

BOOK the Sixth.

Of FLOWERS.

1. Of Schœnanth, or Camel's Hay.

Pomet. **T**HIS *Schœnanth* is the Flower of a small Plant, or more properly speaking, a sweet Rush, that grows plentifully in *Arabia Felix*, and at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, from whence it is brought to us by the Way of *Marseilles*. This Plant is about a Foot high, the Root being knotty and very little, furnish'd with small, hard, long, white Filaments, and from each Root comes several hard Stalks, of the Size, Figure and Colour of a Barley-Straw, after which arise little rusted Flowers all on the Tops of the Stalks, the Bottoms of which are of a Carnation Colour; so that when this Rush is in Flower, it is a very fine Plant to look upon; and as this Flower is agreeable to the Eye, so it is to the Palate, having a warm, biting, and aromattick Taste.

We have brought from *Marseilles*, the Flower, and the Rush, separate from one another, to wit, the Rush in little Bundles, and the Flower just in the Manner as it is gather'd; sometimes clean and neat, and other sometimes nasty and dirty; which is the Reason why such Apothecaries, as are curious in their Druggs, clean and wipe every Flower with a Napkin, which is a troublesome Piece of Work. Chuse such as are the newest, and approaching nearest the scarlet Colour that you can get; and tho' they are of no considerable Use in Physick, they are

absolutely requir'd for the Making of the Great Treacle.

Fenum Camelorum, Fucus Odoratus, Schœnanthos, Schœnanth. The *Lemery.* fragrant Rush, or Camel's Hay, is a Kind of Reed or Grass, which grows plentifully in *Arabia Felix*, at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*, where it serves the People for Forage, and Litter for their Camels: The Stalk is about a Foot high, divided into several hard Stems, of the Size, Figure and Colour of a Barley-Straw, being much smaller towards the Top; the Leaves are about half a Foot long, narrow, rough, pointed, of a Pale, green Colour; the Flowers growing on the Tops, rang'd in double Order, small, hairy, of a red Carnation Colour, and beautiful to the Eye. The Root is small, hard, dry, knotty, adorn'd with long, white Filaments; all the Plant, and particularly the Flower is of a strong Smell and biting Taste, pungent and very aromattick, being prefer'd to all the Rest for its medicinal Use, to which Purpose it is incisive, attenuating, detersive, resists Malignity, is an excellent Vulnerary, provokes Urine, and removes Obstructions.

2. Of Provins Roses.

THE Roses, call'd *Provins* Roses, are Flowers of a deep *Pomet.* Velvet Red, which are brought from *Provins*, a little Town, about eighteen Leagues from *Paris*. These Roses come in such great Quantities from that Place, that it



it must be allow'd that the Ground there is absolutely most proper for their Culture, and peculiarly adapted to the Raising these Kind of Roses, because in Beauty and Goodness, they surpass all that come from other Parts; and that which contributes to their Excellency is, that the Inhabitants thereabout are perfectly skill'd in the drying of them, which makes them keep considerably longer than others, and preserves both their Colour and Smell: We bring now from *Provins*, two Sorts, the Larger and the Smaller, the Goodness of either of which depends on their Colour, Smell, Equality, or Degree of Dryness.

Those who make it their Business to deal in *Provins* Roses, preserve them in such dry Places, that no Air can enter in, and so close press'd or squeez'd, that they may retain their Beauty a Year, or eighteen Months; but about that Time they must take Care to bring them out, least they lose their Colour, and Worms breed in them: Some put them in old Iron, to hinder the Worms from destroying them.

These *Provins* Roses are what are most esteem'd of any Flowers in the whole World, because they are astringent and cordial, strengthen the Nerves, and other weak Parts of the Body; are of considerable Use in Physick, and enter several Compositions of Value: But since, of late Years, these *Provins* Roses were dear, several Druggists and Apothecaries, contented themselves with the common red Roses that are cultivated about *Paris* and other Parts, since which Time there has not been that Consumption for these Roses as formerly: Nevertheless, those who have made use of the other Sort, have found, that they are not equal to the true *Provins* Roses, either in Beauty or Virtue; besides which, they will not keep so long, notwithstanding all their Pains to preserve them.

The true *Provins* Roses are so esteem'd in the *Indies*, that sometimes they will sell for more than their Weight in Gold; but a great Quantity of what we sell from these Roses, is now made into Liquid and dry Conserve, and sometimes Syrups, which are often made in other Places, with other Kind of Roses; therefore you must take Care in the Choice of these Things, to deal with honest People, for fear they make their Conserve and Syrups, when old, of a fresh, lively Red, by

adding Spirit of Vitriol, or other Acids to 'em: The liquid Conserve is us'd to strengthen the Stomach, and the dry'd to stop Catarrhs, Rheums, &c. and also against Gripes and Belly-ach. The Syrup has the same Virtues with the Conserve: There is likewise a Conserve made of the white Roses, but it is of little Value. We make besides, another liquid Conserve, or Honey of Roses, which is made with the fresh Juice of the *Provins* Rose and Honey boil'd together.

It is of these Roses we make the best Rose-Water in the World, but that depends entirely on the Honesty of the Distiller, whether he will make it all of the pure Rose, or by the Addition of a great deal of Water; and most commonly it is made, as I hinted before, of the Rose-Wood: The Use of this Water is so well known, I need not waste Time to relate to you the great Consumption that is made, both by the Perfumers and the Apothecaries, and the large Quantities daily us'd by private Families, upon all Occasions, especially in Diseases of the Eyes, &c. Besides the Water, there is a fragrant and inflammable Spirit made of Roses, which is very proper to refresh and exhilarate the Spirits, as well as to strengthen the Stomach; but the Dearness of this Spirit, or rather essential Oil, and the Scarceness thereof, is the Reason why we sell but very small Quantities of it. Some Authors say, that the Roses which remain in the Alembick, or Still, after Distillation, and which is found like a Cake, in the Bottom, being dry'd in the Sun, is that which we call Rose-Bread; but a Decoction of the Buds being so much better, it is needless to say any thing further of it; and the little Use, as well as Virtue, there can be in the Salt made from the Rose, prevents me entirely from proceeding any further on this Head.

