

Teeth, and makes the Gums scorbutick. There are many Preparations, besides Confects and Sweet-Meats, made of Sugar; the chief of which are, first, Sugar of Roses;

2dly, Sugar of Violets; 3dly, Tincture and Liquor, acid Spirit and Oil, Sugar Penids, Essence of Sugar, and the like.

BOOK the Third.

Of WOODS.

I. Of Wood of Aloes.

Pomet. **O**F all the Woods sold in the Shops, we have none more precious, more valuable and rare, than the true Wood of Aloes, or *Xyloales*; upon which Account it is very little known, and every-one is liable to mistake the Wood, which makes it easy to be counterfeited; so that it is a difficult Matter to know it positively, it being describ'd so differently by different Authors: And I cannot think any more mistaken than those who write like Mr. de Furetiere, who says, That Aloes is a large Tree that grows in the Indies ten Foot high, that the Trunk is of the Thickness of a Man's Thigh, on the Head of which is placed a vast Heap of thick indented Leaves, large at the Bottom, which narrow themselves to a Point, and are four Foot long. The Flower is red intermix'd with yellow, and double like a *Julyflower*; it is supported by the little Branches which arise from the Trunk, with the Leaves, among which they are hid: From the said Flower comes a Fruit, round like a large Weight, white and red: They take the Juice from the Leaves, by sitting them with a Knife; and they gather them with the Calabasses or Gourds, which, when dry'd in the Sun, are prepar'd to make Rosin

of. This Wood is spotted, scented, and bitter. The Bark is so curious, that it resembles a Skin that is of a changeable Colour.

There are several Sorts of it, but the best is the *Agallochum* of India, which comes from *Calecut*: The finest is the black Kind, of a changeable Colour, full, heavy, solid, and thick, which cannot be whiten'd, and is difficult to set on Fire. I do not know whether Mr. Furetiere, in his Description before, does not confound the Plant which produces the Aloes, with the Tree which affords us the true Wood of Aloes. There are others which pretend to affirm, we cannot have the true Wood of Aloes, and that it grows not in this Terrestrial Paradise, it having been swept away by the Deluge: And others will not allow it us, because it is not produc'd among us, except in Deserts, and upon inaccessible Mountains; not only from their Height, but because of the Wild Beasts that inhabit among them, as the Lion, the Tiger, the Panther, and the like; besides a thousand other idle Stories that are told about this Wood: To confute all which, I shall only tell you, that the Embassadors from the Kingdom of *Siam* brought of this true Wood to present to the King of France now reigning, as well wrought as unwrought; among the rest, a Bason, with its Salver, proper to wash the Hands in, made at *Siam*, after the Mode of that Country. This Bason, tho' of Wood, is more



OF WOODS



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more esteem'd than if it had been of massy Gold, because made of the Tree of the true *Aloes Wood* growing at *Bantam* and in *China*, and which is of the Size and Shape of the Olive-Tree, having Leaves something after the same sort; after which grows a little round Fruit, like our Cherry. They bring a Quantity of it from *Surat*; but the most resinous of it is most valu'd, and it is distinguish'd into larger and lesser Pieces.

It is observable, that the Trunk of this Tree is of three Colours, which are no other than different Parts taken from the Thickness of the same Substance: The first Wood, which lies immediately under the Bark, is of a black Colour, solid, heavy, and almost like black Ebony; and by reason of its Colour, the *Portuguese* call it *Eagle-Wood*. The Second, which is a light veiny Wood, like rotten Wood, and of a rann'd Colour, is what we call *Columback*, or the true Wood of *Aloes*. The Third Sort, which is the Heart, is a precious Wood of *Tamback*, or *Calamback*; But the great Scarcity, and high Price of it, is the Reason why I shall say no more of it, having never seen any of it.

We ought to chuse the *Columback-Wood* of a shining Dye, as green without as a Leek, and of a light Yellow within, bitter in Taste, especially when it is held sometime in the Mouth, from whence it takes the Name of *Aloes-Wood*, because it has a Bitterness like that of the *Aloes*, but is lighter and more porous, like rotten Wood; and when put into the Fire, will burn like Wax and yield a sweet Smell.

This Wood of *Aloes*, when dried, is of no other Use in Physick, than that it is a strong Aromatick: As to the *Eagle-Wood*, it is of no Use in *France*, and it serves the *Indians* only to make their small Wares with; besides, it is too scarce in *France* to make any thing of it, which is quite contrary to the Notion of those who have writ of it, and say, that it is very common. As to the *Columback-Wood*, or true *Aloes*, we have Quantities enough of other Kinds brought to us, which bear the same Name; but as it is impossible for me to discover all the Differences, I shall satisfy my self to inform you that you ought to reject all others whatsoever, that are not the suppos'd Wood we have been speaking of, which is entirely different from others, both

in Shape and Figure, in that the pretended Wood of *Aloes* is in great heavy Pieces, as well red as green, and likewise of several other Colours which makes it easier to know the Difference, in that the true *Columback* is commonly in flat light Pieces. Some People will have it that the *Lignum Vitæ*, which is at *Fontainebleau*, and in the Royal Garden at *Paris*, is the Tree that yields the *Aloes-Wood*; but I have prov'd it otherwise, in letting the Wood lie in the Ground three Years; at the End of which I have taken it out, and after having expos'd it to the Air some time, the strong Smell and Taste it had in Life, has been quite lost, and it has become extremely light, of an insipid Taste, and white without and within.

Aloes, Agallochum, Xyloaloes, or Wood of Aloes, is brought from *Lemery. Bantam* in the *East Indies*, where they call it *Columback*; it comes to us in Chips, and is of a most fragrant Smell, and darkish Colour; the knotty resinous and blackish Sort, which is many times full of black Resin like *Aloes*, is reckon'd the best; or that which is of a blackish Purple, with Ash-colour'd Veins, of a bitter Taste and heavy: The chief Sign of its Goodness is, that the Chips being put into Water will swim, and when burning on Fire-Coals, they will sweat or fry, afford a sweet Scent, and leave Bubbles behind them, not easily vanishing. It is hot and dry, Cephalick, Neurotick, Stomachick, Cardiack, Alexipharmack, strengthens the Brain, Heart, Nerves, Spirits and whole Body; is excellent against Faintings and Swoonings, and kills Worms by its Bitterness; Dose in Powder, half a Dram to a Dram. The Chemical Oil is likewise us'd like that of *Rhodium*, and sometimes internally to the same Purposes as the Wood.

2. Of *Aspalathum* or *Rose-Wood*.

THIS *Aspalathum* is a Wood, which was no otherwise known *Pomet.* to the Ancients, but for the true *Aloes-Wood*, and might be taken for the same, at present, if we had not been inform'd otherwise, from the Accounts and Relations of other Persons, upon which we have made

Enquiries into the Bottom of the Matter; and it is not without some Diligence we have clear'd up the Truth, upon which I may venture to say, I understand what we sell for *Aspalathum*. There are three Sorts of Wood bears this Name: The First is a blackish Wood, which I believe to be the true *Eagle-Wood*. The Second is a Wood something bitter throughout, heavy, oily, full of Veins of different Colours, and all mixed together make it a reddish Wood; it is cover'd with a Grey Bark, thick and very rugged. As to the Figure of the said Tree, the Leaves, Flowers, Fruit and Country where it grows, I know no farther than what I have said, whether this be the false or true *Aspalathum*; but it is what is most receiv'd for such, by those who are suppos'd to know it the best, and which we sell for the same.

