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Semen Santonicum.
Wormseed



The seed call'd Chouian



Petrofelinum Macedonicum.
Macedonian Parsley



The Sifelis, or
Hartwort of Marfeilles

POMET's General HISTORY

O F

DRUGGS:

With what is further observ'd by Monsieur *Lemery*,
Turnefort, &c.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Of SEEDS.

1. Of Wormseed.

THE Name of this Seed speaks its Virtues, which are to kill and destroy all kinds of Worms generated in Human Bodies; and particularly those in Infants or young Children. It is likewise called *Santoline*, or *Xantoline*, *Semen Sanctum*, the Holy Seed, *Semen Santonicum*, &c. It is a small Seed, which the *Persians* trade in by their *Caravans* from *Aleppo*, *Alexandria*, and *Smirna*, and which is afterwards transported to *England*, *Holland*, and *France*. The *Caravan* is properly a Number of Men, in the nature of a Convoy, to guard the Camels and other Cattle, which are loaded with all sorts of Merchandize, that are brought from *Persia* once or twice a Year for the *Levant-Trade*.

This Plant which bears the *Wormseed* is compos'd of such small Leaves, that it is difficult to separate them from the Seed; for this reason, those of the Kingdom of *Boutan*

have Baskets or Sieves on purpose, which they use to reduce the Leaves to Powder. Some Authors affirm this *Wormseed* to be of the same Species with that sort of *Wormwood* which is called *Santonique*, because it grows in *Xaintonge*: But this is not worth disputing about, since what is generally sold, we know grows in *Persia*, and on the Borders of *Muscovy*, as Letters which I have received upon several occasions assure me, and as you may be satisfied from Mr. *Tavernier*, in the second Volume of his Travels, page 384, in these Words;

As to this *Wormseed* or *Worm-powder*, we cannot reconcile it to that of other Seeds: 'Tis an Herb that grows low, and near the Wall, and yet is worse as it ripens; for then the Wind shakes the greatest part of the Seed amongst the Leaves, which is there lost, and that is the reason it is so dear.

It grows as the *Wormseed* in the Province of *Kerman*, which is nothing nigh so good as that of *Boutan*, neither will it yield the Price to the Merchant, like what comes from that Country. This Seed is not only used for

B killing

killing of Worms in human Bodies, but the *Persians*, and all the People towards the North, likewise the *English* and *Dutch*, use it like *Caraway-seeds*, for *Confects* and *Sugar-plums*.

To distinguish *Wormseed* aright, so as to know what is true, you ought to chuse that which is well-fed or plump, of a greenish Cast, and well-raised, and take care that it be very clean, and have nothing sticking and clinging to the Seed; for that is very deceitful, and will increase the Price considerably. You must take care it be not too green, and that *Southernwood-seed* be not impos'd upon you for this, tho' they are easily to be distinguish'd; for the *Wormseed* is something larger, longer, and of a darker green, than the *Southernwood-seed*, which is lighter, yellower, resembling more a fine clean-drest Chaff, than a Seed, and especially *Wormseed*, which is bitterer and more aromatick.

Chuse your *Wormseed* always as *Lemery*. new and fresh as you can, clean and round, of the strongest Taste and most fragrant Smell: It contains a great deal of Oyl with volatile and essential Salt in it: It is very proper for the Destruction of Worms, excites the Courses of Women, suppresses Vapours, strengthens the Stomach, causes a good Digestion, and adds a lively Colour and Complexion to the Face. The Dose, from half a Scruple to a Dram, in Powder, to be taken in the Morning fasting, or in an Infusion in Wine, or made into Confects, to be eat with roasted Apples Evening and Morning. The chymical Oil is excellent to anoint the Stomach or Belly with for the same purposes. A compound Powder may be made thus: Take *Wormseed* two Drams; Powder of *Coraline* one Ounce; *Ethiops Mineral* half an Ounce: Mix them: Dose, from half a Dram to a Dram, fasting.

2. Of the Choïan in French, or Carmine-Seed.

Pomet. THIS is a little light Seed, of a yellowish green Colour, the Taste something salt and biting, and much resembling the *Wormseed*, except that it is much larger and lighter.

This Plant grows low, and carries its Seed in little Bunches or Clusters on its Top, little different from the *Wormseed*.

It would be almost impossible to get an exact Knowledge of the manner of Growth of this Plant which bears the *Choïan*: All that I know of it is from the Relation of several Persons, and particularly Monsieur de *Guillerague*, Ambassador in *Turky* for the *French King*, who when he return'd to *Paris*, brought a good Quantity along with him.

If you would know how to chuse the best Seed, you must take that which is greenish, the largest, and best-clean'd or drest, and least fill'd with Specks, like Holes in rotten Wood:

It is of no other use, that I know of, in *France*, but to make *Carmine*, and for the Feather-Men or Upholsterers, who dye with it, but at present mind it very little.

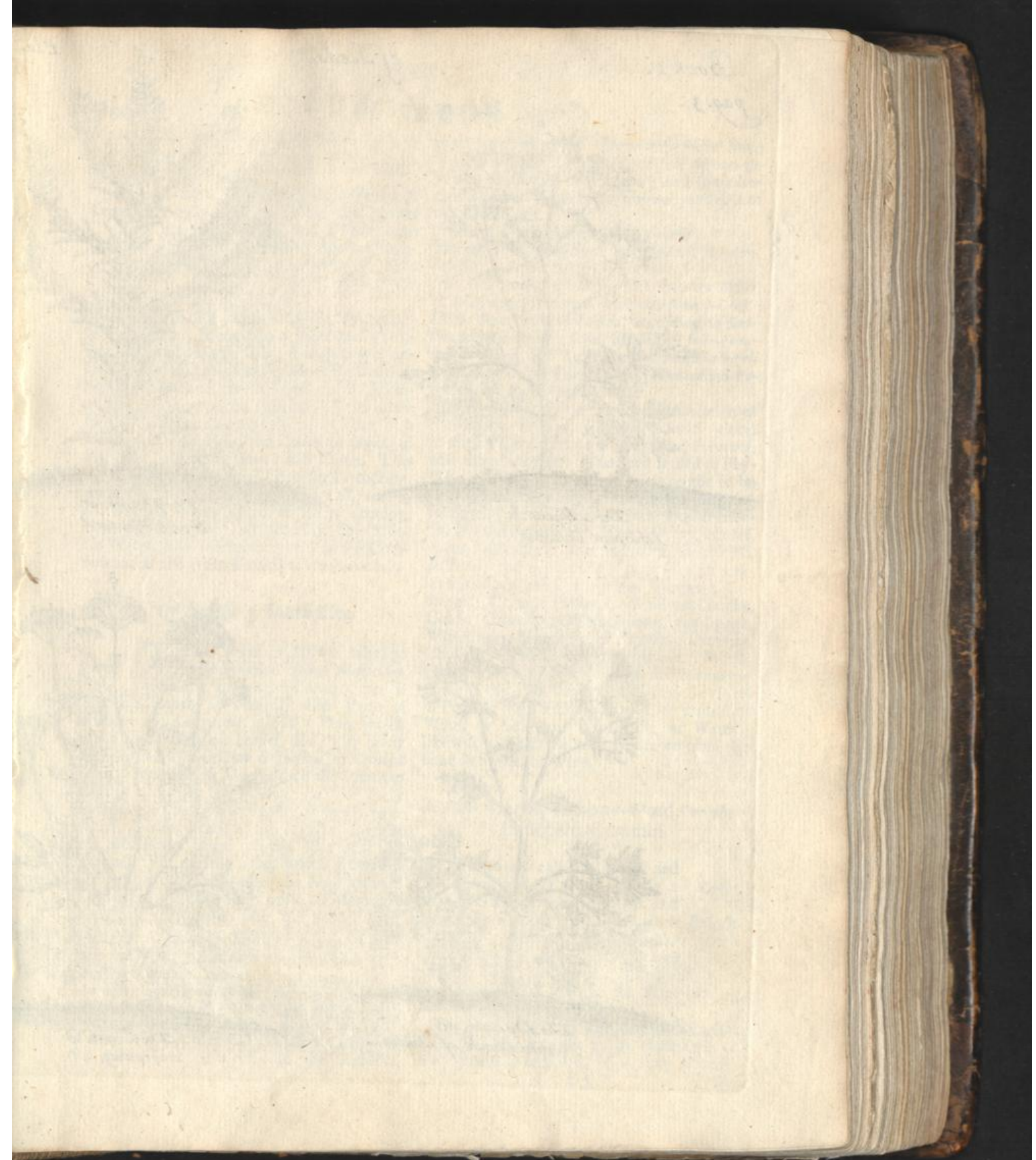
This Author agrees with the former in the Description and Use of *Lemery*. this Exotick; which he says is like *Wormseed*, but in Taste a little salt and pungent; it grows upon a Shrub-Plant, plum'd on the Tops, like a *Nofegay*; it is brought from the *Levant*, and used for *Carmine*.

3. Of Macedonian-Parsley.

Macedonian-Parsley is a Plant which resembles, in some measure, our *Garden-Parsley*; but this Seed is a great deal less, much longer and sharper pointed, and grows in Clusters like *Fennel-Seed*. This Plant receives its Name from the Kingdom of *Macedon*, where it grows naturally, and from whence the Seed is transported, which is almost the only part of this Plant that is used in Physick.

Make choice of the newest Seed, which is clean, well-fed, longish, and of a brownish green Colour; let it be well-raised and aromatick, which are the chief Distinctions of the goodness of *Macedonian-Parsley*; because there are some who very improperly use our common *Parsley-Seed*, and others again a sort of black Seed from the large *Smallage*, which the Gardiners falsely call *Macedonian-Parsley*. *Andromachus*, Physician to *Nero*, General of the *Roman Legions* in the time of the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Hannibal*, invented a *Treacle*, which we now call *Venice-Treacle*, in which he put this Seed, by the Name of *Macedonian-Parsley*, as it was a powerful *Alexipharmick*, or Resister of Poyson and Pestilence.

It





*The Amos, or
Ethiopian Cummin*



*The Thlaspi, or
Treacle Mustard*



*The Daucus, or
wild Carrot of Candia*



*The Carum, or
Caraway*

It may be taken early in the Morning, half an Ounce in a Glass of Wine, or other Liquor proper to the Disease.

Says it is of the same species of *Lemery*, Parsley with ours; but the Leaves are much larger, and a little more indented; the Seed abundantly smaller, longer, sharper-pointed, and more aromack. This Plant grows in *Macedon*, from whence the dried Seed is brought hither.

The choice of it ought to be the same as before directed. It contains a great deal of exalted Oil and volatile Salt; it is aperitive, excites to Urine, provokes the Monthly Courses, resists Poison, and expells Wind; it is Lithonriptic, or a powerful Breaker of the Stone in the Kidneys; and apply'd in the Form of a Cataplasm, eases Pain, and abates the raging of the Gour, especially from a cold Cause. This Seed may be us'd either in Powder, Decoction, Tincture, chymical or expressed Oil, and in the distill'd Water of it, which is opening, cleansing, diuretick, and sudorifick, like Treacle-Water, and therefore is us'd in the Composition of the great Treacle of *Andromachus*.

4. Of Sefeli of Marseilles.

THIS *Sefeli* or *Sifeleos* takes its Denomination from *Marseilles*, which is its native Climate, tho' it flourishes more in several other Parts of *Provence* and *Languedoc*. It is a Plant which passes for a kind of *Fennel*, and is by many Authors call'd *Faniculum tortuosum*, or *Crooked Fennel*; but has less Leaves than the common *Fennel*, and those not so long, nor the Stalk so strait or high, but on the contrary more naked, and the Branches less regular, spreading themselves larger on the sides near the bottom. We use the Seed, which grows by Clusters on the Tops, after the same manner as *Anniseed*: When they come to Maturity, they look very much like the wild *Fennel*. This is of a less Size, longer, heavier, clearer, more green, of a good Smell, and of an acrid aromack Taste.

There are several other sorts of *Sefeli*; as that of *Candy*, *Peloponnesus*, of the *Morea*, *Ethiopia*, &c. but as it is only the Seed of the *Sefeli* of *Marseilles* that is in use, I shall not mention the others, but refer you to the Authors

that treat of them. Some assign the same Virtues to this *Sefeli* of *Marseilles*, as was given to the *Parsley* of *Macedon*; and some Botanists call it the *Siler Montanum*, or *Sefeli* of the Mountains.

The *Latin* Authors call it by these Names, *Sefeli Massiliense*, or *Sefeli* of *Lemery*. *Massilia*; *Sefeli Massiliense Feniculi folio Dioscorides censetur*, which was the *Sefeli*, as *Dioscorides* thought, with the *Fennel-Leaf*; *C. B. Faniculum tortuosum*, according to *Battin* and *Turnefort*; *Sefeli Massiliense folio Feniculi crassiore*, *Ad Lobel*, or the *Massilia Sefeli* with the thicker *Fennel-Leaf*; *Faniculum Petraum*, or *Rock-Fennel*.

After he has given the same Description of it as *Pomet*, he says, it grows in sandy places in the hot Countries, as in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and about *Marseilles*: The Seed is used in Physick, and brought to us dry; it ought to be chose moderately large, fresh, and of a grateful Smell; then it affords a great deal of essential Oil and volatile Salt, is hot and dry, incides, opens, discusses; it is cephalick, neurotick, pectoral, and nephritick; good against Epilepsies, Apoplexies, Megrims, Vertigo's, Lethargies, Cramps, Palsies, Convulsions, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Obstructions of the Lungs, Wheelings, Shortness of Breath, Dropies, Cholick, Crudities in the Stomach, Wind, Obstruction of the Terms, Pain and Stoppages in the Reins and Bladder; and may be taken in Powder from a Dram to two, or infus'd in Wine, or boil'd in Wine, Ale, or Water; likewise a Tincture may be drawn from the same in Spirits of Wine.

