

Cooke Family

Contributors

Cooke Family

Publication/Creation

1777-1782

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/rnt8hjpr>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

RECIPES.

etc

*Collected by a
member of the
Cooke family*

About 1777.

80004

Sent to the Revd Mr Barnett Aug^r 10th

Mr Wm Logan -- 12th

Mrs Morris ----- 16

Mr Brain ----- 27

Mr Farrow ----- 3 Sept

Mrs Shortland ----- 10

Mr Logan ----- 14

25/5

110/-

3903 1788

80004



ACCESSION NUMBER

800 04

PRESS MARK

MS. 1788

From the Northampton Mercury Aug^r 25 1777

A useful Calculation, to shew how vast an Opportunity
of improving Ourselves is too frequently neglected —

The Difference between rising every Morning at Six
and Eight in the Course of 40 Years, (supposing a Person
to go to Bed at the same Times he otherwise would) amounts
to 29,200 Hours, (i.e. $365 \times 2 \times 40$), or 3 Years, 121
Days and 16 Hours; which will afford 8 Hours a Day
for exactly 10 years; so that 'tis just the same as if
10 years of Life (a weighty Consideration!) were to be
added; in which we might command 8 Hours every Day
for the Cultivation of our own Minds in Knowledge &
Virtue, or the Dispatch of other Business —

N. B. This Calculation is made without regard to the
Bissextile, which reduces it to 3 Years 111 Days & 6 Hours
and at 8 hours a Day will want about a Month of 10 Years

$$\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 730 \\ \times 40 \\ \hline 29200 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} (365) \\ 1216 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 12160 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ Years } 121 \text{ Days } \& 16 \text{ Hours} \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 2432 \end{array}$$

29200
2432

26768

1771
for the Piles

3/10
15
60

250
15
1

a good Deal of smith forge warter with a quart of Ray seed put into it and made boyling hot over the fire; they must sit on it hotter then they can bear to sit still on it; and so get off and try to bear it by Degrees in Less then three times this cured quite; the Ray seed must be boyled in the Warter —

a Drink for the Cholick =

take a handfull of parley roots a handfull of sweet fennel roots a handfull of Mash Mallon roots wash them and slice them a handfull of Camomille flowers; about a pint of Gunniper berries bruised in a mortar about a quarter of a pint of parley seed as much of sweet fennel seed and as much of anis seed; all bruised; put this into a vessel of three Gallons of good ale but the Gunniper berries must be boyled first in the wort; you may Drink it after 4 or 5 Days standing half a pint in the Morning and half a pint in the afternoon and constantly at your dinner and as often as you please =

for a Clyster -

Take of Camomil flowers parsley seed fennel
seed and Juniper berrye all bruised. as much of
each as you can take up with your five fingers put
them into a pint of Milk and Let it simmer over
the fire, not boile; and sweeten it with a little sugar
when you feel the pain a coming you must take
this Clyster to prevent it -

To make oyle of Charity

Take one Gallon of the best oyle Olive; Green
Sage Wormwood Camomil Southemwood of each a
pound Shred these herbs very small and put them
into the oyle and Let them stand nine Days covered
very close and stir them together every morning and
evening: then take of Lavender tops and of red
rose buds the whites being chipt of; each two
handfull Shred these very small and put them into
the oyle to the other herbs and Let them stand
two or three Days after the Rose buds and Lavender
is put to the rest stirring them as before; then boyle

then altogether over a small fire the space of two
hours with continual stirring all the time of the
boyling them when they have boyled one hour take
a pint of the best aqua: vita and put into it
by little and little as it boyleth. stirring it still
during the other hour then take it from the fire and
strain it through a coarse cloath that is dry and
when it is cold put it into glasse and cover them
and it will keep two or three years these herbs must
be gathered in May when the dew is not on them this
oyle when you woud use it put a little into a saucer
and warm it over a fire rub the place griev'd with
your hand being warm a quarter of an hour that
you may rub in the oyle very well -