The Third *Aspalathum*-Wood is known, and common among us, when the two before-mention'd are unknown and scarce; this Third Sort is that we call *Rhodium*, or *Rose-Wood*, because it has a Smell altogether resembling that of Roses. The *Rose-Wood* is of the Colour of the Leaf, which is brought from several Parts of the *Levant*, but chiefly from the Isles of *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, from whence it takes the Name of *Rose* or *Cyprus-Wood*.

This which we call *Rose-Wood* of *Guadaloupa*, is properly that which the Inhabitants of *Martinigo* call *Cyprus-Wood*. It is very certain that there are two Sorts of *Rose-Wood* which we confound together by that Name, without making use of that of *Cyprus*; for the two Trees so exactly resemble one another in Height, Size, Bark, Leaves, Flowers and Smell, that most part of the Inhabitants mistake one for the other: I have, notwithstanding, seen some curious People of *Guadaloupa*, which have call'd this Wood, which the Inhabitants of *Martinigo* call *Rose-Wood*, *Marble-Wood*; because the Heart of the Wood is stain'd like Marble, with White, Black and Yellow, which is the only Distinction I could observe. This Tree grows very high and straight, with long Leaves like the Chesnut, but more pliant, hairy and whiter; it bears large Clusters of small white Flowers, and after them little smooth black Seeds; the Bark of the Wood is whitish, and almost like the young Oak;

'Tis troublesome to bear the Smell, because it is so sweet, that the *Rose* cannot compare with it. This Wood looses it's Smell in time; but it recovers it again upon being fresh-cut, or strongly rub'd one Piece against another; it is likewise very good to build withal.

This Wood is us'd to make Beads of, and is of some small Use in Physick, by reason of its fine Smell, which is serviceable to the Distillers to make *Rose-Water*, or at least to give their *Rose-Water* a good Scent: The Surgeons and Barbers use it in Decoctions and Tinctures for their several Purposes: Some People employ this instead of *Citron Sanders*, and after it is reduc'd to Powder mix it up in Pastiles for burning. The *Dutch* draw a white Oil from it very odoriferous, and which they transport abroad for Oil of *Rhodium*, and which we sell upon several Occasions, as to the Perfumers and others. 'Tis observable that this Oil, when new, is like Oil of Olive; but after some time turns of a dark Red. By Distillation it yields a red Spirit, and a black scetid Oil, which is proper for curing of Scabs and Tetter.

There are several Sorts of the *Aspalathum* that are not distinguishable, but by the Curious, as the *Aloes-Wood*, that's call'd the *Eagle*; and the *Lignum Rhodium*, which is so call'd, not that it bears *Roses*, or is a *Rose-Tree*, but from the Flavour and Fragrancy of the Wood, and the odoriferous Oil it yields. This is brought from the *Levant*, and some from the *Canaries*; the best is the fatest or most oily, of a deep Yellow Colour, inclining to Red, strong-scented, if broken, and of a compact heavy Substance. This Wood contains two profitable Bodies, the one spirituous and watery, the other oily and sulphureous; both which are very subtil and volatile. To make the Oil, chuse the weightiest and best scented Wood rasp'd finely; of which take four Pounds; Salt-Peter one Pound; infuse them in Rain-Water eight or ten Days, and draw off the Oil in proper Vessels: There is, at the same time, a Water drawn from thence, which may be used as *Rose-Water* for Perfumers, and for any Vehicle where proper: The Oil which is clear, fair, yellowish, and of a fragrant Smell, is used inwardly against Obstructions in the Kidnies or Bladder, freeing them from Sand, Gra-

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vel and slimy Matter, that load and stop up the Passages. You may make it into an *Eleofaccharum* with refined Sugar; and then dissolve it in its own Water, or any proper Diuretick; and so it is used with good Success in Gargles, and to cleanse and cure Ulcers in the Mouth, or other Parts of the Body. It is cephalick, neurotick, cardiack, antispasmodick and arthritick, and may be given from three Drops to ten or twelve. This Oil, besides all its internal Uses, is accounted one of the strongest vegetable Perfumes, and holds its Odour the longest.

3. Of Sanders.

THE Sanders are three Sorts of Woods of different Colours, Smell and Figure; all three as I have been assured coming from the same Tree, and have no other Difference than from the different Countries, where they grow. This Tree grows about the Height of our Cherry Tree, having Leaves made like the Mastich; it bears a small Fruit the Size of a Cherry, Green at first, and Black when ripe; after which it easily falls off the Tree, is of an inspid Taste, and no Value.

The Yellow Sanders are brought to us from *China* and *Siam* in Billets, freed from the Bark; hence it was the *French*, when they return'd from *Siam*, in 1686, brought with them a good Quantity: Chuse the heaviest Wood of a good Scent and Yellow, from whence they were call'd *Citron Sanders*, which signifies Yellow; but take care, at the same time, you be not impos'd upon with the *Citron-Wood* from the same Place. The Yellow Sanders are most used by the Druggist and the Perfumer.

The white Sanders comes nearest to the Yellow, but not having the Colour, or the Smell, it makes a vast difference. This Wood is brought in Billets, divested of its Bark, from the *Indies*: Chuse such as is heaviest, white, and of the best Smell you can get.

The Red Sanders are brought to us in thick long Billets, from the Maritime Places on the Coast of *Cormandel*: Chuse that which is blackish without, red at the Bottom, brown

within, and hard to cleave; of an inspid Taste, and almost no Smell; and take care you do not get Coral-Wood in its Place, which I shall mention by and by: This is sometimes used with the two former, and other Uses, according to various Occasions.

There are besides a fourth Sort of Sanders, call'd *Taffety Sanders*, or those of *Constantinople*, which serve to give a red Stain, boil'd in Water with any Acids, as the *Red Sanders*.

Of the Citron-Wood.

The *Citron-Wood*, which the *Americans* call *Candle-Wood*, because it gives a Lustre or Brightness in cutting, and serves them for Lights; is the Trunk of a large thick Tree, that grows very common in the Leeward Islands. This Tree is very beautiful to the Eye, having many large and long Branches, full of Leaves, like those of Laurel, but bigger, and of a more shining Green; the Flowers like the Orange, of a Jassmine Smell; after which grow little black Fruit, of the Size of Pepper: It is the Trunk of this Tree, that the Reverend Father *Du Tertre* falsely imagined to be the true *Yellow Sanders*, and which afterwards gave Occasion to certain Druggists at *Roijen* to buy of the Company, and sell it boldly again for true *Yellow Sanders*, as well to those who understood it, or wou'd buy without seeing it, or upon their Words for the true Wood, hence it got the Name of *Citron-Wood*, or *Counterfeit Sanders*. The Cheat of this is easie to discover, in that the true Sanders tastes and smells sweet and agreeable, being not so gross and resinous; but on the contrary the *Citron-Wood*, which is heavy, cloutery and oily, has a strong Smell like the *Citron*, from whence it derives its Name; and further, the Billets of the true Sanders weigh not above a hundred Pounds, and those of the *Citron* near a Thousand: This Wood is of no Use in Physick, but is very useful to work into proper Utensils; for after it has been expos'd sometime in the Air, it will polish like the *Cocoa*.

