — **Slippery Jack, Brown-Ring Boletus, Yellow-Brown Boletus**.

Another nine descriptions cannot be identified reliably: (1) hauba Stromová [tree fungus] *Panus*; (2) hauba břeková *Bruscum* (Plin.); (3) hauba dubová — *Fungus quercinus*, maybe hřib dubový — *Boletus aestivalis* — **Summer Boletus**; (4) hauby řídké, děrawé [mushrooms with holes] *Spongioli* (cannot be morels this time); (5) hauby njzké, a malé [low and small mushrooms] *Fungi sessiles* (cannot be connected with mushrooms called **saddles** because they are not small); (6) hauby, které při Kořenu Stromuw, obwzłásstně při Wosyce se nagdau [mushrooms growing near asps], *Aegeritae*, maybe křemenáč osikový — *Leccinum aurantiacum* — **Orange-Cap Boletus**; (7) hauby žluté, které při Bodláku rostau [mushrooms growing near thistles] *Cardeoli*; (8) hauby, které při Trnjch, a Trmkách rostau [mushrooms growing near plum trees] *Spinuli*, the only mushroom growing in such places is závojenka podtrnka — *Entoloma clypeatum* — **Shield Entoloma, Buckler Agaric**; (9) hřib skalný [?] *Boletus faxatilis*.

MAJTÁNOVÁ described two Slovak books on plants written eastern Slovakia in the eighteenth century, a list of names copied from HÁJEK's translation of MATTHIOLI (1975) and a medical book (1977). She does not list all the names from MATTHIOLI but more names than *hauby* can be expected there. The list of names from the medical book does not contain any mushroom names.

6.2 HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH NAMES

The only word found to refer to a fungus in Old English, according to BOSWORTH & TOLLER, is *swamm*. There is no trace of words known from other Germanic dialects, *eg bulla, bulot, piper*. The word *bulot* is used in the Old English *læcebooc* as reprinted in COCKAYNE's *Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England*, Liber I, LVIII, Liber III, XLVIII, but its meaning is not clear: *bulot niðewearð* (*the nether part of bulot*) may have referred to a plant called *cuckoo flower* or *ragged robbin*, Lat. *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Cz. kohoutek luční, an explanation given by BOSWORTH & TOLLER. It may have referred to *Ballota nigra*, Cz. měrnice černá, a word which appears in English in 1551 as *ballote*. It was taken over from French and goes back to Greek βαλλωτή while *boletus* goes back to Greek βαλίτης. The OE *bulot*, however, is sometimes linked to L *boletus*. The Latin word was taken over into Germanic dialects and developed into the Modern German *Pilz*.

Old English glossaries, as described by SWEET 1885, translate Lat *fungus* with *suamm* and do not include any of the other Latin names known in those times, *ie agaricus, boletus, mycena, suillus*. The Lat *tuber* is translated only as *asuollen*, without mycological reference. Aelfric's glossary and the glossaries

studied by GOOSENS, KINDSCHI, OLIPHANT, PHEIFER, QUINN, STOKER, STRACKE, WRIGHT & WÜLKER confirm the existence of only one OE word: *swamm*.

Bulot did not refer to a mushroom according to PETER BIERBAUMER (1975–1979). He quotes an EME recipe: *nym cole, spongiam and swam and sealt*, where *swam* means ‘mushroom’ and *spongiam* may also refer to a mushroom. The recipe was part of a collection of recipes *Peri Didaxeon*, translated from the *Practica* of Petrocillus Salernitanus.

The only OE mushroom name with a unquestionable reference is then *swamm*, A-stem, ‘fungus, sponge’. It was a Germanic word, known from Gothic *swamms*, Old Icelandic *svöppr*, Old High German *swam*, *swamp*, Dutch *zwam*. There were three formation in Primitive Germanic with the bases **swamm-*, **swamb-*, **swamp-* with the meaning of ‘sponge’ and ‘mushroom’. *Swam* was also part of compounds *feldswam* ‘mushroom, toadstool’ and *meteswam* ‘edible mushroom’ (STOKER 1952, CLARK HALL 1960).

Old English took over Latin *spongia*, *spongea* for the meaning ‘sponge’; cf. Matt. 27.48, Mark 15.36, John 19.29. It remained feminine in OE and belonged to the weak declension. The word was probably taken over twice. The earlier form is *spyngē*, *spingē*, the later form is *sponge*; the form *spyngē* is used in Mark 15.36 and the form *sponge* in Matt. 27.48. The Modern English **swamp** is a continuation of the PG bases mentioned above but not through a continuous development in English but through borrowing from Middle Dutch. The beginnings of its use are located in what is now the United States (1624) and the meaning was ‘marshy ground’. The following quotation from OED gives a meaning which was an exception: In the body of the [larch] tree groweth Fungus Agaricus, a swamp or mush rome (1631).

If we continue with the history of the names of mushrooms in English we find a long gap: the OE *swamm* disappeared and we find only one name from the same century as CLARETUS: **toadstool**. Although **toad** and **stool** were known earlier, the compound referring to a type of fungus was recorded in 1398. It was used to refer to any fungus, as the quotations from OED show: A Tade stole, boletus, fungus (1483); Tadstooles or Mousheroms (1578); The Mushroom or Toadstoole (1567). From 1607 on the meaning began to be narrowed to a poisonous fungus. In the early fifteenth century, **mushroom** was taken over from French, and in the sixteenth century, two names were taken over from French, **champignon**, referring to *Marasmius oreades*, and **truffle**, and two names came from Latin: **fungus** and **agaric** (the second one first referred to **Purging Agaric** or to **Tinder Fungus** and only in 1777 referred to mushrooms of the genus *Agaricus*). In the same century two English names appear in written records: **puf** and **Jew’s Ear**. **Puf** is recorded by OED in a quotation from ELYOT’s *Dictionary* (1538) in the meaning *Tuber*, which in those times could refer to a truffle or to a puffball (cf. the discussion of KOMENSKÝ further on). **Puf(f)** goes back to the OE *pyf* ‘a blast of wind’ and to the OE verb *puffian*, *pyffan*, — *pyffan* ‘to breathe out, to exhale’. **Puff** was later replaced by **puffball** and has retained the meaning of a fungus only in dialects. **Jew’s Ear** is the English

name of *Hirneola auricula-judae* and the OED records it for the first time in 1544. The English name arose through wrong translation of the Latin *auricula Judae*, which refers to Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus for pay. *Hirneola auricula-judae* usually grows on **Juda's tree** (1668), *Cercis siliquastrum*, a tree from which Judas Iscariot is believed to have hanged himself. This belief was current in the Middle Ages as the following quotations confirm:

And fast by is yet the elder tree on which Judas hanged himself for despair, when he sold and betrayed our Lord. Near it was the synagogue, where the bishops of the Jews and the Phari-sees came together and held their council, and where Judas cast the thirty pence before them, and said that he had sinned in betraying our Lord. (*The Voyages and Travels* of John Maun-deville, Chapter VIII).

Iudas he iapede with the Iewes seluer,
And on an ellerne treo hongede him after.

(*Piers Plowman*, A. Passus I.65–6)

Iudas he iaped with Iurwen siluer,
And sithen on an eller honged hym after.

(*Piers Plowman*, B. Passus II.67–8)

Iudas he by-iapede thorgh Iewene seluer,
And afterwards he heng hym hye on an ellerne.⁵⁶

(*Piers Plowman*, C. Passus II.63–4)

The belief is also referred to in *Love's Labour Lost* (Act V, Scene II):

HOLOFERNES: ... Judas I am, —

DUMAIN: A Judas!

HOLOFERNES: Not Iscariot, sir, — Judas I am, ycleped Maccabaeus.

DUMAIN: Judas Maccabebaeus clipt is plain Judas.

BIRON: A kissing traitor. Hoe art thou proved Judas?

HOLOFERNES: Judas I am, —

DUMAIN: The more shame for you, Judas.

HOLOFERNES: What mean you, sir?

BOYET: To make Judas hang himself.

HOLOFERNES: Begin, sir; thou art my elder.

BIRON: Well followed: Judas was hanged on an elder.