5. Of Ameos, Bishop's-Weed, or the Ethiopian-Cummin

THE *French* call it *L'Ammi*, and sometimes *D'Ameos*. It is a *Pomet*. Plant which has Leaves like *Dill*, and bears a Stem pretty high, with many Branches, which terminate in Tassels adorn'd with white Flowers, after which comes a little roundish Seed, small, and almost like your Sand-Seed, call'd so from the Plant bearing that Name.

The Seed is the only Part of the Plant that is in use, which ought to be chose fresh or new, greenish, well-fed, of a little bitterish

Taste, and aromack Smell: That which comes from *Alexandria* or *Crete*, ought to be esteem'd before that which is cultivated in several Gardens in *France*, which is not to be distinguish'd in Taft from *Origanum* and *Thyme*; but it is observable, that of *Alexandria* and *Crete* is abundantly better upon all Occasions. The same Virtues are attributed to this Seed with those aforementioned.

It is call'd *Semen Ammeos*, or *Lemery*. *Ammi ab Arena*; the Name being given to this Plant, because the Seed is very like to grains of Sand: It affords a great deal of essential Oil, and volatile Salt, and is Attenuating, Cutting, Aperitive, Hysterick, Carminative, Cephalick, resists Poyson, and is one of the four lesser hot Seeds, it expells Wind, is good against the Cholick and Pains of the Womb, and provokes the *Menses*; it is used in Powder from half a Dram to a Dram, in a Decoction with Wine or Water, or in a Tincture extracted with Spirit of Wine, from a Dram to two Drams.

6. Of *Thlaspi* or Treacle-Mustard.

THis Plant is about a Foot high, and the Leaves something of a deep green Colour, the length of the little Finger, larger towards the Bottom, and ending by degrees in a point Spiralways; the Stem is charg'd with a great many Branches, bearing white Flowers, after which grow flat Pods, resembling those of the *Lentil*, which contain two Seeds in each, of a yellow Colour, tending to Red, which in course of Time change to a dark Red, and the older they are, the darker they grow. This Seed is oblong, and a little pick'd at the Ends.

You ought to chuse that Seed which is clean and fresh, of the reddish cast, sharp and biting; and to know that it grows in the hot Countries, such as *Languedoc* and *Provence*; but there is another sort of *Treacle-Mustard*, whose Stem, Leaves and Pods are much less, as well as the Seed: This is altogether yellow and smaller, comes up very near to it in Taft, but is abundantly short of it in Virtue, for which reason it ought to be Rejected. I shall pass by other sorts of the *Thlaspi* which are out of use.

This is particularly recommended for the Cure of the *Sciatica Gout*, dissolving of the Stone, and Grumous Blood; given in Powder from half a Scruple to two, in the Morning fasting.

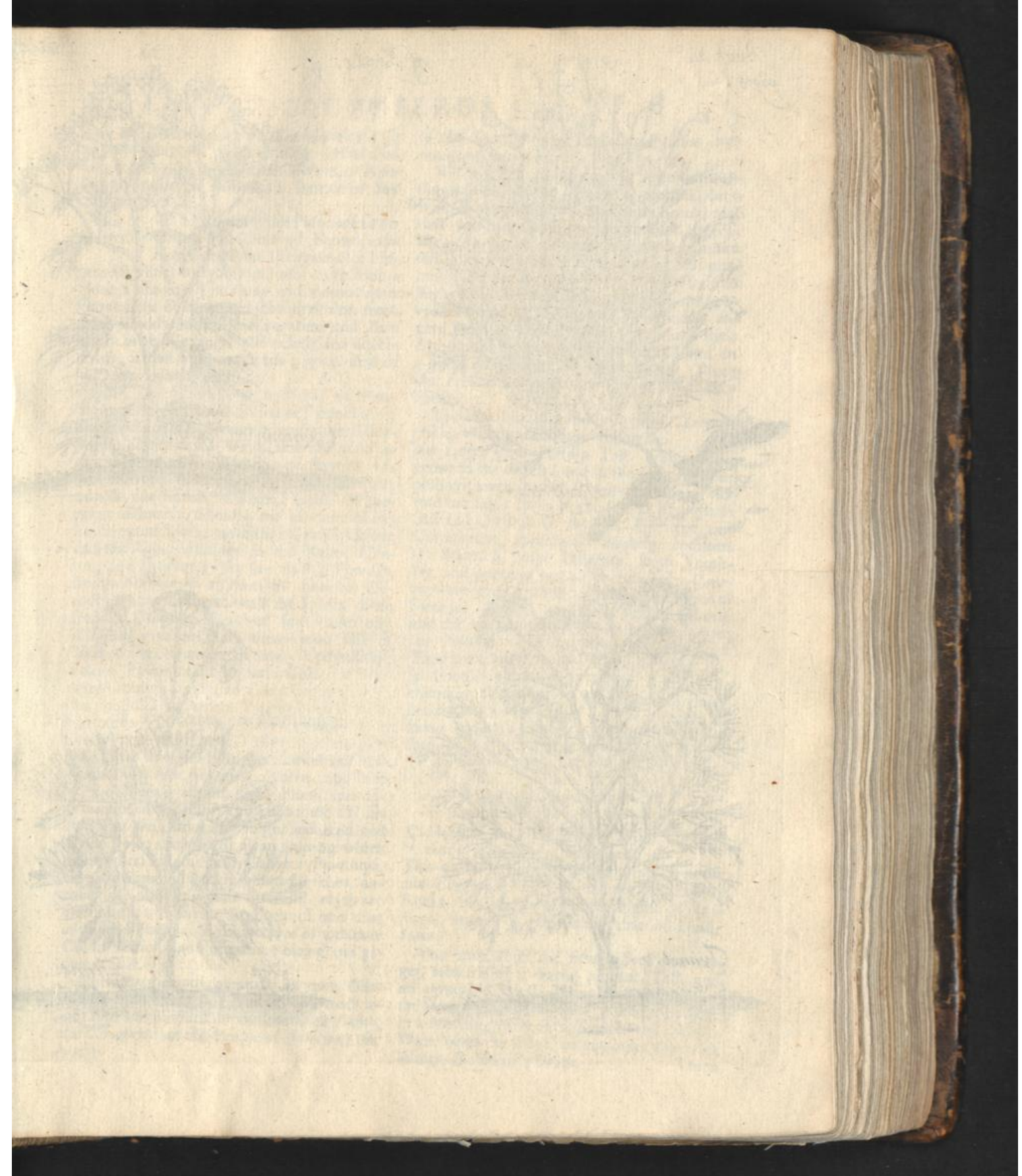
The Root is pretty large and fibrous, woody, white, and a little *Lemery*. acrid or biting. This Plant grows in uncultivated, wild, stony or sandy Places, much expos'd to the Sun; likewise among Corn, on the tops of Houses, and against the Walls, it affords a great deal of volatile Salt, and essential Oil. We bring the dried Seed from *Languedoc* and *Provence*, where it grows better than in the more temperate Climates.

We chuse the fairest Seed, which is most biting and piquant to the Taft, like Mustard. It is used in the Composition of several Medicines, and is Incisive, Attenuating, Deterfive, Aperitive, proper to provoke Urine, and the Terms, to hasten the Birth, and bring away the After-birth, and is very serviceable to break inward Apoftems.

7. Of *Daucus*, or Wild-Carrot of Crete or Candia.

THis *Daucus* is a Plant so very like a *Parsnip*, that any Body would take it for one of that *Species*; it is a foot and a half high, which bears on its Top several Bunches or Clusters of white Flowers, which when they come to Seed, are of a pale Green, hairy and whitish, something long like *Cummin-Seed*, but not altogether so long or big, or of so strong a Smell; but on the contrary, their Smell and Taft are both agreeable and aromack, for which reason you may be able to bear them some time in your Mouth. This Seed is commonly mix'd with a small dust, which ought to be separated from it. Sometimes it is brought from *Germany* and the *Alps*, but this is not so good or useful as that which comes from *Crete*, which is only to be chose.

It is singular for the Stone, and those who are subject to *Wind-Cholicks*: This is rang'd amongst those Medicines which are call'd *Lithontripicks*, and passes for a powerful *Carminative*, given in *Radish-Water* to a Scruple, or in *White-Wine*, against the Stone





Saxifrage.



Gummin.



Fennel.



Sea-Fennel.

Stone or Gravel early in the Morning; it may be likewise administred in *Wind-Cholicks* at Bed-time in Anniseed, Fennel, or Rue-Water, and some add to it a scruple of Salt of Wormwood.

The Leaves of this Plant are something like those of Fennel, the Root long, the thicknes of a Finger, furnish'd with Fibres, and tafts like a Parsnip: It grows in stony and mounrainous Places; the Seed is brought over dry from *Candia*, and other hot Countries, and that which is new, clean, well-tafted, and odoriferous, is the best; it affords a great deal of Oil, and volatile Salt.

Both the *Wild-Carrot* and that of *Crete*, have one and the same Virtues; but that of *Crete* is much the Strongest, and more Efficacious. They expel Wind, and are good against pains of the Womb and Bowels, vehement Cholicks, Vapours and Hysterick Fits; as also against old Coughs, Cold, Wheezings, Asthma's, Disury, and all sorts of obstructions of Urine, as Sand, Gravel, Stone, and tartarous Mucilage in the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder; they are us'd in Powder, from a Scruple to a Dram or more, in Decoctions, in Tinctures with the Spirits. Dose from a Dram to three or four. An oily Tincture is made from them with Oil of Turpentine, against Cramps, Convulsions, Palsies, Pains and Aches from Cold.

8. Of Carui, or Caraways.

Carui, which the *Latins* call *Carum*, *Careum*, *Caros*, and the *Greeks* *Caron*, is a Plant that approaches abundantly nearest to the *Wild-Parship*; the Leaves are large, indented and divided into many small Parts, among which arise several square Stalks about a Foot high, on the Tops of which grow Bunches, cover'd at first with white Flowers, which are afterwards turn'd into Seed, much like that of *Garden-Parley*, but that this is of a darker Colour, flatter, and of a more biting and piquant Taft.

This Plant grows generally in most Gardens, but as the hot Countries are most agreeable and productive of Aromatick Plants, the *Caraways* that the People of *Paris* buy out

of the Shops, are those brought from *Provence* and *Languedoc*.

We ought to chuse such Seed as comes from the best Soil, well fed, fresh, greenish, of a warm acrid Taft, and aromatick Smell, and that you may hold it in your Mouth agreeably; for which it is esteem'd proper to make the Breath sweet, and very good to promote Digestion, to allay or expel Wind, to strengthen the Stomach, and excite or provoke Urine. The *Germans* have such a regard for it, that they always put it into their *Pye-Crust*, mix it in their Bread, and in a great measure in all their Sauces. There are several who use the Leaves as a *Pot-Herb*.

The Root is long, fleshy, pretty thick, white, sometimes yellowish, but rarely of a Parsnip Taft. This Plant grows in the fattest Land in the Gardens, but prospers much the best in warm Soils; therefore contains in it a good deal of volatile Salt and Oil: It is Incisive, Aperitive and Carminative, moderately binding, comforts the Stomach, helps Digestion, stops Vomiting, and operates much like *Anniseed*. *Caraways* are good against all cold disaffections of Stomach, Bowels or Head, Falling-sickness, and the most inveterate Cholicks, strengthens the Womb, and quickens the Eye-sight. They are used in *Confects* to break Wind, &c. in Powder to provoke Urine, and in the chymical Oil to all the Intentions aforesaid; besides which they are very serviceable to bring away both Birth and After-Birth. Dose from 12 to 16 Drops of the chymical Oil.

9. Of Saxifrage.

Saxifrage is a Plant so like *Thyme*, that it is difficult to distinguish it. This grows plentifully in *Dauphiny*, *Provence* and *Languedoc*, so much among Stones and Rocks, that it has obtain'd the Name of *Saxifrage*, and by a great many that of *Break-Stone*.

You must chuse the newest Seed you can get, which is of a warm piquant Taft, and an agreeable Smell; the virtue of breaking the Stone, is attributed to it, given in Powder in a Morning early in a Glas of the distill'd Water from the Plant, or any other *Diuretick* Water. Dose half a Dram.

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There are a great many other kinds of *Saxifrage*, which several Authors take notice of; but as this Seed is that which is commonly in use among us, and which is generally sold in the Shops, I shall speak no further concerning the rest, which are treated of in Books at large, among which some will needs have it, that all Plants which grow among Stones and Rocks, are to be call'd *Saxifrages*.

Saxifrage, or in *Latin Saxifraga Lemery*. is a Plant whose Leaves are almost round, indented on the sides, being something like *Ground-Ivy*, but a little thicker and whiter, and on the hinder-part a little longer and smaller; it is rais'd upon small Stalks of about a Foot high, bearing on their Tops little Flowers of five Leaves, dispos'd like a Rose, of a white colour. When the Flower is off, it produces a Fruit almost round, which contains in two Partitions a very small sort of Seed. The Root has abundance of Fibres, the Tops are surrounded with little Tubercles, about the size of *Coriander-Seed*, or something bigger, of a colour partly red and purple, and partly white, with a bitterish Taft; these Tubercles are commonly call'd the *Saxifrage-Seed*. This Plant grows in Places where Herbs are not propagated, as upon the Mountains, and in the Valleys; it flourishes in the Month of *May*, and is a little viscos. The Leaves are larger, and the Stalks grow higher in some Places than others, but they are generally small, allowing a good deal of essential Oil and Salt.