This Wood likewise bears the Name of *Jassmine-Wood* from its Flowers. There grows, besides, in these Isles, another *Candle-Wood*, which has such Leaves, Flowers

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ers and Fruit as the Citron-Wood, except that the Flowers are more oily, much thicker and rounder; but as this Wood comes not to us, I shall say nothing further. Father *Du Tertre* says, That this Tree is scarce, and grows no where but on the Seaside, and that like a Kind of *Aloes-Wood*. He observes likewise, that this Tree yields a very odoriferous Gum, and that the older the Tree is the better it smells; and that the Savages make no other use of it but for Lights; that they use the inner Rind of the Bark, from whence they press a Juice, valued by them as a Sovereign Remedy, for Inflammations of the Eyes.

Of Coral-Wood.

Besides the *Candle-Wood*, we have brought to us, from the *Leeward-Islands*, a certain red Wood which they call *Coral-Wood*: 'Tis with this Wood they counterfeit the true red Sanders; but that which makes it not difficult to discover the Difference is, that the *Coral-Wood* is of a shining Red, light enough and stringy; but the true Sanders are red thorow, without threads, and very heavy.

The *Americans* use the *Coral-Wood* for several Sorts of Work: Besides this, in these Isles there grows two other Kinds of Trees which bear the Name of Coral, because their Fruit are red like that; except that on their right Shoots they have a little black Spot, and the Fruit is what we call, and sell by the Name of the red *American* Pease, which are extremely bitter; and some pretend there comes a Juice from them that has the Quality of soldering Gold and Silver like *Borax*.

Farther, *Du Tertre* says, that the *Red-Wood* of these Isles, every five or six Miles Distance, grows of different Colours; some having more, others less; and that they are very full, heavy, solid, and excellent for making the best Joiners Work; the Wood being, for the most part, not subject to decay.

Santalum Citrinum, Album vel Lemery. *Rubrum*, the yellow, white or red Sanders are exotick Woods, brought from both the *Indies*, of a very fragrant and sweet Smell. The *Yellow* is to be chose before the rest, and that which is of the most

agreeable Odour, heavy and knotty. Both this and the White are used in Faintings, Swoonings, Palpitation of the Heart, Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; is good against Vomiting, and dries up Catarrhs; outwardly the Fume prevails against the Head-ach, stops Fluxes and Rheums of the Head, with other preternatural Defluxions.

The *Red Sanders* is also brought from the *Indies*, being a red heavy Wood, and commonly sold in the Apothecaries Shops, in Powder: It is cooling and more astringent than any of the rest; is used in Catarrhs to stay thin Rheums falling down upon the Lungs, and to abate the Heat of Fevers, to stop Fluxes, and the *Profluvium seminis*, with the Gonorrhoea in either Sex: But the chief Use of it, this Day, among us, is to colour Medicines with, as *Lucatellus Balsam*, and other Balsams, Tinctures, and the like.

4. Of Nephritick Wood.

THE *Nephritick Wood* is brought to us from *New-Spain*, chiefly the *Pomet* Kingdom of *Mexico*, whence it is call'd *Coult* and *Tiapalcypatly*, and by us *Nephritick*, by reason it is a Sovereign Remedy in Stone, Gravel, and Difficulty of Urine. 'Tis a Tree as large as our *Peartree*, having Leaves like *Chich-Pease*, but much less.

Chuse your Wood well freed from the thick Bark, which is of a bitterish Taste, and yellowish Red, and being put into a little cold Water for some Days, strikes a fine Sky-colour'd Blue, which is a certain Sign of its being true. They sell in the Room of this a red *Ebony*, or *Pomegranate*, which is readily distinguish'd from the other, in that, by infusing it in Water, it gives a yellow Colour, like another Wood, we have brought to us from the *Indies* and *Brasil*, the Name of which we have not yet learn'd; besides, you ought to reject all sorts of Woods that are sold for the true *Nephritick*, if they will not yield a blue Tincture. This Wood, infus'd in Water, is frequently us'd for their Drink, and to mix in their Wine, for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel: Those who wou'd add to the Virtue of the Wood, put Radish-Water

5



Wood of a Mastick Tree.

6



Tamarisk.

7



Sassafras.

8



Guajacum or Holy Wood.



Water thereto with a little Salt of Worm-wood, that is to say, about half a Dram to a Glas.

The *Nephritic Wood* is thick, *Lemery*. without Knots, white without, and blueish within, which, by Infusion, makes a Sky-colour'd Liquor; therefore, to avoid being deceiv'd when you buy it, scrape some of the inner Parts of the Wood, put it into Water, and let it stand four or five Hours; if it turns the Water into a blueish Tincture, it is right and good; but if not, and of a yellow Colour, it is false. It grows in *America*, and is brought from *Mexico*, and other Places of the *Spanish West-Indies*. It is call'd *Nephriticum*, because it is a Specifick in Diseases of the Reins and Bladder. *Schroder* says, it grows like a Pear-Tree, and is a Kind of Ash. It is hot and dry, opens Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Reins and Womb; cures all Stoppages of Urine, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, bringing away Sand, Gravel, Slime, or other tartarous Matter generated in those Parts.

5. Of Lentisk, or Mastick Wood.

Pomet. THE *Lentisk* is a Tree which has Leaves like *Myrtle*; after which it bears Flowers, which produce small Berries like Bunches of Grapes, green at first, and blackish afterwards as they ripen, and are attended with a little Husk, or Bag, full of Liquor, from which little flying Insects are generated, as from the Scarlet-Grain, or *Kermes Berry*.

These Trees are very common in *Egypt* and the *Indies*, and particularly in the Isle of *Chio*, where they are industriously cultivated and watch'd, lest when they are cut, such as are not the proper Owners should run away with the *Mastick* that flows from them. They plant a great many of these Trees in *Italy*, and the *Italians* make an Oil of the Berries, after the same manner as they do the Oil of Bay-berries. This is us'd to the same Intentions as the Leaf and the Wood; the last of which they work into Tooth-pickers in *Provence* and *Languedoc*.

Chuse your *Lentisk Wood* heavy, compact, and firm, that is tough, or hard to break, grey without, and white within, of an astrin-

gent Taste, and adorn'd with Leaves if possible.

Of Mastick in Tear.

The *Mastick in Tear*, so distinguish'd from the *Mastick* which is made of Rosin and Brick-Powder mix'd together, is a resinous Gum which drops during the great Heat, without Incision of the large Branches, and the Trunk of the *Lentisk*; and sometimes likewise, after having been cut, the Tears fall from the Tree into a Receiver set for that Purpose.

Chuse such as is in the largest Tears, and which, being chew'd, becomes like white Wax: The best is that of *Chio*, being larger, and of a more balsamick Taste, than that which is brought to us from the *Levant*, by the way of *Marseilles*, which is almost the only Sort they have in *France*. *Mastick* is much us'd in Physick, and, among other Things, to ease the Tooth-ach; and is us'd to several other Purposes, as the making of Varnish, &c. The People of the *Levant-Trade* deal with us particularly in mixing their *Mastick* so as the worst lies at the Bottom, and the best at Top; but they will not sell the one without the other.