To make a breakfast cake

take a quarter of a peck of fine flower wet it
with a pint of cold cream 6 spoonfull of good
east 3 eggs into the flower then beat it as
stiff as white bread and sett it before the fire to
rise after that work one pound of Paraway
Comfitts together one pound of Sweet melted
butter & press your hands into the past

and make it up into a light cake and strew
a few Caraway Comfits on the top of it put a
few sweetmeats in it if you please --

a receipt for the eye Mr. Barton

Take of pearl Grass or pearl Grefoyl ale hoofe
Hemlock and Celandine each a handfull pound
or bruise all well together then put in a little
handfull of Bay salt and beat it very well
again; Lay as much as a walnut to each Wrist
morning and evening: if both eyes are sore or
weak till the humour is stoppt. then only apply
it once a day for sometime longer; this is good
for weak eye pearls humour or blood shot
and will prevent any thing growing in the eye =

Mr. Woodward's Cheese

Take ten quarts of new Milk and four of
Cream bishun it be sweet; mixt these together
with three Spoonfulls of runitt Let your Milk
stand thus when it is come with a silver

Ladle take it out never break the Curd, only³
as the Ladle doth in taking it up so fill your
Cheefe fat till it will hold no more, it will run
out very much at the holes, but will stop in
a little time next Day put a pound wait on
and in three Days time turn it topsiturdie and
salt it very well at both ends and put the
wait on the other end, two or three Days
after take it out and butter a fine cloth and
wrap about it and set it a drying —

To make Cream Cheese

one spoonfull of powder sugar in a Gallon
of milk and half a pint of Cream the
Curd never to be broke at all; but layd in
the fat when the Cheese is a week old. Lay
it in Nettles or ash Leave and between two
pewter dishes wet cloths are as good as
the Nettles —

for the yallow or Black Jaundice
take thirty Drops of Salt sal-monac in a glass
of white wine in the morning fasting and at four

The Balsamick Drops

Take of Balsome of Parue one ounce; of the best Storax two ounces; Benjamin impregnated, with sweet almonds. three ounces; a loes Succatrinae. ~~Coelebrina~~ Mith elect pure. st frankincens roots of angelica, flowers of St Johns wort; half an ounce of each a pint of Spirit of wine; beat the Druggs above mentioned together and put them in a bottle. well stopt and sett it all the Dog Days in the sun. then strain it through a fine cloth and put it into small Bottles; for use keep it always Close stopt =

The vertues of this Balsam

There is no Cut with Iron; nor scald. if not mortall; but it will heal it in eight Days; time; by puting it with a feather, Cotton; or injection; after a wound is Drest with this there will come no matter; from it; it Cureth the Cholick pains in the Stomach; bloody fluxe
- Colicke twenty five Drops being taken in

Three Spoonfull of Broth or a glasse of Clarret &
ten or fifteen Drops will serve for a younger
person, its very good for all Swellings
Contusions fistula: ulcers and Cancers, of
any age or in any place, by applying it
to the afflicted part; with a feather; tis
admirable in a spotted fever taking five or
six Drops in a little Broth, it Cures all biting
of venemous Creatures particularly mad Dogs
applying it to the place and take ten or
twelve Drops inwardly, its very good for sore
eye by putting it into the eye with a feather
you must never warm it, and besure you
stop it close when you use it; if a wound
has been Drest with any other medicine it
must be washd with hott wine before you
use this; there is no need of tents or plasters
tis an infallible Cure for prick & horses
Dropping a Drop or two into the wound when
you Draw out the Nail Stub or any other
thing.

~~For the Wings cut or any other humour~~

Take a new sponge that hath never be used
put it into a Crucible and put it into the fire
Let it burn till its red hot; that the sponge
is throughly burnt; when its cold take it out
and beat it sift it through a fine sieve and
give the Child as much as you Lay on a shilling
every morning and at four a Clock in the
afternoon in a Coffee Dish of Senical tea
and make it as you do any other sort of tea
it will work two or three times a Day so
often it should work; so you must give enough
of the tea to do that; it must be taken for a
year; if the humour continues so long; but
in a month or six weeks you will find it
both good; this was taken by a Child of
twelve years of age; but a grown up person
must take as much of the powder as you Lay
on half a Crown the wounds must be kept
clean and Dress with Lucafellas Balsam

this will help to Dry and Carry of the Humour ⁵

~~a receipt to purge or vomit the Child once
or twice a week as it can bear it =~~

take a handfull of Vervain and steep it in a
pint of ale and a pint of small Beer as it
comes out of the barrell it must steep twenty
four hours; but a grown up person must
steep it forty eight hours; before you begin
to drink; a quarter of a pint take in the
morning fasting which will make the child
very sick and vomit without any thing else
you must not take the sponge powder the
morning you take the vomit; but may take
the sponge powder at four a clock that
afternoon. this vervain takes of the sharpness
of the blood and makes the powder have
quicker effect — —