Rosa, in *French* and *English*, a Rose, is a Flower known thro' *Lemery* the World; there are two Kinds of it, one cultivated, and the other wild: The Rose-Bush is likewise call'd in Latin *Rosa*; it is a Shrub which bears hard, woody Branches, usually beset with strong, sharp Thorns; the Leaves are oblong, indented on their Sides, rough in touching, hanging five or seven on the same Stalk: The Flower is compos'd of several, large, beautiful, fragrant

grant Leaves, supported by a Cup or Bud, which becomes afterwards an oval Fruit of the Figure of an Olive, whose Bark or Covering is a little fleshy; it encloses, or contains angular, hairy, whitish Seeds; the Roots are long, hard and woody; this Shrub, cultivated, or uncultivated, grows in the Hedges.

The cultivated Rose is distinguish'd into several Kinds; those which are us'd in Physick, are the Pale, or Carnation-Roses; the Musk, or Damask-Roses, the common, white and red Roses: The pale Roses, call'd in Latin, *Rose pallide, seu Rose incarnate*, are fine and large, of a pleasant red, or flesh Colour, very sweet to the Smell, and that spread their Leaves wide; chuse such of these as are the most single, and least furnish'd with Leaves, because the volatile Parts are less diffus'd, and their Smell and Virtue is the greater: They afford a great deal of exalted Oil, and volatile, essential Salt; are purgative, attenuate, and discharge a Mucus from the Head, purifie the Blood, and purge, chiefly, the bilious and ferous Humours.

The Musk Roses, call'd in Latin *Rose Moschate* & *Damascene*, are the small, single, white Roses, which blow not till Autumn; they have a Musk Smell, very sweet and agreeable; the Best and most efficacious, are those that grow in the hot Countries, as *Languedoc* and *Provence*; they yield great Plenty of exalted Oil, and volatile Salt: Three or four of these Musk Roses being bruis'd in a Conserved, or Infusion, purge briskly, so that sometimes they occasion Blood; those of *Paris* do not work so strong, but are more purgative than the pale Roses.

The common, white Roses, call'd *Rose sativa Albe, seu Rose Albe vulgares majores*, are large, white and fragrant, a little laxative and deterfive, but are not us'd otherwise than in Distillations; they contain a great deal of Phlegm, exalted Oil, and but a little essential Salt.

The red Roses, call'd in Latin, *Rose Rubra, seu Rose Provinciales*, are of a fine, deep, red Colour, but of little Smell; they carry them in Bud, before ever they blow, in order to preserve both their Colour and Vertue, which are destroy'd by the Air, if they are entirely expos'd to it; chuse those that have the highest Colour; those that

grow about *Provins*, are the finest and most valued.

The red Roses are us'd for Conserves, and are likewise dried in great Quantities to keep, because they are employ'd to many Purposes, being well dried, so as to preserve their deep, red Colour, as well as the Smell they had when fresh; they are astringent, deterfive, proper to strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, Loosness, Hemorrhages, being taken inwardly: Outwardly they are us'd for Contusions, Dislocations, Sprains of the Hands or Feet, for Bruises, and to strengthen the Nerves and Joynts: They are applied in Fomentations, Cerats, Oynments and Plaisters. You ought to observe to gather all your Roses in a Morning, before the Sun has got high, for then the essential Parts are, as it were, concentr'd by the Coolness of the Night; otherwise, when the Sun has been upon them, it exhales a considerable Part from them. The little yellow Bodies which are found in the Middle of the Rose, we call'd *Anthere*; these strengthen the Gums, and are us'd in Teeth-Powders. The Wild, or Canker-Rose, call'd *Cinostation*, I shall speak of in its proper Place.

3. Of Saffron.

THE Saffron, which the *Latins* call *Crocus*, because of its reddish Colour, is the Chive, or Thread, of a Flower of a very beautiful Red at one End, and Yellow at the Other, which is brought from several Parts of *France*.

That which bears the Saffron is an Onion, or bulbous Root, almost like those of the great *Shalot*, except that they are a little round, and of a Colour something redder, from whence arise Stalks, adorn'd with long, green, narrow Leaves, at the End whereof comes a deadish, blue Flower, in the Middle of which are three little Threads, which is what we call Saffron.

The best Saffron, and which is most valued, is that of *Boistue* in *Gatinois*, where it is husbanded with great Care, being almost all the Riches of the Country. They plant the Onions, or Bulbs of Saffron, in Spring-Time, in Rows like the Vines, a Foot deep

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in the Earth: The first Year it brings nothing but the Herb, or Leaves which remain green all the Winter long, 'till the Beginning of Summer, after which the Leaves fall or dye. The second Year it returns with a gridelin Flower, in the Middle of which there are three, little, reddish Threads, which is the Saffron; when it is ready to be gathered, which is in *September* and *October*, they gather it before the Sun rises, and then they retire with what they have got; and after it is clean'd they lay it upon Hurdles, or bake Stones, under which is a little Fire to dry it: The next Day they return to gather such as is sprung afresh since the other was got; for it is a wonderful Thing that these Bulbs recover again in four and twenty Hours, and continue several Days to be gather'd and dry'd, 'till the Roots will yield no more.

There grows in *France* several other Sorts of *Saffron*, as that of *Orange*, *Toulouse*, *Angouleme*, of *Menille* in *Normandy*; but the Last is the worst of All, and none of the other Three are so fine as the true *Gatinois*, for which Reason it is prefer'd before all the Rest: and to have the Quality or Vertue required in it the Chives, Threads or Hairs, which are call'd the Saffron, must be of a beautiful Colour, long and large, well tufted, of a fine Red, good Smell, with the fewest yellow Threads, and as dry as is possible.

Saffron is much us'd in Medicine, being one of the best Cordials we have: It serves for several Uses, because of its yellow Dye. The *Germans*, *Dutch* and *English*, are such Admirers of the *Gatinois Saffron*, that they transport great Quantities of it every Year, in Times of Peace, into their own Countries. [Here we find our Author's Love for his own Country, or Ignorance of the Goodness of English Saffron, which is preferable to any other in the World besides, has led him into a palpable Mistake.]