It is very Aperitive, proper in Stone and Gravel, and to open Obstructions, to provoke Urine and Women's Courses, cut the Tartarous Mucilage, and expel it, and is chiefly us'd in Powder from half a Dram to two, or in an Infusion with White or Rhenish Wine.

10. Of Cummin.

Pomet. *Cummin* is the Seed of a Plant which is like *Fennel*, and grows plentifully in the Isle of *Malta*, where they sow it as they do Corn there. In the choice of it, take that which is new, well fed, greenish, of a strong disagreeable Smell; some use this Seed for Dropsical Timpanies, because it is Carminative: There is a great

deal us'd to refresh and enervate Horses, Oxen, and other domestick Cattle: They make an Oil of it by Expression, as of *Aniseed*, which is very good for the Rheumatism, but it yields but little in quantity.

There are many Persons make use of *Cummin-Seed* to replenish their Dove-Houses, because Pigeons are very dainty in their feed, but it is not us'd just as we sell it in the Shops; but when it is incorporated with a little Salt and Earth, such as the Pigeons are apt to pick up in the Fields, or else loam Earth moisten'd with Urine, and the like.

Cummin, *Cuminum* or *Cyminum*, is a sort of *Caraway*, which bears a *Lemery*. Stem about a Foot high, divided into several Branches; the Leaves are cut small like those of *Fennel*, but a great deal less, rang'd by Pairs lengthways on the sides. The Flowers grow in Umbrello's on the Tops of the thick Branches of a white colour; after them come the Seed join'd by two and two, oblong and furrow'd as the *Fennel*, but less and pointed or sharp at both Ends.

The Root is small and longish, and perishes when the Seed is gone: They call this Seed in *Malta* where it is propagated, *Annis-Acre*, or *Cummin-Acre*, sharp *Aniseed*, or sharp *Cumminseed*. To distinguish it from the same *Aniseed* that is cultivated there, and call'd by the Name of sweet *Anise*, or sweet *Cummin* by the *Maltois*; which Circumstance makes several Botanists equivocate, who believe this to be the same sort of *Cummin* with the sweet Seed. This contains a great deal of volatile Salt, and essential Oil; it is Digestive, Dissolving, Attenuating, Carminative, expels Wind, cures the Cholick, eases Pain, is profitable against Diseases of the Nerves: The chymical Oil is good against all obstructions of Urine, Stone, Gravel, &c.

11. Of Fennel.

Pomet. **T**HIS is the Seed of a Plant which is known throughout all the World, and therefore needs no Description: I shall content my self to say, that the *Fennel* which we now sell, is brought from *Languedoc* about *Nismes*, where that Plant is cultivated with great care, by reason of the great

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Aniseo.

13



Coriander.

14



Naxen.

15



Collyflower.

great quantity of *Fennel* which is carry'd into *France*, and chiefly to *Paris*.

Make choice of the newest Seed, longish, of a green Cast, sweet Taft, luscious and agreeable, and which is freest from Mixture.

This is of no great use in Physick, only to expel Wind, for which it may be us'd instead of Anniseed; but it is much more us'd by the Confectioners, who cover the Seeds with Sugar. They take the clusters of the green *Fennel*, which when cover'd with Sugar, they sell to make the Breath sweet, for the green is reckon'd to be of the greatest Virtue. The Apothecaries make the distill'd Water from the green *Fennel* fresh gather'd, which is esteem'd excellent for taking away Inflammations of the Eyes; and they make after the same manner a white Oil of a strong aromattick Smell; but if there is but a small quantity, it is not worth the trouble to make it. The dryness of *Fennel* makes it so, that it is very troublesome to make a green Oil by Expression, as is done of Anniseed. There are some who lay this Seed amongst their Olives, to give the Oil that comes from thence a fine Taft.

There is yet another sort of *Fennel* which is wild, and which grows every where in the Fields, and upon Walls, without any Sowing; but this is almost round, less, flatter, more acrid in Taft, and not so green as that we have been speaking off; but it is scarce of any use by reason of its sharp pungent Taft, because the other *Fennel* is very common, especially that cultivated in *Languedoc*; but at such times as we have not that from *Italy*, which is call'd the *Florence Fennel*, the wild *Fennel* may be a little in use.

There is another kind of *Fennel* which bears the Name of *Sea-Fennel*, which the *Latins* call *Crisimum*, or *Creta Marina*, which we make Vinegar off to sell in Winter with Girkins or little Cucumbers, which are made after the same way.

Feniculum or *Fennel*, is a Plant *Lemery*. of which there are various Sorts;

I shall only mention two which are us'd in Physick. The first is call'd *Feniculum vulgare minus, acriore & nigriore semine*; or common lesser *Fennel*, with the sharp black Seed. It shoots forth a Stalk of five or six Foot high, hollow, of a brownish green Colour, fill'd with a spongy Pith. The Leaves

are cut as it were into long Threads, of a dark Green, an agreeable Smell, a sweet and aromattick Taft. On the Tops are large Clusters or Bunches, yellow and fragrant, the Flower is compos'd of five Leaves, in the extremity terminating like the Cup of the Rose. After the Flower is gone, the Cup bears in it two oblong Seeds, swallow-tail'd, hollow on the Back, flat on the other side, blackish, and of a sharp Taft. The Root is thick as a Finger or Thumb, long, strait, white, odoriferous, and of a sweet aromattick Relish.

The Second kind is call'd *Feniculum dulce, majore & albo semine*; sweet *Fennel*, with the larger white Seed. It differs from the former, in that the Stalk is usually much less, the Leaves not so big, and the Seed thicker, white, sweet, and less acrid. They cultivate both sorts in dry Sandy places, chiefly from the nature of their Seeds: This of the latter kind, which is call'd sweet *Fennel*, is more us'd in Physick, and is brought dry from *Languedoc*, where it is husbanded with great care: It is the same sort as that which is sometimes brought from *Italy*, which is call'd *Florence Fennel*. Your choice of it ought to be the same as before directed, it yields largely essential Oil and volatil Salt; the Leaves, Branches and Root afford much Flegm, Oil, and fix'd Salt. The Leaves are good for Diseases of the Eyes, which they cleanse and strengthen; they clear the Sight, encrease Milk in Nurseries, sweeten the Acrimony in the Guts, and fortify the Stomach. The Root is Aperitive, and us'd to purify the Blood, as one of the five opening Roots. The Seed is Carminative, proper to expel Wind, to assist Digestion, ease old Coughs, open Obstructions of the Lungs, and cause free Breathing.

12. Of Anniseed.

Anniseed comes from a Plant that *Pomer.* we know, as well as *Fennel*; but that which is sold in the Shops, comes from several different Places, as *Malta*, *Alicant*, &c. but that is far better which comes from the Eastern Countries, as *China*, &c. because it is abundantly sweeter, larger, and of a more fragrant and aromattick Taft and Smell, and

and less Green than that which is produc'd in France.

Make choice of *Anniseed* that is of the same Years growth, large, clean, of a good Smell, and piquant Taste; and beware of that which is any-thing bitterish, which you can't distinguish but by your Taste, especially that of *China*.

The Use of the *Green Anniseed* is too common to admit of a long Discourse; and the more, because there are few Persons who do not understand that it is proper to expel and allay Wind, and that it is a Corrector of *Scammony*. The Confectioners make use of great Quantities of the dried Seed, which they cover with Sugar for Confects.

They draw from this Seed by Distillation, a Water, and a white Oil, which upon the least Cold congeals, and liquifies or flows again upon the smallest Heat; this has a strong penetrating Scent, and abounds with a great many Virtues, but it is too prevalent to use but with Moderation; the Apothecaries and Perfumers use it frequently in their *Pomatus*, instead of the Seed, as well to maintain the Colour, as to save Charges; for half an Ounce of the Oil will do more Service every way than two Pound of the Seed.

The Perfumers keep it by them to scent their Past, and to mix among a variety of other Aromaticks, which is what we properly call a *Medley*. Every-body makes use of this Oil indifferently for the Seed, to make their *Anniseed-Waters*, and the like. This Oil has a great many Virtues, and is an excellent Remedy to ease or allay the Gripes, especially in Infants, by rubbing the Navel therewith, or putting a small Drop or two among their Food. In a Word, it has all the same Virtues, and may be us'd to the same Intention, with the Seed. There is likewise a green Oil drawn by Expression, of a strong Smell, and has the same Virtues with the white, with this difference, that it is not so powerful; but you may draw a great deal more in Quantity, according to *Monf. Charvats*, to whom we are indebted for this Invention, and who describes the making of it thus, in his *Pharmacopeia*, or *Royal Dispensatory*.

Put *Green Anniseeds* bruised into Rain-Water, distill'd from *Anniseeds* in a Glass-Cucurbit, which cover with its Moor-Head, and lute, digest in Horse-Dung, or a gentle Heat

in Sand, for 15 Days or 3 Weeks, so will they putrefy, by means of which Putrefaction, the oily Parts will be the easier, and more in quantity, separated, and you will have a considerable quantity of Oil more this way, than any other. After this manner, you may distill the Seeds of *Fennel*, *Dill*, *Caraways*, *Parsley*, *Smallage*, *Cummin*, *Bishops-Weed*, &c.

Anisum, in English *Anniseed*, is a very common Plant in our Gardens; *Lemery*. the Stem or Stalk is about 3 Foot high, round, hairy, hollow, and full of Branches; the Leaves are long, cut deep, whitish, odoriferous, and something like those of *Parsley*; the Tops bear large Bunches, supplied with little white Flowers, much resembling those of *Burnet Saxifrage*: It has a little Seed, of a greenish grey Colour, scented, and sweet in Taste, with a pretty agreeable Acrimony. The Root is small, and this Plant is cultivated in fat Land: The Seed is only used in Physick: The largest and best is brought from *Malta* and *Alicant*; it is much browner than that of *France*, because it is a great deal drier.

This Seed yields a great deal of essential Oil and volatile Salt: It is cordial, stomachick, pectoral, carminative, digestive, produces Milk in Nurfes, and gives Ease in the Colick; it provokes Urine, warms the Breast, opens Obstructions of the Lungs, is prevalent against Coughs, Hoarseness, and Shortness of Breath. This Seed is us'd to make common *Aqua Vite* with *Irish Usquebaugh*, *Daffy's Elixir Salutis*, and in the *Laxative EleQuary*, or Confection with Sugar and *Anomum*, wherein the Seeds are steep'd in Water, in which *Scammony* is dissolv'd, and sometimes in an Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*. One Pound of *Anniseed* will yield about an Ounce of chymical Oil by Distillation, two or three Drops of which are specific in windy cases, Gripes in Infants, to take away Pains and Noise in the Ears; outwardly the Stomach or Navel may be anointed therewith, and it may be dropt into the Ears, mix'd with a little Oil of bitter Almonds.

Le Febur is of Opinion, these Seeds ought to be distill'd being green, without any previous Digestion or Putrefaction, because this kind of Seed (saith he) abounds much with volatile Salt, of a middle nature, so that the Water will not attract it to its self by length of Digestion; which will happen otherwise,

if

if the Distillation be begun immediately after the Seed and Water are mix'd together. 'Tis true, saith he, that if Digestion precedes, the Water will be all spirituous, and of much more Efficacy than without, but without Digestion the Seed will yield much more essential Oil.

13. Of Coriander.

Coriander is the Seed of a Plant which is very common amongst us, and which grows plentifully about Paris, especially at Auberville, from whence all that we sell in the Shops is brought to us.

We ought to chuse such Seed as is new or fresh, fair, dry, well-fed, the largest and cleaneft we can get: It is but little us'd in Physick, but the Brewers employ it considerably all over Holland, and in some Parts of England, to give their strong Beer a good Relish. The Confectioners, after they have prepar'd the Seeds with Vinegar, cover 'em over with Sugar, which they call *Coriander-Confects*.

There are three Kinds of *Coriander*, the greater, the less, and the wild; but the Seed of the first is only used, being brought to us out of the *Streights*; the first, which is call'd *Coriandrum majus*, or *Coriandrum vulgare*, bears a Stalk about a Foot and a half or two Foot high, round, slender, and full of Pith; the Leaves grow low, like those of Parsley, but those which put forth near the Top of the Stalk, are much less, and abundantly more cut in; the Flowers are small, disposed in Bunches or Clusters on the Tops of the Branches, of a whitish Flesh-colour, each Flower is compos'd of five Leaves; when the Flower drops off, the Cups bear a Fruit made up of two round hollow Seeds: The Root is small, frait, single, furnish'd with Fibres; and the whole Plant (except the Seed) has a very disagreeable Smell, like that of a Bug.

The second Kind of *Coriander* is call'd the *Coriandrum inodorum*, or *Coriandrum minus odorum*, the less-smelling *Coriander*. This differs from the other Sort mention'd before, by reason it is much less, and its Branches more crooked. The Smell is nothing near so great, and the Fruit are compos'd each of two Balls, which in some measure look like small Testicles or Stones.