The Czech name of the tree is either *žmarlika*, from Serbo-Croat, or *strom Jidášův*, *jidášník*. The Czech names of the fungus include both a correct version *ucho Jidášovo* and an incorrect version *ucho židovské*. The fungus grows on other trees as well: in this country mainly on elder, *Sambucus nigra*, bez černý, with the same story of Judas attached. Apparently Judas travelled widely and made several suicide attempts. According to another tradition, however, Judas

⁵⁶ *Iaped(e)* means 'cheated', *Iewes/Iewene/Iurwen* 'Jewish'. The form *ellern* for 'elder' has been preserved in Shropshire. The use of *him/hym* without *-self* is in the tradition of *Hē hine up āhōf*.

hanged himself on an aspen tree ('osika'), which is testified by its leaves: they quiver for shame.

In the seventeenth century the terminology was enriched by a native name of **puff-ball** (1649) and of **goat's beard** (1688), by **boletus**, 1601, from Latin, and by **ergot** and **morel**, both from French. Two other names were taken over from French: **chanterelle** in the eighteenth century and **cep** in the nineteenth century. The word **cap**, known already in Old English, is recorded in its metonymic use for a mushroom in 1762.

Some of the English names of mushrooms were known as names of other parts of extra-linguistic reality before they were used for mushrooms, *eg* **goat's beard** was known as the name of a plant in 1548 and it was used for *Ramaria* or *Clavaria flava* in 1688. (The other English name for *Ramaria flava* is **Yellow Coral Fungus** and the Czech dialectal name is *kozi brada*, which is **goat's beard**.) **Bishop's Mitre** is a name of a bug whose larvae are pests of cereal grasses (*Ælia acuminata*, kněžice kuželovitá, family (čeleď) *Pentatomidae* — kněžicovití, order (řád) *Heteroptera* — plošnice).

As *swam* seemed to be the only OE and EME word for a mushroom a search was made of the English medieval herbals.

The oldest available herbal was *The Herbal of Apuleius Barbarus*, edited by ROBERT T. GUNTHER from the early twelfth-century manuscript, formerly in the abbey of St. Edmunds, MS Bodley 130, Oxford 1925. The herbal does not describe any mushroom.

The second oldest was *The Grete Herball*, London 1526 (RYDÉN 1984). *The grete herball* is not only a herbal, it is a medical handbook. It is arranged alphabetically: aloe, the first entry, can be used 'to clere the syght, to stoppe the blood of a wounde, for the stomake, for payne of the heed, for the syght, for the lyver and for the mylte, agaynst gout' *etc.*

The index at the end of the book lists the cures offered by herbs, *eg* twenty-eight different cures for 'shorte brethe', and a number of cures 'for the mylte, for payne of the stomake, agaynst wormes in the belly, for the excessyue flux of menstrue, for stregnesse of pysssynge' *etc.* The purpose of the book required that not only herbs were included. We find 'golde, buttere, quicke syluer, vnyergre, asphaltum bel bitumen Judaicum, terpentyne, cheese' *etc.*

Four mycological terms are used in *The grete herball*: *agaric*, *fungus*, *mushroom* and *toadstool*. All four, however, were already current in English when the book was published.

Agaryke, Agaricus: 'Agaryk is an excrecens that groweth nygh to the rote of a sapyn tre in maner of a mussherom and specyally it groweth in Lombardy. And there ben two kyndes of them: the male and the female. But the female is best and hath a rounde shape and is veray whyt. The male hath longe shape and is not so whyte. The female is bytter and holow within as pieces deuyded. The male is not so and is heuyer but somtyme his lyghtnesse cometh of rottennesses and that is sens for it powdred in brekyng. It may be kept iiiii yeres. It purgeth slewmes [flewme??] and melancholy'.

In the entry *DE FUNGIS* an illustration shows a mushroom growing under an oak tree.

'Fungi ben mussherons. ... There be two maners of them, one maner is deedly and sleeth them that eateth of them and be called tode stoles, and the other dooth not [not *doeth* as quoted by RAMSBOTTOM]. ... medle them with gynger, peper, caruy, orygan and than drynke olde wyne pure and stronge'.

Two words in *A Little Herbal*, London 1561, look like names of mushrooms but they are not: *Cepe* is similar to *Cep(e)* but it refers to an onion ('*Cepe* is named an Onyon, his vertue is to comfort a mans stomach, it purgeth somewhat'), and *Morell(a)* is similar to *Morel* but the *-ll* is important: *Morella*: This herbe is called petye Morell or nyghte shade.⁵⁷

JOHN MAPLET's *A Greene Forest* was published in 1567 and reprinted in 1930. The mycological terms found in it are *agaric*, *mushroom*, *toadstool*.

OF AGARYCK: Agaryck, as sayth Dioscorides, hath both Male and Female: and is in efficacie or effect such, that it maye be applyed to all sicknesses, such as the sick person must patiently abide, whether that it be vsed with water or wine, in which sort it is most commonly ministred.

OF THE MUSHROM: The Mushrom or Toadstoole, in Greke is called Moke-ton, in Latine Fungus. It hath two sun drie kinds, and they both differ in godnese, for the one may be eaten: the other one is not to be eaten, but is deadly to eate.

LYTE, HENRY, *A Niewve Herball* was published in 1578 and it is a translation of D. REMBERT DODOENS' book. Again we find *Morelle* meaning 'nightshade' and the terms *agaric*, *mushroom* and *toadstool*.

Of the Larche: ... There groweth in this kinde of trees a kinde of Mushrome or Tadstoole, that is to say, a fungeuse excrescence, called Agaricus, or Agarick, the which is a precious medicine and of great vertue. The best Agarick is that, which is whitest, very light, brittle, and open or spongius. That which is otherwise, that is to say, blacke, thicke, close, clammie, and waightie, is not meete for medicine, but unholosome and venomous.

The spongie excrecence which is founde in the Larche tree, is called in Greeke *agarikon*, in Latine *Agaricum*, in Shoppes *Agaricus*, of some *Medicina familiae*, in Englishe, *Agarik*, in Frenche *Agaric*.

PLINIUS C. SECUNDUS, *The Historie of the World*, was translated into English by PHILEMON HOLLAND and published in London in 1601.

XVI.VIII: As for Agaricke, it groweth in France principally upon trees that beare mast, in manner of a white mushroom. ...

XIX.II (but XI in the new): Mushroomes, Toadstooles . Latin Tubera

XIX.III Puffes, Fusbals or Fusses, Truffels or Mushroomes of Asia (Lampsacum, Alopeconnēsus)⁵⁸

The terms found in the translation include *puffball* and *truffle*, in addition to the traditional *agaric*, *mushroom* and *toadstool*. From the description in the Latin original and in the translation it seems probable that PLINIUS's *tuber* refers to *puffball* because there is no mention anywhere about the *tuber* growing underground.

57 *Morell* here is different from *morello/morella* cherries. ModE *petty morel* is another name for *black nightshade*, *Solanum nigrum*, lilék černý.

58 Alōpēconnēsos was a Greek settlement in the Chersonēsus peninsula on the West side of the Hellespont, now part of Turkey, and Lampsacus was a Greek settlement on the east coast of Hellespont, also part of modern Turkey. Strictly speaking, Alōpēconnēsos was in Thrakia and is now in the European part of Turkey, and Lampsacus was and is Asia Minor.

FRANCIS BACON mentions *mushrooms* in his *Sylva Sylvarum*,² published in 1628.

Century VII, *Of Plants Experiments Promiscuous*

Mushromes are reported to grow, as well vpon the *Bodies of Trees*, as vpon their *Roots*, or vpon the *Earth*: And especially vpon the *Oake*. The *Cause* is, for that *Strong Trees* are towards such *Excrecences*, in the Nature of the *Earth*; And therefore Put forth *Mosse*, *Mushromes*, and the like.

Eight years later, in 1636, a 'Very much enlarged and Amended' edition of JOHN GERARDE's *The Herball or the General Historie of Plantes* was prepared by THOMAS JOHNSON.

Chapter 167. Of Mushrumes, or Toadstooles.

Some Mushrumes grow forth on the earth; other vpon the bodies of old trees, which differ altogether in kindes. Many wantons that dwell neere the sea, and haue fish at will, are very desirous for change of diet to feed vpon the birds of the mountaines; and such as dwell vpon the hills or champion grounds, do long after sea fish; many that haue plenty of both, do hunger after the earthy excrecences, called Mushromes [spelled with an *o* here, elsewhere with a *u*, JH]: whereof some are very venomous and full of poyson, others not so noisome; and neither of them very wholesome meate; wherefore for the auoiding of the venomous quality of the one, and that the other which is lesse venomous may be discerned from it, I haue thought good to let forth their figures with their names and places of growth.