Lentiscus, the *Lentisk*, is a Tree full of Branches, sometimes large, *Lemery*, and sometimes small; which are pliant, flexible, and cover'd with an Ash-colour'd Bark. The Leaves are like those of the *Myrtle*, ranged by Pairs on the Side, and at last terminate with a single Leaf, always green, of a strong Smell, but not at all disagreeable, of a smart, astringent Taste: There grows oftentimes upon the Leaves certain little Bags or Bladders, fill'd with a Liquor. The Flowers grow upon Stalks arising from the Leaves, like Grapes, reddish in Colour, tending towards a Purple; from whence arises the Fruit, which are small round Berries, black when they are ripe, and of an acid Taste, in each of which is contain'd a little longish Kernel, hard and black, having a white or green Pith in it. The Wood is brought dry to us, and should be chose fresh, difficult to break, heavy, and not subject to be carious or spongy: It contains a great deal of Oil, Flegm, and likewise essential and fix'd Salt; is astringent and cordial.

cordial, resists Poison, and is excellent to strengthen and preserve the Gums.

The *Resina Lentisci*, or *Mastick*, is produced from this Tree, growing in *Syria*, &c. and brought to us out of *Turkey*, from *Smyrna*, and *Aleppo*; but the best is from *Chio*, which is of a light Colour, or white Yellow, clear, and almost transparent, free from Drofs or Filth, in Grains, Tears, or Drops, and sweet-scented, bright, pure, and friable, being easily reduc'd to Powder. It is a Gum-Rosin, said, by some, to come from the same Tree with the *Chio Turpentine*: It is sometimes adulterated with *Frankensence*, and *Rosin* of the Pine-Tree; but the Smell will easily discover the Cheat: The green-colour'd, blue, and impure, are not good; and the black, like *Bitumen* is nought. It is hot and dry, sub-astringent, and strengthens the Stomach and Head, and is chiefly us'd against Vomiting, Loathing, and Fluxes of the Bowels: It corrects sharp Purges, hinders Vapours arising from the Stomach, which hurt the Head; strengthens the Nerves, cures spitting of Blood, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, and a Stinking Breath; by chewing, it draws away Flegm from the Brain, and is us'd in a Plaster to the Temples for the Tooth-ach; in a Cataplasm, for the Stomach, and as a Dentifrice for the Teeth. Dose, a Dram to two Drams, in Powder, for the *Fluor Albus*, or *Gonorrhoea*.

6. Of Tamarisk.

Pomet. THE *Tamarisk* is a Tree of a moderate Size, which grows plentifully in *Languedoc*, having very small Leaves; the Fruit like Grapes, of a blackish Colour, which the Dyers use instead of Galls. Choose the *Tamarisk* Wood, with the Bark white without and within, of almost an insipid Taste, and without any Smell. They use it for Diseases of the Spleen, as well as the Bark, and make little Casks, Cups, and Dishes of it, which are call'd *Tamarisk Ware*. Those who are troubled with the Spleen, use to fill these little Casks with good Wine, and, after it has stood some Time, drink it for their common Liquor; and likewise they use the Cups and Dishes for the same Purpose, to drink out of. From this Wood is

made a white Chrystal Salt, call'd *Tamarisk Salt*, which is appropriated to the Cure of the Spleen.

Tamariscus, *Tamarix major*, *sive Lemery.* *Arborea Narbonensis*, the greater *Tamarisk*, or *Narbone* Shrub. It is a Tree of a middle Size, whose Bark is rough, grey without, and reddish within: The Leaves are small, long, round, slender, very like those of *Cypress*, of a pale Green Colour; the Flowers growing at the Top of the Branches, dispos'd in Clusters, little, white, and purplish, each one being compos'd of five Leaves, which is succeeded by a lanuginous Fruit, that contains blackish Seed: The Root is thick, woody, and divided into several Branches. This Tree grows chiefly in the hot Countries, as *Dauphiny* and *Languedoc*, near Rivers, and other watty Places: It flowers three times a Year, in Spring, Summer, and Autumn. All the Parts of *Tamarisk* contain a great deal of Salt and Oil. The Bark, Root, Leaves, and Flowers are all us'd in Physick, to open Obstructions of the Spleen and Mesentery, excite Womens Courses, and to attenuate the tartarous and melancholly Humours.

7. Of Sassafras.

THE *Sassafras*, or *Cinnamon Wood*, or *Panaume* by the *Indians*, is *Pomet.* a Tree very beautiful to the Eye, which grows plentifully along the Coasts of *Florida*, where there is entire Forests of it. This Tree has a very straight Trunk, on the Top of which there are several Branches charg'd with green Leaves, resembling those of the Fig, which the Inhabitants make use of to cure Wounds withal.

Choose your *Sassafras* with the Bark on, thick and rough, as being the best Part of the Tree, as well from its acrid Taste, as its strong aromattick Smell, which considerably exceeds that of the Wood, especially when the Tree is standing: Upon this Account it was, that the first time the *Spaniards* landed in *Florida*, they cut down a good Number of these Trees, because of their very agreeable Scent, which they might smell two Leagues distance.

Several

Several People prefer the Bark of this Tree to the Trunk and the large Branches, and that not unreasonably, because it is much more fragrant than the Wood, and commonly lighter, reddish without and within, easy to break, of a very strong aromack Smell and Taste: The Bark is likewise better than the Root, and the Root better than the Wood. When they cut or rasp this Wood for Use, the Smell is so strong, that it occasions the Head-ach in those that work in it, and likewise in those that use it; which has much lessen'd its Credit.

Sassafras is a yellowish, fragrant *Lemery*. Wood, of a Taste something acrid and aromack, almost like that of *Fennil*: It is brought to us, in large Morfels, from *Florida*, *New-Spain*, &c. where it grows, and where the *Indians* call it the *Palm-Tree*; and the *French* give it the Name of *Sassafras*, by which it is call'd by the *Spaniards* to this Day. The Fruit of this Tree is longish, wrinkled, and hangs by a long Footstalk: The Roots are extended along the Ground, bigger or less, according to the Size of the Tree: Which is call'd *Sassafras*, by a Corruption from *Saxifrage*, which signifies that it has the same Virtues with *Saxifrage*, that is to say, it is incisive, penetrating, aperitive, sudorifick, and cardiack; it resists Poison, strengthens the Sight and the Brain, and is good in the *Sciatica*, *Gout*, *Catarths*, taken in Decoction or Infusion, by way of a Tea, &c. It is the Opinion of some, that the *Sassafras*, call'd the *Ague-Tree*, is rather a Root than a Wood, brought out of the *West-Indies*, as *New-Spain*, &c. It is of a pleasant Smell, and comes in pretty long Logs, as thick as ordinary Billets: The Bark is red without, and cuts of a *Flesh-Colour* within: Its Taste is a little sharp, but aromack, abounding with much volatile Salt; from whence it is evident, that it has great Virtues. The smallest is to be chosen for Distillation, and must have its Rind about it, for that it possesses more of the ætherial Oil and volatile Salt and Spirit, than the internal Substance of the Wood. It is a most admirable Sudorifick and Diuretick, never missing of its Effects by those two natural Ways of Evacuation; for if the Sick will not yield to Sweating, it often works off by Urine, being full of Spirit and Salt, and

therefore is a great Specifick in all the aforementioned Cases; besides which, a strong Tincture, or the Chymical Oil, is commonly given to facilitate the Labour of Women in Travail, and to expell both Birth and After-birth; after which, it strengthens the Parts, and invigorates the Instruments of Generation. Dose, three Drops, to 10 or 12.