Both this and the former Kind are propagated in our Gardens, but we only preserve the Seed for Physical Uses, which has the Virtue of the Plant, and is us'd in Confects, pleasant Liquors, and stout Beer. The greatest Part of the *Coriander-Seed* in use, comes from *Auberville* and other Places about *Paris*: It produces a good deal of essential Oil and Salt, corroborates the Stomach, helps Digestion, makes the Breath sweet, corrects Wind and flatulent Vapours, closes the Mouth of the Stomach, and resists Infection.

14. Of Navew, Bunias, or Napus.

This *Bunias* or *Navew* is the Seed of a Kind of *Wild-Radish*, which grows frequently amongst Corn.

The *Wild-Navew* is almost entirely compos'd of Branches, and the Flowers are yellow, every one of which are intermix'd with white; the Leaves are all very near alike, larger or smaller, according to the Fertility or Barrenness of the Soil that produces them. They likewise produce their Seed alike, in Husks of an Inch or an Inch and an half long, more or less so, according to the size of the Seed which they bear. As for this of the *Bunias* or *Sweet-Navew*, the Seeds of which we sell, they are twice as large as the other Sort, because the Seed is bigger. This Seed is round, of a purplish Colour, acrid and biting to the Taste, and in all things comes nearest to the *Domestick Navew*, excepting only its *Alexipharmick* Virtue, which is peculiar to it. The Species of this Plant, which grows plentifully almost every-where, has a yellow Seed, which is less by half than the *Bunias* or *Sweet-Navew*, yet may be taken for it. The greatest Use of this Seed is for Treacle, tho' you can scarce engage your Druggist to afford you a Quantity of it. You must desire your Merchant to deal sincerely by you, and take care, lest instead of the true Seed, he do not impose upon you the false, the difference betwixt which is not so easily to be known, because the Taste of the *Wild-Navew* is more remarkable than that of the *Sweet*. Some Persons assure me, that the true *Wild-Navew* is the *Briony*.

The *Napus*, *Bunias*, or in *French*, *Lemery*. *Navet*, scarcely differs any thing from the *Radish*, but by a certain Bearing which

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which the Gardiners and Labourers distinguish it by, and by the Figure of the Root, which all the World knows. There are two Kinds of it, one cultivated, and the other wild, the first is call'd *Napus* by *J. B.* and *Ray*; *Napus sativa* by *Turnefort*; and *Bunias* or *Napus* by *Ad. Lob. Ger.* The Stalk rises about a Foot and half, or two Foot high, and spreads it self into Branches: The Leaves are oblong, deeply cut, rough and green: The Flowers are compos'd of four yellow Leaves, form'd like a Cross, which are succeeded by a long Pod of about an Inch, divided into two Apartments fill'd with Seed, thick and round, of a reddish, or something purplish Colour, sharp and biting in Taft: The Root is oblong, round, thicker at the Top, fleshy, and much less towards the Bottom, of a white or yellowish Colour, sometimes blackish on the outside, and white within, of a sweetish Taft, and agreeably piquant: It is cultivated in moist Grounds for the use of the Kitchin.

The second Kind is call'd *Napus Sylvestris* by *Turnefort*, and the *Baubins*; *Bunias, sive Napus Sylvestris nostras*, *Park.* *Bunium* and *Napus Sylvestris*, *Ad. Bunias Sylvestris Lobelii, Ger.* in *French, Wild-Navew.* It resembles the cultivated *Navew*, except the Root, that is much less: The Flower is yellow, and sometimes white: It grows among the Corn: The Seed is prefer'd in Physick to that of the domestick *Navew*: Both one and the other Sort yields a great deal of Phlegm, Salt, and essential Oil.

The *Navew-Seed* is deterfive, aperitive, digestive, incisive, it resists Poyson, and carries off the peccant Humours by Perspiration; it provokes Urine, is proper in the Jaundice, in malignant Fevers, small Pox, and is employ'd in making of Treacle. The Root is excellent for inveterate Coughs, Asthma's, and Phthisick, taken hot by way of Decoction; and is externally applied to digest, resolve, or allay Pains, apply'd in Form of a Pultis. The Seed which is call'd *Navette* is none of the *Navew-Seed*, as a great many believe, but is the Seed of a Kind of wild *Colly-flower*, which they call in *Flanders Colsa* or *Rape-seed*, cultivated in *Normandy, Britanny, Holland,* and *Flanders.* They make of this Seed by Expressing, an Oil, which they call Oil of *Navette*: The Colour is yellow, the Smell not offensive, and the Taste is sweet. It is common-

ly used for *Burns*, and serves the *Cap-makers.*

15. Of Colliflower and Rape-Seed.

THIS is a little round Seed, something like the *Navette*; and is brought to us by the way of *Marseilles* from *Cyprus*; there is likewise some that they bring from *Genoa*, but it is much inferior to that of *Cyprus*, and the more so, according as it is so much the lighter.

The newest Seed ought to be chose, and that which is true *Cyprus*, without any Mixture, of which the Importer should shew Certificates that it is true Seed; and of that Years Growth, by reason it is of no little consequence to the Gardiner and others that sow it, to be disappointed of a whole Year's Production by the Badness of the Seed; therefore it ought not to be brought in above four or five Months before it be sold.

The *Colliflower* gives me an Opportunity of speaking of another Species, which some Authors call *Wild-Colliflower*, and which is propagated with great Industry in *Holland, Flanders, Normandy,* &c. for the sake of the Seed, which they make Oil of by Expression; and this is what is call'd *Navette-Oil*, and by the *Flemings Colsa*, or *Rape-Oil*: This Oil is of great use to the Woollen Manufacture in *France*, especially in the Time of War, when Whale or Train-Oil is scarce and dear. The Goodness of this Oil is known to a great many Persons, whose occasions oblige them to understand it; nevertheless I advise them to chuse such as is pure and unmix'd with other Oils; which may be easily done by the Gold-Colour and Goodness of the Scent; for the true *Rape-Oil* is sweet, and on the contrary the *Linsced* bitter.

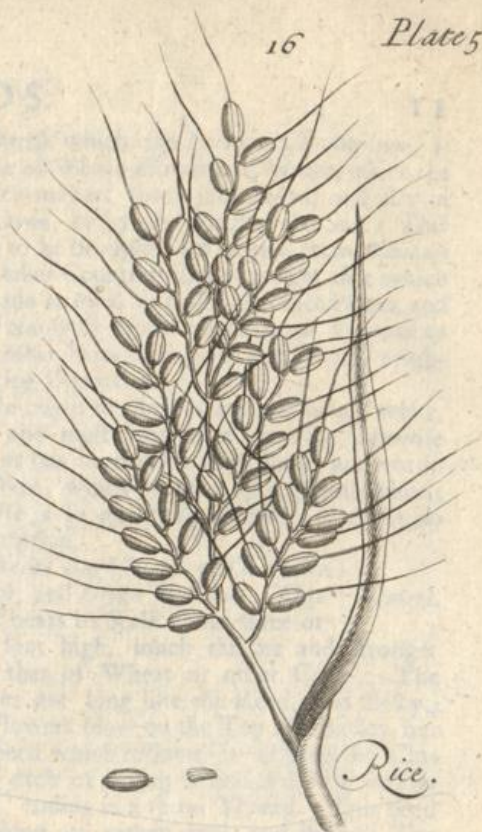
16. Of Rice.

RICE is the Product of a Plant which grows very common in many Places of *Europe*; but more particularly, that which is now sold in *Paris* is brought from *Spain* and *Piedmont.* This is a Seed of so great Use and Profit, that it is called the *Manna of the Poor*, and throughout several

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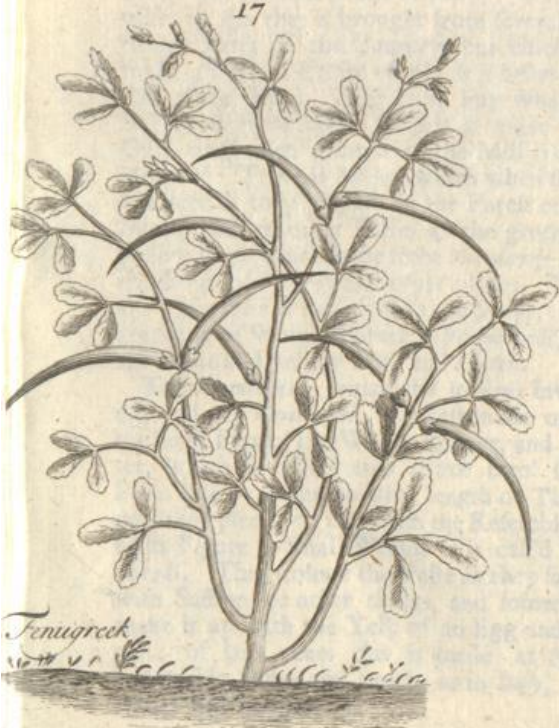


Rape.



Rice.

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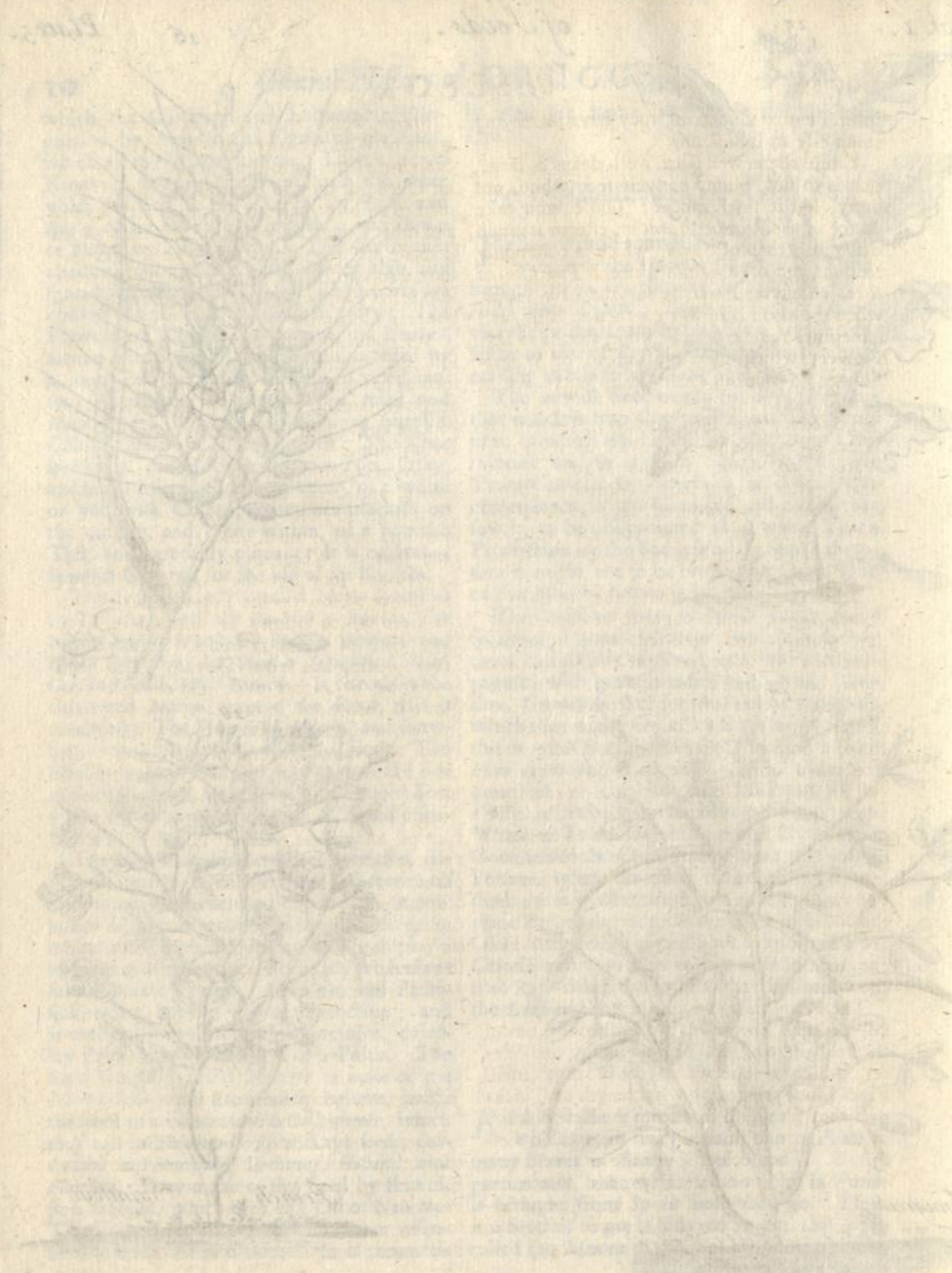


Fenugreek

18



French Saintfoin.



several entire Countries, they have scarce any thing else to subsist on.

Chuse the newest Rice, well-cleans'd, large, that is to say, plump or well-fed, white, not dusty, lest it smell rancid: Those who take notice of the Rice of *Piedmont*, esteem it much more than that of *Spain*, which is commonly reddish, and of a saltish Taste. The Use of *Rice*, chiefly at *Paris*, is for the *Lent-Season*, when they boil it in Water, then in Milk, and sometimes reduce it to Powder, that is to say, Flower, which they use instead of Wheat-Flower to thicken their Milk with, as at *Lent*.

To reduce *Rice* into Powder, pour boiling Water upon it, and then wash it with cold Water, so often, till the Water remains clear; after this put it in a Mortar to pound, and when it is powdered, set it to dry, and reserve it for use: Then you may searce it fine, because when it is moist, *Rice* will not be so easily sifted.