for y^e Black or yellow Jaundice

Mr. Chappell receipt —

take Thirty Drops of salt Sal. modact in
a cleve of white wine in y^e morning fasting & at

an approved receipt for a Rummatisen

take of stone horse dung hott from the horse
four ounces; put it into a pint of peny royall
water breake the lumps and lett it stand
within the air of the fire about a quarter
of an hour then strain it through a cloth
and to every three ounces of the Liguor put
half an ounce of Syrup of red popys and
twenty five Drops of salvalaten Oleosum =
take of the Liguor about four spoonfulls
every six hours if you find good you may
repeat it

~~to make orange water~~

take three gallons of Brandy and a
hundred of orange peels and lett them be
two or three days or week in steep then
still them in the Limbeck or Cold still then
put in one gallon and half of hott water and
lett it be stilld lett it stand two or three days

6
till the fire be out. Before you put the Syrup to it
and for the Syrup you must take three quart
of Spring water two pound of Double refined
Sugar and boyl it up to a thix Syrup and put
the water hot it must be done in a Limbeck
as cool as possible --

a receipt for a Dropsy --

take a peck of rice flower make it into Dough
with water take a peck of brown Sage Leaves
and make it up in ~~the~~ Dough as you doe an
apple pye the Crust must be made very thick
as it does not crack bake it with a Bath
of brown bread you must have brend four
gallons of good ale without hops which when
that has done working break the pye into it
as hot as you can bring it from the oven
then stop it down very close and keep it
three days; then Drink nothing else --

for the Canker

Take of Roman ~~vitreol~~ vitreol and Roche
allum half an ounce of each; boyle it in a
pint of spring water in a new pipkin till
half is consumed away; then take half an
ounce of the best honey and put to it scumming
it all the while very well; it need not boyle
above six minutes after the honey is added to it
Let the pipkin hold a Winchester pint —

For the Kings evil or scorbutick humour

Take the next softest yellowst sponge which
looks with white specks in it one pound
wash it very clean put it in an earthen pan bake
it in an oven hott enough for household bread then
 pound it in a mortar and sift it through a fine
sieve give a child of twelve year old as
much as you can lay on shilling, a man
or woman must take as much as will lay on
half a crown every morning fasting and at four
o'clock in the afternoon in a little new milk.

and two hours after it a Dish of Fenical Tea
and make it as you do any other tea; it will work
two or three times a Day so often it should work
so you must give enough of the tea to do that
and must fast almost an hour after it you must
not eat any thing salt or fowes or strong
it must be taken for a year if the humour
continues so long but in a month or six
weeks you'll find it both good the wound
must be kept clean and Dress with Lucatlas
Balsam and nothing else this will help to
carry off the Humour —

a receipt to purge or vomit once or twice
a week as they can bear it —

take a Handfull of vervain and steep it in
a pint of ale and a pint of small beer as
it comes out of the barrell it must steep
twenty four hours for a child but for a
grown up person forty eight hours before it
begun to be drunk a quarter of a pint in
the morning fasting for a child and half a pint
for a man or woman it will make them

very sick and vomit without any thing else
you must not take the powder the morning
you take the vomit but may take the powder
at four a clock in the afternoon this
will take of the sharpness of the blood
and makes the powder have quicker effect
it must be taken without intermission in
either sex

a plaister for the skin rub of
half an ounce of spermi city
half an ounce of white wax a large
spoonfull of sweet oyle and another
of Brandy melt it all together and
Dip some fine holland rags in it
this is very good for any inflammation

Take
bag
warm
mell
the
Large
lett
it
into
sing
to
or
w
qua
of
3
very
n
the

To make elder Wine —

48

Take six Gallons of River water, well
boyled & scum'd, let it stand till the blood
warm, then have ready 20 pounds of
Mellagoe Raisons Chopt small, put them to
the water with the yeels and Juice of six
Large Lemons, also two ounces of elder flowers
lett it stand a fortnight in a Tub stirring
it every Day, then strain it thro: a Hair sieve
into a vessell. then put to it five pound of
single loafe Sugar, stirring it very well
to make it work, and not stop it for 2
or 3 Days, then stop it very close for six
weeks, if its fine bottle it off, if not take a
quart of the wine and put to it two ounces
of Iseinglase, let it stand to dissolve 2 or
3 Days, then put it to the wine & stir it
very well or whisk it up, then lett it stand
a fortnight and it will be fitt for bottling
the longer its kept the better it will be —