8. Of Guajacum.

THE *Guyac*, *Guajacum*, or *Lignum sanctum*, *Holy-Wood*, grows *Pomet.* plentifully in the *West-Indies*, and is brought to us from thence in large long Billets or Logs, some of which weigh Four or Five Hundred Weight. This Tree is about the Height of our *Walnut-Tree*, bearing Leaves long or round, according to the different Species, which distinguishes the Tree to be Male or Female: After the Leaves, come Tufts of blue Flowers, in the Shape of Stars, furnish'd each with a little brown Bud, of the Size of a *Hazel-Nut*, in which is contain'd another little Fruit, of an *Orange-Colour*.

It is the best Sort of Wood we have for Turnery Ware, especially for making Bowls for the *Bowling-Green*, *Mortars*, *Pestles*, *Rowlingpins*, &c. The *Surgeons*, and others, who use it in the *Venereal Disease*, chuse the Shavings or Rasplings to make their *Prisans* and sudorifick Drinks. There is made of this Wood, a *Flegm*, a *Spirit*, and black Oil, which is thick and fetid; and that which remains in the Bottom of the Retort, black as a *Coal*; but being made into a *Lixivium*, or a *Lye*, there is extracted thence a Salt. They make also a *Refin* and *Extract* of it, as they do of *Jalap*.

The Bark of the Tree is likewise of great Use in the Cure of the aforesaid Disease; in which case, chuse the heaviest, hardest to break, grey without, and whitish within, of a bitter and disagreeable Taste. We have brought from the *Indies*, large Pieces of Gum, so like to *Colophony*, or dry'd Pitch, that it is almost impossible to distinguish it, but by the lighting it, whereby it will afford a sweet Scent, when burnt; and, on the contrary, the *Colophony* will smell of *Turpentine*. It is one of the greatest Sudorificks we know at present.

K

Within

Within some Years, the Surgeons thought that the *French Guajacum* had the same Virtues with the *Indian*. The Error arose from hence, because they bought it from the Turners, who us'd to sell 'em the Sweepings of their Shops, which was mix'd with several Kinds of Woods; and had advanc'd the Price from a Penny to Eighteen-pence a Pound: But this Wood has nothing of the Properties of the *Guajacum*, but is so well known in *France*, that they make several Sorts of Work of it. The best comes from *Spain*, and some Parts of *France*, but chiefly *Champagne*. A Spirit, and black Oil, is drawn from this by the Retort; and is rectify'd as that of *Guajacum*.

Guajacum, sive Lignum sanctum, Lemery. is a Tree the Size of a common Walnut-Tree, whose Bark is thick and gummous, and easily parts from the Trunk: Its Wood is hard, firm, weighty, and marbled with brown, red and black, of an acrid Taste: The Leaves are longish, or almost round: The Flowers grow in Clusters, of a pale Yellow Colour, hanging upon green Stalks: These are succeeded by a Fruit like small Chestnuts, round, solid, and brown; in which are contain'd another little Fruit or Seed, of an Orange Colour. This Tree yields, by Incision, a resinous Gum, of a reddish brown, clean, shining, friable, fragrant, and of an acrid Taste, call'd *Gum Guajacum*.

The Wood, Bark, and Gum, are all us'd in Physick; every one of which contains a great deal of essential as well as fix'd Salt, Oil and Gum. They are esteem'd good Sudorificks, and are given in the *Veneral Disease*, *Rheumatisms*, *Catarrhs*, *Gouts*, *Scurvy*, *Dropfy*, and other *Diseases*, which proceed from *Weakness*, *Obstructions*, or *Diseases of the Viscera*. It is a Wood which is white without, and of a greenish Yellow, or blueish Green sometimes within, the heaviest being the best. It is brought from *Jamaica*, and several Places of the *Spanish Indies*, in Pieces so large as to make Bowls of them, which hold from 3 to 20 Quarts.

9. Of Cedar of Lebanon.

Pomez. THE Cedar of Lebanon is a Tree which grows to a prodigious

Size, and of a Pyramidal Figure, whose Branches are adorn'd with little, narrow, green Leaves, and the Fruit like our Pine Apples. It is from the Trunk, and the large Branches of this Tree, that there flows, during the great Heats, without any Incision a sort of white Resin, very clear and transparent, which we call *Cedar Gum*, of which the largest Trees yield not less than six Ounces a Day. Here are likewise, during the hot Season, little Bladders made by the scorching of the Sun, which being pierc'd, afford a clear white Liquor, like Water, of a strong penetrating Smell, and is of the Turpentine Kind; and when the Tree ceases to produce any more of that, being cut, there flows an unctious Matter, which, drying as it runs down the Tree, is what we call Resin of Cedar, which is very rare in *France*, as well as the other Productions of this Tree. This Resin is of a very fine Yellow, bright, and transparent, and of a very grateful Odour.

Of the Lesser Cedar.

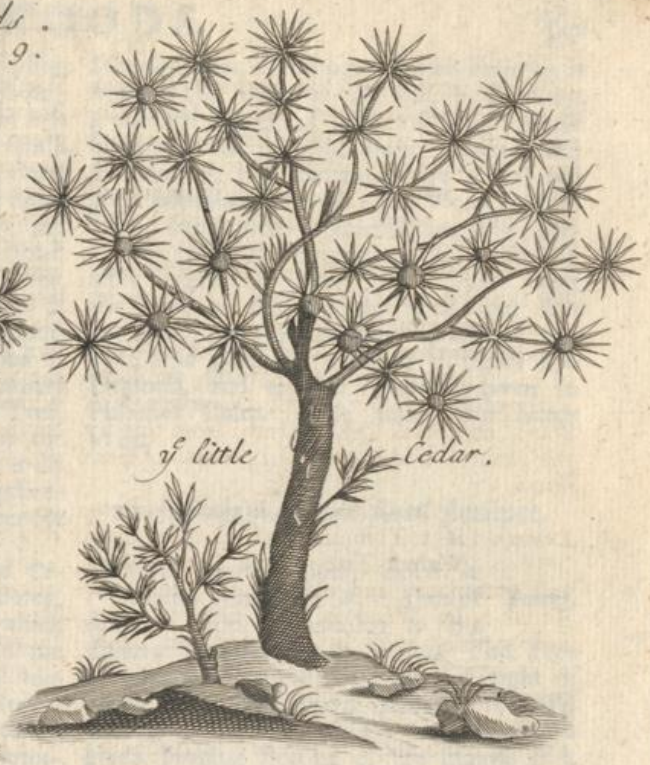
The Lesser Cedar is a Tree of various Sizes, commonly crooked, bearing long sharp-pointed Leaves, alway Green, especially in Winter; after which come Berries of the Bigness of *Holly-Oak*, or *Knee-Helm*; green at first, but red when they are ripe. The Trunk being cut, there issues forth a very clear transparent Gum, which is the true *Sandarac*; but as we very seldom have it among us, we use the great *Juniper Gum* instead of it, which I shall describe hereafter.