Some of the mushrooms in the drawings are referred to by general names, *eg deadly Mushrums, stinking venomous Mushroom*, but in other cases we find real names which are still used: *Iewes eare, Puffe balls, or Puck Fusse* (cf. dialectal *Puck Fist*), or *Bulfists* (cf. *Bullfeist* recorded in East Anglia, Norfolk and Suffolk), *Meadow Mushroom*. Other names are not current nowadays, *eg Spanish Puffballs* referring to truffles, *Pricke Mushroom*, the Latin description of which, *Fungus 'virilis penis arecti forma'*, indicates a stinkhorn, and *Hony-comb'd Mushrome* which is probably a morel, judging from the accompanying drawing. The quality of the *Meadow Mushroom* is supported by a quotation from Horace:

— pratensibus optima fungis
Natura est, aliis male creditur

The meadow Mushroom are in kinde the best,
It is ill trusting any of the rest

As in almost every herball of those times the healing properties of plants are described and the danger of mushroom poisoning is mentioned. According to GERARDE, if a man be anointed with the juice of rue (*Ruta graveolens*, *routa vonná*), the poison of wolf's bane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*, *oměj vlčí mor*), of mushrooms or toadstoools, the biting of serpents, stinging of scorpions, spiders, bees, hornets and wasps will not hurt him.

The most extensive treatment of mushroom is offered in *Theatrum Botanicum, The Theater of Plantes*, by JOHN PARKINSON, London 1640.

PARKINSON divides the plants into seventeen classes or 'tribes', the classification being based on mixed criteria: sweet smelling plants, purging plants, thistles and thorny plants *etc.*

Class 14. *Plantæ Paludosæ Aquaticæ & Marinæ, Musci & Fungi*,

Marsh, Water and Sea Plants, and Mosses, and Mushromes

Chap. 63: Fungi esculenti. Holsome Mushromes that may be eaten.

‘But I know *Clusius* saith Hungarians, Germanes, and others, doe most esteeme of those that grow in the woods, and chiefly of those under the Firre trees,....eat them, dry them...’. (CLUSIUS published a herbal in 1598, in which he described 117 species of mushrooms. The species are identifiable because there are illustrations and modern researchers were able to attach modern names to them; see further on.)

PARKINSON, just as GERARDE, does not give a precise name to every species depicted in the herbal, as the following selection shows. In some cases there was no English name or description at all:

1. Fr *Morilles*, Ger. *Morchells*
 2. sharp, small ?
 3. *pyramidalia*, the biggest, whitish-brown, ?
 4. *St. George's Mushromes*
 5. jagged, under ‘Elmes and Poplars’ ?,
 6. Pliny's *Pezizae*, *Cup Mushromes* in English, stick to the ground, they contain water in the cups; the modern name is *Cup Fungi*, because their shape does not corresponds to the modern, narrower meaning of *mushroom*
 7. flat on the head, *Frowes Mushrome*
 8. round in the body, pale brown.. *tuberosus fungus*
 9. *Cordus boleti*, *Fungi nemorum*, round and white, spotted with yellowish brown marks, under Beech trees
 10. *Capreolini*, probably modern *Leccinum*
 11. *red mushrome*
 12. *Tragus, vulgares 'Amanitae vel Boleti'*
 13. hair *hirsuti cervini fungi*, prob. *Deer Mushroom*
 14. less hairy, under Firre trees, Firre Mushromes
 15. *Goates hoofe*, cut in on the edges, brown above; it could be *Goat's Foot*, *Albatrellus pes-caprae*, kráskoporka kozl noha.
 19. *Boletus*
 20. *Porcini, Suilli*, Swines Mushrooms
 24. *peppery*
 - 26 *Goates bearde*; modern *Goat's Beard*, *Clavaria flava*, kuřátka žlutá
 - 27 long white fingers
 28. in Hungary: two foote in breadth, scales, the stalke is halfe foote high, *Gallinacia* in Italy, *Fungus Leporinus*; the size corresponds to *Parasol Mushroom*
 30. Tuber — smoky dust
- Dangerous mushrooms:
1. under Plumme trees
 2. among dung
 3. under Hazell nut trees
 4. reddish
 7. foolish or *fooles M-m*, like the true *Boletus*, whitish; probably modern *Fool's Mushroom*, *Amanita verna*, muchomůrka jarní
 8. *Flyebane Mushrome*, *Fungus Muscarium*, modern *Fly Agaric*
 13. *Phallus* (The Hollanders Working toole!), *Stinkhorn*, *Phallus impudicus*, hadovka smrdutá
 26. *Touchwoods* — polypore
 - 32 *Fusseballs, Foist or Fist balls*, mod. *Puffball*

Three names, by being mentioned in PARKINSON, are thus recorded earlier than the OED says: **Goat's Beard, Flybane, St. George's Mushroom.**

Most of the medieval herbals drew on the herbal by DIOSKÚRIDÉS. This was Englished by JOHN GOODYER in 1655 and reprinted by Robert T. GUNTHER in 1934 under the title *The Greek Herbal of Dioscorides*. The edition includes the identifications of the species done by DAUBENY in 1857.

In addition to the usual terms *fungus, mushroom, truffle* we find *Boletus laricis*, without a picture, though. It could be **Larch Boletus, Boletus laricinus, klouzek slizký**. The description of tuber as 'a round roote, without leaues and without stalke, of a pale yellow, being digged vp in ye spring, it is edible, eaten either raw, or sod' identifies the Latin name with the *truffle*, not with the *puffball* as was the case elsewhere.

The above survey of the English herbals produced the following English names of mushrooms (in modern spelling):

1526: agaric, fungus, mushroom, toadstool,

1567: agaric, mushroom, toadstool,

1601: agaric, mushroom, puffball, toadstool, truffle,

1636: Jew's Ear, meadow mushroom, mushroom, puffball,

1640: boletus, flybane, Goat's Beard, mushroom, St. George's mushroom.

PARKINSON and other authors quote the herbal of CLUSIUS as a source of information. The title of the herbal was *FVNGORUM IN PANNONIIS OBSERVATORVM BREVIS HISTORIA A CAROLO CLVSIO ATREBATE CONSCRIPTA* and it was the most extensive description of mushroom of that time, with Hungarian and German names of the species. Among other things, CLUSIUS quotes the poems by Martialis and Horace printed here in p. 8 and 109. CLUSIUS was a Viennese botanist and so he is a good source for German names known in his time, *ie* the sixteenth century.

CLUSIUS mentions the following German names:

Angerling, Bingslin, Birchen schwammen, Buchenschwammen, Bültz (+ Grawer b.), Eyer schmaltz, Falsche Gresling, Felber schwammen, Froschen stuel, Geissbart SYN, Geys schwammen, Geyssklaw, Grass bultz, Gresseling SYN, Hasenörlein, Hirschling (+ Rauche h., Schwartze h., Rotte h., Wilde h.), Hohenschwammen, Holder schwammen, Holtz schwammen, Hor greyllen, Kersenbaum schwammen, Keyserling, Kremling (+ Rotte Kremling), Kroten schwammen, Kueling, Maurachen (+ Braun maurachen, Stock maurachen, Vol maurachen), Mist schwammen, Narzen schwammen, Natter schwammen, Pasternütz, Pffifferling (+ Rode pffifferling), Reheling, Rotte bultz, Sant Georg schwamme, Sche/überling SYN (+ Rotte S.), Schwaindling (+ Rott S.), Smeer schwammen (+ Schwartz s.), Stock schwammen, Teubenlinge (+ Fraw T., Blaw T., Rott T., Schwartze T., Rauche T.), Thanneling, Vnderdorn schwammen, Waitzling, Weiber fist, Zigenbart

The list contains forty-four names and another eighteen names of species differing in colour. The forty-four names do not refer to the same number of species because some of them are synonyms. Some of the German names are similar to the English and Czech names based on metaphor: *Zigenbart, Geissbart* — *Goat's Beard* — *kozi brada, Froschen stuel* — *Frog Stool, Toadstool, Hasenörlein* — *Hare's Ear* — *ouško zaječí, Natter schwammen* — *Adder's*

Tongue, or on the season: *Sant Georg schwamme* — *Saint George's Mushroom* — *májovka* (with 23rd April as the day, as in the English speaking countries, and not as 24th April as in Czech), or on a personal name: *Keyserling* — *Caesar's Mushroom* — *muchomůrka císařská*. One generic name is common to German and Czech only: *Teubenling* — *holubinka*, the English name being *Russula* taken over from Latin where it describes the colour of the mushroom. Other similarities between German, English and Czech are not so surprising because the names are based on habitat, eg *Angerling* — *Meadow Mushroom* — *trávní*, *Buchen schwammen* — *Oak fungus* — *dubový*, *Mist schwammen* — *Dung Cup* — *mrvní*, *Thanneling* — *Fir Polystictus* — *jedlový*, or on properties, *Hirschling*, *Reheling* — *Deer Fungus* — *lelení*, *Pfifferling* — *Peppery Bolete* — *peprný*.

