

SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

A *Bies*, The Fir Tree. Its Wood, Tops and Rosin.

<i>Abrotanum mas</i>	} Southernwood,	} male and	} The Plant
<i>fem.</i>			
<i>Absinthium vulg.</i>	} Wormwood,	} common and	}
<i>Romanum</i>			

Acacia vera †, Egyptian Thorn. Its inspissated Juice.

Ac-

* This Dispensatory is strictly methodical; accordingly it begins with the Catalogue of Simples, commonly made use of in pharmaceutical composition; or in the medicines that are hereafter to be described: whilst other Pharmacopœias, which observe no order, preposterously bring in this foundation of the whole at the end of the performance.

† The true or genuine *Acacia* is, according to the generality of authors, the inspissated Juice of a large tree, growing in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, bearing a white purgative flower, and appearing all over thorny, except in the trunk. It is also confidently reported by others,

B

that

SIMPLES.

- Acetosa vulgaris* [*Oxalis*] Common Sorrel.
The Herb, Root and Seed.
- Acetofella* [*Lujula*] Wood-sorrel.
- Acorus verus* [*Calamus aromaticus*] Sweet-
flag. Its Root.
- Adiantum verum* [*Capillus Veneris*] True
Maiden-hair. The Herb.
- Agallochum* [*Lignum aloës*] Aloes-wood.
The Wood.
- Agaricus* [*Fungus Laricis*] Agaric, or the
Fungus of the Larch Tree.
- Ageratum* [*Eupatorium Mesiüs*] Maudlin.
The Herb.
- Agnus Castus* [*Vitex*] The Chaste Tree.
Its Seed.
- Agrimonia* [*Eupatorium Græcorum & Avi-
cennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.
- Alchimilla*, Ladies Mantle. The Herb.
- Alkekengi* [*Halicacabum*] Winter-Cherry.
The Fruit.
- Alliaria*, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.

that this is the tree which affords the Gum-Arabic. Thus much is certain, that the inspissated Juice, be it afforded by what tree it will, comes to us from the *Levant*, in round balls of different sizes, inclosed in very fine bladders. Its goodness is known by its being high boiled, of a brown colour inclining a little to red, compact, shining, and of an astringent but a somewhat disagreeable taste. The *German* acacia is a counterfeit of this, made of the Juice of Sloes boiled to a solid consistence, and put up in bladders like the *Egyptian*. The two kinds differ considerably in colour; the genuine being of a brown with a slight dash of red, and the counterfeit of as full a black as the common Juice of Liquerife. *Dict. de Commerce de M. Savary.*

Allium,

S I M P L E S.

3

- Allium*. Garlick. The Root.
Alnus nigra [*Frangula*] Black Alder. The Bark.
Aloe Caballina } Caballine }
 — *Hepatica* } Hepatic & } Aloes } The in-
 — *Succotrina* } Succotrine } } spiffated
 Juice.
Alsine, Chick-weed. The Herb.
Althæa [*Bismalva*] Marshmallows. The Leaves, Root and Seed.
Ammi verum } True } Ammi, or Bishop's
 — *vulgare* } Common } weed. Its Seed.
Ammoniacum. The Gum.
Amomum verum } True } Amomum, or
 — *vulgare* [*Sison*] } Common } Stone-Parfley.
 Its Seed.
Amygdalus amara } Sweet } Almond. Its
 — *dulcis* } Bitter } Fruit.
Anacardia, Anacardium. Its Fruit.
Anchusa, Alkanet. * Its Root.

Ane-

* There are two different kinds of *Alkanet*; that of *France*, which grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; and that which comes from the *Levant*. The *French* alkanet root is small, of a deep red without, and white within. Its leaves are green, rough, and like to those of Bugloss; whence the plant is sometimes called wild Bugloss. From amidst the leaves rises a strait stem, adorned with lesser leaves and flowers, in the form of stars, of a pale blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable tho' dry, of a deep red on the surface, and white within, with a small blue head, which, whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the nails or hands, stains them of a beautiful vermilion dye. But the alkanet of the *Levant* is a root as large as a man's arm, and long proportionably; appearing to be a parcel of leaves twisted and rolled up like tobacco, with a kind of white and bluish mouldiness

S I M P L E S

- Anethum*, Dill. The Plant and Seed.
Angelica sativa, Garden Angelica. Its Root,
 Leaves and Seed.
Anime. Its Gum-rofin.
Anisum, Anise. Its Seed.
Anthora [*Antithora*] Yellow Helmet-Flower.
 Its Root.
Aparine, Clivers. The Herb.
Apium, [*Eleoselinum*] Smallage. Its Root
 and Seed.
Aquilegia, Columbine. Its Leaves and Seed.
Arabicum, Arabic. Its Gum.
Areca, Indian Nut. * Its inspissated Juice
 called *Catechu* and *Terra Japonica*, or
Japan Earth.

ness a-top, appearing as the flower. This root is a mixture of different colours; the principal whereof are red and violet: and in the middle there is a kind of pith, cover'd over with a very thin bark; the heart appearing red without, and white within. This latter strikes but an indifferent red, inclining to brown. *Dict. de Commerce*.

* This is a famous fruit in the *Indies*, which of it self maintains a very large commerce; its consumption being almost incredible; as it is used by all sorts of people, the poor as well as the rich. The tree that bears it is tall, stait, slender and cylindrical. The shell is plain and even without side, but rough and hairy within; not much unlike the *Cocoa-shell*. 'Tis as large as a middling walnut, and its kernel about the size of a nutmeg; which it also resembles on the outside: it has likewise in it the appearance of white veins when cut in two. In the middle of the fruit, whilst it is yet immature or tender, a greyish, soft and almost fluid substance is lodg'd, which hardens as the fruit ripens; when perfectly ripe, the fruit is of a yellowish colour, and always very bitter, yet never unpleasant. The *Indians* use it univerfally a-long

S I M P L E S.

5

- Argentina* [*Potentilla*] Silver-weed. Its Leaves.
- Aristolochia, longa* } Long } Birthwort. Its
 ——— *rotunda* } Round } Root.
- Artemisia*, Mugwort. The Herb.
- Arthanita*, [*Cyclamen*] Sow-bread. Its Root.
- Arum*, Wake-Robin. Its Root.
- Asarum*, Asarabacca. Its Root and Leaves.
- Aspalathus*, Rhodium or Rose-wood. The Wood.
- Asparagus*, Sparagus. Its Root.
- Assa fetida*, Fetid Afa. Its Gummy Rosin.
- Atriplex sativa* } Garden } The Herb.
 ——— *fetida* } Stinking } Orach. The Seed.
- Avena*, Oats. The Grain.
- Aurantia malus*, The Orange Tree. Its Flowers, Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.
- Auricula Judæ* [*Fungus Sambuci*] Jews Ears, or Fungus of Elder.
- Auricula muris*, [*Pilosella*] Mouse-Ear. The Herb.

B

- Balsamita mas* [*Costus hortorum*] Costmary. The Herb.

long with their *Betel*; chewing them both together: whilst fresh, it will entirely dissolve in the mouth; but not so well if it be stale. In both cases it greatly promotes the evacuation of saliva; which as well as the teeth and lips it tinges of a brown colour inclining to red. 'Tis allowed to strengthen the stomach, and preserve the teeth and gums. *Dict. de Commerce.*

B 3

Balsa-

- Balsamum Capivi*, Balsam of
 Capivi. }
 — *Gileadense* [*Opobalsamum*]
 Balm of *Gilead*. } The Rosin.
 — *Peruvianum*, Balsam of
 Peru. }
 — *Tolutanum*, Balsam of *Tolu*. }
Bardana major, [*Lappa major*] Great Bur-
 dock. Its Root and Seed.
Bdellium. The Gummy Rosin.
Becabunga, [*Anagallis aquatica*] Brook-lime.
 The Herb.
Bellis major } The greater } Daisy.
 — *minor* [*Con* } The Plant.
solida minima] } The smaller }
Benzoinum, Benjamin. The Rosin.
Berberis [*Oxyacantha Galeni*] Barberry-bush.
 Its Bark, Fruit and Seed.
Beta, Beet. The Herb.
Betonica vulgaris, Common Betony. Its
 Leaves, Tops and Flowers.
Betula, Birch. Its Bark and Sap.
Bistorta, Bistort. Its Root.
Bonus Henricus [*falsò Mercurialis*] English
 Mercury. Its Leaves.
Borago, Borage. Its Flowers.
Botrys, *Jerusalem Oak*. The Plant.
Brassica sativa, Cabbage. } The
 — *marina* [*Soldanella*] Colewort. } Leaves.
Bryonia alba, white Bryony. Its Root.
Buglossum sativum, Garden Bugloss. Its
 Roots, Flowers and Leaves.
Bugula [*Consolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.
Bunias

Bunias [*Napus sativus & sylvestris*] Navew.
Its Seed.