They make of this Wood, by the Assistance of the Retort, a black Oil, which being rectified, is call'd Oil of Cedar; but as these Trees are not very common, we content our selves with the great and lesser *Juniper*: The true Oil of Cedar, is admirable for curing Tettors, and Scabs in Horse, Cattle, Sheep and other Beasts; but as these sorts of Oils are too dear, we will institute in their Place clear Oil of Pitch, which upon that Subject, is call'd Oil of Cedar, as you will find in the Chapter of Pitch.

Cedrus Magna, sive Libani Coni-Lemery. *fera*, or, according to *Tournefort*, *Larix Orientalis, fructu rotundiore obtuso*, is a Species of the Larch Tree, or a very



Cedar of Lebanon.



of little Cedar.

10.



of Great Juniper.



of Small Juniper.

a very large, thick, freight Tree, rising Piramidal, whose Bark is all of a Piece, the Wood very hard and durable, so that it is said never to decay; the Leaves are small, freight and green, dispos'd in Clusters along the Branches, putting forth in Spring-time, and falling at the Approach of Winter; the Flowers and Fruit as before described. There runs a Sort of Gum from the Tree, without Incision, hard, and as it were in Grains like *Mastick*, from whence it frequently is call'd *Mastick-Cedar*: The Wood is us'd in fine Joyners Work, and Turners Ware. The Tear that flows from the Tree, is improperly call'd a Gum, because it is the purest resinous Part of the Tree, and is digestive, deterfive, consolidating, strengthening, good against Gangreens, and proper for Dislocations and Fractures.

There is another Sort of Cedar call'd *Cedrus Baccifera*, the Cedar that bears a Berry, or *Cedrus Minor*, the lesser Cedar, of which there are three Kinds; the first is call'd the *Phenician Cedar*, or *Cedrus Folio Cupressi Majoris fructu flavescens*, the great Cypress-leav'd Cedar, with the yellow Fruit; the Trunk and Branches whereof are crooked and knotty, the Wood reddish, yielding a Smell like the Cypress; the Leaves narrow and sharp-pointed, harder than those of Juniper, and more prickly, green all the Year as the Cypress: The Shells or Husks are made up of several little Scales, at the Bottom of which grow several Bags, or membranous Vesicles, full of Dust; the Fruit arises upon the same Foot or Stalks with the Husks, but divided into Cells, which are Berries, that turn yellow when ripe, are a little fleshy, odoriferous, and of a grateful Taste; each of them containing three woody Kernels that are hard, hollow on their Backs, and flat on the other Side, each Kernel having an oblong Seed; there comes from the Trunk of the said Tree, in the hot Countries, a Gum call'd *Varnish*.

The Second Sort is call'd the *Lycian Cedar*, or *Cedrus Folio Cupressi Media Majoribus baccis*, the middlemost Cypress-leav'd Cedar, with the great Berries; this Tree differs from the former, in that it is lower, and the Berries are much bigger.

The Third Sort is call'd, *Cedrus Hispanica Procervior fructu Maximo Nigro*. The tall

Spanish Cedar, with the great black Fruit; it is much higher than the rest, and the Berries a great deal bigger, of a black Colour: These Cedars grow in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Provence* and *Languedock*; they remain always green, and yield Abundance of Oil; the Wood is sudorifick, being used in Decoction: The Berries are proper to strengthen the Stomach, and assist Digestion. The Oil is drawn after the common Method, by a Retort, being Black, and passes for the true Oil of Cedar; it is good for all Sorts of Scabs and Deafness, and may be inwardly given in Histerick Cases. Dose from two Drops to six.

10. Of the great and small Juniper.

THE great Juniper, call'd in Latin *Juniperus*, is a Tree of *Pomet*. different Sizes, according to the different Places where it grows. This Tree is commonly crooked, at a good Height of which spring forth several Branches, furnish'd with little, narrow, prickly Leaves, always green, bearing Berries of the Bigness of a Hazel-Nut; which the first Year are green, the second brown, the third black, and which being full ripe, are very Alexipharmack.

By cutting the Trunk, and the largest Branches of this Tree, there flows a Gum call'd *Sandarac*, during the great Heats which is brought to us from *Africk*, where the Trees grow very high, and in great Quantities. This *Sandarac* is the *Arabian Sandarac* or *Varnish*, which is a great Trade with the *Swedes*, *Hamburgers* and *English*: This is call'd, by some, the *Arabian Sandarac*; by others the *Vernish-Gum*, or *Gum-Juniper*; and is of more Use to the Artists than in Physick.

Of the small Juniper.

The small Kind of *Juniper* is so common every where, that it needs no Description; but there is made of the fresh and dried Berries, a white and fragrant Oil; as likewise a Water or Spirit, vulgarly known by the Name of *Geneva*, as a Corruption from the French Word *Genevre*: Besides this, there is

K 2

a Spirit

a Spirit and Oil drawn from the Wood, by the Retort; which Oil is that mention'd in the preceding Chapter; the Wood is usually burnt as well as the Berry, to drive away or expell infectious Air. The Germans use the Berry in their *Ragou's* and their Treacle; for which reason an Extract of it is call'd *German Treacle*. This *Juniper* likewise affords some *Sandarac*; but in such small Quantities it is not worth the While to make it.

The great *Juniper* is call'd *Juniper Lemery*. *perus vulgaris celsior & Arborescens*.

The common high *Juniper*-Tree, or the *Spanish Juniper*, which is chiefly improv'd in *Africa*. Mr. *Tournefort* distinguishes this Tree from the *Cedar* by its Leaves, which are single and flat, instead of those of the *Cedar*, which more resemble the *Cypress*; it is sudorifick in Decoctions, and fragrant when burnt; to which purpose it is frequently us'd in the Houses to prevent pestilential Diseases, and other Infections.

The other *Juniper* is a common Shrub known to every Body, which is full of Oil and essential Salt; it grows plentifully in some Parts of *England*, and in most Parts of *Europe*; the Berries are cephalick, good for the Nerves and Stomach, to provoke Urine and the Terms, to resist Poison, for inveterate Coughs, Wind-Cholick, and Nephritick Pains, together with the Strangury, Gravel, Sharpness of Urine, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, Womb, Liver or Spleen. In *France* they make Comfits of them, which they call *St. Roch's Comfits*, and carry them in their Pockets, that they may chew two or three of them in a Morning, to prevent infectious Airs, and make the Breath sweet.

II. Of Brasil Wood.

WE sell to the Dyers several Sorts of red Woods, by the Name of *Brasil-Wood*: The First that is most esteem'd, and most in Use, is the *Brasil-Wood*, call'd *Fernambuck*, because it is brought from a Place of that Name in *Brasil*; the next is the *Brasil-Wood* of *Japan*, which the *English* and *Dutch* call *Sapan-Wood*, of which there are two Sorts; to wit, the large *Sapan-Wood*, or the great *Brasil-Wood* of *Sapan*, and the less is the *Brasil Wood* of *Japan*, or else the *Bimaes Sapan*,

in that it is much smaller. The Third Sort is the *Lamon Brasil*. The Fourth is the *Brasil* of *St. Martha*. The Fifth, and much the least, is the little *Brasil-Wood* that comes from the *Antilles*; likewise that which makes so many different Kinds of *Brasil-Wood*, is nothing else but the several Places and Difference of the Soil where the Wood grows.