To make Ramakins

Take pamesan Cheese or any other good
Cheese one pound or two, Crum the same
very well and put into a stone mortar and
beat it very well together, take a large
handfull of Crumbs of fine bread and put
to each pound of Cheese with the yolks of
eight eggs and half a nutmeg Grated
and beat altogether in the mortar,
Cut bread of ^{what} size you please and spread
the Cheese two fingers thick then you
may bake them in an oven or a pan
take care not to Bake them too brown
when so Done you may serve them up =

To make an orange pudding

Cover your Dish with a sheet of puff
past, Cut two ounces of preserved orange
and Sittorn peel in thin slices all of an
equal length and slip them in the past

then beat ten eggs leaving out all the whites, put to your eggs half a pound of Double refined sugar beat fine, two Spoonfull of orange flower water — three quarters of a pound of melted Butter, beat it well together, and pour it into the Dish upon the orange and sittem as it sticks, and sift Double refined sugar upon it as you put it into the oven, half an hour will bake it —

To salt Rams

Let the Rams hang three Days before you Salt them then rub them over with vinegar before the fire, mix three quarters of a pound of the Coarsest Sugar three ounces of salt petre, near a quarter of a peck of Common salt altogether, and rub the Rams very well with it, still keeping them by the fire

then Lay the Rames with the fleshy part
upwards, and lay all the salt upon them,
that you cannot rub in after one day,
then rub them over ~~every~~ every day with the
Brine, for nine or ten days together,
this quantity of things does for Rames
of 12 or 14 pound weight, if they are
larger more of every thing must be
added, let them hang in a Chimney
where wood is burnt, but take care
they dont hang too near the fire, —

How made Cowslip wine —

Take 25 Gallons of water and half
a hundred weight of sugar, boyle them
together two hours scumming it all the time
let it stand till tis blood warm, then
put into it a bushell and half of
Cowslips fresh pickt, and half a pint
of new yeast let it stand four or five

Days, stirring it 3 or 4 times every Day
then put to it Sixty Lemons sliced, with
the yellow part of the peel thin pared,
pull of the white part before you slice
them & throw it away, put it into a
vessel together, with the Cowslips
& Lemons, stop it down close, when
it has done working, let it stand three
months then bottle it off —

To make orange or Lemon water —

Take three Gallon of the best french
Brandy and the peel of a hundred
Sivill oranges pared very thin, put your
brandy and orange peel into a deep
earthen pott covered down close, and
let it steep for three or four Days
then still it in a Limbeck, and divide
your brandy and peel to be still'd at
four several times, adding to every

Still three or four quarts of Spring
water, the intent of the water is to
keep the Brandy from wasting too quick,
in the time of Distilling, be sure to let
three bottles run of in every still, that
you may have twelve in the whole
quantity, then mix your Distill'd water
altogether, and let it stand till the
fire is out, then take two pound of
Double refined sugar and two quarts
of Spring water and boyle it to a
Sirup and pour into your orange
water boyling hott, Cover it close and
let it stand till next Day, then run
it through a Jelly Bag or fine Holland
Bag for fear of any Drugs settling
at the bottom, then bottle it up, —

for a broken skin

11
warm

Take powder of myrrh and infuse it in
Claret, and wash the part very well, then
strew on some of the powder of myrrh
and let it dry on, keep it from rubbing
off, and as the skin comes on the
myrrh will peel of it self —

Mr. Crows receipt to mend China —

Take the Litharge of Gold, Bole
armoniac, red and white Lead of each
half an ounce, mix them in five ounces
of Rott Lime, beat them small and dust
them through a thin cloath or sieve —
Keep this powder in a bottle by it self —

for y^e oyle —

Take y^e white of three eggs & beat them
to an oyle, take of the froth, and mix
it with fifteen Drops of Linseed oyle

nine Drops of the oyle of spike, put
this into a bottle and let it stand a
month before to use —

So use it

Rub it on the Joints of your broken
China very well, till it is thoroughly
well, then dust your powder on it
and Jogn it setting it before the fire
till it is dry, the Ingredients will
keep for years if well corked —

So make good fish sauce —

Take a pint of good Gravy or
very strong broth, put to it two or
three anchovies well wash'd, two onions
sliced, some white wine, ^{some} nutmeg and
whole pepper boyl them well, strain
them, and put into it shrimps or oysters
and thicken it with flower and a bitt
of butter and some Juice of