Bupththalmum, Ox-eye.

Bursa Pastoris, Shepherd's Purse. } The Herb.

Buxus, Box Tree. Its Leaves and Wood.

C.

Cacao, The Cocoa Tree. Its Fruit.

Calamintha, Calamint. The Herb.

Calendula, Marygold. Its Flowers.

Camphora, The Camphire Tree. * Its Rosin.

Canella alba [*falsò Cortex Winteranus*] The
white Canella, or Common *Winter's*
Tree. Its Bark.

* The writers upon Drugs are much divided as to the nature and formation of *Camphire*; some believing it a salt, others a gum; some asserting it to flow spontaneously from a tree; and some pretending it is only gain'd by boiling the wood. The following account appears to be the true one. *Camphire* is a real coagulated Oil, or Rosin, flowing, by incision, from the trunk or principal branches of a very large tree that grows in many parts of the *East Indies*, *China*, and more particularly in the *Island Borneo*. The *Camphire* most in use is the white or artificial sort, which hath been sublim'd in proper glasses, from the coarse, which falls native, and runs into small cakes at the bottom of the tree; the subliming vessels being but slightly clos'd, and placed over a gentle fire. By which means, the *Dutch* alone are become the sole venders of fine *Camphire*; as having the art of preparing it; tho' the whole secret is no more than common sublimation. *Diction. de Commerce*. For the virtues and uses of *Camphire* see *Quincy's* Compleat Dispensatory; and for the natural and chemical history thereof, *M. Lemery's* curious Memoir upon the Subject. *Mem. de l'Acad. R.* 1705.

B 4

Cannabis,

Cannabis, Hemp. Its Seed.

Capparis, Caper-Bush. The Bark of its Root,
and the Buds of its Flower.

Caprifolium [*Periclymenum*] Wood-Bine, or
Honey-Suckle. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Capsicum, Guinea Pepper. Its Fruit.

Caranna. Its Rosin.

Cardamomum majus } The greater } Cardamom*
————— *minus* } The lesser } Its Seed.

* There are three kinds of Cardamom; the great, the middle and the lesser. The great is the same with Grains of Paradise, which are the seed of a plant, contained in a sort of pod or fig, of a tolerably good red colour; the seed it self being triangular, and somewhat reddish without, but white within, especially when it is fresh. The middle Cardamom-plant, has its leaves pointed, indented, and growing three together like trefoil. Its pods or husks are two or three inches long, and of a triangular figure. The seed also is triangular, a little furrow'd, and flat at the end. The plant creeps upon the ground without rising much above it. The lesser Cardamom is gather'd in the kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a mountain 18 or 20 miles from the sea; this being the only place in the world where it grows. Its husk is triangular, of a colour between white and greyish, a little furrow'd, and much smaller than those of the middle cardamom, containing several very small rough grains, almost like so much meal. The land where this plant grows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no cultivation nor sowing; nothing more being requisite to make it produce than to burn up the weeds after the rains, which cause them to grow, are fallen. The Sun soon dries and fits them for this purpose; and their ashes enrich the ground and dispose it to yield Cardamom. But nearly the whole crop of that which is fine and most valuable is consumed in the East; the inhabitants using it to season their rice: a small quantity however is brought into *Europe* by the *English* and *Dutch* Ships. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Cardiaca,

- Cardiaca*, Motherwort. The Plant.
Carduus benedictus, Holy Thistle. The
 Herb and Seed.
Carlina, [*Chamaeleon albus*] Carline, or white
 Chamæleon Thistle. Its Root.
Carthamus, [*Cnicus*] Bastard-Saffron. Its
 Seed.
Carui [*Carum*] Carraway. Its Seed.
Caryophyllata, Avens. Its Root.
Caryophyllus aromaticus. Spicy Clove-Tree.
 The Fruit.
 ————— *vulgaris* [*Tunica hortensis*] Clove-
 July-Flower. Its Flower.
Cassia fistularis, the Pudding-pipe-tree. * Its
 Fruit.

* There are no less than four kinds of *Cassia fistularis*, tho' they do not greatly differ in properties or figure; as being all in long black canes, of different lengths and thickness: but if compared with regard to the trees that afford them, there will appear a considerable difference. There is the *Cassia* of the *Levant*, of *Egypt*, of *Brasil*, and of the *Caribbe* Islands. In general, the whole *Cassia*, or entire cane, is the fruit of the tree, containing, when ripe, a sweet, soft and black substance, which is lodged in little cells of woody matter; having also mix'd along with it very hard kernels or stones, in the shape of a heart, which is the seed of the tree. The *Cassia* of *Brasil* is the largest; the canes of this kind being some of them four or five inches, or more about; but this is not in ordinary use. That of the *Antilles* or *Caribbees* grows there in such plenty, that they use it to ballast the Ships. Of the several sorts it ought to be chose fresh, in large canes, that are heavy, full of a deep violet or black coloured pulp, of a sweet saccharine taste, without any acidity or mouldiness.
Diction. de Commerce.

Cassia

- Cassia lignea*, Woody Cassia *. Its Bark.
Cassumuniar [*Casmunar*]. Its Root.
Cauda equina [*Equisetum*] Horse-Tail. The Plant.
Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- Its Root.
 } Lesser } story. The Plant.
Centinodium, Knot-Grass. The Plant.
Cepa, Onion. Its Root.
Cerasus nigra, The black Cherry-Tree. Its Fruit and Gum.
Ceterach [*Asplenium*, *Scolopendria*] Spleenwort. The Herb.
Chærefolium, Chervil.
Chamædrys, Germander. }
Chamæpitys, [*Iva Arthritica*.] } The Plant.
 Ground-Pine. }
Chamæmelum vulgare, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.
Cheiri, [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.
Chelidonium majus, the greater }
 Celandine. } The Plant
 minus, Pilewort. } and Root.
Chermes [*Kermes*] Its Berries.
China. Its Root.

* *Cassia lignea* is esteem'd a species of Cinnamon; and what countenances this suggestion, like Cinnamon it grows no where but in the Island *Ceylon*. The truth is, it approaches very near to Cinnamon in its volatile or oily part; but differs from it in the rest, as much as it does in the price. However, when the fine, small pungent sticks are pick'd out from the others, and mix'd among Cinnamon, 'tis exceeding difficult to distinguish between the two, as some dealers very well know.

China

China Chinae [*Cortex Peruvianus*] Tree of
Peru *. Its Bark.

Cicer rubrum, Red Chich. Its Seed.

Cichoreum, Succory. Its Root, Leaves,
Flowers and Seed.

Cicuta, Hemlock. The Herb.

Cinnamomum, Cinnamon. The Bark.

Citrea malus, The Citron Tree. Its Fruit,
Bark, and the Seed of the Fruit.

Citrullus, Water-Melon. Its Seed.

* The simple here meant is the bark of a certain tree growing in the *West-Indies*, and called by the *Spaniards* *Palo de Cassenturas*, or *Fever-Tree*, on account of its surprizing efficacy in the cure of that distemper. 'Tis generally allow'd to be found no where but in *Peru*, and only in that Province thereof called *Quinto*: particularly it grows plentifully on the mountains near the city *Loxa*: tho' it is also said to be found in *Potosi*, and that this is accounted the best. The tree grows to about the height of our cherry-trees, and bears a leaf like common trefoil; excepting only that it is indented. Its flower is long and reddish, and produces a kind of pod, containing the seed, which is flat like an almond. Its bark, whilst it yet remains cover'd, appears polish'd, of a whitish yellow without, and of a dusky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* was the first who brought it into *France*, in the year 1650; upon which it was then called by his name, but afterwards by the name of *Jesuits powder*; because they had the distributing thereof: the Cardinal, who was of their order, having left them a large quantity. Its use was now neglected till the year 1706, when *Dr. Talbot* again brought it upon the stage in *France*, and establish'd its reputation by the numerous cures he perform'd with it. These cures appear'd so extraordinary to the King of *France*, the great *Lewis XIV.* that by a royal reward he procur'd the Doctor to publish his secret.