Besides this, we sell other Pulse, as *Pearl* or *French Barley*, which ought to be chosen new, dry, plump, and well-fed, white, but not blanch'd: It is prepar'd at *Charanton* near *Paris*, but the best is that of *Vitry*. We likewise sell *Rie* that is brought from several particular Parts of the Country, but chiefly to make a Sort of Coffee of, which it tastes very like when burnt. The poor buy what we call in *England Groats*, which is made from Oats, and when ground at the Mill is call'd *Oatmeal*. There is *Millet*, which when shell'd and pick'd, they prepare in the Forest of *Orleans*: Besides other Pulse, as the green and yellow *Pease*, which come from *Normandy*; and the *Beans* of *Picardy* and other places. There are other sorts of Pulse sold in the Shops, which are made of Wheat-Flower, as *Vermicelli*, both the white and yellow sort, and *Starch*.

The *Vermicelli*, which the *Italians* invented, and call *Vermicelli*, is a Paste made out of the finest Part of the Wheat-Flower, and Water, which is afterwards drove thro' small Pipes like Syringes, to what length or Thickness they please, so that from the Resemblance of its Figure to small Worms it is call'd *Vermicelli*. They colour this Paste as they fancy, with Saffron or other things, and sometimes make it up with the Yelk of an Egg and Sugar; of late years this is made at *Paris*, and us'd in Soups and Broth, as in *Italy*, *Provence*, and *Languedoc*.

Starch which the *Latins* call *Amylum*, is made of Wheat-Flower and Water, which the *Starch-makers* form into Bread, and dry in an Oven, or by the Heat of the Sun. This used to be brought into *France* from *Flanders* and other Countries, but at present that which is made at *Paris* surpasses all other Places, and they transport from thence great Quantities into other Parts of *France*, and several neighbouring Countries.

We ought to chuse *Starch* for being white, soft, and most subject to crumble, likewise such as has been dry'd in the Sun, and not in an Oven, which makes it of a greyish white; its Use is so generally known, it needs no Description.

Rice in *English*, is call'd *Ris* in *French*, and *Oryza* in *Latin*: This *Lemery*, Plant bears its Stalk about three or four foot high, much thicker and stronger than that of *Wheat* or other *Corn*: The Leaves are long like the *Reed*, and fleshy; the Flowers blow on the Top like *Barley*, but the Seed which follows is dispos'd in Clusters, each of which is enclos'd in a yellow Husk, ending in a spiral Thread. This Seed is oblong, or rather oval, and white: The Plant is cultivated in moist or low Grounds in *Italy*, and the Seed brought dry from *Piedmont*, *Spain*, and several other Places: Its chief Use is for Food, but is sometimes made use of in Physick: It nourishes well, and stops Fluxes, therefore is good in Armies, Camps, and Sieges, because it is of light Carriage and excellent Sustainance, and easily prepared: It increases Blood, and restores in Consumptions: It is made into *Furmity* by boiling in Milk, or for want thereof, in Water; or into Cakes with Water or Milk, and so baked dry; and is excellent good in Broth, with any Kind of Flesh.

17. Of Fenugreek.

Fenugreek, which some call improperly *Senegrè*, and others *Bucera* *Pomes*, or *Aigoceras*, because the Pods which enclose the Seed, resemble in some manner a Bull's Horn, is a Plant which grows in several Parts of *France*. Its Stalks are round, hollow, of a darkish Colour, the Leaves small, half round, compos'd of three and three together,

ther, something after the nature of the Trefoil; the Flowers small and white, bearing a large Pod, which is long and sharp, representing, as said before, a Bull's, or rather a wild Goat's Horn. The Seed carries the Name of the Plant, and is the only part of it which is sold by the Name of *Fenugreek*. This Seed ought to be fresh, of a lively Yellow, towards a Gold-Colour, but it becomes reddish, and changes brown if long kept: It is about half as big as a Grain of Wheat, hard and solid, and is of a triangular Shape, but the Smell and Taft of it are both offensive. The Farmers about *Aubervilliers* sow and cultivate this as they do *Coriander-Seed*, which is sent to *Paris*, and from thence to *Holland* and other Parts. The Ancients, and some *Germans* at this time, make a Decoction of this Seed, and eat it as they do other Pulse, to remove and expel Wind; but I believe few or none will imitate them in this Practice, which is so disagreeable to the Nose and Palate: It is much better for Cattle, and especially Horses, to mix with their Oats to fatten them. It is of greater Use externally than internally, and needs no further Description, being so well known.

There are two sorts of this Plant, *Lemery*. but their Difference only consists in that the second is something less than the first, but the Virtues are equal, both of them being emollient, discussing, and anodyne, so that all Cataplasms for those purposes consist in part of the Mucilage. They are also used in emollient Clysters, for that they blunt the Sharpness and Acrimony of the Humours, especially in the Bowels.

18. Of Luzerne, Burgundian Hay, or Trefoil.

THIS is a Species of Trefoil, or *Pomet*. *Saintfoin*, to which some have given the Name of *Medica*, or *Median Hay*, because the *Greeks*, after the War with *Darius*, carried this Seed into *Greece*, and gave it the Name of its native Country, which was *Media*. This is a Domestick Plant, and very common in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, all along the Banks of the *Rhône*, and in *Normandy*, from which Places the Seed is brought to *Paris*. This is a

very luxuriant Plant, and produces abundantly, especially in the warm Countries; the Branches do not run along the Ground, as in several other Trefoils, but has a round Stalk, reasonably thick, strait, and strong, adorn'd with several Shoots; over the whole, towards the Top, spring a quantity of Leaves rang'd by three and three; and it grows about the height of a foot and a half, and sometimes two foot. From among the Leaves, a purple Violet Flower rises, like that of the Mallow, and after that the Seed: This is almost round, a little longish, and something pointed, of a pale yellow Colour when it is new, afterwards it turns red, and almost Brown when it grows old.

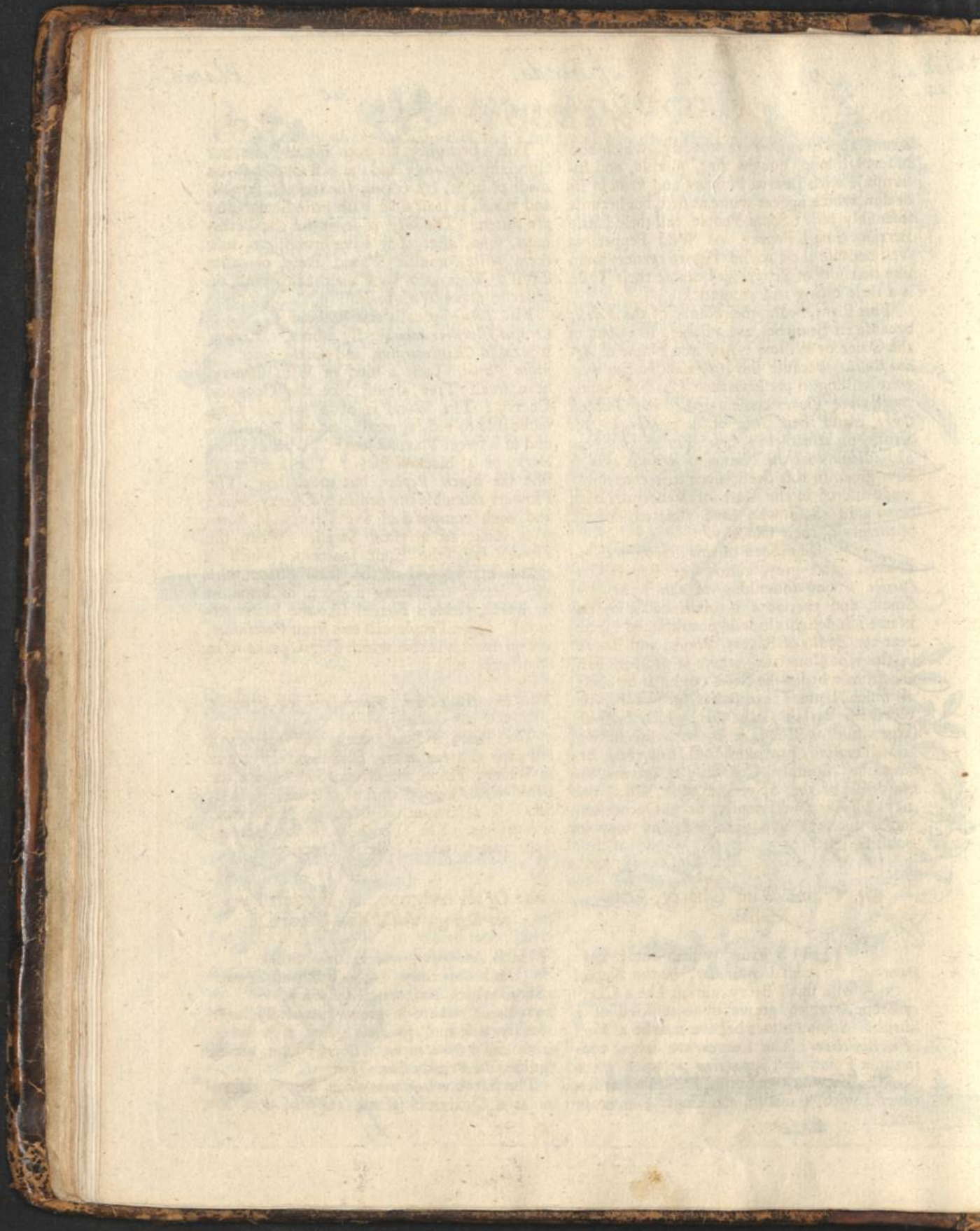
Horses, Mules, Oxen, and other domestick Cattle, love this exceedingly, but above all when it is green, if you would permit them to feed on it; and especially the black Cattle, which will feed very kindly upon the dry Plant, the Excess of which is very dangerous.

Parker calls this *Fenum Burgundiacum*, sive *Medica legitima*, Ger. *Lemery*. *Trifolium Burgundiacum*, in *French* it is *Luzerne*, and bears its Leaves dispos'd three and three, like *Trefoil*, according to *Mr. Turnefort*: Its Root is very long, woody, moderately thick and strait, and will bear the Frost: It is not only cultivated in the warm Countries, as *Languedoc* or *Provence*, &c. but in the moderate Parts, about *Paris* and in *Normandy*. This Plant delights in a fat watery Soil, and may be mow'd five or six times a Year: It is extraordinary to make Cattle fat, and Cows spring with Milk; contains a considerable deal of Oil, and a moderate Share of Essential Salt; and is of some Service in Physick, to temper the Heat of the Blood, and other Fluids, and to provoke Urine, us'd as Tea, or in a Decoction with Water.

19. Of Agnus Castus, or the Chast-Willow.

THIS *Agnus Castus*, which some call by the Name of *Vitex*, or the Willow, is a Plant which grows in Form of a Shrub, along by the Sides of Rivers and Gardens, and that its Flowers are like those of the *Olive-Tree*, but that they are something longer: Its Trunk





Trunk and Branches are woody, which end in several long Boughs, fine, pliable, and intermix'd with Leaves, Flowers and Fruit in its Season, which appear white at first, but become insensibly red. Some People call these Little Berries, Small Pepper, or Wild Pepper, as well because their round Figure renders them like that sort of Pepper, as because their Taste is a little biting and aromatick.

This Plant bears the Name of the *Vitex*, because its Branches are pliable, like that of the Ozier or Willow: And the Name of *Agnus Castus*, because the *Athenian* Ladies who were willing to preserve their Chastity, when there were Places consecrated to the Goddesses *Ceres*, made their Beds of the Leaves of this Shrub, on which they lay: But it is by way of Ridicule that the Name of *Agnus Castus* is now given to this Seed, since it is commonly made use of in the Cure of Venereal Cases, or to assist those who have violated, instead of preserv'd, their Chastity.

The Seed of this Shrub is round *Lemery.* and grey, almost like Pepper, having something of the Taste and Smell, and therefore is often call'd by the Name: It delights in wild uncultivated Places, near the Banks of Rivers, Ponds, and Brooks in the Hot Countries, where it prospers best, and from whence the Seed ought to be chose, as much better than what grows in the Northern Parts: Take that which is fresh, large, and well-fed, it is hot, attenuating, and discussing, provokes to Urine, and excites the Monthly Courses; it softens the Hardness of the Spleen, expells Wind, and may be given in Powder, or a Decoction; and is likewise us'd externally, by way of Poultice, &c.

20. Of the Wild Cherry, call'd Mahaleb.

Pomet. THIS Fruit, which some have nam'd *Mahaleb*, is the Kernel of a small Berry, almost like a Cherry-Stone, which grows upon a kind of a Shrub. Some Authors believe it to be a kind of a *Phyllirea*. The Leaves are large, ending in a Point, and something resembling the Nettle; betwixt two Sprigs, the Fruit arises, cover'd with a small green Coat, extremely thin.

This is brought to us from several Parts, but especially *England*; and the best Choice to be made of it, is, by taking the freshest, largest, and which is least fill'd with little Shells that are rotten. The Use of it, is for the Perfumers, who, after they have broke 'em, mix them with common Water, Rose, or other distill'd Water, to wash their Soap with, in order to make Wash-balls.