Some of the more than forty Hungarian names are interesting: *Szemerchyek*, Fr. *Morilles*, *Peztricz*, *Revvcs ceresnye fa gomba*, *Gilwa gyerthyan fatermewt*, *Szent Gyewrgi gambaia*. We can recognize there Slavonic elements represented by Cz. *smrž*, *pestřec*, *čerešně* (originally Latin and Romance), *houba*, *hlíva*.

6.3 NAMES OF MUSHROOMS IN *JANUA LINGUARUM*

6.3.1 The English versions of *Janua Linguarum*

6.3.2 Names of mushrooms in the English *Janua*

6.3.1 The English versions of *Janua Linguarum*

In the preface to the first edition of *Janua Linguarum*, KOMENSKÝ says that he was inspired by a book called *Ianua Lingvarum*, which ‘monuit nononemo Iesuitas in Hispania’ [wrote some Jesuit in Spain]. ‘Sed ego hac inspecta, non id esse quod votis conceperam vidi, meumque institutum prosequi perrexi, annis 1629 & 1630.’

Ianua Lingvarum was printed in Salamanca in 1611 and the Jesuit was Irish, his name being WILLIAM BATHE. He was rector of the Irish College at Salamanca. He was probably helped by his brother John and by a Father Stephen, *ie* Stephen White (YOUNG 1932.27). An English version of this *Ianua* appeared in 1615, soon followed by other editions up to an eight-language version published in 1629.

BATHE’s *Ianua lingvarum* kept on being published next to KOMENSKÝ’s *Janua*. The ninth edition (1645) does not mention BATHE. HORN⁵⁹ says in the Preface: ‘Prodiit nuper hic libellus ex Dom. a Hanbrecht musaeo, in multis locis a sensus incongruitate purgatus. ... Hoc denique (Lectores) vos monitos velimus, auream *J. A. Com. Januam*, ab ipso Authore quam plurimum ornatam, & nativo splendore restitutam, jam sub praelo esse. Valete. T.H.

Ianua Lingvarum has no table of contents and the indexes contain also words not found in the text of the book. There are no chapters on minerals, trees *etc* as in KOMENSKÝ’s *Janua*. The names of chapters, called *centuries* because each contains one hundred sentences, indicate the organisation of the book: 1. Concerning Vertue and Vice; 2. Of Wisdome and Folly; 3. Of Temperance and Intemperance; 4. Of Justice and Injustice; 5. Of Fortitude and Cowardice (including *An Hymn upon the passion of Christ*); 6. Of humane actions; 7. Of things turbulent and quiet; 8. Of living things, & things without life (*eg* ‘Squirrels know how to climb the tops of trees nimbly without a ladder.’ ‘Axiomes need no explanation.’); 9. Of artificial things (*eg* ‘Carry my smock or shirt and sheets to the suburbs to the laundresse.’ ‘I have deliberately considered of my countrymans dialogue concerning vowels and diphthongs.’); 10. Of severall things without distinction (*eg* ‘I will keep garlick and onions till Lent’); 11. Of things without distinction; 12. An alteration of the twelfth Century; 13. New; 14. New.

59 THOMAS HORNE, 1610 — 1654. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall in Oxford in 1624, graduating B.A. 14 February, 1628, and M.A. 4 July, 1633. He first kept a private school in London and then he was master in Leicester, then at Turnbridge and from 1640 to 1648 at Eton. In 1648 he was expelled from Magdalen College. (*Dictionary of National Biography and Alumni Oxonienses*, Oxford 1891).

The alterations and the new centuries are deviations from Habrecht's text of *Janua Linguarum Silinguis*. HORN made a number of improvements in the text, both technical and lexical, *eg* he explained some of the difficult words (convex, concave, epigram, epitaph). The improvements, however, could not change the unsystematic outline of the book. *Silinguis* and its previous and later editions are good collections of various sayings. Let us illustrate this by quoting from different editions of *Janua*, three Latin editions of 1611, 1615 and 1645, and three English editions, 1615, 1629, and the edition prepared by HORN in 1645.

1. 1611 + 1615 + 1645: In nomine sanctissimæ Trinitatis
 1615: In the Name of the most holy Trinity.
 1629: In the Name of the most holy Trinitie.
 1645: In the name of the most holy Trinity.
51. 1611 + 1615: Expedit aspicias quod amittere possis.
 1645: Expedit aspicias quod tutte amittere possis.
 1615: It is expedient that thou looke to that which thou maist lose.
 1629: ditto
 1645: It is expedient that thou look to that which thou mayest lose.
101. 1611 + 1615: Ambula cum prudentibus, & calcaribus non indigebis.
 1645: Calcaribus not indigebis ambulans cum prudentibus.
 1615: Walke with the prudent, & thou shalt not need spurs.
 1629: Walke vvith the prudent, and thou shalt not need spurs.
 1649: Walking with the prudent thou shale not need spurs.
151. 1611 + 1615 + 1645: Latet anguis in herba.
 1615 + 1629: A snake lurketh in the grasse.
 1645: A snake lieth hid in the grasse.
206. 1611 + 1615: Mulierem ornat taciturnitas.
 1645: Ornat mulierem prae bonis taciturnitas.
 1615: Silence becommeth a vvoman.
 1629: Silence becometh a vvoman.
 1645: Silence decketh a woman.
211. 1611 + 1615: Festina lente: nam tardus velocem assequitur.
 1645: Festina lente, assequitur velocem ubi tardus.
 1615: Make haste with leasure;: for the slowe-goer ouertaketh the swift.
 1629: Make haste vvith leysure: for the slovv-goer ouertaketh the svvift.
 1645: Make haste slowly, where the slow Traveller overtakes the swift.
 + HORN: Be speedy, yet advised, & not rash.
223. 1611 + 1615 + 1645: Literæ non erubescunt.
 1615 + 1629 + 1645: Letters blush not.
 + HORN: Declare those things which it is shame to speak.
229. 1611 + 1615: Procerum pompa, vt cera calore liquescens
 1645: Et procerum pompa est ut cera calore liquescens.
 1615: The pomp of great men is like vvax melting with heat.
 1629: The pompe of great men, is like vvaxe melting vvith heat.
 1645: And the pomp of great men is like wax melting with heat.
254. 1611 + 1615: Orphanum & pupillum ne despicias.
 1645: Ne quis despiciat pupillum, ac orphanum & orbum.
 1615 + 1629: Despise not the Orphane and fatherlesse.
 1645: Despise not the orphan and pupill.
 + HORN: pupill = one under tutelage
286. 1611 + 1615 + 1645: Canis ad vomitum, & vindictam.

1615: A dogge returneth to his vomit, and to reuenge.

1629: A dog returneth to his vomit, and to reuenge.

1645: A dog turneth to his vomit and revenge.

+ HORN: vomit — applied to one that fals to that sin which he had before abandoned, revenge — applied to them who are unexpectedly punished by them whom they have wronged, taken from Euripides devoured by his enemies dogs

302. 1611 + 1615: Camellus non ingreditur per foramen acus.

1645: Non per foramen acus camelus ingredit potest.

1615 + 1629: A Camell goeth not through the eye of a needle.

1645: A Camel doth not enter in through the eye of a needle.

454. 1611 + 1615 + 1645: Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

1615: The mountaines are in labour, and a mouse vvill be borne.