Cockle-

- Cochlearia hortensis*, Garden Scurvy-grafs. } The Herb.
 ———— *marina*, Sea Scurvy-grafs. }
Coffee, The *Arabian* Jasmin *. Its Fruit.
Colocynthis, The bitter Gourd. Its Fruit.
Consolida major [*Symphytum majus*] Comfrey, or the greater Confound. Its Root, Leaves and Flowers.
Contrayerva †. Its Root.

Copal.

* Various and contradictory were the accounts given by Botanists and Travellers of the growth of Coffee, till that excellent Botanist M. *Jussieu*, having an opportunity of examining the tree in the King's garden at *Paris*, at length, in the year 1715, gave an exact and ample description thereof. The Coffee-tree, according to him, may be called *Jasminum Arabicum*, *Lauri folio*, *cujus semen Coffee dicitur*; the Jasmin of *Arabia*, with a Bay leaf, and bearing the seed called Coffeeberries: and indeed by considering its marks, it appears to be no other than a kind of Jasmin, both with regard to the figure of its flower, the structure of its fruit, and the disposition of its leaves; and this also in the judgment of that able Botanic Professor M. *Commelin* of *Amsterdam*. But for the particular account of this tree, and its fruit, with the manner of its cultivation, growth, &c. as being too large to give here, we refer the curious reader to the original it self. *Memoir. de l'Academ. R. An. 1713.*

† *Contrayerva*, the root, is brought to us from *New Spain*, as also from *Peru*; being found in great plenty in the Province of *Charois*, where it is said to have taken its name from the word *Yerva*, which in *Spanish* signifies white hellebore; an herb whose juice is a strong poison, wherewith the *Peruvians* poison their arrows: *Contra-yerva* thus meaning as much as counter poison. The leaves of the plant creep on the ground, appear green and veiny, and resemble the figure of a heart;

Copal *. The Rosin.

Corallina, Sea Moss, or Coralline.

Corallium album } white }
 ————— } red } Coral.

Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

heart; a naked stem, of the thickness of a man's finger, arising from the middle of them. The root is less than that of the *Iris*, red without, and white within, knotty and stringy: its scent approaches that of the leaves of a fig-tree; and its taste is aromatic with a degree of acrimony. The best is that which is fresh, plump, heavy, tawny, red, having long fibres, and an agreeable taste. The *Virginia* snake-root is likewise a species of *Conrayerva*. *Diction. de Commerce*.

* There are two sorts of Copal, one that comes from *New Spain*, and another from the *Caribbe Islands*. The former is esteemed the best. It flows from a large tree, either by incisions made in the bark, or taking off the whole. The leaves of the tree are large and green, almost like those of the chestnut. Its fruit is long, as large as Cucumbers, and resembling them also in figure, of a dark grey without side, and fill'd with a very well-tasted mealy substance. The large pieces are the best, of a fine gold colour, transparent, smelling like the true olibanum, and readily melting in the mouth, as well as over the fire. In defect of this, the other sort is made use of, which resembles it considerably, and is the only sort that is generally sold; some even putting it off for amber. This also flows, by incision, from the trunk and larger branches of a great tree like the black poplar: But growing only near the tops of mountains, and inaccessible places, 'tis to the rains and the torrents they make, that we are beholden for this gum; which is thus brought down from the bottoms of the trees where it falls, and thence carried away into the rivers, and gathered upon their banks. The whitest is always preferable to that which is red, black or earthy. The principal use of this second kind of Gum, is to make varnish along with Spirit of Wine. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Cornus,

- Cornus*, The Cornel Tree. Its Fruit.
Costus orientalis, Oriental Costus. Its Root.
Cotula foetida, May-weed. }
Crassula [*Telephium*] Orpin. } The Plant.
Critbnum, Samphire. }
Crocus, Saffron. Its Flowers and Stalks.
Cubeba, Cubebs. The Fruit.
Cucumis asininus. Wild Cucumber. The Fruit.
 ————*hortensis*. Garden Cucumber. The Seed.
Cucurbita, The Gourd. Its Seed.
Cupressus, The Cypress Tree. Its Fruit.
Curcuma, Turmerick. Its Root.
Cydonea malus, The Quince Tree. Its Fruit
 and the Seed thereof.
Cynoglossum, Hounds-tongue. The Root.
Cynosbatus, The Dog-rose. Its Fruit and Burrs,
 or little Sponges.
Cyperus longus, Long Cyperus. Its Root.

D.

- Dactylifera Palma*, The Date Tree. Its
 Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot }
 of Candia. } The Seed.
 ————*sylvestris*, Common }
 wild Carrot. }
Dens Leonis, [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The
 Root and Plant.
Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany }
 of Crete. } The Leaves.
Digitalis, Fox-Glove.

Doro-

S I M P L E S. 15

Doronicum Romanum, Leopard's Bane. Its Root.

Dracontium, [*Dracunculus*] Dragons. The Plant.

Dulcamara, [*Solanum lignosum*] Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade. The Root and Plant.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-Elder. The Plant, Root, and Bark.

Elemi. The Resin.

Endivia, Endive. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Enula Campana [*Helenium*] Ellicampane. Its Root.

Erigerum [*Senecio*] Groundsel. The Herb.

Eruca, Rocket. Its Seed.

Eryngium, Eryngo. Its Root.

Erysimum, Hedge-mustard. The Herb.

Efula major, } The greater } Spurge. The Root.
— *minor* } The lesser }

Eupatorium Cannabinum, vulgo *Avicenna*, Hemp, or Eupatory of *Avicen*. The Plant.

Euphorbium. Its inspissated Juice.

Euphrasia, Eye-bright. The Plant.

F.

Faba, Beans. The Flower and Seed.

Ficus, Fig-tree. Its Fruit.

Fili-

Filipendula, Drop-wort.

Filix florida, [*Osmunda regalis*]
Flowering Fern or Osmond } The Root.
Royal.

— *mas.* The Male Fern.

Foeniculum dulce, Sweet } Fennel. The Seed.
— *vulgare*, Common }

Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. Its Seed.

Fragaria, Strawberry. The Plant and Fruit.

Fraxinella [*Dictamnus albus*] Bastard Dittany.
Its Root.

Fraxinus, The Ash Tree. Its Bark and Seed.

Fumaria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

Galanga minor, The small Galangal. Its Root.

Galbanum. The resinous Gum.

Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.

Gallæ, Galls.

Gallium, Ladies-Bedstraw. The Herb.

Gambogia, [*Gutta Gamba*] Gamboge*. The
inspissated Juice.

* The drug Gamboge is the gum that flows from the trunk of a thorny shrub, which is very extraordinary; being all branch, and bearing, as 'tis thought, neither leaves, flowers nor fruit. The shrub grows in the kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina*, and in some other provinces of *China* and *America*; where the juice, when collected, grows thick and turns yellow, by being exposed to the air. The *Chinese* and inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it acquires the consistence of a paste, make it into large rolls of a cylindrical figure. The best is that which is dry, of a high yellow colour, free from sand or gravel, and unmix'd with any red transparent gum, which is used to debase it. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Genista,

- Genista*, Broom. The Plant, Flowers, and Seed.
- Gentiana*, Gentian. Its Root.
- Geranium Batrachoides*, Dove's-foot-Crane's-bill. } The Plant.
- *Robertianum*. Herb Robert. }
- Glastum* [*Isatis*] Woad.
- Glycyrrhiza*, Liquerife. The Root.
- Gramen caninum*, Dog's Grass. Its Root.
- Grana Paradisi*, Grains of Paradise. The Fruit.
- Granata malus*, [*Punica malus*] The Pomegranate Tree. Its Fruit, and the Bark, or Rind thereof.
- *sylvestris*, The wild Pomegranate. Its Flowers, call'd Balauftines.
- Gratiola*, Hedge-Hyffop. The Herb.
- Guaiacum*. Its Wood, Bark, and Rosin.

H.

- Hedera arborea*, The Ivey Tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.
- *terrestris*, Ground Ivey. The Herb.
- Helleborus albus*, white } Hellebore. The
- *niger*, black } Roots.
- Helxine* [*Parietaria*] Pellitory of the Wall. }
- Hepatica nobilis*, noble Liverwort. } The Plant
- *vulgaris* [*Lichen*] common } Liverwort.
- Herba Paris*, Herb Paris. The Plant and Fruit.