Mr. *Turnesort* calls this *Mahaleb*, *Cerasus sylvestris amara*: By others, *Lemery* it is call'd *Chamocerasus*, and *Vaccinium Plinii*. It is a kind of Wild Cherry, or a small Tree almost like the Common Cherry: The Wood is of a greyish Cast, inclinable to red, agreeable to the Eye, firm, and of a sweet Flavour, cover'd with a brown Bark, or a blackish Blew: The Leaves are like the black *Poplar*, but much less: The Flowers resemble the ordinary Cherry, white and each compos'd of five Leaves, in Form of a Rose, of a good Smell. When the Flower falls, the Fruit succeeds, which is round, black, and of the same Shape with the Cherry, containing a Nut, or Stone in it, which yields a Kernel like the Bitter Almond. Some People call this Fruit *Vaccinium*, and pretend it is that which *Virgil* speaks of in this Verse,

Alba ligustra cadunt, Vaccinia nigra leguntur.

The Root is long, thick, and spreads it self into a great many Branches: It grows in Watery Places, on Rivers Sides; and the Fruit yields a good deal of Oil and Volatile Salt: It attenuates, is emollient, sudorifick, and drying. The Use of it, is for external Applications, but is little in Practice.

21. Of the Avignon, or French Berry for Dying, call'd Box-Thorn.

THE *Avignon*, which some call the *Yellow Berry*, is the Fruit of *Pomet* a Shrub which Authors call *Licium*, from *Lycia*, where it grows plentifully, as it does likewise in *Cappadocia*: And it is sometimes call'd *Piracantha*, a Greek Name, which signifies the Prickly Box-Tree.

The Shrub which bears this Berry, grows in large Quantities about *Avignon*, and all the

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the stony Places in the County of *Venaissin*, and likewise in several Parts of *Daubiny*, *Provence* and *Languedoc*. 'Tis a thorny Shrub, whose Branches are about two or three Foot long, the Bark grey, and the Root yellow and woody, the Leaves small, thick and disposed like the Myrtle, but of the Size of the Box; the Berry is about the Bigness of a Wheat Grain, sometimes consisting of three, sometimes of four Angles, and sometimes made into the Form of a Heart. The Colour is Green, turning towards a Yellow, of an astringent and very bitter Taste.

The Use of it is chiefly for the Dyers to stain a Yellow Colour with: But the *Dutch* boil this in Water with *Roman* or *English* Allum, and with a kind of Chalk or Marl, they adulterate Cerusse or white Lead. They likewise make a fine Golden Yellow of it, which is a sort of Pink for Painting in Oil and Miniature.

By some this is call'd *Lycium Lemery*. *Buxi folio*, by others, *Lycium Alpinum*, and *Pixacantha*, or the Yellow Berry, which is always transported dry, for the Use of the Dyers, who ought to chuse the freshest, largest and best dried. All the Parts of this Plant are astringent, digestive and resolving. *Dioscorides* recommends an Extract made of the Roots and Branches of this which he calls *Catè*, or *Lycium*: He assigns to this an astringent detensive Quality, proper to dry up a gleet, or watering of the Eyes, to disperse and waſt away Cataracts, for curing Ulcers in the Gums, for the Bloody-flux and Hemorrhages, whether internally, or externally applied.

22. Of Myrtle Berries.

Pomet. THE Myrtle Berries are Seeds of certain Shrubs call'd *Myrtles*, which Authors have divided into several kinds, but I shall confine my self to two Sorts, which are commonly known and cultivated about *Paris*; the one is the Male, and the other the Female: The first is much larger and thicker, and the Leaves of a pale Green, terminating in a Point, smooth, fragrant, and three or four times as big as that of the Female Myrtle, whose Leaves are of a dark Green, and known by their being

rang'd just one before the other; beside, the Smell is much stronger and finer than that of the Male, and the Branches more yielding: The Flowers of both kinds hang in Bells of a White Colour, tending a little to the Red, and arising directly in the middle betwixt the two Leaves, from which the Berries afterwards succeed, which at first are Green, but grow insensibly Black, juicy, smooth, and are fill'd with a whitish Seed, enclosed with a Coat almost round.

These Berries are made use of internally and externally in all Diseases where they are proper. The Apothecaries make a Syrup and Oil from them, but they are little used in *France*. The *Germans* dye Blue with them, as the *French* Berry is us'd for Yellow; but the *English* employ the Myrtle Leaves and Branches to the same, as they do the *Sumach* , for colouring their Leather, Skins, &c. what is now sold, are of a black Colour, first well dried in the Sun, and then kept carefully for use.

The Myrtle is a small Tree or Shrub that is always green and fragrant, of which there are a great many Sorts which are known by the Size of the Leaf, and the Colour of the Fruit. Mr. *Turnefort* says, that when the Flower is gone the Berry comes in the Cup, of an oblong Oval form, representing a sort of a Crown when the Mouth of the Cup is turned downwards. This Plant is cultivated in our Gardens and Green-houses here, but is an Inhabitant of the hot Countries where the Smell is much increas'd; it contains a great deal of exalted Oil, Flegm, and some small Salt. The Leaves and Flowers have an astringent Quality, and are us'd for cleansing the Skin, for contracting the Flesh, strengthening the Fibres, &c. From thence a Water is made for the Ladies to wash with. The Berries have a binding detensive Power, and the Chymical Oil from thence is excellent for the Hair, and used in Pomatums, and most other external Beautifiers of the Face and Skin.

23. Of Staveacre.

THIS is the Seed of a Plant which grows commonly in many parts of *Provence* and *Languedoc*. *Pomet.*

The



Myrtle of y^e Shops.



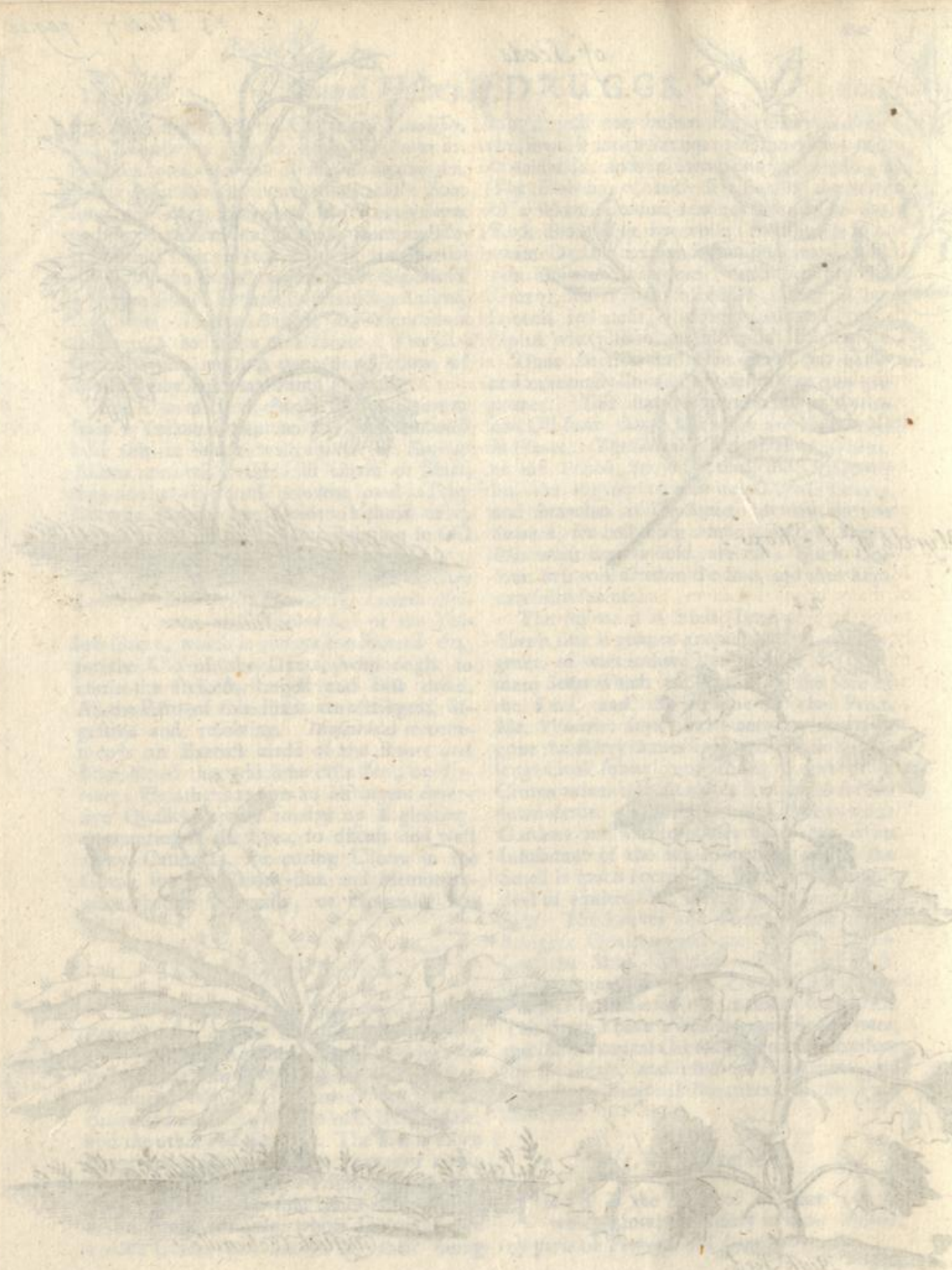
Staves-acre.



Musk Seed.



Mestück Cochenille.



The Leaves of the *Stavesacre* are large and green deeply indented and thick; the Flower is of a Sky-blue, and grows in a Husk, which afterwards contains the Seed, and is of a blackish Colour at top, of a Sad-colour below, and of a whitish Yellow within; the Taste biting bitter, and very disagreeable. Chuse such Seed as is new, clean, and come off of good Ground. The Use of it is chiefly to destroy Vermin, especially those of little Children, to raise Blisters, or allay the Anguish of the Tooth-ach; but it is a dangerous thing to tamper with, and I wou'd advise such as don't thoroughly understand it, to let it alone.

It is call'd *Staphisagria*, *Herba Lemery*. *Pedicularis*, or by Mr. Turnefort, *Delphinium Platani Folio*, *Staphis agria dictum*, or in *Englisch* Louse-Herb. It raises its Stalk about a Foot and a half, or two Foot high, upright, round and blackish. Mr. Turnefort says, the Flowers are composed of many unequal Leaves, and is a kind of rough three-corner'd Seed: If taken inwardly, which is but seldom, it purges and vomits: It is used, in its Powder, tho' rarely. 2dly, As a Masticatory for the Tooth-ach. 3dly, A Gargarism to purge Flegm. 4thly, An Errhine to bring forth Flegm and Water by the Nostrils. 5thly, To mix it with an Ointment with Lard to cleanse Wounds. 6thly, A Mixture, with Oil of Almonds, to kill Lice in Childrens Heads, which is its chief Use: So also with Vinegar. It is of a churlish Nature, and not fit to take inwardly.

24. Of Amber, or Musk-Seed.

THIS is a small Seed, of the *Pomet*. Size of a Pin's-head, of a greyish sad browne Colour, in form of a Kidney, of a Musk or Amber Smell, especially when it is new, which gives it the Name. This Plant which grows straight is adorn'd with a green Velvet Leaf, like that of the Marsh-Mallow, whence it is call'd *Alcea Indica Villosa*, which signifies an *Indian Velvet Mallow*: It bears Yellow Flowers in form of Bells, compos'd of triangular Husks, brown on the outside, and white within. of a Finger's length, in which the Seed is enclos'd. Chuse that which is fresh, clean, dry, and

of a good Scent: Such as comes from *Martinico* is abundantly more fragrant than that which grows in any other of the *Caribbe Islands*. This Plant grows likewise in *Egypt*, where it is call'd Musk-seed and *Abel-musk*. The Perfumers use this all over *Italy*, and the Bead-makers in the making their Beads.

This Seed is something like the *Millet*, of a bitterish Taste, and is *Lemery*. brought dry to us from *Martinico* and *Egypt*; it comes from a kind of *Kermya*, and is call'd by *Turnefort*, *Kermia Egyptiaca Semine Moschato*. This Plant carries its Stalk a Foot and a half high; the Leaves are of an unequal size, but cut and indented very deep. The *Egyptians* use this internally as a Cordial, to fortifie the Heart, Stomach and Head, and to provoke Luft: It gives a grateful Scent to the Breath after Eating, but is not proper for such as are subject to the Vapours.

25. Of Cochenille.

THE *Cochenille*, call'd *Mestich*, is the Seed of a Plant about two or three Foot high, adorn'd with Leaves two Fingers thick, of a beautiful Green, and very prickly; after which grow Buds or Husks in form of a Heart, of a Green, tending to a Yellow Colour, in which are enclosed a Quantity of small Seeds of the Size of a great Pin's Head, partly of a flat Figure, almost triangular, of a greyish Silver Colour to the Eye, and as red as Blood within.

We bring this Seed from *Peru* and other Places of *New-Spain*, as the Salt-Sea, and *Mexico*, from whence it is brought by the *Spanish-Galleons*, or Plate-Fleet to *Cadix*; as *Ipecacuana*, the *Cortex*, *Salsa Parilla*, and other Drugs are; and from thence transported to *England*, *Holland*, or *France*.

The *Mestich Cochenille* is a thing of that prodigious Consequence to the *Spaniards*, that they wou'd undergo any Punishment, rather than to yield that it shou'd be propagated in *France*.

There are very few Persons but what believe that this *Cochenille* is a little Animal or Insect; and I was of the same Opinion, 'till convinced of the Truth of the contrary, by two Letters of the *Sieur Francis Rouffeaux*, a Na-

a Na-

a Native of *Auxerra*, dwelling at *Leoganna* near *St. Domingo*, who writes to me thus.