The Tree from whence this Wood is cut, is very thick and large; having long Branches that bear a vast Quantity of little Leaves, half round at the Top, and which grow more taper towards the Branches, of a fine shining Green; at the End of which come Flowers, like the Lilly of the Valley, of a beautiful Red, and a sweet Flavour, from whence comes a flat Fruit, in which is enclosed two flat Almonds, of the same Shape and Figure as the Gourd Seed.

The Natives prepare the Wood which is brought to us, by cutting it close with the Ground, and Branching or Lopping of it, and taking away the thickest Parts; so that what remains is only of the Size of a Man's Leg. Chuse the true *Fernambuck-Brasil*, in heavy Billets or Logs, compact and without Pith, sound and firm; that is to say without Rotteness; which after it is shiver'd in Pieces, shews of a reddish Colour, and being chew'd is of a sweet Taste; but take care that it be not mixed with other Kinds of *Brasil*, which is easily known, in that all the other Sorts, except the *Japan*, are without Pith; and that of *Lamon* may be distinguish'd from the *Fernambuck*, in that it is in large Billets. Some Persons have assur'd me, that the *Brasil* of *Lamon* comes from *All-Saints-Bay*, where it grows in great Quantities. As to the *Brasil* Chips, the best Account I can give you of it, is to trust to the Honesty of the Merchant with whom you deal. This Wood is us'd among the Dyers, and the Stationers make red Ink thereof. There is a very red Tincture made of the *Fernambuck Brasil*, of which I have been assur'd a *Carmin* is made as from *Cochineal*, but I never try'd it: Likewise there is a liquid Lake made of this, which the Painters use for Miniature.

This Wood is call'd *Lignum Brasilianum Rubrum*; the Tree from whence it comes by the *Indians* nam'd *Ibirapitanga*; the Bark is reddish and thorny.

thorny, the Branches are long, and adorn'd with abundance of small Leaves like the Bramble; the Flowers are little, and join'd several of them together, very odoriferous, and of a fine red Colour: This Tree grows in the Woods, and the best Kind is the *Farnambuck* which is brought to us from a Town of *Brasil* of that Name; chuse the heaviest, firmest, soundest, reddest, and that which affords the sweetest Smell.

There are several Sorts of this Wood the Principle Use of all which is for the Dyers; it contains a great deal of Oil, and a little Essential Salt, is astrigent, and the Tincture proper to strengthen the Stomach, abate a feverish Heat, and remove the Inflammation of the Eyes: The Wood boil'd in Water, with a little Alum, will strike a red Dye into Eggs boil'd with it; and it is us'd to colour Roots of *Althea* to clean the Teeth withal. Some Authors affirm it to be of great Use against the *French-Pox*; but I find it seldom or never prescrib'd for that purpose; for tho' it may be drying, it has nothing of the acrid, hor Quality of the *Guajacum*, neither does it abound with Rosin like that Wood: According to the following Prescription, you will have a Tincture for the Dying of Skins, Book-Covers, and the like things, and to write withal, as Red-Ink: The Tincture prepared with Water, only serves for Dying of Wool, which will not turn Purple, nor suffer an easie Decay. The Tincture is thus made: Take Raspings of *Brasil*, and instead of Water infuse them in Vinegar, or some *Lixivium*, with a little *Gum-Arabick* and *Alum*, setting them in a glazed Pot, or Pipkin, for some Hours, you will have a Blood-red Tincture.

12. Of Log-Wood, or Campechy-Wood.

THE *Log-Wood*, call'd *Indian-Pomet*, *Wood*, *Campechy* or *Jamaica-Wood*, is the Heart of the Trunk of a large Tree, which grows plentifully in the two Islands aforesaid, and in *Santa Cruce* in *America*, where there are whole Forests of it.

This Tree is bigger or less, according to the Soil that produces it; it rises upon a

Trunk, very thick and straight, cover'd with a thin Bark, that is plain and smooth, of a Silver-grey, or yellowish Colour, of the Height and Figure of the Laurel-Tree; the Leaves being held in the Mouth, afford a Scent like the Clove, which has made it oftener been taken for the Tree that bears the Clove, than any other, by reason of the delicate Flavour which has given it the Name of the *Indian Aromatick Laurel*. After the Leaves comes a small Fruit, which adheres to the Branch by a little Stalk like the *Cubebbs*, and at the other End a small Crown or Garland; the Fruit is of a dun Colour, the Taste sharp and piquant, notwithstanding it is agreeable enough, tasting like a Clove, which occasions it, for the most part, to be call'd *Clove-Berry*; the Fruit being broken, there is found within three small Kernels very near resembling Musk-Seed.

We may observe then that the *Indian-Laurel*, or *Campechy-Tree*, affords three sorts of Commodities that are very good and saleable; the First is the Wood, which coming from *Campechy* or *Jamaica*, is carried to *France* by the Way of *England*, and chiefly imployes the Dyers, Bead-makers and others, who use it to dye Blue and Black. The Second Commodity this Tree affords is the Leaf, which the *Americans* make use of for Fomentations, to cure the Palsie and other Diseases proceeding from cold Causes. The Third is the Fruit which the *French* use in Imitation of the *English*, as being a very strong Aromatick, and proper upon several Occasions. As this has been known but of late Years, the *French* have had but little Commerce therein; besides what their Privateers of *St. Maloes* obtain from *England*: The Grocers distinguish it by the Name of *Clove-Berry*, because of its Resemblance to that Spice in Smell and Taste, and therefore it is call'd, with us, *All-Spice*, as having an Analogy to *Cinamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace* and *Nutmegs*, and is very much used in all Sauces. By the *English* it is call'd *Jamaica-Pepper*, by the *Dutch* *Amomum*, and by the *French* the Fruit of the *Indian-Wood*, and vulgarly, tho' improperly, *Clove-Berry*.

Lignum Indicum, *Campecium*;
Log-Wood or *Jamaica-Wood*, *Lemery*,
call'd also *Brasiletto*; comes from
Campechy and *Jamaica*, where it is chiefly
found.

found growing; but it grows in several other Parts of the *West-Indies*, in the *Spanish Territories*, the *Isles of Providence*, and the like, where, besides the Wood, the main Produce is the Pepper, or Fruit of the Tree, call'd *Pimento*; what the *English* use comes in great Plenty from *Jamaica*; it is small, round and blackish, almost like common Pepper, but of a more fragrant Smell, and much more aromatick Taste; when one chews it in the Mouth it is hot, and the Flavour is as if you had all the other Spices in your Mouth at once, as Cinamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, being strong, and of an odoriferous Smell, and without doubt possesses all their several Properties, Qualities and Vertues, though possibly not in so large a Measure, in respect to its Body; for that it consists of much more Earthy Parts than any of them, Cinamon only excepted; but the Tincture, or Oil of it, being extracted from its terrene or feculent Part, with which it holds but a small Proportion in respect of the four Spices; they are not much inferior to what may be extracted from those generous Druggs: So that in short we must allow this Spice to be stomachick, cephalick, cardiack, uterine, nephritick and arthritick; it is alexipharmack and diuretick, comforts the Brain and nervous Parts; refreshes and strengthens the whole Animal Oeconomy, and restores the natural Functions of Life, where weaken'd or decay'd. It is given in Powder, Decoction or Tincture, against Diseases of the Reins, Liver, Spleen and Womb; and is very profitable in Gout or Stone, eight or ten Drops of the Tincture, made with Spirit of Wine tartariz'd, being taken three or four Times a Day, in any Cordial-Water or Wine. The fetid Oil, made by the Retort, is good outwardly applied to Gangrenes, Tooth-Ach, and the like.