C

Hermo-

- Hermodaetylus*, Hermodaetil. The Root.
Herniaria, Rupturewort } The Herb.
Hippoglossum, Horfe-tongue }
Hippofelinum, [*Smyrniun*] Alexanders. The
 Herb, Root and Seed.
Hordeum, Barley. The Grain.
Horminum sativum [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary.
 The Herb and Seed.
 ——— *sylvestre*, wild Clary. Its Seed.
Hydrolapathum, Water Dock. Its Root.
Hyoscyamus albus } white } Hen- The Seed.
 ——— *niger* } black } bane. The Leaves.
Hypericum, St. John's Wort. The Plant,
 Flowers and Seed.
Hypocistis, The Holly Rose. Its inspissated
 Juice.
Hyssopus, Hyssop. The Herb.

I.

- Jacobaea*, Rag-wort. The Plant.
Jalappa, Jalap. The Root.
Jasminum, Jasmin. The Flowers.
Iberis, Sciatica-Cress. The Plant and Seed.
Imperatoria, Masterwort.
Ipecacuanha, *
Iris Florentina, Florentine Orrice. } The Root.
 ——— *nostras purpurea*, Garden }
 purple Orrice.

Juglans,

* This root comes to us from *Brazil*, where they distinguish three species thereof, with regard to the degrees in which they produce their effects; *viz.* the brown, the grey, and the white: the brown acting with the greater

Juglans, The Wall-nut Tree. The Coat of
its Fruit.

Jujuba, Jujubs. The Fruit.

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and
Gum.

K.

Kali, Glass-wort. The Herb.

greater force, the grey with less, and the white with the utmost gentleness; for which reason the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* give only this latter to pregnant women and infants. It is found in no more than one part of *Brazil*, viz. near the river called by the *Portuguese* *Rio de Geneiro*. 'Tis said to be gather'd near the *Gold-mines*; and to be so very scarce that an *Indian* cannot at most procure above twelve pounds thereof in a whole year. The *Ipecacuanha* plants, as well the brown as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the surface of the earth. Their leaves resemble those of pellitory; their flowers are white, and consist of six leaves, which make a sort of brown berries, that when ripe appear of a deep red colour, and are about the size of a small cherry. These berries contain a white juicy pulp, and two little hard yellowish seeds, in figure like a lentil. The white differs scarce at all from the other two, except in the figure of its leaf, and the whiteness of its root, resembling white dittany. The roots of all the three sorts should be chose new, plump, hard to break, resinous, and without any mixture of their stalks and fibres. This drug and its medicinal virtues were known in *France* long before *Helvetius*, an eminent physician of *Holland*, brought it into repute, by the great number of cures he performed therewith, in the year 1700; but he was the first who knew the dose, and how to manage it to the best advantage. *Dict. de Commerce*.

C 2

L.

L.

- Labdanum*. Its resinous Gum.
Lacca. Its Rosin.
Lactuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.
Lanium album, white dead Nettle.
Lavendula vulgaris, Common } Lavender. The
 ——— *latifolia*, Broadleav'd } Plant and
 Flowers.
Laureola, Spurge Laurel.
Laurus vulgaris, Common Bay } The Leaves
 Tree. } and Berries.
Lens vulgaris, common Lentils. The Seed.
Lentiscus, The Mastich-Tree. Its Wood and
 Rosin, or Gum Mastich.
Lepidium, Ditrander. The Plant.
Levisticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.
Lilium album, white Lilly. } The Root
 ——— *convallium*, Lilly of the } and Flow-
 Valley. } ers.
Limonia malus, The Lemmon Tree. Its
 Fruit, and the Rind thereof.
Linaria, Toad-flax }
Lingua Cervina, Hart's-tongue. } The Herb.
Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.
 ——— *catharticum*, Mountain-Flax. The Plant.
Liquidambra, Liquid Amber. * The Rosin.

* This is a kind of red transparent rosin, afforded by certain trees growing in *New Spain*, and there by the natives call'd *Osefol*. When this rosin is fresh and fluid, 'tis called oil of liquid amber; but when 'tis old and thick, the balm thereof. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Litho-

Lithospermum [*Milium solis*] Gromwell.

The Seed.

Lotus urbana, Field Trefoil. The Herb and Seed.

Lupinus, The Lupin, Its Seed.

Lupulus, The Hop. Its Leaves or Flowers.

M.

Macis, The Mace Tree. Its inward Bark, and Nutmeg.

Majorana, Marjoram. The Herb.

Malabathrum [*Folium Indicum*] Indian Leaf.*

Malva vulgaris, common Mallows. The Plant.

Malus hortensis, The Garden Apple- }
Tree. } The

—sylvestris, The Crab Tree. } Fruit.

Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.

Manna. † The inspissated Juice.

Mar-

* This is the leaf of a very large tree growing in the Indies, particularly near *Cambaya*. The tree is not much unlike a lemon-tree, and affords berries like the Cinnamon-tree, but smaller. Under part of these leaves is found a kind of bladders, scarce larger than a pin's head, which are by some taken for the seed. The leaves for use ought to be chose fair, large, green and as entire as possible. *Dist. de Commerce*.

† *Manna* is the sap, juice, or white liquor, that ouzes or flows, either spontaneously or by incision, from the branches and leaves of the common and wild ash-tree. But this is peculiar to the ash-trees of some climates only; particularly to those of *Sicily*. The *Italians* distin-

- Marrubium album* [*Prassium*] white Horehound. The Herb.
- Marum vulgare*, Marum. }
 — *Syriacum*, Syrian Marum. } The Herb.
- Matricaria*, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.
- Mechoacanna*, Mechoacan. The Root.
- Melilotus*, Melilot. }
Melissa, Baulm. } The Herb.
- Melo*, The Melon. Its Seed.

distinguish three sorts; that which flows spontaneously, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, trunk-manna; that gain'd by incision, or as it were by force, *Manna forzata*, forced-manna, and that which proceeds from the nervous part of the leaves, and is of the size of grains of wheat, term'd *Manna di fronda*, leaf-manna. These several sorts are all gather'd in the months of *June*, *July*, and *August*, upon the hottest and clearest days; rainy or damp weather being prejudicial thereto: for unless it be condensed by the sun's heat, just as it sweats out, it falls down and is lost. The druggists sell several kinds of manna, differing only as to the name of the place they come from, or in the figure of the pieces; and accordingly are call'd *Calabrian* or *Sicilian* manna, &c. Flake-manna, Drop-manna, &c. That most in esteem is the drop-manna; tho' there are many who believe it factitious, and manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that figure, and in such large drops, by putting little pieces of straws or sticks into the incisions for it to run along, and fall from. Manna is to be chose fresh, dry, light, and of a white colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable taste, and free from dirt and foreign bodies, and such as when broke appears to contain a kind of syrup; which is a certain mark of its newness. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Mentha

- Mentha sativa*, Garden-mint. }
Menthastrum, Horse-mint. } The Herb.
Mercurialis mas, male Mercury. }
Mespilus, The Medlar Tree. Its Fruit.
Meum, Spignel. Its Root.
Mezereon, Mezereon. Its Root, Bark, and
 Berries.
Milium, Millet. The Seed.
Millefolium, Yarrow. The Herb.
Morsus Diaboli [*Succisa*] Devil's Bit. The
 Herb and Root.
Morus, The Mulberry Tree. Its Bark, Root,
 and Fruit.
Myrobalani citrini, &c. Myrobalans of all sorts.
 The Fruit.
Myrrha, Myrrh. The Gum.
Myrrhis. Chervil. The Herb and Seed.
Myrtus, The Myrtle Tree. Its Berries.

N.

- Nardus Celtica*. Celtick. } Spikenard.
 — *Indica* [*Spica Nardi*] Indian } The Root.
Nasturtium aquaticum, Water Cresses. The
 Herb.
 — *hortense*, Garden Cresses. The Herb
 and Seed.
Nepeta, Catmint. The Herb.
Nicotiana, [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.
Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel-Flower. Its Seed.
Nummularia, Money-wort. The Herb.
Nux Moschata, Nutmeg. The Fruit.

Nymphaea alba, white Water-Lilly. Its Root
and Flowers.

O.

Ocimum, Basil. The Plant.

Olea, The Olive. Its Fruit ; ripe and unripe
Oil, with the faeces thereof.

Olibanum [*Thus masculum*] male Frankin-
cense. The Rosin.

Ononis, Rest-Harrow. Its Root.

Ophioglossum, Adders-tongue. The Herb.

Opium, The inspissated Juice of Poppies.

Origanum vulgare, common Origanum. The
Herb.

Orobus [*Ervum*] The bitter Vetch. Its Seed.

Oryza, Rice. The Seed.