1629: The mountaines are in labuor, and a mouse vvil be borne.

1645: The mountains are about to bring forth, and a ridiculous mouse will be borne.

513. 1611 + 1615: Catholicus deuotus fanum, & delubra paganorum, & Synagogas Hebraeorum execratur.

1645: Catholicus devotus fanum, & delubra paganorum, & synagogas Hebraeorum execratur.

1615: A deuout Catholike detesteth the Temple, and altars of the Pagans, and the Synagogues of the Iewes.

1629: A deuoute Catholicke detesteth the Temple and altars of the Pagans, and the Synagogues of the Ievves.

1645: A devout Catholick detests the temple and revestries of heathen men, and the Synagogues of the Jewes.

524. 1611 + 1615: In academia abstrusa opinio non pandenda.

1645: Non est in Academia opinio abstrusa pandenda.

1615: A darke opinion is not to be disclosed in the vniuersitie.

1629: A darke opinion is no to be disclosed in the Vniuersitie.

1645: A dark opinion is not to be laid open in the University.

KOMENSKÝ'S *Janua* differs from *Silinguis* in that it presents a systematic survey of basic human knowledge. CORCORAN 1911, however, prefers *Silinguis* to KOMENSKÝ but there seems to be a strong religious bias.⁶⁰

Janua linguarum reserata, written between 1629 and 1631 and published in 1631, exists in about 250 different versions (BRAMBORA 1957.91). There are four editions which are recognized as authentic, *ie* the first edition in Lešno in 1631, the edition in Gdansk in 1633 (printed in Leipzig in 1632 as well), the edition in Lešno in 1649, and the edition in Saros Patak in 1652 (ČERVENKA 1959.XL; the versions will be referred to as A, B, C, and D, respectively). The latter two editions are fully revised versions prepared by KOMENSKÝ. Versions B and D were included in *Opera didactica omnia* published in Amsterdam in 1657.

Although a much wider comparison of the four versions and their English translations would be very interesting, we must concentrate on the treatment of mushrooms. The four Latin versions treat them in the following way:

A. Lešno 1931: Ch. XIII:

60 The two *Januas* used to be mixed up in bibliographies, *eg* item 18971 in ZIBRT 1912 is wrongly ascribed to Komenský.

141. Boleti inter fungos præstantissimi.

B. Gdańsk 1933: Ch. XIII:

141. Boleti, tubera, capreolini et ruffuli inter fungos præstantissimi sunt.

C. Lešno 1949: Ch. XI:

80. Rudimentum plantae fungus est, utpote qui deorsum debiliter radicescit, sursum vero caulescit quidem, non tamen frondescit, sed in massam orbicularem, molliculam iferne striatam concorporatur.

D. Saros Patak 1952: Ch. XI:

80. Fungus est rudimentum plantae, radicescit deorsum debiliter, caulescit quidem sursum, non tamen frondescit, sed concorporatur in orbicularem massam molliculam, inferne striatam.

81. Quinimo tuber, fungini generis infimum, sub terra se continet nec foras extuberat nec infra se radicat, coricella tantum se obtegens, unde callus terrae dicitur.

81. Tuber (infimum fungini generis) continet se sub terra nec extuberat foras nec radicat infra se, obtegens se tantum corticella, unde dicitur callus terrae.

82. Fungorum alii edules sunt interque hos præstantissimi boleti, capreoli, rufuli, spongiolae et piperites, quorundam lautitiae, alii virulenti et noxii, ut muscarii, pulverulenti et plerique alii, agaricum fungus est arboreus.

82. Fungorum alii sunt edules (præstantissimi boleti, capreoli, rufuli, spongiolae et piperites quorundam lautitiae), alii virulentii et noxii, ut muscarii, pulverulenti et plerique alii.

The four versions contain the following terms:

A: boletus, fungus,

B: boletus, fungus, capreolinus, ruffulus, tuber,

C and D: boletus, fungus, capreolus, ruffulus, tuber, spongiola, piperitis, muscarius, pulverulentus, agaricus (C only).

The first Latin and Czech version of *Janua linguarum* was published in 1633 and it was based on version B (Gdańsk 1933). Chapter XIII contains four Czech names:

141. Hřiby, Smrže, Kozáci a Ryzcy mezy haubami negzamenitěgssi gsau. (hřiby *Boleti Boleti*, smrže *Morchellae Morels*, kozáci *Boletus scaber Brown Birch Boletus*, ryzci *Lactarii Milk Caps*). It is interesting that later Czech editions, eg that edited by KARL IGNAC THAM in Latin, German, and Czech, follow version B, not the revised versions C and D, at least as far as the chapter on mushrooms is concerned.

As was mentioned above, KOMENSKÝ's *Janua* was published in a number of editions and reprints, not all of them following KOMENSKÝ's text in every respect.

There are three English versions of *Janua*, which we may refer to under their shortened titles as *Janua linguarum reserata* (Latin and English, 1631?),

Porta Linguarum Trilinguis (Latin, English, and French, 1631), and *Janua Linguarum Trilinguis* (English, Latin, and Greek, 1662). All three versions went through several editions.

Porta Linguarum Trilinguis Reserata & Aperta; The Gate of Tongues unlocked and opened was translated into English and into French by ION. ANCHORAN, a French refugee living in England.⁶¹ According to other sources, the French version was prepared by SAMUEL HARTLIB but this seems not likely because HARTLIB was a friend of KOMENSKÝ and it was to HARTLIB that KOMENSKÝ complained in 1633. *Porta* was a pirated version because it was printed under ANCHORAN's name and the name of KOMENSKÝ was only affixed to ANCHORAN's name at the end of the preface. „The congratulations and thanks showered upon ANCHORAN by KOMENSKÝ soon, therefore, changed to reproaches and bitterness“ (Turnbull 1919.27); „ANCHORAN's rashness had prevented HARTLIB from securing £100 a year for life for KOMENSKÝ for the *Janua*“ (ibid.26).

The second English version was *Janua linguarum reserata...: Janua linguarum or, an easie and compendious methode and course to the attaining of all Tongues, especially Latine*. It was translated by TH. HORN and first published in 1631, according to some sources.

The history of the HORN version of *Janua* is not clear. According to *A Short Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland*, London 1976, the first to appear was the third edition of *Janua linguarum reserata: or a seed-plot of all languages*, translated by T. HORN. Printed by R. Young, sold by T. Slater, 1636. The *Catalogue* says: the same text as **Porta trilinguis**. According to the *Catalogue*, the fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, Young — Slater again, appeared in 1638, and the fifth edition, revised by J. ROBOTHAM, in 1640. A search of the list of English books printed between 1631 and 1636 revealed no copy of HORN's *Janua* before 1640. This is in sharp contrast with the *Porta linguarum trilinguis* by ANCHORAN. A copy of the first edition of 1631 was inspected by the present author in London, and another copy is in Cambridge. A copy of the second edition is in Prague and in London *etc* (see References). The fifth edition, identical with the fourth edition, is available in Brno. The Brno library also has the oldest surviving copy of HORN's *Janua*, the already mentioned fifth edition of 1640 (not in 1641, as some sources and library cards claim, because the date 1641 refers only to a *vestibulum* added to the *Janua*, which itself is dated 1640). The British Library in London has only the sixth edition of 1643.

As has been mentioned above, *A Short Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland* records the third and the fourth editions of HORN's *Janua*, although there are no copies extant. When the present author

61 A copy of *Porta* was among the books John Harvard brought to New England. Later on other copies were added to it, the best known being the one which was used by a Red Indian student Joel Jacomis. He and his friend, Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, learned Latin from it.

made inquiries in the British Library about the fact that there are no traces of the first and the second editions, the answer was that in those times things were not so precisely organized as nowadays and that probably there was no first and second edition at all.

The fifth edition of HORN's *Janua* was reviewed and enlarged by ROBOTHAM and called *The Entry-Doore of Languages Unlocked* and from 1643 reviewed by WILLIAM DUGARD and called *The Gate of Languages unlocked* (in the text other titles are used as well: *The Gate of Tongues* and *The Entrie-Door of Languages*). The versions from 1643 on also have an added list of Latin 'primitives' (ie 'radicals', as opposed to 'derivatives' and 'compounds') by a mysterious G. P.