As there is a great deal of Saffron-Powder sold, so it is generally a Cheat upon honest People, that being almost only sold in Powder, which has been us'd before-hand by the Druggist, or Apothecary, to make Tinctures, Spirits, or the like, with. We have Saffron brought from *Spain* that is good for little or nothing; for besides the Cheat that may be impos'd upon us by their Practice, they

spoil the Saffron entirely, thro' their Ignorance, which makes them believe that the Saffron will not keep without it be put in Oil. The Ancients made *Pastilles* with Saffron, Myrrh, Roses, Almonds, Gum-Arabick and Wine; formerly they were brought from *Syria* and us'd for sore Eyes, and to provoke Urine: This PASTE, or Trochy, was call'd *Crocomagma*, and by us *Pastilles*, or Saffron Troches; but this Remedy is little known, and of less Use at present. There is a Salt and Extract made from Saffron, but the Dearness of 'em is the Reason there are none made.

4. Of Bastard-Saffron.

BAstard-Saffron is a very common Plant, which grows about two Foot high, furnish'd with Leaves that are rough, pointed longish, green and slash'd; at the End of each Branch arises a husky Head, of the Bigness of one's Thumb End, and of a white Colour: From this Head come several red and yellow Filaments, or Threads, which is what we call *German-Saffron*, Bastard-Saffron, or Flowers of *Carthamum*: But as they cannot propagate this at *Paris*, but with great Trouble, we have it brought from *Alsace*, and both Sides the *Rhine*, where they cultivate it carefully. It grows plentifully in *Provence*, especially on the Side of *Selon*, and other Places.

This Saffron is in great Vogue among the Feather-Sellers, and for making *Spanish Red*, but without any Use in Physick, which is quite the Reverse of the Other that is so useful in Medicine. As for this Saffron, which yields a Grain or Seed, the Apothecaries use it, after having cleans'd it well in the Composition of their Tablets of *Diacarthamum*, which this is the Basis of: Upon this Account they bear the Name: Chuse such Seed as is heavy, well fed, clean, new and dry as can be got, and see that it be not mix'd with Melon, or Gourd-Seed; to distinguish betwixt which, know that the true *Carthamum* is round at one End, and pointed at the Other; besides that, it is never so white as the *Melon-Seed*.

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5. Of Safranum, or the less Bastard-Saffron.

THERE is another *Bastard-Saffron*, brought from the *Levant*, about *Alexandria*, &c. which is in little Threads, or Chives, extremely fine and small, curl'd and reddish.

This *Saffron* is also a kind of *Carthamum*, which differs not from that afore, but only as it is much less: We chuse this Flower of the highest Colour, and finest Red, and likewise as fresh as we can meet with: The Use of it is for the Dyers about *Lyons* and *Tours*, where they consume the greatest Share to make their Colours fine, as the bright *Spanish* Carnation, and the like.

Crocus, or *Crocus Sativus*, according to *Tournefort* and *Baubinus*, in *English*, Saffron, is a Plant which bears several long Leaves, very narrow and furrow'd; it springs about the End of *August*, or Beginning of *September*, with a low Stalk, or rather Foot, which supports a single Flower, something resembling that of the *Colchicum*, or dispos'd like the *Flower-de-Lis*, but much less, being divided into six Parts, of a blue Colour, mix'd with Red and Purple; in the Middle of which Flower rise three small Threads, in the Nature of a Tuft, but divided, and of a fine Colour and Smell, which when gather'd and dry'd is the Saffron.

The Root of it is a Bulb as large as a Chestnut, and sometimes bigger, fleshy, sweet to the Taste, and cover'd with white, or ash-colour'd Tunicles or Coats, supplied externally, with a great many Fibres, whereby 'tis fasten'd to the Ground. They cultivate this Plant in several Parts of *France*, [as observ'd by *Pomet*,] but the Best is that of *Gatinois*, and the Worst from *Normandy*: Chuse your Saffron new and fresh, that is well dry'd and oily; but take Care that be not artificial, by keeping it in oily Skins, or Bladders, as is us'd by some; let it be of a red Colour, with as little Yellow among it as may be: It abounds with an exalted Oil, mix'd with volatile Salt; and is Cordial, Pectoral, Anodine, Histerick, Alexiterial, Aperitive, us'd sometimes as a Restorative in

our Food, and in Collyries, to preserve the Eyes in the small Pox; it enters the Composition of some Plaisters, particularly *Oxy-croceum*, but is chiefly us'd internally.

6. Balauftians, or the wild Pomegranate.

THESE *Balauftians* are Flowers of the wild Pomegranate, *Pomet*, which are brought from several Parts of the *Levant*: We sell two Sorts of *Balauftians*, namely, the Fine and the Common; we mean by the Fine, the Husks, together with their Flowers, and the Common have nothing but the Husk. The *Balauftians* have no extraordinary Use in Medicine, only as they are powerful Astringents; however make Choice of such as are fresh, well supplied with Flowers of a deep Colour, that is a fine Velvet Red, as little mix'd with Chaff and Dirt as possible; the common Sort are not worth Regard, being in a Manner wholly useles.

As to the *Domestick Pomegranate*, we never sell it with the Flowers, because they will not keep like the Wild; but instead of that, we have Plenty of 'em brought from *Provence* and *Languedoc*, as a Fruit that is very agreeable to eat, as well as useful in Physick, the Juice serving to make Syrup with: We sell more of the Rind of the *Pomegranate*, as being most astringent; but take Care that it be well dry'd, and do not smell musty: For the most Part of them, who sell *Pomegranate Bark*, sell nothing but such as have been dry'd whole, without emptying; and when they are dry'd, and come to be us'd, they have such an ugly Taste, that they are rather fit to make one sick, than relieve him.

We sell a dry'd Conserve of Pomegranate, which is nothing else but Sugar dissolv'd in the Juice, which gives it a red Colour, with the Addition of a little *Cocheneal*, *Crema* of Tartar and Alum. This Conserve is difficult to make, because, if the Confectioner knows not how to work the Conserve, he will never be able to gain his Point, because of the small Quantity of Alum which he is oblig'd to mix with it, and there is nothing in the World more contrary to Sugar, which shows the Er-

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Wild Pomegranate.