Oxylapathum, Sharp-pointed Dock. Its
Root.

P.

Paonia mas, male Piony. Its Root, Flow-
ers and Seed.

Panax Heracleum, *Herculean* All-heal. Its
Gum call'd *Opopanax*.

Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.

<i>Papaver album</i>	} white } } black } } red }	} Poppy. The Head, Seeds and Leaves.
— <i>nigrum</i>		
— <i>Rheas</i> [<i>erra-</i> <i>ticum</i>]		

Paralysis, Cowslip. Its Flowers.

Par.

- Pareira brava* *: Its Root.
- Pastinaca hortensis* } Garden } Parsnip. The
 — *sylvestris*, } Wild } Seed.
 — *aquatica* [*Sium*] } water Parsnip. The Herb.
- Pentaphyllum*, Cinquefoil. The Root.
- Pepo*, The Pumpkin. Its Seed.
- Persica malus*, The Peach-Tree. Its Flowers
 and Fruit.
- Persicaria mitis* } mild } Arsmart. The Plant.
 — *urens*. } biting }
- Petasitis*, Butter-bur. Its Root.
- Petroselinum Macedonicum*, Macedonian
 Parsley. Its Seed.
 — *vulgare*, common Parsley. The Root
 Herb and Seed.
- Peucedanum*, Hogs-fennel. The Root.
- Pimpinella sanguisorba*, Burnet. The Herb.
- *saxifraga*, Burnet Saxifrage. The Root,
 Herb and Seed.
- Pinus*, The Pine-tree. Its Fruit and Rosin.
- Piper album* } white }
 — *longum* } long }
 — *nigrum* } black } Pepper. The Fruit.
 — *Jamaicense* } Jamai- }
 [*Pimenta*] } sca }

* The *Pareira brava* is a plant that grows in the West Indies; particularly in Mexico and Brasil. Its root also goes by the same name, and was first brought into France in the year 1706, by the Spanish Ambassador, at his return from Portugal. This root is esteem'd a specific for the stone and gravel. The name, which in the Portuguese language signifies wild-vine, is well suited to the nature of the plant; its branches and leaves being very like those of the vine; like which it creeps along the walls, or rises by the support of other trees. It also goes by the name of *Botua*. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Pisum,

- Pisum*, Pease. The Seed.
Pix liquida. Tar.
 — *sicca, navalis*. Pitch.
 — *Burgundica*, Burgundy Pitch.
Plantago latifolia, common broad-leaved
 Plantain. Its Leaves and Seed.
Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.
Polypodium quercinum; Polypody of the
 oak. The Root.
Polytrichum [*Trichomanes*] Golden Maiden-
 hair. The Herb.
Populus nigra, The black Poplar. Its Buds.
Porrum, The Leek. Its Root.
Portulaca, Purslain. The Herb and Seed.
Primula Veris, Primrose. The Plant and
 Root.
Prunus Damascena, The Prune-Tree of
Damascus. Its Fruit.
 — *sylvestris*, The Sloe-Tree. Its inspif-
 ated Juice, or the German Acacia.
Psyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.
Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.
 — *cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.
Pulmonaria maculosa, Spotted Lung-wort.
 The Herb.
Pyrethrum, Pellitory of Spain. The Root.

Q.

Quercus, The oak. Its Buds, Bark, Acorns
 and their Cups.

R.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus, Horse-radish. The Root.

Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.

Resina alba, white Rosin.

Rhabarbarum verum [*Rheum*] Rhubarb *.

The Root.

Rhamnus,

* As much as Rhubarb is used, as efficacious as it is found in Medicine, and as large a part of commerce as it maintains, yet are we very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real place from whence it originally comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the extremity of all the *Indies*, others from the provinces of *Xensi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carry'd into *Turky*; whilst others will have it to grow on the confines of *Muscovy*, and others again only in *Persia*. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the ancients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the same therewith. The true Rhubarb first puts out large downy leaves, then small carnation flowers in the form of stars, and after this comes the seed. The root newly drawn from the earth is thick, fibrous, and blackish on the surface, and of a red marble colour within; when dried, it changes colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a nutmeg colour within. It ought to be chose new, in small compact pieces pretty solid and ponderous, of an astringent taste, somewhat bitter, and of an agreeable aromatic odour. When good, it will tinge water almost like Saffron; and when broke, it appears of a lively colour, inclining a little to vermilion. Some druggists have the art of recovering their decay'd Rhubarb, by giving it a yellow tincture; but the cheat is easily discovered by handling it: for the yellow powder made use of to do it, will thus stick to the fingers. *Rhapontic* is often mix'd with Rhubarb, and sent over from the *Levant*; but this imposition also may be discovered,

Rhamnus catharticus [*Spina Cervina*] Buckthorn. Its Berries.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontick. The Root.

Rhodium [*Aspalathus odore roseo*] Rhodium. The Wood.

Ribesia, Currant-Tree. The Fruit.

<i>Rosa Damascena</i>	} Rose.	} Its Flowers.
[<i>Pallida</i>] The		
Damask		
— <i>rubra</i> , The	}	
Red		

Rosmarinus, Rosemary. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder. The Root.

Rubus vulgaris, The Bramble. Its Leaves and Fruit.

Ruscus [*Bruscus*] Butcher's Broom. The Root.

Ruta hortensis, Garden Rue. The Herb and Seed.

S.

Sabina, Savin. Its Leaves.

covered, because Rhubarb is ordinarily in pieces that are almost round, the internal grain or lines whereof are transverse; whereas Rhapontic is in long pieces, the internal lines whereof, which are reddish, growing longitudinally: and besides Rhubarb, upon chewing it, leaves no clamminess in the mouth as rhapontic does. But the rhapontic of the *Levant* being scarce, monks rhubarb is sometimes substituted for it; but the skilful know how to distinguish between them: for the rhapontic of the *Levant* is yellow without, and of a marble-red within; whilst monks rhubarb is black and rough on the outside, and yellow on the inner, without any marble colour at all. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Sac-

Saccharum album } white } Sugar } The
 ——— *rubrum* } brown } } Inspissated
 ——— *candum* } Sugar Candy. } Juices.

Sagapenum. The Resinous Gum.

Sago.

Salvia horten-
 ——— *sis major* } The greater } The Plant and
 ——— *minor* } The lesser } Flowers.
 ——— *sylvestris* } Wood } Sage. } The Plant.

Sambucus vulgaris, Elder. The Flowers, Leaves,
 Berries and Bark.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons Blood. The re-
 sinous Gum.

Sanicula, Sanicle. The Herb.

Santalum, album } White } Saunders. The
 ——— *citrinum* } Yellow } Wood.
 ——— *rubrum* } Red }

Santonicum, Alexandrian Wormwood. The
 Seed.

Saponaria, Soapwort. The Herb and Root.

Sarcocolla, The resinous Gum.

Sarsaparilla, The Root.

Sassaphras, The Wood and Root.

Satureia, Savory. The Herb.

Satyrium mas, Male Satyrium. The Root.

Saxifraga alba } White } Saxifrage. The
 ——— *vulgaris* } Common } Herb and Seed.
 [*Seseli pratense*]

Scabiosa, Scabious. The Herb.

Scammonium, Scammony *. The inspissated
 Juice.

Scæ.

* The plant *Scammony*, which affords this inspissated
 Juice, bears green leaves, almost in the shape of a
 heart,

Scœnanthus [*Juncus odoratus*] Squinanth, or
Camels Hay. The Plant and Flowers.

Scilla, Squill. The Root.

Scordium, The Herb.

Scorzonera, Scorzonera, or Viper's Grass.
The Root.

heart, or nearly approaching to those of Ivey; its flowers are white, and of a bell figure; which has occasion'd some authors to rank it among the *Convolvuli*: it creeps upon the ground, and only rises by the support of a neighbouring tree or wall. 'Tis from the root of this plant, which grows plentifully in many parts of the *Levant*, particularly about *Aleppo*, &c. that the drug *Scammony* is extracted. The genuine comes from *Aleppo*; 'tis light, of a grey colour, brittle, resinous, and grinds to a grey powder, of a bitter taste, and of a weak but disagreeable scent. That which is heavy, hard, and black, is to be rejected; and with such they often fill the inside of the cods, or lumps, wherein it is brought to us; this usually being what is burnt or otherwise damaged in the operation; for the Juice of the *Scammony* plant is not thicken'd by the heat of the sun, as has long been imagined; but by means of culinary fire. This concreted Juice is reckon'd one of the surest purgatives; tho' at the same time one of the strongest; and is therefore never given without a corrector. Besides the *Aleppo* *Scammony*, there are two other sorts commonly sold; viz. that of *Smyrna* and the *Indian*. The *Smyrna* *Scammony* is black, heavy, soft and stony, or full of shells, and other heterogeneous matters. But the *Indian* is grey, light, and brittle; tho' no other at bottom than a composition of some very strong purgative powders made up with rosin, (according to the manner of some unfair dealers in drugs among us in *England*.) But these two sorts are rather poisonous than medicinal, as M. *Pomet* has proved by certificate, in his general History of Drugs. Vid. *Diction. de Commerce*.