As was mentioned above, according to *A Short Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland* the third edition of *Janua linguarum reserata: or a seed-plot of all languages*, translated by T. HORN and published in 1636 has the same text as **Porta trilinguis**. This claim is not easy to confirm. As no copy of the third and fourth editions exists, we can compare only the fifth edition of *Janua*, 1640, by T. HORN and revised J. ROBOTHAM, with the 1631 and the 1633 editions of *Porta Trilinguis* by ION. ANCHORAN.

I. Introitus

31: The Entrie, or Entrance

33: The Entrie.

40: The Entrance.

1. 31: Salve Lector amice

33: + et literarum studiose

40: Salve Lector amice

31: God saue thee louing Reader

33: + desirous of learning

40: God save you friendly Reader

3. 31: Nihil ne preterea nil certe quicquam.⁶²

40: Nihil ne præterea? Nil certè quidquam.

31: Is there nothing more. Truly nothing at all.

40: Is there nothing else? Surely [verily] nothing at all.

5. 31: Sed id difficile forsàn?

40: Sed id difficile forsàn.

31: But it may be, it's hard thing.

40: But that (it may be) is a hard [difficult] matter.

II. De Ortu Mundi

31: Of the beginning of the world

40: Of the worlds originall or beginning

18. 31: Deus creauit omnia ex nihilo

33: Devs initio creauit omnia ex nihilo.

40: Deus omnia creauit ex nihilo.

31: God created all things of nothing.

33: God at the beginning created all things of nothing.

40: God created all things of nothing.

62 Where the 1633 edition is identical with the 1631 edition, only the text of 1631 is printed here.

III. De Elementis

31: Of the Elements

40: Of the Elements

26. 31: Tertia portio fluida, & frigida fuit, Aqua

40: Tertia portio fluida & frigida fuit Aqua

31: The third portion flowing and cold, was the water.

40: The third part, being flowing and cold, was water

IV. De Firmamento

31: Of the Firmament

40: Of the Firmament

35. 31: Ortum eius præcedit Aurora, & diluculum, quum diescit et lucescit.

40: Ortum eius præcedit aurora & diluculum, quum diescit & lucescit.

31: The gray morning, breake or dawning of the day preceedes or goeth afore its rising, when it waxeth day and bright.

33: The dawning of the day goeth afore its rising, when it waxeth day and bright

40: Before the rising of it, goeth the morning and dawning [break of day] when it dawneth, *waxeth day*, and groweth light.

V. De Igne

31: Of the fire

40: Of fire

46. 31: Fumus ardens flamma est, camino infidens Fuligo

33: Fumus urens flamma est, ...

40: Fumus ardens sit flamma; camino adhærens, fuligo

31: Smoake burning is a flame, cleaving or sticking to the chimney, it is soot.

33: Smoake burning is a flame, sticking in the chimney it is soot.

40: Smoake burning out becomes a flame; sticking to the chimney-stocke, soot;

VII. De Aquis.

31: Of Waters.

40: Of Waters

76. 31: In Boreali plaga Oceanus est glacialis.

40: In boreali plagâ Oceanus est glacialis.

31: In the Northerne part or in the Northside the Ocean is congealed or Icie.

33: In the Northerne part the Ocean is Icie.

40: In the Northern coast the maine sea is icy [frozen].

IX. 31: De Lapibus

33. De Lapidibus & gemmis

40: De lapidibus

31: Of stones

33: Of stones and pretious stones

40: Of Stones

86. 31: Tophus arenosus & scaber est.

33: + porphyrites rubet

40: Tofus arenosus est & scaber

31: A grauell stone is sandy and rough or rugged.

33: + the prophyrite is red.

40: The sand-stone is sandy and rough.

X. De Metallis

Of Metals

99. 31: Cupro adheret ærugo.

40: Cupro adhæret ærugo.

31: Greene dust stickes to copper.

40: Greene rust sticketh to [*hangeth on*] Copper

XVIII. De Amphibiis & Reptilibus

31: Of Creatures liuing as well on water as on land, and of creeping things.

40: Of creatures living as well on land as water, and of creeping things.

214. 31: Draco ipso halitu necat

33: + sicut & venenata Basiliscus aura

40: Draco ipso halitu, basiliscus obtutu necat

31: A Dragon kills with the very breathing or breath; so likewise a cockatrice
/the cockatrice is not in the Latin original of 1931 but only in 1933/

33: + so likewise the Cockatrice with his wind.

40: The dragon killeth with his very breath, the cockatrice with his look.

XIX. De Insectis

31: Of Insectes or small vermine

40: Of Insects [Small creatures, divided almost asunder by partitions, and life
in one part, when it is parted from the other.]

226. 31: Aranea araneum textit.

40: Aranea araneum scutulatum nexat.

31: The spider weauneth cobwebs.

33. ...weaveth...

40: The spider weaveth [knitteth] a cob-web into long squares.

XX. 31: De Homine

40: De homine

Of Man

236. 31: Senes enim bis pueri

40: Senes enim (quod vulg dicit solet) bis pueri

31: The old men are twice children.

40: For old men (as the common saying is) are twice children.

XXIII. De morbis

31: Of sicknesses, and of diseases

40: Of diseases

304. 31: Stranguria calculi primordium

40: Ischuria, dysuria, stranguria, nephritis sunt primordium calculi.

31: The strangury is the beginning of the stone.

40: Stopping of ones water, painful voiding of urine, the strangury [venting it
by drops], the paine in the kidnies, are the beginning of the stone.

XLIV. De Itineribus

31: Of iournyes and passages

40: Of Journies

478. 31: Auia & salebras qui metuit, ne deuiet.

40: Auia & salebras qui metuit, nusquam deviet.

31: Hee that is afraid of by-ways, and uneuen places, let him not go out of
the way.

40: He which is afraid of by-ways and rough unbeaten [uneven] places, let
him not straggle out of his way.

XLVII. 31: De Vestituum generibus

40: Vestituum genera

31: Of the furniture of the body, & of kinds and sorts of garments or appar-
ells.

40: The kindes of wearing apparell

511. 31: Alii laxa gaudent, alii stricta: habitu vario.

40: Alii laxa gaudent, alii stricta: habitu multiplici

31: Some would haue it or loue it loose and wide, other some narrow and strait, in a diuers or different fashion.

33: Some would have it lose, othersome narrow in a diuers fashion.

40: Some like it loose [wide], others straight; in sundry sorts of fashion. (Some like it hot. JH)

520. 31: Centones inopuan sunt.

40: Pannosi centones inopum sunt.

31: Course garments are for the poore.

40: Tattered [ragged], patch'd coats for poor folk.

XLVIII. 31: De fabrilibus artificis, & eorum armis

40: De fabrilibus artificis

31: Of smiths and carpenters craft, or cunning workmanship

40: Of Hand-labouring Trades

LXXXIII. De Prudentia.

31: Of Prudence and Wisedome.

40: Of Wisdome or discretion

804. 31: Prospice ergo finem, prouide media 7 attende occasionei.

40: Prospice ergo finem, provide media: & ne quid obstet aut tibi officiat, attende occasionei

31: looke therefore to the end, provide the meanes, and attend to the occasion.

40: Therefore look before hand as far as the end, lay for [provide] the means, and watch for a fit season, that nothing stand in the way, or „hinder thee.

XCIV. De candore.

31: Of vprightnesse and sinceritie.

40: Of fair-dealing [plain-meaning]

921. 31: Ab amicitia nihil alienius assentatione.

40: Ab amicitia nihil alienius assentatione.

31: There is nothing so much against friendship as flattering, or flattery and assentation.

33: ... as flattery and assentation

40: Nothing is more unbeseeing [unmeet for] friendship then flattery.

The quotations from the 1631 and 1633 versions of the ANCHORAN *Porta linguarum trilinguis* and from the 1640 text of the HORN-ROBOTHAM *Janua linguarum* reveal that the 1640 edition is not copied from the earlier versions of the book. Yet it seems most likely that HORN started with the third or fourth edition, the first and second edition being those by ANCHORAN. The non-existence of any earlier edition by HORN is supported by the lists and catalogues of books printed in England, mentioned above, and by the following quotation from ČERVENKA's preface to his edition of the main Latin versions of *Janua*. ČERVENKA writes about the English translations of *Janua*.