Domestic Pomegranate.

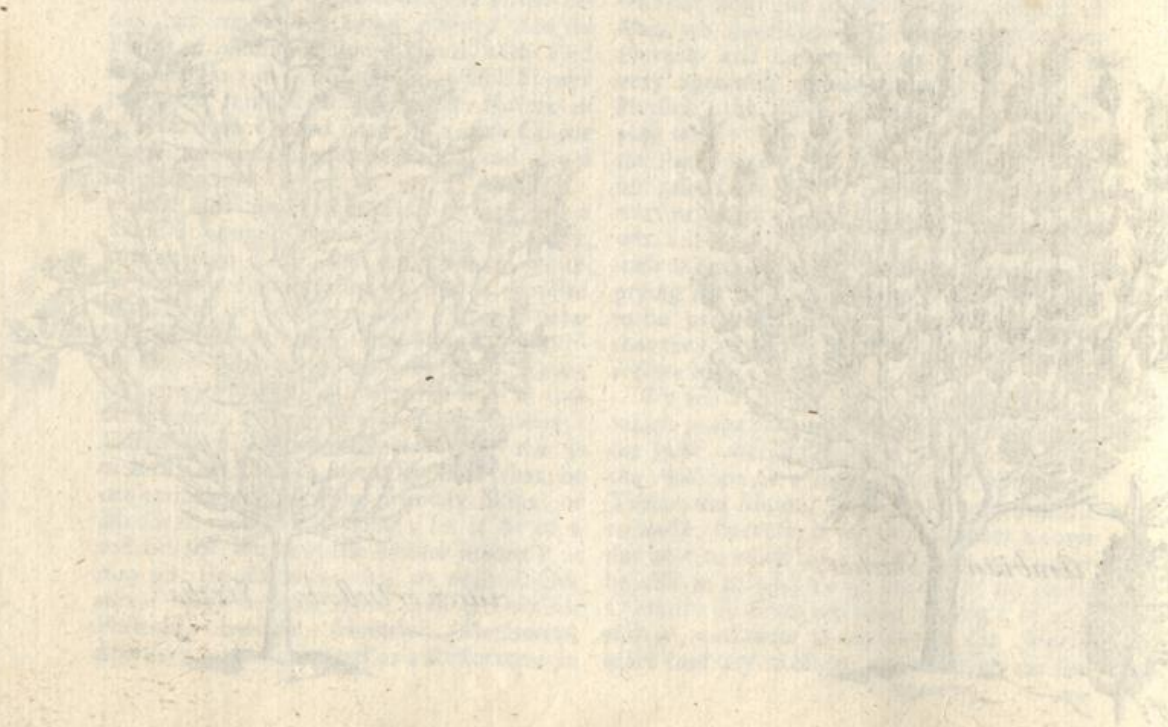
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Arabian Stachas.



Citron or Yellow Stachas.



ror of those, who say that they mix Alum with Sugar to refine it; and what we here assert, is so true, that four Ounces of Alum is capable of hindring two thousand Weight of Sugar from incorporating. But to come to our Conserve, only a little Alum must be added to the Sugar and Juice of the Pomegranate, while moist, and afterwards they must dry in the Air together: For, in a Word, Alum is to Sugar as Oil to Ink.

Punica Malus, or the *Pomegranate*, is a Shrub, whereof there are two Kinds, One cultivated or domestick, and the Other wild. The First is call'd, by *Tournefort*, &c. *Punica que malum Granatum fert*, that which produces the Pomegranate; by *Parkinson* and *C. Bauhinus*, it is call'd *Malus Punica sativa*: The Branches are small, angular, armed with Thorns; the Bark is reddish, the Leaves are small, and resemble those of the Myrtle, but less pointed, hanging by reddish Stalks, of a strong Smell, when they are crush'd or bruised; the Flower is large, beautiful and red, inclining to Purple, compos'd of several Leaves, like a Rose in the Hollow of a Cup, representing a little Basket of Flowers; the Cup is oblong, hard, purplish, large at the Top, having, in some Measure, the Figure of a Bell; they call it *Cytinus*; at the Bottom comes a Fruit after the Flower is gone, which grows into a large, round, Apple, adorn'd with a Crown, form'd by the Top of the Cup; the Bark is as hard as Leather, of a purple Hue, dark without, and yellow within: This Apple is call'd, in Latin, *Malum punicum*, seu *Granatum*, the Pomegranate in *English*: It is divided internally into several Partitions full of Seed, heap'd one upon another, being fleshy, of a fine red Colour, abounding with a very pleasant Juice, each of which contain, in the Middle of 'em, an oblong Grain, Yellow, and sometimes very irregularly form'd.

There are three Sorts of *Pomegranates* which differ in Taste; the one Sort are eager, or sharp, the Other sweet, and some are betwixt both, manifestly neither the One nor the Other prevailing, call'd *Vinous*: These *Pomegranates* are improv'd in our Gardens, especially in all the warm Countries, as *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, &c.

The second Sort is call'd *Punica Sylvestris*,

the wild *Pomegranate*: This is a Shrub like the Former, but more rough and thorny: They gather the Flowers when in their Prime, and are what they call *Balaustia*, or *Balaustians*; these are dry'd to keep, which the Merchant brings from the *Levant*. The wild *Pomegranate* grows only in the hot Countries, contains in it a good deal of Flegm, Oil, and essential or acid Salt.

The *Balaustians* ought to be chose new, large, fair, well blown, of a deep Colour, or reddish Purple, affording Plenty of volatile Salt and essential Oil: They are proper for Bloody-Fluxes, *Dyarrhæa*, Ruptures, to stop a Gonorrhæa, Whites in Women, and spitting of Blood. The Bark is us'd for the same Intentions.

The Juice of the *Pomegranate*, which is sharp or acid, is most valued in Physick, as proper to fortifie the Stomach, stop Vomiting and Loosness, precipitate bile and choler: The Seed is likewise astringent, and us'd in Injections. There is found upon the Rocks in the Sea a Stone, in Shape of an Apple, which both in Figure and Colour resembles this, and therefore is call'd a *Sea-Pomegranate*.