Scro-

- Scrophularia vulgaris*. Fig-wort. }
 ——— *aquatica major* [*Betonica*] } The
 aquatica.] Water Betony. } Leaves.
Sebesten, *Sebestens*. The Fruit.
Secale, Rye. The Seed.
Sedum majus [*Sempervivum majus*] The greater
 Houfeleck. The Plant.
Senna Alexandrina, Senna of *Alexandria*.
 Its Leaves.
Serpentaria Virginia, Snake-weed of *Virginia*.
 Its Root.
Serpyllum, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.
Sesamum, Oily purging Grain.
Seseli Massiliense, Hart-wort of *Mar-* }
 seilles. } Its Seed.
Sigillum Solomonis [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's
 Seal. The Root.
Sinapi, Mustard. The Seed.
Solanum vulgare, Nightshade of the Shops.
 The Plant and its Berries.
Sophia Chirurgorum, Flix-weed. Its Seed.
Sorbus, The Service-Tree. Its Fruit and
 Bark.
Spica vulgaris [*Lavendula angustifolia*]
 Common Spike or Lavender. The
 Plant.
Spina alba [*Oxyacantha vulgaris*] White-
 Thorn. Its Flowers and Berries.
Spongia, Sponge.
Staphys agria, Staveacre. Its Seed.
Stœchas Arabica, Arabian Stœchas. Its
 Flowers.

Styrax

Styrax calamita } solid }
 ———— } liquid } Storax *. The Rosin.
Suber, The Cork-Tree. Its Bark.
Sumach [*Rhus obsoniorum*] Its Seed.

* There seem to be really three kinds of *Storax*; viz. the red, the calamite, and the liquid. The red, called also the *Incense of the Jews*, is a gum or rosin flowing, by incision, from the trunk, and larger branches of a middling tree, resembling the Quince-tree in the figure and colour of its leaves; tho' they are somewhat smaller. Its fruit, which is about the size of a filbert, contains a white and oily almond, having the perfect scent of Storax. Its flowers are white like those of the Orange-tree. The gum ought to be chose in the lump, of a reddish colour, soft and unctuous, of an agreeable odour, but entirely different from liquid Storax.

The *Storax calamite*, so called from the reeds or quills, wherein it was formerly put up, is nothing more than a composition of different drugs, and red Storax; tho' most authors have hitherto taken it for a natural gum differing from the true Storax. This calamite Storax is brought from *Marseilles* and *Holland*, in reddish lumps, full of white drops, which are sometimes mix'd with the red body thereof, and sometimes barely cover'd over; of a middle consistence between solid and fluid, of a sweet scent, approaching nearly to that of the black Balsam of *Peru*. And this should be chose in fair drops, dry, and not at all bitter.

The *liquid Storax* is a kind of factitious grey-colour'd rosin, composed of genuine storax, rosin, oil and wine, beat up together with water, to bring them to the consistence of an unguent. And this the apothecaries sometimes call by the name of *Stacte*, in order to cover it. Choose it of a mouse grey, with the scent of storax, of a good consistence, without dirt or foreign mixture, and of true *Holland* make. It is easily preserv'd in a cellar; by pouring water upon it from time to time.
Diction. de Commerce.

T.

- Tacamahaca*, Tacamahac. The Rosin.
Tamarindus, Tamarind. The Fruit.
Tamariscus, Tamarisk. The Bark and Leaves.
Tanacetum, Tansey. The Leaves, Flowers
 and Seed.
Tapsus barbatus [*Verbascum*] Mullein. The
 Leaves.
Terebinthina } Common } The liquid Ro-
communis, } } sin of the Pine.
 — *Chia*, } Chio }
 — *Cypria*, } Cyprus } Turpen- } Of the
 — *Argentorata*, } Strasbourg } tine. } Fir-
 — *Veneta*, } Venetian } Of the Larch-tree.
Thapsia, Deadly Carot. The Root.
Thea, Tea*. The Leaves.

Thlaspi,

* Tea, with us, or *Tcha* with the *Chinese*, is the leaf of a certain tree, or shrub, growing in several provinces of *China*, *Japan*, and *Siam*. The tree it self thrives best in valleys, and at the bottoms of mountains; stony earth receives it most kindly; light earth next; then that which is yellow. The seed is usually sown in ground exposed to the south; and in three years after it comes to perfection. The root resembles that of a peach tree; the leaves are green, somewhat narrow and shoot out lengthwise to a point; being about an inch, or an inch and half long, and indented all round. The flower is form'd like the white wild rose; and the fruit is of different figures, sometimes round, sometimes long, sometimes triangular, and of the size of a bean; which contains two or three peas, of a mouse grey, in the upper part, and a white almond within; and these peas are the seed, by which the plant is

D

pro-

- Thlaspi*, Treacle Mustard. Its Seed.
Thus vulgare [fœmininum] Common Frankincense. The dry Rosin of the Pine.
Thymelæa, Spurge-Flax. Its Berries; which are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops.
Thymus, Thyme. The Herb.
Tilia, The Lime-Tree. Its Blossoms.
Formentilla, Tormentil. The Root.
Tragacantha, Tragacanth. The Gum.
Trifolium palustre, Marsh Trefoil, or Buckbean. Its Leaves.
Triticum, Wheat. The Grain, Bran and Starch.
Turpethum [*Turbith*] Turpeth. The Root.
Tussilago [*Farfara*] Colts-foot. The Herb, and its Flowers.

V.

<i>Valeriana hortensis</i>	} The greater	} Valerian.
major,		
—— <i>sylvestris</i>		
major [<i>Phu</i>]	} Wild.	} The Root.

propagated. The tree rises from the height of one foot to a hundred; and there are those which two men can hardly encompass round; tho' there are others which are only supported by weak stems, and creep upon the ground almost as much as any small plant. The proper time for gathering the Tea-leaves, is whilst they are still small, tender and juicy. When gathered, they set them over the steam of boiling water, and afterwards lay them upon heated plates of copper, where they are gradually dry'd and roll'd up, in the manner wherein we find 'em. But it is very rare to have Tea perfectly pure; the *Chinese* almost constantly mix other herbs along with it, to increase its bulk, and make it turn to better account. *Dictiõn. de Commerce.*

Verbena,

S I M P L E S.

35

- Verbena*, Vervain. The Root and Plant.
Veronica mas, Male Speed-well. } The Plant.
 — *fœmina*, Fluellin. }
Vincetoxicum [*Asclepias*] Swallow-wort. The
 Root.
Viola Martia, March Violet. The Leaves,
 Flowers and Seed.
Virga aurea, Golden Rod. The Plant.
Viscus quercinus, Mistletoe of the Oak. The
 Wood.
Vitis vinifera, The Vine. Its Leaves, Sap;
 dry'd Grapes, or Raisins, Currants, Wine,
 Vinegar, Verjuice, and Tartar.

U.

- Ulmaria*, Meadow-sweet. The Plant.
Ulmus, The Elm-Tree. Its Bark.
Urtica major vulgaris, The Grea- } The Plant
 — *ter* stinging Nettle. } and Seed.
 — *Romana*, The Roman }
 Nettle. }

W.

- Winteranus Cortex*, Winter's Bark.

Z.

- Zedoaria*, Zedoary. } The Root.
Zinziber, Ginger. }

D a

AN I

A N I M A L S.