1. Editiones Britannicae, quarum primo loco illae a Johanne Anchorano curatae sunt commemorandae. Anchoranus inter primos erat, quibus in manus Lesnensis prior edition venerat, eamque brevissimo tempore paucis solum vocibus additis Anglica at Gallica versione adornatam iam anno 1633 sub titulo „Porta Linguarum trilinguis“ foras edit. ... In epistula diebus 27. novembris et 7. Decembris a. 1640 data Londinoque missa Hübnerus Comenium de nova Ianuae editione certiore facit a docto quodam, sibi autem ignoto viro curata, quae „*reliquas duas versiones longe antecellit et nihil vere in textu tuo immutat, sed quae commodius forsitan emendarri possint, in marginis inhibet*“. Haec Ianua, non aliunde adhuc nota, nullo modo illa ANCHORANI esse potest, sed potius ea, quam Thomas Horn et

Johannes Robotham curaverunt et quae postea annis 1643, 1647, 1650, 1652, 1659, quod nobis notum, prodiit. (37–38)

ČERVENKA is wrong about the first edition of the ANCHORAN *Porta linguarum trilinguis*. There is no doubt that it was published in 1631, not 1633. More important is the letter by HÜBNERUS which talks about a new edition of *Janua* by HORN and ROBOTHAM. The dates of printing are not precise again but the important information is that HORN and ROBOTHAM translated *Janua* some years after ANCHORAN.

The later appearance of HORN's version is also supported, indirectly, by KOMENSKÝ who talks of the ANCHORAN translation only. The 1637 edition of ANCHORAN's *Porta linguarum trilinguis* quotes a letter by KOMENSKÝ (translated from Latin):

By a double tie am I obliged to salute you (most worthy M. Anchoranus). First to give you thanks for your liberal love and affection toward me. Secondly, that I may encourage these youths both to piety, & C. His conclusion is, God will requite you; and I will earnestly endeavour to repay so friendly a courtesy with my best abilities: Farewell my beloved in the Lord, and reckon him in the number of those that love and esteerne you. Iohannes Ames Comenius. At Less. in Polonia, 11 Octob. 1632.

The 1650 edition of the English *Janua Linguarum Reserata* by HORN and ROBOTHAM contains the well-known portrait of KOMENSKÝ by G. Glover⁶³ remembering his 50th birthday (Iohan-Amos Comenivs, Morauvs. ÆTAT 50: 1642) and a poem by Francis Quarles:

Loc, here an Exile! who to Serue his God,
Has sharply tasted of proud Pashurs Rod;
Whose learning, Piety, & true worth, being knowne
To all the world, makes all the world his owne.

The Czech translation of the poem was printed in many Czech books, eg in *Stručný slovník paedagogický*, vol. 1, p. 601:

Ejhle, zde vyhnanec! Jenž sloužit' chtěje svému Bohu,
krutě okusil zpupného Pashoura metlu,
Jehož učenosť, zbožnosť a rozšafnosť známa jsouc
světu celému, svět celý činí jemu domovem.

A slightly different translation was published in KLIKA 1892.102:

Ejhle, zde vyhnanec! Jenž aby sloužil svému Bohu,
krutě okusil zpupných vášní metly,
Jehož učenosť, zbožnosť pravá cena jsou známa
Celému světu, činí celý svět jeho vlastním.

The first translation is more precise in that it translates the name *Pashur* as a name again although the spelling of the Czech name may be doubtful: the ecumenical translation of 1979 spells *Pašchúr*. The meaning of the name is 'prosperity round about' and so the other translation as 'passion' is not precise. (Is it possible that the name was read as a version of 'passion'?)

63 His name is distorted in some Czech books to Gloucer.

6.3.2 Names of mushrooms in the English *Janua*

The first edition of *Porta linguarum trilinguis* (1631) was based on Latin version A (Lešno 1631), which is also confirmed by the brief mention of mushrooms:

134. *Boleti inter fungos præstantissimi.*

Mushrooms amongst toadstoles are the best.

Les potirons ou champignons sont les meilleurs entre les mousserons.

Further editions of *Porta linguarum trilinguis* were more extensive (ČERVENKA 1959.XXIX) but that did not concern the paragraph on mushrooms. The spelling of the English words is more modern in 5th edition of 1640:

134. *Boleti inter fungos præstantissimi.*

Mushrooms amongst toadstools are the best.

Les champignons sont les meilleurs entre les mousserons.

The second English version of *Janua*, prepared by TH. HORN and J. ROBOTHAM and probably first published in its third edition in 1636 and available only in the 1640 edition, was based on the B version of the Latin *Janua* (Gdansk 1933), which contained four names: *Boleti, Tubera, Capreolini, & Ruffuli inter fungos præstantissimi sunt*. However, the English edition has only three names:

141. *Boleti, tubera, ruffuli, inter fungos præstantissimi sunt.*

Mushrooms, puffs, and the reddish ones are the most excellent among toadstools.⁶⁴

The translator knew three terms, **mushroom**, **puff**, **toadstool**, but did not know how to translate *capreolini* and *ruffuli*. He left out the first one and described the third one (**reddish ones**, referring to the **Milkcaps** obviously). **Puff** was the predecessor of **Puffball** and referred to the Latin *Tuberus*, which is either the modern **truffle** or the modern **morel**.

The third version of *Janua*, *Janua Linguarum Trilinguis* (English, Latin, and Greek), was first published in London in 1656 and went through several editions. It was based on Latin version D (Sáros Patak 1652) and therefore it differs from the other two English versions both in scope and in arrangement.

80. *Fungus est rudimentum plantæ: radicescit deorsum debiliter, caulescit quidem sursum, non tamen frondescit, sed concorporatur in orbicularem massam molliculam, inferne striatam.*

80. The toadstool is the first draught of a plant; it takes root downward, but weakly, it stalkes upward indeed, but doth not leav, but is clustered into a softish round lump, straked [ridged] on the lower side.

81. *Tuber (infimum fungini generis) continet se sub terra nec extuberat foras, nec radicat infra se, obtegens se tantum corticella: unde dicitur callus terræ.*

81. A puff, (the lowest [meanest] of the toad-stool kind) contains it self under ground, not doth it swell forth, nor root below it self, covering it self only with a thin rind: whence it is

64 The editions from 1650 on spell **toad-stools**.

called the brawn of the earth.

82. Fungorum alii sunt edules, (præstantissimi boleti, capreoli, rufuli, spongiolæ, & piperites, quorundam lautitiæ:) alii virulentii & noxii, ut muscarii, pulverulenti & plerique alii.

82. Of toadstools some may be eaten, (the best are mushrooms, goats beards, the reddish ones, the spongy ones, and the pepper-tasted ones, some mens dainties:) others poisonous and hurtful, as fly-bane, fufs-bals, and several others.

The Latin text of *Janua Linguarum Trilinguis* corrected *continent*, which appeared in the D Saros Patak original, to *continet*, replaced some commas by colons, making the punctuation better organized, and used the ampersand. (The use of the ampersand is general in *Opera Didactica Omnia*.) The correction to *continet* and the use of the punctuation marks are then the same as in the *Opera Didactica Omnia* version of *Janua*. Moreover, *ODO* italicises the terms to be learned, separating them from the rest of the text. *Trilinguis* does not do so, it prints the whole English text in italics and the Latin one in roman.

The 1685 (reset) edition *Janua Linguarum Trilinguis* introduced modern spelling: stalks, leave, poisonous, balls.