Lemons and peel shred small — 12

To stew Carp —

after your fish is dressed and wiped well from the wet, take a quart of Claret and a pint of verjuice and then lay in the fish, and fill it up with water till it just covers the fish, put in a handfull of salt two Rows of Ginger some whole peper a bunch of sweet herbs an onion sliced six anchovies — some Lemon peel, put the fish into the liquor two hours before its sett upon the fire, then lett them boyle very gently close covered, taking them of the fire now and then in the boyling —

for the sauce to the Carp —

take almost a pint of clarett two
onions a blade of ~~Mace~~ Mace some
nutmeg and Ginger and whole pepper
Lemon peel and some anchovies, boyle
a good while and set them by, and
when your fish is enough, take and
put to your sauce a pint of the
fish Liquor, boyle it altogether,
then strain it and thicken it with
yolks of egg: and butter or with
flower put into your sauce oysters
and shrimps —

Mrs Wilkins receipt for Raisin wine
one p^d of malligo Raisons to a
quart of spring water which must
be boyled and scummed well, and when
Looke warm put to the Raisons which

be ready pickt and chopt, and so lett¹³
it work ten days stirring it 3 or 4
times a days, then to squeeze the Raisons
out and put it in the Barrell the
longer tis kept the better —

To make wiggs —

take a quarter of a peck of flower
a pound of butter, rub the butter in
the flower very small, and a pound of
sugar, half an ounce of Caraway
seeds, mix it with the flower and wet
it with a quart of new milk warm'd
and a pint of new ale yeast, let it
lye before the fire to rise and rout or
more, make them into what bigness you
please —

a receipt to make the Spice powder

take two ounces of the powder of Liquorice,
& two ounces of beaten Ginger, & four
ounces of Double refined Sugar beaten,
lett all these be sifted through a hair
sive, (not too fine) then put in four
ounces of the filings of unprepared Steel,
& two ounces of Grated Nutmegs, Cloves
& Mace finely beaten, of each half an
ounce, mix these all together, & take as
much as will dye upon a shilling, fasting,
in the Morning, & as much at five a
Clock in the afternoon, it must be took
for a month together; when the patient
is far gone in the Distemper, they must
be sure to eat no milk nor any thing
that is Salt, or Windy, while this medicine
is taking, use moderate exercise —

Take t
the M
of Sugar
the bott

Take a
remain
out wip
into m

little g
them,

Take
then b
them

Dry t
an ou
three
double
and be
the pot

Take a
of flow
ounces
Ho of
me a li

little ca
be baki
orange

Lemon Pudding

14

Take the juice of three lemons, and grate the peels of two of them. the Whites of six eggs well beaten, and the yolks of four, half a pound. of Sugar finely beaten and a quarter of a pound of Melted butter lay a paste at the bottom of your dish, and bake it three quarters of an hour.

To pickle Walnuts

Take a hundred walnuts, put them into water and salt, and let them remain ten day changing the water three times then take the take them out wipe them dry with a clean cloth, and put them into your jar into which likewise but a quarter of a pound of mustard seed, ~~an ounce~~ half an ounce of pepper half an ounce of mace and a little garlick, the pour into them best vinegar enough to cover them, which must boil.

To pickle cucumbers.

Take an hundred of best cucumbers wipe them very clean then boil some water and salt and pour into them and cover them close for twenty ^{four} hours take them out and wipe them dry the take half an ounce of mace. half an ounce of ginger or an ounce of pepper and half an ounce of cloves boil all these spices with your vinegar (which must be the best double distilled) and when it is boild up put in your cucumbers and let them take a turn or two then cover them down close in the pot till they are cold and afterwards put them into the jar.