7. Of Arabian *Stæchas*.

THE *Stæchas*, very improperly call'd the *Arabian Stæchas*, *Pomer*, being that which we sell, is brought to us from no other Part than *Provence* and *Languedoc*, where it grows plentifully. It is the Flower of a Plant which has very narrow, green Leaves; this Flower comes in the Nature and Figure of Spike, of the Size of one's Finger End, from whence arise little blue Flowers, almost like a Violet.

The greatest Part of the *Stæchas* we sell, comes from *Marseilles*, by Reason of the Plenty they have in the Isles of *Hyerès*, for which Reason it went formerly by that Name. The little Use this Flower is of, in Physick, makes it that we sell but small Quantities, it having little or no Taste, Smell or Virtue.

There is another *Stæchas* we sell besides, whose Flowers are of a Citron Colour, which has occasion'd some to give it the Name of the yellow *Amarantibus*; but the

little Use that is made of it, gives me no Encouragement to say any thing further, but that it is a very common Plant in *Provence* and *Languedoc*. The *Arabian Stachas* grows so large and thick in *Spain*, that it is found as big as one's little Finger, and the Spikes or Heads sometimes white: The chief Use of it is for Treacle, wherein there needs no farther Direction but to chuse it fresh; good, clean and neat.

Stachas Purpurea, according to *Lemery*. *Baubinus* and *Tournefort*, is a beautiful Plant, which bears in the Nature of a Shrub, several Stalks, or Rods, of a Foot and a Half, or two Foot high, woody, and divided into several Branches: The Leaves are like those of Lavender, but much less, narrower and whiter; the Tops support, or carry Ears, or husky Heads that are oblong, mounted each on a Cluster of Leaves, and adorn'd with little Flowers, purple or bluish, dispos'd in Rows the Length of the Head: There succeeds from each of the Flowers, four Seeds, that are almost round, blackish, and enclos'd in a Covering, which serves as a Cup to the Flower; the Roots are woody: All the Plant has an aromack Smell, with a Taste something acrid and bitter. It grows in great Plenty in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and the Isles of *Hyeret*, call'd by the Ancients the *Stachas Islands*. It delights in dry and sandy Ground, and is brought dry to the Shops where the Flowers are only used. It is call'd *Arabian Stachas*, because the greatest Quantities are brought from thence: It is attenuating, detersive, aperitive, cephalick, histerick, strengthens and comforts the Brain, provokes Urine and the Terms, resists Poison, and expels Melancholy.

Some say this Plant grows near the *Rhine*, that it has a pretty large Flower, much of the Shape of Hops, of a fragrant Smell; that when growing they are yellow and bluish, but when dried, of a brown Colour, and in Knobs: Those which are the largest, best scented, and least broken are the best: These Flowers are diaphoretick and vulnerary, us'd chiefly in Diseases of the Head and Nerves, and by their Fume they dry up Defluxions: They may be us'd in Powder, from a Dram to two Drams; a *Lixivium*, or Lye of the Athes in fair Water, will kill Lice and Nitts in the Head. The Spirit of

this Flower it reckon'd excellent against all cold Diseases of the Womb, together with Wind, Gripes and Convulsions; and exceeds *Hungary-Water* internally or externally: The Syrup of *Stachas* is given in Coughs, Catarrhs and Barrenness.

8. Of *Rosemary*.

Rosemary is a Plant so common, it would be a needless Thing to *Pomet.* amuse any Body with a Description of it; but the considerable Sale there is of what is produc'd from it, engages me to treat of it: Therefore I shall begin with the Oil which is made from Leaves, Flowers, Stalk and all, by Means of a common Alembick, with a reasonable, or sufficient Quantity of Water; by which Means we have a white, clear, penetrating, and fragrant Oil, endowed with a great many excellent Qualities and Virtues; but the Dearness of this Oil, by reason of the small Quantity that is made, occasions certain People to adulterate it, with mixing a considerable Part of the Spirit of Wine, well deflegmated, and so they confound Oil of Spike, Lavender, and other Aromack Oils; tho' it is easie to distinguish Oil of *Rosmary*, as being white, clear and transparent, which if mix'd, it will not be so pure, tho' it may retain a sweet Smell, and be very penetrating.

The Use of this Oil, which is call'd the Essence, or Quintessence of *Rosemary*, is not very considerable in Medicine, but 'tis very much used by the Perfumers, to aromatise their Liquors, Wash-Balls, &c. and some esteem it greatly for the Cure of Wounds, as a very specifick Balsam; which has given Occasion to some Strollers and Mountebanks, to make it a mighty Commodity, and swear that it is true Oil, or Essence of *Rosemary*, when what they sell for it is nothing but Oil of Turpentine, and Pitch, melted together, and colour'd with *Orcanet*.

The next Merchandize we sell that comes from *Rosemary*, is the *Queen of Hungary's Water*, which has made such a Noise in the World for so many Years together, and is pretended to be a Secret deliver'd by a Hermit to a certain Queen of *Hungary*. The great

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Rosemary.