As the passage quoted above shows, *Janua Linguarum Trilinguis* gives the most detailed description of mushrooms from the three English versions. Some of the mushrooms are referred to by names, or terms, and some are described. The names are the following: **toadstool**, **puff**, **mushroom**, **goats beards**, **fly-bane**, and **fufsbal**. Reference by descriptions is present in **the reddish ones**, **the spongey ones**, and **the pepper-tasted ones**. others. The Latin names help us to decide about the meaning of the names: **toadstool** — *Fungus*, **puff** — *Tuber* (probably **truffle**: ‘contains itself under ground’; this description of the fungus is in contrast with the general meaning of the word, which inspires an interpretation of the term as the modern **puffball**; the probability of reference to the **truffle** is supported by the use of **pufsbals** later on in the text), **mushroom** — *Boletus*, **goats beards** — *Capreolus* (the Latin term means ‘young deer’; the English name is still current in English, referring to **Yellow Coral Fungus**, *Ramaria* or *Clavaria flava*, while the Latin term is not used in modern mycological terminology), **the reddish ones** — *Rufuli* (**Milk Caps**, called *ryzce* in Czech because of their red colour), **the spongey ones** — *Spongiolae* (probably, judging from ZALUŽANSKÝ’s dating, *smrže* — *Morchellae* — **Morels**), **the pepper-tasted ones** — *Piperites* (it may be *Lactarius piperatus*, **Peppery Milk Cap**, *ryzec pepný*, or **Peppery Boletus**, *Boletus* or *Suillus* or *Ixocomus* or *Calciaporus piperatus*, *klouzek/hřib pepný*), **fly-bane** — *Muscarius* (the modern **Fly Agaric/Amanita/Mushroom**, *Amanita muscaria*, *muchomůrka červená*), **pufsbals** — *Pulverulenti* (modern **Puffball** — *Lycoperdon*).

Two further English versions of *Janua* should be mentioned here: *Latinae Linguae janua reserata* (1656) and *Janua linguarum cum versione Anglicana* (1670).

DU-GARD, attacked by REDMAYNE, printed a number of editions of the Latin-English *Janua* and in 1656 printed *Latinae Linguae janua reserata; The Gate of the Latine Tongue unlocked*. This *Gate* has two parts: the text and the Latin lexicon, with occasional etymologies. The third part, a grammar, is only mentioned in the Preface. The text on the mushrooms follows that of the Latin D version (Sarus Patak and *ODO*) and is very similar to REDMAYNE's *Janua Trilinguis* and *Janua linguarum cum versione Anglicana*:

REDMAYNE

80. Fungus est rudimentum plantæ: radicescit deorsum debiliter, caulescit quidem sursum, non tamen frondescit, sed concorporatur in orbicularem massam molliculam, inferne striatam.

81. Tuber (infimum fungini generis) continet se sub terra nec extuberat foras, nec radicat infra se, obtegens se tantum corticella: unde dicitur callus terræ.

82. Fungorum alii sunt edules, (præstantissimi boleti, capreoli, rufuli, spongiolæ, & piperites, quorundam lautitiæ:) alii virulentii & noxii, ut muscarii, pulverulenti & plerique alii.

80. The toadstool is the first draught of a plant; it takes root downward, but weakly, it stalkes upward indeed, but doth not leav, but is clustered into a softish round lump, straked [ridged] on the lower side.

81. A puff, (the lowest [meanest] of the toad-stool kind) contains it self under ground, not doth it swell forth, nor root below it self, covering it self only with a thin rind: whence it is

DU-GARD

80. Rudimentum *Plantæ*, *Fungus* est: utpote qui deorsum debiliter radicescit; sursum vero caulescit quidem non tamen frondescit; sed in massam orbicularem, molliculam, inferne striatam, concorporatur.

81. [Quinimo *Tuber*, fungini generis infimum, sub terra se continet, nec foras extuberat, nec infra se radicat, corticella tantum se obtegens; unde *Callus terræ* dicitur.

82. Fungorum alii *edules* sunt, interque hos præstantissimi *Boleti*, *Capreoli*, *Rufuli*, *Spongiolæ*, & *Piperites*: quorundam lautitiæ: alii *virulenti* & noxii, ut *Muscarii*, *Pulverulenti*, & plerique alii: *Agaricum* fungus est arboreus.

80. The rudiment of a *Plant* is a *Mushrome*, for that it weakly taketh root downward, but groweth upward into a stalk, yet putteth not forth leaves, but is embodied into a round lump, softish, beneath chuntered???

81. ?? *Toadstool*, the meanest of the *Mushrome* kinde, keepeth it self under the earth, not strutteth abroad, nor rooteth it self beneath covering it self only with a little hull; whence it is

called the brawn of the earth.

called *the brawn of the earth*.

82. Of toadstools some may be eaten, (the best are mushrooms, goats beards, the reddish ones, the spongy ones, and the pepper-tasted ones, some mens dainties:) others poisonous and hurtful, as fly-bane, fufs-bals, and several others..

82. Of Mushromes som are eatable, amongst them the most excellent are, the *Boletus*, the *Goats-beard*, the *Radish mushrome*, the *Spongiola*, or *spungie Mushrome*, and *Piperites* or *pepper tasted Mushrome*, which are the delights of som men; others are *poisonous* and hurtful, as *flye-bane-mushrome*, *fufs-bals*, or *puckfist*, and sundrie others: *Agarick* is the Mushrome of a tree.

The English title of *Janua linguarum cum versione Anglicana* (1670) is *Janua linguarum* translated into English, and printed according to J. A. KOMENSKÝ last edition, delivered with his own hand. It was printed by JOHN REDMAYNE in 1670. Let us quote from the preface:

The Printer to the Reader.

Reader,

This *Janua Linguarum* I am now putting into thy hands; a Book whose design hath sufficiently approved it self to the world, that it needs not my commendation, nor is it proper for me, perhaps, that looks like a Party, to give in my testimony. ... I do not set my self at this Gate then to invite Custome; nor do I mean this Preface for a Bush. All that I have to tell thee is; that as there have been several Editions, so tis has had KOMENSKÝ his own last hand; which I have his *Hand* to testifie, at the beginning of my *Janua Trilinguis*. In short, **This** is the very same with **That**, bating only the Greek; and both **Text** and **Translation** as different from that which Mr. Du-G. put forth, as Eggs and Apples. For besides that Learned Man had, for some reason of his own, chopt and chang'd much of the **Latin**, almost in every Period [= sentence, JH], at least as to the Order of the words: the English here is quite a new thing to His. ... Farewell.
J. Redmayne.

The preface says that this is the *Janua Trilinguis* without the Greek version (and with a shorter version of a promotional sentence: *Lector, Si quid Comenio faves, Grammaticam illius Elegantem, quae brevi sub proelo erit, ab Officina mea [propediem] exspecta*).

The above survey of the various English versions of *Janua* produced the following English names of mushrooms (in modern spelling):

1631: mushroom, toadstool

1640: mushroom, puff

1656: agaric, boletus, fly-bane, goat's beard, mushroom, puff, puffball, toadstool

6.4. THE HERBALS, *JANUA* and *OED*

The surveys of the English herbals and of the English edition of KOMENSKÝ's *Janua* produced the following English names of mushrooms (in modern spelling):

1526 (*The Grete Herball*): agaric, fungus, mushroom, toadstool,

1567 (MAPLET): agaric, mushroom, toadstool,

1601 (PLINIUS): agaric, mushroom, puffball, toadstool, truffle,

1631 (*Janua*): mushroom, toadstool

1636 (GERARDE): Jew's Ear, meadow mushroom, mushroom, puffball,

1640 (PARKINSON): boletus, flybane, Goat's Beard, mushroom, St. George's mushroom.

1640 (*Janua*): mushroom, puff

1656 (*Janua*): agaric, boletus, fly-bane, goat's beard, mushroom, puff, puffball, toadstool

Although no new name was discovered in the herbals and in the *Janua*, in a few cases the first appearance of a name is earlier than recorded in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The reason probably is that the herbals and the English version of *Janua linguarum*, in spite of its many editions, were not excerpted.

The following table summarizes the records of the *OED* and the appearances of names in the herbals and in *Janua*. Only names which have survived into the modern times have been included in the table.

NAME	YEAR in <i>OED</i>	ELSEWHERE
swamm	OE	
toadstool	1398	
mushroom	LME	
fungus	1527	
agaric	1533	
puf	1538	
Jew's ear	1544	
earthnut	1548	
champignon	1578	
truffle	1591	
boletus	1601	
puffball	1649	
morel	1672	
ergot	1683	
goat's beard	1688	PARKINSON 1640
cap	1762	
chanterelle	1775	
flybane	1863	PARKINSON 1640
fly agaric	1866	
meadow mushroom	1884	GERARDE 1636
fairy ring champignon	1884	
St. George's mushroom	1891	PARKINSON 1640

If we take the year 1600, and include English books published before 1650, we get the following numbers of names of mushrooms for Czech, German and English:

CZECH: forty names, used in the fourteenth century

HUNGARIAN: more than forty names,

GERMAN: forty-four names and another eighteen descriptive names of species,

ENGLISH: fifteen names, without *swamm*