- Alce*, The Elk. Its Hoofs.
Anas, The Duck. Its Fat.
Anguilla, The Eel. Its Liver.
Anser, The Goose. Its Fat and Dung.
Aper, The Boar. Its Lard, and Teeth.
Apes, Bees. Their Bodies, Honey, Wax,
white and yellow, and their Glue.
Aranea, Spiders. Their Webs.
Astacus fluviatilis, The River-Crab. Its
 little Stones, vulgarly called Crab's-eyes.
Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar*.
 ———— *Orientalis* } Oriental } The Stone.
Bombyx,

* There are numerous kinds of Bezoar, particularly the Oriental, the Occidental, and the *German*. The oriental is universally esteem'd the best; and there are large quantities thereof in different parts of the *Indies*; particularly in the kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where 'tis found mix'd with the dung of a certain animal, or kind of white goat, called *Pazan*, in whose stomach the stone is form'd. The buds of a certain shrub which that creature browses, are as it were its feed or kernel; the bezoar forming it self around it, and growing sometimes as large as a pigeon's egg. The stone is compos'd of several coats surrounding each other like those of an onion; being sometimes of a blood-colour, often of a pale yellow, or a dark-green, and sometimes of the colour of honey. But these animals do not universally afford bezoar; some have no more than one, others two, three; and so to six stones; and some of them yield none at all. The price of these stones rises in proportion to their largeness, as does that of a diamond; one of about four ounces may be sold in the *Indies* for near
 an

Bombyx, The Silk-worm. Its Nest and Silk.

Bufo, The Toad. Its Body.

Cancer, The Crab. Its Claws and Shell.

Canis, The Dog. His Excrement, otherwise called *Album Græcum*.

Cantharides, Spanish Flies. Their Bodies.

Castor,

an hundred pounds Sterling. Bezoar, therefore, being so choice a commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their Bezoar-goats, or the animals that afford it, confined in their own houses; that they may not lose any opportunity of enriching themselves. The best is that which shines, or appears polish'd, smells a little like ambergrease, feels soft to the hand, and is in large and beautiful pieces. But the figure as well as the colour of the stones is uncertain; tho' they commonly appear of an olive cast. Bezoar is easily sophisticated, tho it is also as easy to discover the cheat; as particularly by steeping it for three or four hours in warm water: for if the water neither changes colour, nor the stone loses of its weight, it may be concluded genuine; otherwise not. Another way of trying it, is to pierce it with a hot iron, made sharp at the point; when if the heat causes the bezoar to fry, it may be adjudged factitious. The third and last way of examining bezoar, is to draw it along paper, that has been first rubbed over with ceruse; for if it makes a yellow stroke, it is generally allow'd to be genuine.

The Occidental Bezoar, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the oriental: 'tis found in the stomachs of several animals peculiar to that part of *America*; the stones being sometimes as large as a pullet's egg; sometimes oval, sometimes round, and sometimes almost flat; and generally of an ash or obscure colour. This bezoar is also form'd in coats or shells, like the oriental; tho much thicker. Upon breaking, it appears as if it had been sublimed, from the number of shining needles whereof it seems compos'd; tho 'tis otherwise very soft and smooth without side. The principal animals wherein

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these

- Castor*, The Beaver. Its inguinal Glands, called Castor.
- Cervus*, The Stag. His Horn; The Bone of his Heart, and his Marrow.
- Cete*, The Whale. The Fat of his Brain, called, *Sperma Ceti*.
- Cochinille*, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.
- Columba*, The Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.
- Elephas*, The Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.
- Equus, Equa*; The Horse and Mare. Their Dung, Warts and Milk.
- Formica*, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

these stones are found, are the Guanacos, the Jachos, the Vicunnas, and the Taraguas, the latter whereof nearly resembles the Bezoar-goat of the East.

The *German* Bezoar, otherwise called Cows-eggs, is found in the stomach of some cows, but more certainly in those of the *Chamois*; some of them weighing eighteen ounces. But this bezoar is in little esteem; as being usually no more than balls of hair, by degrees lick'd off from their bodies, swallow'd and form'd into balls.

Besides these three sorts of Bezoar, which are common, there are three others preserv'd as rarities in the cabinets of the curious; and originally found in the gall-bladders of the wild boar, the porcupine and the ape; the medicinal use whereof is only to infuse in any liquor to be drank, till they have communicated a bitterish flavour, wherein consists their virtue, thereto; for which purpose these rich stones are usually included in a gold box, and fix'd to a chain of gold, that they may the readier be suspended in any liquid that is to be medicated thereby. Nor are these all the kinds of Bezoar in nature; there being perhaps scarce any species of animals wherein such stones may not be found; and possibly of as great efficacy the one as the other. *Diction. de Commerce*. See also Dr. *Stare's* Discourse of Bezoar.

Gal-

- Gallina*, The Hen. Her Fat, Skin of her Gizzard; with the white, yolk and shell of the Egg.
- Hircus, Capra*. The He and She-Goat. Their Blood, Suet and Milk.
- Homo*, Man and Woman. Their Blood, Urine, Fat, Milk, Skull, and Mummy.
- Huso*, The Danube Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocolla*.
- Lepus*, The Hare. Its Fur, Gall, *Astragalus* bone, and the curdled milky substance found in the Stomach of a sucking young one.
- Limaces terrestres* [*Cochleæ terrestres*] Garden Snails. Their Bodies.
- Lucius*, The Pike. Its Jaw-bone.
- Lumbrici terrestres*, Earth-worms. Their Bodies.
- Manate*, The Sea-Cow. The Bone or Stone in its head.
- Margaritæ*, Pearls.
- Mater Perlarum*, Mother of Pearl. The Shell.
- Millepedes* [*Aselli*] Wood-lice. Their Bodies.
- Moschus*. Musk.
- Ostrea*, Oysters. Their Shells.
- Ovis*, The Sheep. Its Suet, Grease of its Wool, Oil of its Feet, Dung and Milk.
- Pavo*, The Peacock. Its Dung.
- Porcus, Sus*, The Hog or Sow. Its Lard, *Astragalus* Bone, and Dung.
- Rana*, Frogs. Their Spawn.
- D 4
- Scincus*,

- Scincus*, The Skink*. } Its Body.
Scorpio, The Scorpion. }
Sepia, The Cuttle-Fish. Its Bone.
Serpens, The Snake. Its Skin.
Taurus, Vacca, Bos. The Bull, Heifer and
 Ox. Their Suet, Marrow, Gall, Milk,
 Butter, and the Oil of their Heels.
Vipera, The Viper. Its Body and Fat.
Zibethum. Civet.

* The *Skink* is a kind of amphibious Lizard, resembling a crocodile in figure; but so small, that the largest of them are scarce more than five inches long. They are found in *Egypt*, upon the river *Nile*; and are cover'd with a fine silver scale from the extremity of the tail, which is considerably long in proportion, to the end of the snout, which is exceeding sharp. Their eyes are small and lively, and their mouth, which reaches up to the ears, beset with numerous little teeth, white and red; they have four feet, but exceeding short and feeble; so that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible; which they diversify so as to make a kind of tune. They scarce ever creep out except at night; but when they make their appearance by day, notwithstanding their contemptible size, they are able to strike a terror by their frightful manner of crawling. This kind of lizard is also found in great plenty in the *Caribbee* Islands, where they call them sea-pikes, and attribute the same virtues to their flesh as to those of the *Nile*, viz. an antipestifential and an invigorating virtue. For use, they ought to be chose large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if possible untouch'd by the worm. All those that come from *Egypt* want the entrails, and the end of the tail; probably because something of malignant is lodg'd in those parts. *Dict. de Commerce.*

M I N E R A L S.

Ætites, The Eagle-Stone.

Alumen p'unosum [*Sciiffle*] Asbestos. A Stone.

——— *Romanum* } Roman } Alum. A Salt.
 ——— *Rupeum* } Roch }

Ambra grisea, Ambergrease*. A Bitumen.

Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A metalline Mineral.

Argen-

* There is a deal of curiosity, and no less difficulty, in searching out the natural history of *Ambergrease*. To pass over the numerous contradictory opinions, both of ancient and modern authors, as to its origin; the justest account of it seems to be this. 'Tis undoubtedly found on the sea shore in many places; and especially after any tempestuous weather, which has much ruffled the sea; the motion of the waves forcing it to shore. 'Tis found most commonly along that part of the coast of *Afric*, and the neighbouring Isles, reaching from *Mosambique* to the Red Sea; *St. Mary's Island*; that of *Diego*, near *Madagascar*; *Maurice Island*, which is not very far from it; and all along the coast up to the Cape of *Good Hope*. The Ambergrease of the *West Indies* is usually thrown upon the coasts of the *Bermudas Islands*, the streights of *Babama*, and the *Simbal Isles*, near the Peninula of *Jucatan*. 'Tis also found upon some of the coasts of the *Mediterranean*. The *Indians* of the *Simbal Isles* hunt for it, or gather it in a very curious manner. After the Sea has been well agitated by a storm, so that it seems likely there is Ambergrease thrown to the shore, they immediately haste away, in order to be beforehand with certain dainty birds, who devour it. They go against the wind till they perceive the odour of the Ambergrease, which

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

<i>Arsenicum album</i> [fac- titium]	white	} Ar- enic.	} Metal- line Sul- phurs.
— <i>flavum</i> [Auripig- mentum]	yellow		
— <i>rubrum</i> [Sandara- cha Græcorum]	red		

Asphaltus [*Bitumen Judaicum*] Jews Pitch.
A Bitumen.