Spike,

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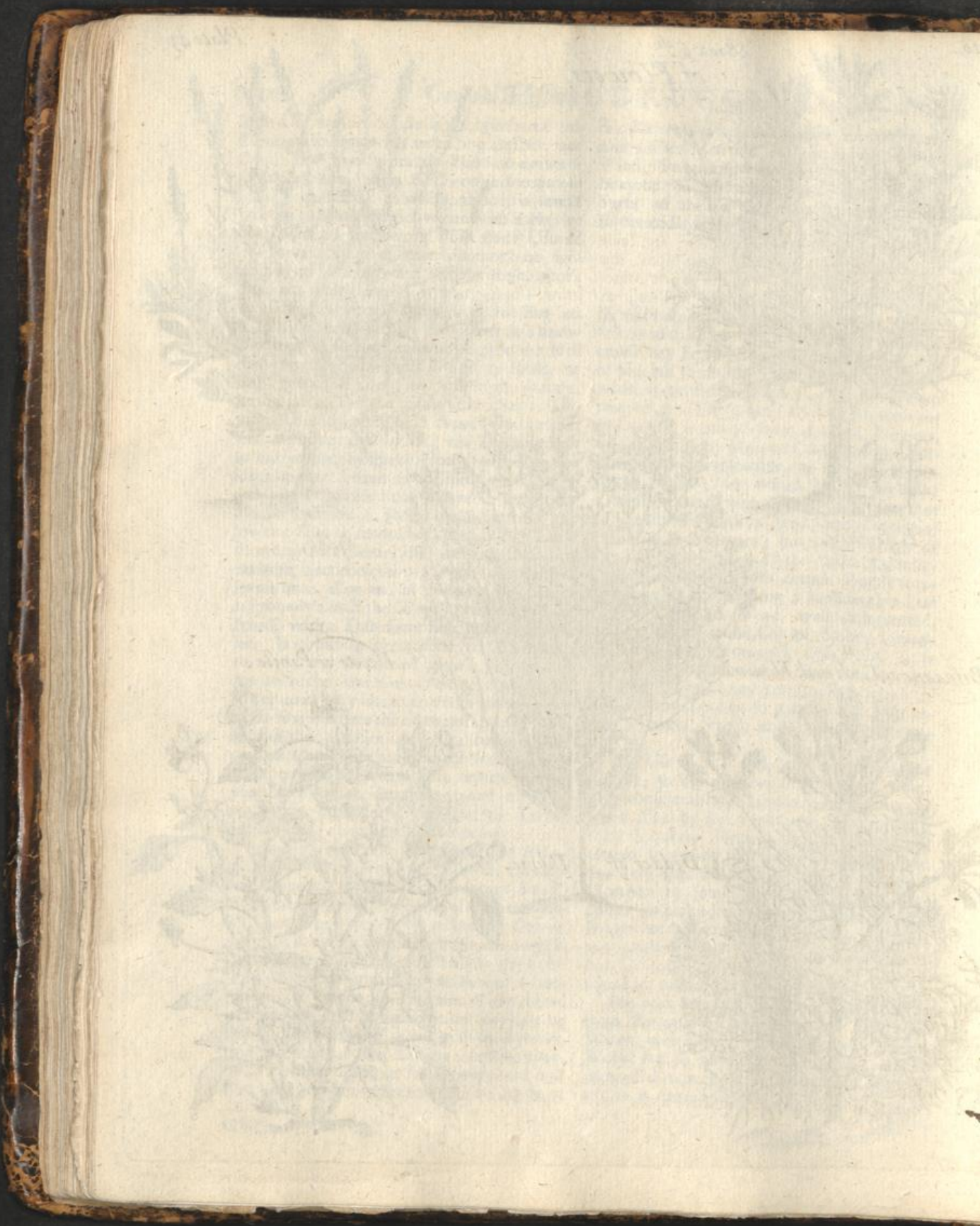
Dodder of Thyme.

11
Bisnague or Toothpick Flower.



12
Violets or Pansie.





great Virtues appropriated to this Water, must be owing to the Spirit of Wine and Rosemary-Flowers, from which two Things it is only made; but there are a thousand Cheats imposed upon the World, by those who pretend to have the true Receipt of making the Right Hungary-Water; and these are the People, generally, that spoil this Medicine, by making it of the worst Materials, and in ordinary course Vessels; as their Manner is to take the whole Plant of Rosemary, infuse it in *Aqua Vitæ*, or common Spirits, and so distil it in an Iron Pot, with an Earthen Cap fix'd to it: You have it describ'd at large, and the best Methods of preparing it, by Mr. *Verni*, Master Apothecary of *Montpellier*, in his *Pharmacopœia*, or Treatise of distil'd Waters, Page 829; and Mr. *Charas* in his *Chymical Pharmacopœia*, Page 632.

The Use of Hungary-Water is so universal, and the pretended Vertues so many, that it would be endless to attempt to enumerate them; besides, there are so many Treatises take Notice thereof, that it would be a Work altogether needless.

We likewise sell the dry'd Flowers, and Seed and Salt of Rosemary, but little Quantities of these: We have likewise a liquid Conserve of the Flowers; besides which, they bring us from *Languedoc* and *Provence* Oil of Spike, which is made of the Flowers, and the small Leaves of a Plant, which the *Botanists* call *Spica*, *sive Lavendula mas*, *vel Nardus Italica*, *aut Pseudo nardus*, which signifies Spike, Male-Lavender, *Italian*, or *Bastard-Nard*; and these grow common in *Languedoc* and *Provence*, and upon all the Mountains thereabouts.

This Oil of Rosemary is proper for several Sorts of People, as Painters, Farriers and others, besides its Use in Physick, wherein it is accounted Cephalick, Neurotick, Cardiack, Stomachick and Uterine; a great Strengtheners of any weaken'd Part, especially the Head or Nerves; excellent against Vertigo's, Lethargy, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Palsy, Convulsions, Syncope, Fainting-Fits, Palpitation of the Heart; a good Specifick to strengthen the Eye-Sight, and open Obstructions of the Optick Nerves, cure a stinking Breath, and relieve in the Spleen and Jaundice: We sell in our Shops, with

this Oils of Lavender, Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, Mint, and other Aromatick Plants.

Resmarinus hortensis angustiore folio, according to *C. Baubinus* and *Lemery*, *Tournesfort*, or the Garden-Rosemary, with the narrow Leaf: This is a woody Shrub, whose Stalk grows four or five Foot high, and sometimes much more, having several long Branches, Ash-colour'd, on which grow, long, narrow Leaves, that are hard and stiff, of a brownish Green without, and whitish underneath; a little succulent, of a strong Smell, Aromatick, and of a pleasant, agreeable, biting Taste; the Flowers are small, but numerous, mix'd among the Leaves; each of which has a Tail cut at the Top into two Lips, of a pale, blue Colour, inclining to White; of a sweeter Smell than the Leaves; when the Flowers are fall'n, there follows some little Seeds, that are almost round, joyn'd four together, and enclos'd in a *Capsula*, or Covering, which serves as a Cup to the Flower. The Roots are small and fibrous. They cultivate this Shrub in Gardens, but it grows without Improvement near *Narbonne* in *Languedoc*, and flowers in *May* and *June*; the Flower is call'd *Anthos*, which is as much as to say the Flower, by Way of Excellence: Both the Leaf, and Flower, is us'd in Medicine, but those of *Languedoc* are to be valued before any of the more northern Parts of *France*, because the Heat of the Climate renders the Plant there more spirituous and bitter: It yields a large Quantity of essential Oil, and volatile Salt, besides fix'd Salt, which it affords great Plenty of, by burning to Ashes, making a Lye of them, then filtering, and afterwards evaporating in a Sand Furnace to a due Dryness.