To Make Gingerbread

Take a pound of butter, and rub into a pound and a quarter of flour one pound of sugar a large nutmeg grated and two ounces of ginger mix them together with the flour then take two Hoof Treacle and make the whole into a paste not very stiff you may use a litle warm milk to wash the pan if it is too stiff roll it out into little cakes and bake them on Tin plate in a quick oven they will be baked in enough in less than a quarter of an hour you may add orange peel or citron

April 7 1777 Receipts taken from (The School of Wisdom) p 31

Water Gilding

requires more preparation than Oil Gilding, & is chiefly on wooden works and those made of Stucco, and these too must be sheltered from the weather. A Size is used for this way of Gilding, made of threads of Parchment, or gloves boiled in water to the consistence of a jelly. If the thing to be gilt be of wood it is first washed with this size, boiling hot and then set to dry; and afterwards with white paint mixed up with the same size: some use Spanish-White for this purpose, and others Plaster of Paris, well beaten and sifted: this size paint must be laid on with a stiff brush; which is to be repeated seldomer or oftener, according to the nature of the work as ten or twelve times, in flat or smooth works; but seven or eight will be sufficient in pieces of Sculpture; in the former case they are applied by drawing the brush over the work in the latter by dabbing it.

When the whole is dry, they moisten it with fair water, and rub it over with several pieces of coarse linen, if it be on the flat; if not they beat or switch it with several strips of the same linen tied to a little stick, to make it follow & enter all the cavities and depressures thereof. Having thus finished the white, the next thing to be done is to colour it with Yellow Oker; but if it be a piece of Sculpture in Relief, they

first touch it up and prepare the several parts which may have happened to have been disfigured, by the small iron Instruments, as gouges chisels &c. the Oker used for this purpose must be well ground and sifted and mixed up with the size before mentioned. This colour is to be laid on hot; and in works of Sculpture, supplies the place of Gold; which sometimes, cannot be carried into all the Depressures & Cavities of the Foliages & other ornaments. a lay is also applied over this ~~gold~~ yellow, which serves for the ground on which the gold is to be laid; this lay is usually composed of Armenian bole, Bloodstone, black Lead, and a little fat; to which some add Soap & oil of Olives; others burnt Bread, Bistoe, Antimony, Glasse of Tin, Butter and Sugar Candy.

These ingredients being all ground together with hot size, three lays of this composition are applied upon the yellow, the one after the other has been dried; being cautious not to put ^{any} into the cavity of the work, to hide the yellow. The brush used for this purpose must be a very soft one and when the matter is become very dry, they go over it again with a stronger ~~er~~ brush to rub it down and take off the small grains that stick out, in order to facilitate the burnishing of the gold.

To be prepared for gilding you must have three sorts of pencils; one to wet, another to touch up and amend, &

a third to flatten: also a Gilding Cushion for spreading the leaves of Gold on, when taken out of the book; a Knife to cut them and a Squirrels Tail fitted with a handle; or else a piece of fine soft stuff on a Stick, to take them up and apply them. You are first to begin with wetting your pencils; by which the last Lay laid on with water is moistend, & better to receive & retain the Gold. Then you are to lay the leaves of Gold on the Cushion, & if whole, you must take it up with the Squirrels tail; but if in pieces, with the other instrument, or Knife where with they are cut and lay and spread them gently on the parts of the work you had moistend before, &c &c

1 The work having been thus far gilded, must be set to dry, in order to be either burnished or flatted. Burnishing is smoothing or polishing it with a burnishing Tool, w^{ch} is usually a Dog or Wolfs Tooth, or a Bloodstone fitted to a handle for that purpose.

Flattening it is giving it a light lick, in the places not burnished, with a pencil dipped in Size in which a little Vermilion sometimes has been mixed; this serves to preserve and prevent its flawing when handled. The last operation is applying the Vermeil in all the little lines & cavities and to stop and amend any little faults w^{ch} shell Gold. The composition called Vermeil, is made of Gum Guttae, Vermilion and a little of some ruddy brown colour, ground together with Venetian Varnish and Oil of Turpentine. Some Gilders instead of this make shift

16

with fine Lucca or Dragon's Blood with Gumwater. Sometimes instead of burnishing the Gold, they burnish the ground or composition laid on the last before it, and only afterwards wash the part over with the size. This method is chiefly practised for the Hands & Face & other nudities in Reliefs; which by this means do not appear so very brilliant as the parts burnished, though much more so than the parts perfectly flat. To gild a piece of work, and yet preserve white grounds, they apply a lay of Spanish White mixed with a weak fish Glue on all the parts of the ground whereon the yellow or the last lay might run.