The *Cochinille*, Monsieur, which you are desirous to know by the Plant, grows about two or three Foot high, furnish'd with Leaves of two Finger's Thickness, of a fine green Colour, full of Thorns on all sides; the Seed is small, and contain'd in Husks form'd like Hearts, turning to a Yellow when they grow ripe. What is brought to *Spain*, comes from all those Parts call'd the *Salt-Sea*, for the little we have about *Leoganna*, is not worth speaking of.

We may see this is quite contrary to what is reported by Monsieur *de Furetiere*, who confounds the Scarlet Grain, which is *Kermes*, with the *Cochinille*; and, at the End of his Discourse, observes, that it is a greyish Worm, or Insect, which comes from the *Indies*, and which they traffick considerably in; so that from *Tlascala*, a City in *Mexico*, they deal for more than Two hundred thousand Crowns a Year. And, after him, the Reverend Father *Plumier*, a Minime Friar, told me, the 15th of *Septemb.* 1692, from his own Mouth, and certify'd under his Hand, as follows.

The *Cochinille*, says he, surnam'd *Messtich*, is a small Insect like a Bug, which is found upon many different sorts of Plants, as well in *New Spain* as the *American Isles*: These little Animals are so common in the Countries thereabout, that they make a sort of Crop of them, when they are dry'd.

All kinds of Plants are not equally proper to supply these little Animals with Aliment capable to produce a thorough Redness, therefore the Inhabitants of those Parts feed their small Cattle upon the *Opontium*, which is void of the red Juice that contributes so considerably to strike the Colour deep, which the Dyers seek after; and, as the Ants delight exceedingly in these little Insects, the *Spaniards* take care to fill those Places full of Water, by Ditches, where the Plants grow, whereof we have been speaking, to engage the Ants to go thither.

The chief Plant where we find the *Cochinille*, is that which the *Americans* call *Raquette*, or *Cardasse*; and the Botanists *Opontium majus spinosum fructu sanguineo*, which signifies a large *Indian* prickly Fig, whose Fruit is as red as Blood.

This Plant is wonderful in its kind, as

well from its large thick Leaves which are of an Oval Figure, a glorious Green cover'd with long Thorns, very sharp, of a yellow Colour; and at the End of the Leaves grow large Flowers, of a Pale Rose Complexion, follow'd with a fine Red Fruit. These little Insects, of which they make the *Cochinille* brought to us, are of a Silver Grey, but of that particular kind, that they multiply after a prodigious manner, so that a Hundred will produce Millions.

On the 30th of *January* 1693, the said Father *Plumier* brought me a Letter writ by himself, to this purpose.

Father Plumier's Declaration concerning Cochinelle.

The *Cochinelle* which is brought from *New Spain*, or the Continent of *America*, is an Insect of the Size and Form of a Bug, which clings to several sorts of Trees, but more particularly to the *Acacia*, which is a sort of wild Cherry in the *French* Islands of *America*. It is a very fruitful Animal and carries betwixt the Thigh and the Body an infinite number of Eggs, which are almost invisible, yet produce an innumerable quantity of very small red Insects, which, like the Ant, are very greedy. When the old ones are crush'd, they yield a red Juice inclinable to Scarlet, mix'd however throughout with a little tinge of Yellow; in like manner, those which are bred upon the Trees, do not produce so fine and lively a Colour: But the *Indians*, to render the Juice of a beautiful Colour, they breed these Insects upon certain Plants, which are call'd in Latin *Opontium*, and which the *French* call *Raquettes*. These produce a thick Fruit, just like our Figs, full of an admirable fine red Juice, of which the *Cochinelles* feed; and these are much more bright and lively than those which are bred on other Plants. When I discover'd these Insects in the Isle of *St. Domingo*, I show'd them to two *Indian* Slaves, that were Natives of the Country where they breed, and they assur'd me both that these were those they made *Cochinelle* of.

Besides what I met with in my Voyage to *St. Domingo*, I would satisfy you concerning this Insect, from the Authors who have

have writ of *America*, and particularly from the *Sieur de Laet*, in his Description of the *West-Indies*. Book the Vth, Chap. 3d.

The *Cochineal* Grain comes from several Provinces of *New-Spain*, taken from the Tree call'd *Tuna*, which bears very thick Leaves, as it grows in Places more expos'd to the Sun, or cover'd from the *North-East* Wind. It is a very little Animal, living as an Insect much like a Bugg; for when it first clings to the Tree, it is less than a Flea, and comes from an Egg or Seed the size of a Mite, call'd in Latin *Acarus*; this fills the whole Tree, and spreads over the Garden: They hoard up their Treasure or Stock like the Ant, once or twice a Year. These Plants are dispos'd in order, as they do the Vines in a Vine-Yard; and the younger they are, the more plentifully they bear, and afford a better Grain; but it is necessary to preserve them from being over-run with other Insects, and no less from Pullen, which will eat the Seed.

Note, This *Tuna* is nothing else but the said *Oponium*, of which I spoke before; there are several sorts of it, but the Choice for cultivating *Cochineal* ought to be made of such whose Fruit produces the finest red Juice.

But not agreeing to what Mr. *De Furetiere*, the Reverend Father *Plumier* and *Laet* have writ, I find my self more and more oblig'd to believe that *Cochineal* is the Seed or Grain of a Plant, because the *Sieur Rousseau* takes notice to me at the End of his first Letter, in order to justify what he says, That he would send me the Plant, which he hoped to do with God's Assistance: And in his Second Letter, dated the 25th of *May*, in the same Year, he writes thus:

S I R,

IN Relation to the *Cochineal*, about which I have been speaking, I'll tell you a pleasant Story of the *Mime* Father, who is a pretended Provincial, and calls himself a *Boranist*; he is about 45, or 50 Years Old, of a blackish Complexion, and fancies himself very expert; he seldom speaks but it is very unhappy for him, if he talks of any Thing of Consequence:

He raised several *Acacias*, which are very prickly or thorny Shrubs, and what they call *Cardasses*, which are a sort of Plant that bears Leaves of two Fingers Thickness, made a little like the *Raquettes*, which produces Fruit of the Shape of a Fig, of a Taste a little acrid, and which makes the Urine red: Certain Animals that frequent these Trees he was put upon to affirm were the *Cochineal*; and that all the Inhabitants of *St. Domingo*, who knew the Plant, and understood its Growth, had confirm'd the same: This lost the Credit the good Father had there, especially with Mr. *De Cusfi*, who play'd his Part among the rest of them who deceived the *Minim*. He parted for *France* sometime after, where I know he arriv'd with the same Error concerning *Cochineal* that he had been in at *St. Domingo*.

The *Sieur Rousseau* inform'd me again, that he had found upon these *Acacia's*, a Species of little Creatures of the Size of a Bugg, which they call'd *Vermillon*; these are a little thicker, but they are of no use, because they cannot dry them; 'tis apparent, as we may rationally conjecture, that this was the pretended *Cochinelle* of Father *Plumier*.

Besides the Letters of the *Sieur Rousseau*, there are other things which deserve our Credit, as that we cannot discover the Feet, Wings, Head, or any other Part of an Animal in the *Cochineal*, which we have, or in all those Observations that are made of the true Grain; and if these Proofs are not sufficient, we may look into the Judgment of *Ximenes* and *William Piso*, in his History of the Plants of *Brasil*, where, after he has given a long Description of the Species of the *Indian Fig*, which is call'd *Jamacan*; he says it is the same Plant that in *New-Spain* produces and bears the *Cochineal*.

The *Mesbeck Cochineal* is the best sort to make choice of, that is, such as is plump, large, well fed, clean, dry, of a Silver shining Colour on the Out-side; and when it is chew'd in the Mouth, that tinges the Spittle of a bright Red Colour, and reject that which is meagre, salt and light; and take particular care, lest there be small Stones on the In-side which will inlance the Price.

D

The

The *Cochineal*, when dry, is of good Use in Medicine; but is abundantly more used by the Dyers, as their principal Basis for the Scarlet Colour. Some People use it for to colour Sugar, Cream of Tartar, or other Acids.

Of Carmine.

Carmine is a very precious and rich Commodity, which is made of *Mesteck Cochineal*. 'Tis a Flower, or Powder of a most beautiful red Glofs, and that feels like Velvet, which is made by the Assistance of Water, together with the *Cholian Seed*, which is well prepared and dried, that we call *Carmine*. To make it in a Condition requisite for use, it ought to be reduced to a most impalpable Powder, of a high Colour, and prepared as exactly and faithfully as is possible; for the great Price of it is the Reason that several wicked Persons sophisticate it: Upon that account, that the Merchant may not buy it too dear, or be cheated with the second Sort for the first; I must inform him it is nothing near so fine. Some are for *Carmine of Recon*, but it gives a Tinge more of an Orange Colour. The use of *Carmine* is for Miniature, and making the finest Red Draperies.

Of fine Lac, and other Sorts.

The fine *Lac* is that which takes its Name from *Venice*, because what has been sold among us hitherto, is brought from thence: But at present several Persons in *Paris* make it to answer effectually; so that a great many Painters prefer it to that of *Venice*. This *Lac* is a hard Paste, made from the Bone of the *Turtle Fish*, which is colour'd with a Tincture drawn from *Mesteck Cochineal*; that of *Brasil*, or *Fernambourg*, with burnt Allum from *England*; *Arsenick*, and a Lye of *Egyptian Niter*, or white Tartar; and by means of Cloth strain it, and proceed as in the making of Indigo: From thence reduce it into a Paste, of which make Troches, and dry them for Service. The Use of this *Lac* is both for Miniature and Painting in Oil.

Of the Dove-Colour'd Lac.

This is made likewise with *English Allum*,

and form'd into Pastiles of the Thickness of one's Finger, and so dry'd. That of *Venice* is abundantly finer than that of *Holland* or *Paris*, because the White that the *Venetians* use, is much finer and properer to give a lively Colour than the White of *Holland* or *France*. The Use of this *Lac* is likewise for Painting. There is a third Sort call'd *Liquid-Lac*; of which I shall speak in the Chapter of *Fernambourg-Brasil*.

Of fine Turnesol in Linnen.

The fine *Turnesol* of *Constantinople* is made of *Holland*, or fine *Cambrick*, which has been died with *Cochineal*, by means of some Acids. This is us'd for tinging of Liquors, as Spirit of Wine, Cordial-Waters, or the like. The *Turks* and others, in the *Levant*, call this *Turnesol* for Linnen, the Red *Bixerere*.

Of Turnesol in Cotton, or that of Portugal, vulgarly call'd Spanish-Wool.

The *Portuguese* bring this to us in Cotton, which is of the Figure, Thickness and Size of a Crown-piece; they use it to colour their Gellies, but it is much less us'd than the *Turnesol* in Linnen, which is made entirely of the *Mesteck Cochineal*. The other Sorts of *Cochineal*, are the *Campechy*, the *Tetrachalle* and the Wood.

The *Campechy-Cochineal* is no other than the Siftings of the *Mesteck*; the *Tetrachalle* nothing but the earthy, or droffy Part of the *Campechy*; and the Wood, or Seed *Cochineal*, that which we find upon the Roots of the great *Pimpernel*, call'd by the *Botanists*, *Pimpinella Sanguisorba*.

26. Of the Scarlet Grain, or Alkermes.

Pomet. THE Scarlet Grain, which the *Latins* call *Grana Tinctorum*, the *Greeks*, *Coccus Insectorius*, and the *Arabs*, *Kermen*, or *Kermes*, is the Seed, or rather Excrement, of a little Shrub, whose Leaves are prickly, almost like those of *Holly-Oak*; They are found in great Quantities in *Portugal*, *Spain*, *Provence* and *Languedoc*.

I shall



Cardage Cochenille.



The Kermis or Scarlet-Berry



The Raisin Amomum.



Rose of Jericho.

of DRUGS



The ... of ...

The ... of ...



...

...

I shall not stay to describe the Shrub which bears this Grain, all sorts of Authors having made mention of it; I shall only say it is one of the principal Riches of the Countries where it grows, especially for the poor People, throughout all *Provence* and *Languedoc*, where the People gather it, and sell it by the Pound to the Apothecaries; who, from the Pulp, make a Syrup they call *Alkermes*, and the Remainder which is left in the Sieve or Strainer, after it is cleans'd, they sell again to the Dyers. Those which they would transport, or send to other Places, they dry, as well for Physical Use as the Dyers, who use great Quantities of it; for which Purpose they chuse the largest and most weighty, and that which is new, that is to say, of that Year; for when the Seed grows old, it engenders an Insect, which will eat it up, and makes Holes in the Seed, so that it grows light and loses all its Virtue. That of *Languedoc* passes for the best, being commonly large, and of a very lively Red, which is contrary to that of *Portugal*, which is less esteem'd, as being smaller, leaner, and of a blackish Red.

The *Alkermes*, or *Scarlet Grain*, is reckon'd very Cordial, and proper to comfort Women in Child-bed, giving half a Dram of it in Powder in an Egg, without *Cocheneal*, which a great many Persons advise, who believe two Grains of that will effect the same thing.

Of the Scarlet Creon.

As to the *Scarlet Creon*, which is made of the Powder of the Grain when new, it is a very fine Red, and ought not to be made up with Vinegar at all, as that commonly is which comes from *Portugal*, which is done to increase its Weight, as well as to give it a fine Colour. This Cheat is easy to discover, because it will be moist, and yield a strong and very disagreeable Smell. This *Creon*, which is the most noble Part of the Seed, is never us'd at all in Physick, for want of Knowledge, but very much by the Dyers for their high Colour.