9. Of Dodder of Thyme.

Epithimum is a Plant like a Bush of Hair, found upon several Sim- *Pomet*.
ples, as upon Thyme, from whence it took the Name of *Epithimum*, or Thyme-weed; we sell two Sorts of it, to wit, the *Epithimum* of *Candia*, and that of *Venice*; the First in long Threads, of a brownish Colour, and pretty Aromatick Smell. The second Sort, on the contrary, is very little and curled,

curled, and has a great deal stronger Smell than the other. There is a third Sort of *Epithymum*, which our Herbarists sell by the Name of Country *Epithymum*, but this is good for nothing at all, having neither Smell nor Taste, which is the very Reverse of the two Former, which you ought to chuse fresh, odoriferous, and the least bruis'd that can be. This Dodder is of some Use in Physick, as entering into several Galenical Compositions.

There is another *Dodder*, we sell, more of the Nature of the Plant it clings to, we call it *Cuscuta*, *Podagra*, *Angina Lini*, *Dodder*, *Withwinde*, *Gout-Herb*, &c. This Plant is the same Thing with the *Epithymum*, having no Difference; but according to the Plants it climbs upon, it changes its Name: And to prove what I say, I shall relate what Mr. *Tournefort* gave me in Writing.

The *Cuscuta*, says he, is a Plant of a singular Kind; it comes from a very small Seed, that produces long Threads or Strings, that are as fine as Hairs, which perish every Year with the Root: If they find any adjacent Plant, upon which they can wind or twist themselves, they catch hold of the Stalks, or Branches, and draw their Nourishment from the Bark of the Plants; it bears several Flowers at equal Distance, gather'd into little Balls: the Flowers are like little Cups, white, tending to a Flesh Colour, membranous, and fill'd with four or five Seeds, small, brown or greenish, as little as Poppy-Seeds.

This Plant grows indifferently on all Sorts of Herbs, and there are above a hundred Plants to which it clings; and it is believ'd that this receives its Substance from those Plants which it surrounds, and likewise partakes of the same Qualities; so commonly the *Dodder*, that grows upon Flax, or Flaxweed, is what we mean by this *Cuscuta*, as that which grows upon Thyme, is the *Epithymum*: It corroborates the Parts, opens Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and passes by Urine.

Epithymum, sive *Cuscuta Minor*, *Lemery*. is a Kind of *Cuscuta*, or *Dodder*, that is stringy, and winds it self upon any Plant it approaches, being of a reddish, brown Colour, and having a pleasant, fragrant Smell; that which has fewest Stalks in it is to be prefer'd: by seeing how

Dodder grows upon Nettles, Hemp, &c. we may apprehend what it is like. It is brought to us out of *Turky*, *Italy*, *Venice*, and other Parts of the *Sereignes*; it is reckon'd amongst Catharticks, and said to purge watery Humours, and Melancholy; is aperitive, arthritick; purifies and cleanses the Blood; is good for the Spleen and Hypochondria, Wind, Rheumatism and Gout, being beat to Powder, or taken in Infusion, in Water, Wine or Whey.

10. Of Spicknard.

Spicknard, or *Indian Nard*, is a Kind of Ear of the Length and *Pomet*. Thickness of one's Finger, adorn'd with little brown Hair, or Nap, that is rough, coming from a small Root of the Size of a Quill. They pretend that the *Spicknard* grows in Tufts or Bushes, and that it raises a Flower from the Ground, upon a slender, long Stalk; but as I never saw one upon a Stem, I have set it down in the Manner as we sell it, according to the Figure engrav'd with the Root, to show that it is not so small and slender as Authors would make it.

We sell three Sorts of *Spicknard*, namely, the *Indian Spicknard*, so call'd, because it comes from *India*, whereof there are two Sorts, viz. the Great and the Small: The Second is the *Mountain Spicknard*, which is brought from *Dauphiny*; and the Third is the *Celtick Spicknard*: The small *Indian Spicknard* is according as is express'd in the Figure; of a bitter Taste, and a strong, disagreeable Smell; and the Large is of the Length and Thickness of one's Finger, and much of the same Quality, except that it is usually browner, and more upon the Red.

As to the *Celtick Nard*, it is in little, shelly Roots, full of pretty long Fibres, from whence arise little long Leaves, that are narrow at Bottom, and large towards the Middle, and a little sharp at the End; of a yellow Colour, something upon the Red; when they are dry'd they are fit for Transporting. In the Middle of the Leaves comes a little Stalk, about half a Foot high, at the End of which are many small Flowers, of a Gold Colour, shap'd like Stars.

This



little Indian Spicknard.



Celtick Spicknard.



great Indian Spicknard.



Bastard Spicknard.

French



Spicknard.



Bouquain



Spicknard w^out root.

or Hirculus.

This *Spicknard* is brought us in Bunches from different Parts, but the greatest Plenty comes from the *Alps*, from whence we have it by the Way of *Marselles* or *Rouen*. The Use of this is only for the great *Treacle*, where it undergoes a long and difficult Preparation; for they are forc'd to put this, sometime, in a Cellar to make it moist, that this little Root may peel, which is the only Part that is put into the said Composition; one ought to take Care of several little extraneous Plants, which are usually found mix'd with it; as *Bastard Spicknard*, *Hirculus*, or the like. Chuse all the Kinds as fresh and fragrant as possible.