Bismuthum [*Marcasita*] Bismuth. A me-
talline Dross.

<i>Bolus Armena.</i>	} Armenian	} Bolc.
— <i>Bohemica</i> [com- munis]		

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcareus, Lime-stone. The Stone, which by
calcination becomes Quick-lime.

which being now fresh, smells strong; and when they lose scent thereof, they return back the same way till they recover it again; and so at length they find it upon the sands; and often by the assistance of the above-mention'd birds, who are also invited by the scent, pecking in the place where it lies. It is sometimes found in very large pieces, weighing thirty or forty pounds; but the largest hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty years since; it was almost round, more than two feet in diameter, and 182 pounds weight. The Duke of *Florence* offer'd 50000 Crowns for it; but it was reserv'd to adorn the *East-India* House at *Amsterdam*; where it hath been examin'd by the curious, and found to be one entire piece. The best is that in large pieces, of a thorough grey colour without-side; mark'd with grey spots within, and of an agreeable odour. But it is very apt to be sophisticated, or mix'd with gums and other drugs, of which it is very susceptible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Calca-

- Calaminaris*, Calamine. A Stone.
- Chalcitis*, Brass-Stone*. A metalline Re-
crement.
- Cimolia alba* [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe
Clay.
- *purpurascens*. Fuller's Earth.
- Cinnabaris nativa* } native } Cinnabar. A
— *factitia* } factitious } metalline Earth.
- Creta alba*, white Chalk. An Earth.
- Crystallus*, Crystal. A Stone.
- Cuprum*, Copper. The metal whereof Brass,
Verdigrease, Tutty (or Cadmia) Pompho-
lyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil
griseum*) are made.
- Ferrum nativum* native Iron } The Me-
— *factitium* [*Chalybs*] Steel. } tal, with
its Dross
- Hematites Lapis*, Blood-Stone.

* The true *Chalcitis*, sometimes also call'd by the name of Colcothar, is a species of naturally red vitriol, in the form of a reddish stone. The ancients confounded the *Chalcitis* with the *Misi*, *Melanteria* and the *Sori*; or rather they said there was a successive transmutation of these four minerals; beginning with *chalcitis*, which then became *misi*, afterwards *melanteria*, and at length remain'd *sori*: but our druggists sell only the *chalcitis*, and scarce any of 'em know the names of the three others. This drug comes to us from *Germany* or *Sweden*, where it is usually found in the copper-mines. It ought to be chose in good handsome pieces, of a colour between brown and red, having the taste of vitriol, and easily dissolving in water; when broke, it should appear brightish, and of the colour of copper; but in defect of it, they sometimes substitute calcanthum, white copperas calcined, and calamine. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Hiber.

Hibernicus Lapis, Irish Slate.

Hydragryrus [*Argentum vivum*] Quick-silver.
A metalline mineral.

Judaicus } *Lapis*, Judaic Stone.
Lazuli } Azure-Stone.

Lemnia Terra, Lemnian Earth.

Magnes, The Load-Stone.

Nephriticus Lapis, The Nephritic Stone.

Nitrum [*Sal Petræ*] Nitre. A Salt.

Ochra, Oker. An Earth.

Osteocolla, Bone-binder. A Stone.

Petroleum, Petreol. A Bitumen.

Plumbum, Lead. The Metal that yields the
gold and silver Litharge.

Pumex, The Pumice-stone.

Rubrica fabrilis, Red-oker. An Earth.

Sal Ammoniacum, Sal-Ammoniac.

— *commune*, common Salt.

— *Gemma*, Sal-Gem.

— *marinum*, Sea-Salt.

Silesiaca Terra, Silesian Earth.

Silex, The Flint-Stone.

Stannum, Tin. The Metal.

Succinum album [*Carabe*] & *flavum*, white and
yellow Amber *. Bitumens.

Sulphur

* *Amber* is a subject much controverted among the naturalists, who are not agreed as to its being a mineral or a vegetable production; some supposing it a bitumen, and others a gum. Various arguments are offer'd on both sides; but the matter of fact comes only to this; that it is certainly found on the coasts of *Prussia*, along the *Baltic*, upon which it is thrown by particular winds; when the Inhabitants fearing it may be wash'd off again, make

- Sulphur vivum*, Native Sulphur.
 — *factitium* [*Caballinum*] Common Brimstone.
Talcum, Talc. A Stone.
Vitriolum album, white } Vitriol.
 — *Ceruleum* [*Romanum*] Roman } Metal-
 — *Viride* Green } lineSalts.
Unicornu fossile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral
 Ivory. An Earth*.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, including
 several SIMPLÉS at once.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage.
 Asparagus.
 Fennel.

make all possible haste to take it up, even in the midst of a storm. It has likewise been found in the clefts of some rocks in *Provence* in *France*. Leaving authors to dispute the point as to its being of the vegetable or mineral nature; we shall only add, the genuine amber is hard to procure; because many have the secret of counterfeiting it with turpentine and cotton; or with the yolks of eggs and Gum Arabic; whilst others sell Gum Copal in its stead. *Diction. de Commerce*.

* If the Reader desires any farther acquaintance with the medicinal Simples, than he can obtain from these Notes, which are only design'd to illustrate the History of such as are less generally known, we refer him to Messieurs *Lemery*, *Tournesort*, and *Pomet*, the French Memoirs, and Doctor *Quincy's English Dispensatory*, where he will find a fair and candid account of the whole Class, whether vegetable, animal or mineral.

Parfly

Parfly.
Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

Marshmallows.
Mallows.
Mercury.
Pellitory of the Wall *,
Violets.

The four Cordial Flowers.

Borage-Flowers.
Bugloss-Flowers.
Roses, and
Violets.

The four greater Hot Seeds.

Aniseed.
Caraway-Seed.
Cummin-Seed, and
Fennel-Seed.

The four lesser Hot Seeds.

Those of Bishop's-Weed.
Stone-Parfly.
Smallage, and
Wild Carot.

* Instead of Pellitory of the Wall, the *London College* reckons Beets among the emollient Herbs.

The

The four greater Cold Seeds.

Those of Water-Melons. | Gourds, and
Cucumbers. | Melons.

The four lesser Cold Seeds.

Those of Succory. | Lettice, and
Endive. | Purslain.

GENERAL RULES for the Ga- thering of SIMPLES.

- I. *Let Roots be gathered principally in the Spring-Season, before the leaves are formed. Having first wash'd away their filth, and cleared them of their withered and corrupted fibres, hang them up in a shady, airy place, that they may dry moderately*. Let the thicker be cut into pieces, either length-wise or transversly; so as to preserve the cortical part, without the pith.*

* The reason of this caution proceeds hence, that the heat of the sun will exhale the fine and more volatile parts of vegetables; as is manifest from including any fresh gather'd aromatic, or fine-flavour'd plant, in a proper vessel, and applying a heat no greater than that of the summer's sun, or of the human body in a state of health. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chymistry*. Pag. 12—20. PRACTICE.

II.

- II. *Let Herbs be gather'd at that time of their vigour when they have shot into perfect leaves; but not yet opened into flowers**. In general, 'tis best to take only their tops. Let them be dried as was ordered of Roots.
- III. *Let Flowers be gathered, in the middle state of their expansion, upon a clear day, before noon; but Roses, for Conserve, in the bud, before they open.*
- IV. *Let Seeds be gathered when ripe, and beginning to dry, before they fall spontaneously: and understand the same of Fruit, unless it be order'd green.*
- V. *Woods are generally best cut, and their bark shaved off, in the Winter †.*
- VI. *Animals and Minerals shou'd be chose in their utmost perfection; unless required immature.*

* For the reasons whereon this rule is founded, and farther directions relating to the collection of vegetables, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 17, 18. 59. &c. PRACT.

† Whoever desires to see the foundations of these several rules, with what judgment they are laid down, and how full, tho' concise, they are; cannot do better than consult *Boerhaave's Processes upon Vegetables*, in the *New Method of Chemistry*.

S E C