Of Syrup of Alkermes.

The Syrup of *Alkermes* is the Pulp of the fresh *Kermes*, and the Powder Sugar of Bra-

sil, or the small Loaf-Sugar reduc'd to Powder, and mix'd together; afterwards melt it over a gentle Fire, then put it into little Barrels made of white Wood, such as we receive it in. Great Quantities of it is made, as well at *Nismes* as at *Montpelier*, which they send to most Parts of Europe.

Of the Confection of Alkermes.

The Syrup of *Kermes* is very little us'd in Physick, but that which is compos'd of the Juice, together with the Juice of the Rennet Apple, Rose-Water, raw Silk, and white Sugar, Powder of Oriental Pearl prepar'd, yellow Sanders, fine Cinnamon, Azure Stone prepar'd, Leaf Gold, of which is made a thin Electuary, which we call Confection of *Alkermes*. Every-body now rejects *Musk* and *Ambergriese*; for, according to the Advice of Physicians, these Perfumes are prejudicial to the Women. As to the Preparation, those that are desirous to make it, may consult the Dispensatories that treat of it; but we have it ready made from *Montpelier*, as the best, because of the Newness of the Juice, which they have there at Command, and which they transport to other distant Parts. But there are a great many Frauds impos'd upon the World, particularly in *France*, under the specious Name of *Confection of Alkermes from Montpelier*; therefore its better for all Drug-gifts, Apothecaries, and the like, to buy the Juice or Syrup uncompounded, to prevent their being otherwise deceiv'd.

Monsieur *Charas*, in his Dispensatory p. 314, attributes mighty Virtues to the true Confection of *Alkermes*, and says, that the said Confection is, without doubt, one of the best Cordials that was ever discover'd in the *Galenic* Physick, for it recruits and refreshes the Vital and Animal Spirits, allays the Palpitation of the Heart and Syncope, very much strengthens the Brain, and other noble Parts, and is an Enemy to Corruption, preserves the natural Heat, drives away Melancholy and Sadness, and maintains the Body and Spirits in a good Condition. It may be taken by it self, or in any other Liquor, from a Scruple to a Dram or two.

The *Kermes*, *Coccum Insectorium*, *Granum* & *Coccus Baphica*, has a thick Shell Lemery. or Husk, like the Juniper-Berry, is round, smooth,

smooth, shining, of a fine Red, fill'd with a Juice of the same Colour, of a vinous Smell, the Taste a little bitter, but agreeable. 'Tis a little Shrub, whose Leaves are like the Holly Oak, but less, and more indented on their Sides with prickly Thorns: The Branches bear Abundance of Shells adorn'd with Flowers, which afterwards turn into Fruit, which grows in separate Places. The Kernels are oval, and thick cover'd at the Top with a black Cap: The Skin of the Kernel is of the Nature almost of Leather; it contains an Almond, which is divided into two halves. This Shrub grows in the hot Countries, as was said before.

The Origin of the *Kermes*, proceeds from a Kind of little Worm in the *Holme*, or Green Oak, on which they feed; it produces a Cod or Vetch, which is fill'd with Juice, and which is very red when it is brought to us. This little Insect is enclos'd in the Cod. We have had a very curious Discovery of this, from Mr. *Fagon*, chief Physician to the King; and it is confirm'd by a Circumstance, which is apparent when the *Kermes* is dry'd, for then it is fill'd with a vast Quantity of Worms and Flies, almost imperceptible, which convert all the internal Substance of the Berry into little Insects, and leave nothing but a light Husk or Skin behind. 'Tis easy to apprehend that these little Worms, &c. come from the Eggs which the first Worms which enter'd the Cod produc'd. To remedy this Accident, which so much concerns the good Effect of the *Kermes*, every one ought to let the Cods lie some time in Vinegar before they are dry'd, by which means the acid Liquor will destroy those little Worms.

28. Of *Amomum* in Berry, and the *Rose* of Jericho.

Pomet. THE *Amomum Racemosum*, or that in Clusters, or the Raisin *Amomum*, is a Kind of Fruit we receive by the way of *Holland* or *Marseilles*, growing in several Parts of the *East-Indies*, rarely in Bunches, but much oftner in the Clove.

It grows upon a Shrub, whose Leaves are of a pale Green, longish and straight; it is, in some sort, like a Muscat Raisin in Colour, Size, and Figure, but it is much fuller of

Seed, and less Juice in it; and in particular, all the Cloves or Grains are without Tails, or any Stalks, but stick close together on Heaps or Clusters, like Pepper: It is commonly divided into Cells.

The Cloves are fill'd with a Purple Seed, sticking to one another like Glue, making altogether a round Figure, conformable to that of the Clove, and which are cover'd with a white Film very delicate, and divided into great Heaps by equal Membranes, but in such a manner as makes it easy to separate them: Their Taste is sharp and biting, and their Smell extremely piercing and aromack.

Chuse the freshest Seed you can get, with the roundest Husk, and of the most lively fair Colour, heavy, and well fill'd. Cast away what is light and open, containing a black wither'd Seed: But esteem those that are well fill'd with Seed, large, plump, of a warm picquant Taste, very aromack, and the most resembling the *Cardamoms*.

The chief Use of the *Amomum* is for Treacle, such as that of *Venice*, *London*, &c. for which make use of the cleanest and best seed.

Several Persons do not know this Drug from the great *Cardamome*, which is no other but the *Maniguette* in *French*, of which I shall take notice in the following Chapter. There are other Seeds which carry the Name of the *Amomum*, as that of *Pliny*, which is a red Fruit, and altogether like the *Alkekenge*, or Winter Cherry, which is very common; There is another sort which the *Dutch* and *English* call *Amomi*, and we *Jamaica Pepper*. I must advertise you, that when you meet with the Name of *Amomum*, or *Amomi*, in Authors, you need use no other than this cluster'd *Amomum*.

All Persons that deliver any Receipts concerning *Amomum*, mean *Lemery*, the *Amomum Racemosum*, or cluster'd *Amomum*, which the Description before is given of; but there are several other little Seeds call'd by that Name, as the *Amomum falsum*, seu *Pseudoamomum*, or the Bastard *Amomum*: It is a little black Fruit, of the Nature of the Gooseberry, or the Juniper-berry, which grows upon a Gooseberry-Bush call'd *Grossularia non spinosa, fructu nigro*, or the Gooseberry without Prickles, with black Fruit, or the Black
Goose-



Black Currant

The Small Tortoiseshell



The great Cardamom.



The Lesser Sort.



The Small Cardamom.



Black Cumin Seed.

Gooseberry. 'Tis of little or no Use in Physick, any more than the *Amomum* of *Pliny*.

The small Spice which the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* call *Amomum*, and the *French*, *Pepper of Ibevet*, is round, and as big, or bigger, than *Pepper*, of a reddish Colour, appearing at one End like a small Crown, of a Taste and Smell like a Clove, a little pungent and aromattick; it has likewise the Virtue of the Clove, but is scarcer. Some call it the small round Clove, as it is describ'd by *Baubin*, p. 194, with the Name of *Amomum quorundam odore Caryophylli*. The Tree or Plant that bears this, is represented here by *Pomet*.

28. Of the Great Cardamome.

THE great *Cardamome*, which the *Pomet*, *French* call *Maniguette*, or Grains of Paradise, is a triangular Seed of a reddish Colour without, and White within, of an acrid picquant Taste, like that of *Pepper*; which is the Reason that the Hawkers frequently sell it for *Pepper*.

The Plant which bears this Seed, has green Leaves first, after which comes a Fruit, or rather a Husk, of the Size and Figure of a Fig, of a fine Red Colour, in which is enclos'd these Grains of Paradise: It is call'd *Maniguette*, or *Melaguette*, from a City of *Africk*, call'd *Melega*, from whence they us'd to bring it into *France*; but at present it is brought from several Countries, by the Way of *St. Malo's* and other Places. This Drug is very little us'd in Physick, but by the Distillers, and those of whom I have been speaking, who buy it to mix with *Pepper*.

29. Of the lesser and the smallest Cardamome.

THE lesser *Cardamome* is enclos'd in a Pod of the Length of a Child's Finger, made triangular; it grows upon a Plant, which some have assur'd me is very luxuriant, and whose Leaves are like those of the Trefoil, ending in a Point, and much indented; it grows in several Parts of *India*. These Pods are very rarely brought into *France*, and are of very little Use, because

the little or smallest *Cardamome* is more enquired for, as well by Foreigners as our selves, as having much more Vertue in it than the less or middle sort.

The small *Cardamome*, which is what is most common among us, and brought from *Holland*, is a little Husk or Pod of a triangular Figure, on the outside of a light Grey, strip'd and adorn'd with a small Tail of the same Colour; when open'd, you'll find a Quantity of small Seed in it of the Figure and Taste of the *Amomum*, of which I have been speaking before.

The Plant which bears the small *Cardamome* is as yet unknown, notwithstanding the diligent Enquiries I have made; but in all Appearance, it is like the middle sort, and has no other Difference, but what the Diversity of Places where it grows gives it. It is brought to us by the *Dutch* and *English*, from the Kingdom of *Visapour*, where it is very scarce. Chuse the freshest, well fed, weighty and least fill'd with Husks and little Straws, but well dried and sound: This is what we chiefly use in Medicine, but the *Dutch* use it much for chewing.

His Description of the great and lesser *Cardamome* differs nothing *Lemery*, from *Pomet*: But the third or least sort is call'd the simple *Cardamome* for it's Excellence, because it is better and most us'd of any of the three. It is brought to us in little triangular Husks or Pods, of an Ash Colour, tending to White; they stick or adhere together by little Fibres, but are easily divided from their curious Fibres; the Seed is then of a Purplish Colour, and of an acrid, biting Aromattick Taste. All the *Cardamomes* contain in them a great deal of Volatile Salt, and Essential Oil.

They are proper, particularly the least, to attenuate and refine the gross Humours, to expell Wind, fortifie the Head and Stomach, assist Digestion, excite Seed, provoke Urine and the Terms, resist malignant Vapours, and to chew in the Mouth to procure Spittle. It is call'd *Cardamome*, or sweet *Nasturtium*, because it has a smell much like the *Nasturtium*, or Cresse from whence it is deriv'd.

They are us'd from half a Dram to a Dram in Powder, or you may make a Decoction of 'em in Wine or Water. *Cardamome-Water* is made of them, being sweetned.

sweetned with double-refin'd Sugar; 'tis a very good Stomachick Water, helps Digestion, and is an Antidote against the Plague, or any malignant Disease. A Tincture drawn from it in Tincture of Salt of Tartar, is excellent against the Stone, Strangury, or Stoppage of Urine. Dose from two Drams to half an Ounce.

30. Of the Black Cummin-feed.

Pomet. **T**HE *Black Cummin*, is the Seed of a Plant, about two Foot high, having little green Leaves indented and snip'd deep; after which they bear white blewish Flowers, and then Husks or Pods, in which are contain'd a longish Seed of a grey Colour, picquant Taste, a strong and aromattick Smell.

Chuse the newest, plumpest Seed, of a fine bright Yellow, of the most aromattick Smell, as well as Taste, that you can possibly meet with: That which comes from *Italy* is the best, and more esteem'd than that which grows among our Corn. The Use of this Seed is to kill Worms, correct Wind, and some Persons affirm it to be a very good Antidote; they reckon it likewise very useful to create Milk in Nurser.

There are several other sorts of this Seed, which I shall forbear to mention; some of which the *Indians* use in the Plant to feed their Horses with, and the Seed in Physick to cure Fevers, as we may see in the *Indian History*. There is another sort, as yet very scarce, which the *Turks* use, as several Persons of Quality in *France* do, to clean their Teeth. Another kind there is, call'd *China Anise*, which serves the Eastern People, in

Imitation of the *Chinese*, to prepare their *Thea* and their *Sorbec*.

This Seed is entirely like that of the *Coloquintida*, as well because it is of a dun Colour, as that it shines and is of an agreeable Smell: It is contain'd in small Pods, thick and hard. 'Tis with this Seed, and the Root *Nisi*, that the *Dutch* make their Drink of *Thea* and *Sorbec* more agreeable than in *France*: The Quantity is two Drams of *Nisi*, four Ounces of boiling Water, half an Ounce of *Tea*, and a Dram of *China Anniseed*. There are a great many other Seeds worth the Druggist's Knowledge, as well as others; but they being so common, it wou'd be counted superfluous to name them, as Lettuce, Violet, Succory, Poppy, Mallows, Turnip, Radish, Holly-oak, Fleabane, &c.

There are other Seeds commonly in Use, and as commonly known, as the four cold Seeds, *Citruls* or *Water-Melons*, *Gourd*, *Melons*, and *Cucumber*, which are chiefly us'd for Emulsions, and sometimes to express a cooling Oil from them for the Skin, and other Things of the like Nature, that tend to the Ornament of the Complexion, &c. The Method of making all sorts of Oils by Expression, is so univerally known, it wou'd be lost Labour to expatiate upon the Method, there being no more in it than blanching the Seed, beating in a Mortar, and pressing the Oil from it cold: After the same way is made the Oil of Ben, White Pine, Poppy, Sweet or Bitter Almonds, Pistacea Nuts, &c.

Authors have given the Name of a Seed to a sort of Plant which has neither Leaves or Root, which is what we call *Dodder of Time*, whose Description you will find in the Chapter of *Epithymum*.

The End of the First Book of SEEDS.

BOOK