Nardus Celtica, or *Spica Celtica*, is *Lemery*. a little knotty Root, yellowish and aromatick, being form'd like an Ear, from whence it takes the Name of Spike or *Spica*; it bears fine, small Fibres, or slender Tails, pretty long, which support small, oblong Leaves, narrow at the Bottom, large or broad in the Middle, and end in a Point of a yellow Colour. There rises, among the Stalks, a little Stem of about half a Foot high, bearing, on the Top, a good many Flowers in Form of Stars: It grows in the *Alps*, *Tyrol*, *Liguria*, *Carinthia*, *Styria*, &c. That is best which is fresh, sweet-scented, with many small Fibres, full and strong, or not brittle; it is hot and dry, and of the Nature of the *Indian Spicknard*, but not altogether so strong; it strengthens the Stomach, expels Wind, is good against the Cholick, and provokes Urine; it may be given in Powder, from a Scruple to a Dram, and in Tincture to half an Ounce.

Nardus Indica, or *Spica Indica*, the *Indian Spicknard*, is a Kind of Ear, as long and thick as one's Finger, light, and supplied with long Threads, or Hairs, that are reddish, or brown, of a strong, unpleasant Smell: It grows in *India*, and is brought thence to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*; and from thence to *Venice*, and so hither; and is call'd *Spica*, because it resembles an Ear of Corn. There is a *Bastard Spicknard*, which is a Sort of *Lavender*, a Second Sort of *Narbonne*, and Thirdly, A Mountain Spicknard like *Valerian*. When you chuse the *Indian Spicknard*, let it be such as is dry, of a yellowish Red, or Cinamon Colour, fresh, smooth, with a long Beard, or Fibres, and a sharp

Spike, biting, attracting the Tongue, sweet-scented like *Cyprus*, and keeping its Scent long; if it be moist, or whitish, or rough, and without Dust, or Hairs, and Fibres like Wooll, it is naught: It is Hot, Cephalick, Stomachick, and Alexipharmack; attenuates and astringes, stops Fluxes, yet provokes Urine and the Terms; powerfully expels Wind, and cures the Jaundice; it resists the Malignity and Poison of the Plague, and all Manner of malign and pestilential Fevers: It is us'd in Powder, which is an Ingredient in *Mithridate*, *Venice-Treacle*, and other Antidotes, from half a Dram to a Dram and Half. The simple Oil is call'd Oil of Spike, and there may be an excellent compound Oil made of it, with the Addition of other Spices.

II. Of *Bisnague*, or *Tooth-Pick-Flower*.

THE *Bisnague*, or *Visnague*, is the Tufts and Tassels of a Plant, *Pomet*. whereof you have the Figure under that Name, which grows plentifully in *Turkey*, from whence we have it brought to sell. This Plant is cultivated and brought into several Parts of *France*, but chiefly into the Royal Garden at *Paris*. Of the whole Plant we sell nothing but the Tassels, because the People of Quality, and others in Imitation, use them as *Tooth-Picks*; and the rather, because they are of an excellent good Taste: As to your Choice, you need to be no otherwise curious, than in taking such as are whole, the Largest and Fairest you can get.

13. Of *Heart's-Ease*.

BESIDES the *Bisnague*, we sell a certain Violet Flower which is *Pomet*. brought us from *Provence* and *Languedock*, or from *Lyons*; call'd so, because of its bluish Colour, and its Resemblance to Violets, when dry'd; upon which Account the Apothecaries use it instead of *March-Violets* in several of their Compositions, where the true Violets are required, which is an Abuse, as it has been observ'd by Mr. *Charas*, in his *Pharmacopœia*. the Second Edition, Page 334.

But

But the Flower, whose Figure is here given under this Head, is what the *Botanists* call *Viola Tricolor erecta, Affurgens Tricolor, Dodonæi, &c.* and by others *Viola Pentagonea*, in *English*, Pansy or Fancy, *Flos Trinitatis*; by some *Trinity-Flower*, and by others *Heart's-Ease*: It is call'd the Flower of Trinity, from having three Colours; to wit, the Violet, the Blue and the Yellow; which some have thought, tho' erroneously, a proper *succedaneum* for true Violets; which being so well known in all Countries, and treated of in every Herbal and Dispensatory, I shall say nothing further of them, either in Relation to the Syrup, Flower, Seed or Comfit, of the *March-Violet*, but advise every Body to apply themselves to honest People, when they want any of them, that they may furnish them with what is true, natural, and not decay'd.

There are other Sorts of Flowers sold by us, as red Poppy, Colt's-Foor, *St. John's Wort*, Centaury, Cat's-Foot, and Lilly of the Valley, with several others we are furnish'd with from the Herb Shops, and publick Markets in *Paris*, as I told you before; for which

Reason there are a great Variety of Simples that we do not keep in our Shops.

Herba Trinitatis, Viola Tricolor, Fajca major, five Viola Tricolor, Lemery. five Trinitatis flos; Pansy, or Pensie in French, and Fancy in English. is a Kind of Violet, or Plant, bearing its Leaves upon creeping Stalks, like those of Ground-Ivy, Blue, Purplish, or White and Yellow, without any Smell, each compos'd of five Leaves; after the Flower is gone, there appears a Pod, or Bag, which contains several small Seeds; the Root is fibrous or stringy: This Plant is cultivated in our Gardens, flowers most of the Summer, and yields some essential Salt and Oil: It is incisive, vulnerary, deterfive, penetrating and sudorifick; good for Ulcers of the Lungs, Coughs, Obstructions of the Womb and Gall: The Juice taken in White-Wine, &c. is good against Fevers and Inflammations, drunk for a Continuance of three Weeks or a Month; it is said to be a specifick in the Venereal Disease: The saline Tincture is much more effectual for that and other Purposes aforementioned: Dose 3 Drams in any proper Vehicle.

BOOK the Seventh.

Of FRUITS.

IN this Chapter I shall take in, under the Name of Fruit, whatever, in Herbs, Plants, Shrubs, or Trees it is, that succeeds the Flower; and likewise, whatever attends any of them, whether naturally, or as an Excrecence, as Mistleto to the Oak, or the like; together with what is produc'd from Fruits, which are commonly distinguish'd into two Sorts, to wit, into such as

bear Nuts, and such as bear Stones or Kernels. It is pretended that Fruits are compos'd of three essential Parts, namely, the Skin, or outward Membrane, the Pulp, or fleshy Part, and the Fibres or stringy Parts. There are Fruits, whose Kernels are cover'd with a *Capsula*, or Case, that contains the Seed, and others that have none.

1. Of