13. Of Fustick Wood.

Pomet. THE Wood we commonly call by this Name, is the Roots and Trunk of a Shrub which *Botanists* call *Coggigria* from *Theophrastus*, and *Corinus* from *Pliny*, which has green Leaves almost round; after which grows a Flower, which at first

is made in the Nature of a Grape, of a dark, green Colour, and which at last opens it self. The Roots and Trunk of this Shrub are what the People of *Provence* and *Italy*, after they have peel'd off the Bark, sell for Fustick Wood, which according to its yellow Colour, is suppos'd to be the better Commodity: That of *Provence* excells the *Italian*; but there is a better Sort comes from *Holland* and *England* than either of the other Two. The Use of it is for the Dyers, to make a dead Green, and is of some small Account among the *Ebonists*.

There comes another Sort of yellow Wood from *England* and *Holland*, in thick Billets, which is known by no other Name than that of the yellow Wood, which serves the Dyers and the *Ebonists*. I know nothing further, touching this yellow Wood, than what I have here related. There comes a certain Wood from *Lorraine* of a greyish Colour, tending something to a reddish, hard, and moderately heavy, furnish'd with a Bark that is thin, and a little resembling the Cherry-Tree, which is what we call *Saint Lucy's Wood*; and which, because of its agreeable Scent, is used by the *Ebonists*. The Choice of this Wood is from its being firm, and without Knots. This Wood is admirable in its own Nature, in that it is not subject to Decay; and the older it is the better it smells. Mr. *Tournefort* assured me, that this Wood was the Stem of the Shrub, which bears the *Mabalep*, of which I made Mention in the First Book of Seeds.

There is brought from the *Indies* a certain greenish Wood in thick Billets, of a very good Smell, by the Name of *Calambourg-Wood*, serving for a great many Sorts of VVorks, by reason of its sweet Scent, which is proper for several Kinds, as also for Inlaying and making of Beds; the Surgeons and Barbers use it as *Rhodium* to boil it in the VVater with which they shave.

The *Dutch* transport two Sorts of Purple or Violet-colour'd VVood in large Billets, which is of no other Use but for Turners VVare. The Choice of this VVood is to pick such as is the most veiny, or marbled within and without, the least spotted or decay'd that can be met withal: The largest Violet-VVood is call'd *Palixandre-VVood*. There is another Sort the *Dutch* transport

of a reddish Colour, tending to a Purple, which the *Dutch* call *Letter-Hout*, and the *French* *China-Wood*: *Monsieur Furetiere* says, that this *VWood* only comes from the Continent of *Guinea*, which I do not understand, having never seen any; but this is likewise for *Turners VWare*.

Besides these Sorts of *VWood* mention'd before, there are three Sorts of *Ebony*, to wit, the *Black*, which the *Dutch* bring from the *Island of St. Maurice*, and the *Ancients* pretend was a *VWood* of *Aloe*. The *Second* is the *red Ebony*; the *Third* is the *Green Ebony*. As to the *Tree*, that produces the *black Ebony*, some pretend that it is the *Height* and *Size* of the *Oak*, and that it is like the *Heart* of that *VWood*, except that the *Colour* is *black*, which is that that gives it the *fine Polish* or *Smoothness*, and makes it *valued*. It is said the *Leaves* resemble the *Laurel*, and bear betwixt two *Leaves* a *Fruit* like an *Acorn*, upon a little *Stalk*; the *red Ebony* is likewise very *solid* and *heavy*, being more *veined*, and of a *higher Colour*: The *Green* has the same *Qualities* when freed from the *Bark* and *Sap*.

The *Use* of *Ebony* is for several *Kinds* of *Turners VWare*; and because of the great *Use* it was of formerly, and its *Dearness*, those who work upon *Ebony* are call'd, at this time, *Ebonists*, who are a very considerable *Body* of *Work-Men*; there are those who affirm that the *Sap* of *Ebony*, infus'd in *VWater*, has a *Purgative Quality*, which will cure the *Veneral Disease*.

Besides this, there comes from the *Indies* a *greyish VWood* in large *Billers*, of an *Aniseed Smell*; for which Reason, it is called by the *Ebonists* or *Cabinet-makers*, who work in it, *Anise-Wood*. There is another *Wood* sold, with the *Seed* thereof, named *Anise* of *China*, *Siberia*, of the *Philippine Isles*, &c. describ'd under the *Head* of *black Cummin Seed*, and delineated under this of *Fustick-Wood*, by the Name of *China Anise*. There is yet several other Sorts of this *Wood*, as *Sambarame-Wood*, which is a *Kind* of *white Sanders*: *Molucca-Wood*, which the *Natives* of the *Country* call *Pa-*

nava, and many others which I shall forbear to mention, we having little *Trade* or *Sale* for them: As to the *Molucca Wood*, some have assured me that it was the *white Cinnamon*, which I have no *Faith* to believe.

This *Wood* is call'd by *Mr. Tournefort*, *Cotinus Coviaria Coccigria*, *Lemery* by *Theophrastus*, and *Coggygia* by *Pliny*. It is a *Shrub* of *six* or *seven Foot* high, bearing its *Branches* *round*, cover'd with a *dark, red Bark*; the *Leaves* are *large*, *veiny*, almost *round* like the *Elm*, but much *less*, *smooth* and *green*: The *Flowers* grow on the *Tops* of the *Boughs* like *Grapes*, of a *dark Colour* inclining to *Purple*. This *Shrub* grows on the *Mountains* in *Italy*, *Hungary*, and *Provence*; the *Wood* is *yellow*, and us'd by the *Dyers* and *Leather-Dressers*. The *Leaves* and *Seeds* are very *astringent*, *cooling*, *drying*, and *vulnerary*, and may be us'd in *Gargles* for *Ulcers* in the *Mouth*, *Throat*, and other *Parts*, and for the *Tooth-Ach*: A *Salt* made of the *Alhes* of the *Wood*, makes an *excellent Purge* with two *Drams* of *Treacle* or *Methridate*, and ten *Grains* of the *Salt*; this may be given three or four *Days* successively, as the *Disease* requires; and is said to have such sufficient *Virtue* to give *Relief* in the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*, as is not to be found in any other *Medicine* whatsoever, *Laxative*, *Purgative*, or *Expulsive*. Make the *Salt* thus: Take what *Quantity* of the *Wood* you please, burn it to *Alhes*; and with *Fumitory Water*, or any other proper *Vehicle*, make a *Lixivium*, or *Lye*, filtrate this, and then coagulate it into a *Salt*, according to the usual *Form*.

In *Surgery* you may use the *Salt* thus: If the *Wound*, or *Sore* you wou'd dress, be *open*, first cleanse by this *Salt*, then anoint it twice every *Day* with the *Balsam* or *Gum* of this *Wood*, made as that of *Guajacum*, till the *Cure* is perfected: If there be great *Pain* in any *Part* of the *Body*, and nothing to be seen, anoint the *Place* with this *Gum*; by this *Gum* may be cured the *Gout*, the *Palfie*, and the *French Disease*.