Gilding in Oil

This operation requires much less apparatus than that before mentioned. The basis or matter whereon the Gold is laid, in this method, is the remains of colours found settled to the bottom of the pots in which painters wash their pencils. This matter which is very viscid or sticky, is first ground & then passed through a linen cloth; and then laid with a pencil on the matter to be gilded after it has been washed once or twice over with Size; & if it be wood, with some white paint; when this is almost dry, but yet is still unctuous enough to catch & retain the Gold, the leaf Gold is laid on; either whole, if the work be large or cut to pieces if smaller &c. As the Gold is laid on, they pass it over with a coarse stiff Pencil or brush to make it stick &c. This kind of Gilding is chiefly used for Domes & Roofs of Churches, Courts &c. &c. and for Figures of plaisters of Paris, Lead &c.

Gilding with Liquid Gold.

This is performed by Gold reduced to a Calx & amalgamated with Mercury, in the proportion of about an Ounce of Mercury to a Drachm of Gold. To perform this, they heat a Crucible red hot, & then put the Gold and Mercury into it, stirring them gently about till the Gold be found melted & incorporated into a Mass with the Mercury. When this is done they cast them into water to wash and purify them; & out of that into other waters where the Amalgama which is almost as liquid as if there were nothing but Quicksilver in it, may be preserved along time for use. Before they proceed to lay this amalgamated gold on the metal, they first render the metal rough, by washing it over with Aqua fortis or Aqua secunda, & afterwards rinse the metal in fair water, & scour it a little with fine Sand and then it is ready for the Gold; then they cover over the metal with the mixture of Gold & Mercury, taking it up with a slip of Copper or brush made of brass wire, spreading it even as possible, to do which they wet the brush from time to time in fair water; then they set the metal to the fire upon a grate in a sort of a Cage, under which stands a pan of Coals; & in proportion as the Mercury evaporating & flying off discovers the places where the Gold is wanting they take care to supply them by adding new parcels of Amalgama. Then the work is rubbed over with the wire brush dipped in Beer or Vinegar, which leaves it in a condition to be brought to a Colour, which is the last process; and which the Gilders keep to themselves as a mighty secret; though it is certain it cannot differ much from the manner of giving Gold Species their colour in coining

To Gild Glafs

17

Take Chalk & red lead, of each a like quantity grind them together & temper with lincsed Oil; lay it on & when it is almost dry lay leaf Gold on; let it dry, & then polish it.

For Iron

Take one pound of liquid varnish, Lincsed Oil & Turpentine each 1 oz mix them well together; strike them over any metal & afterwards lay on leaf Gold or Silver, & when it is dry polish it.

To Gild Silvers Brass or Copper with Gold water

Take two oz. Quicksilver, put it into a crucible, set it on fire & when it begins to smok, put in an Angel of fine Gold; then take it off immediately, for the Gold will be presently dissolved; then, if it be too thin strain a part of the Quicksilver from it thro. a piece of Lustian; when you have done this, rub the Gold & Quicksilver upon Brass or Silver, and it will cleave to it; then put the said Brass or Silver upon quick coals, till it begins to smok; then take it from the fire & scratch it with a hair brush; this do till all the Mercury is rubbed as clean off as may be, & the Gold appears of a faint yellow; then heighten the Colour with Sal Armoniac, Bole, & Verdigrase, ground together & temper'd with water.

You must take notice that, before you gild upon metal, you must boil it in Tartar, or Beer & Water.

To Gild on Wood or Stone

Take Bole armoniac & Oil of Ben. of each a sufficient quantity: beat & grind them together & smear the wood or Stone & when it is almost dry, lay on leaf Gold. let it dry, & polish it.

To Silver any Metal

Dissolve fine Silvers in strong Aqua fortis & put in as much Tartar finely powder'd as will make it into a paste; with which rub any metal & it will look like fine Silver.

Aug. 13 1777 John Smith Watchmaker Northampton from
Birmingham

makes [Lacquer Varnish] of Spirits of Wine Dragons Blood a little
Gum Mastich Saffron Turmeric & Gambooge — put a little Oil over it
work after it is lacquerd

[White Varnish] for Siloering, of Sp. Wine Gum Mastich & White Rosin

cleanse the Circles with soft Brick Dust lay on y^e White Varnish wth a linen Rag

to Dissolve Silver put aqua Fortis to it & set it over a fire till Dissolv'd
then put a little fair Water to it and add some salt, then add a large Quantity
of Cream of Tartar in fine Powder and a little more salt

Libra, or a Pound in Measure means the Wine Pint

uncia, or ounce does not mean the 12th but the 16th part of y^e Wine Pint

ounce Averdupois is about $\frac{9}{11}$ part less than the Troy ounce

Troy Pound contains about 5760 Troy Grains —

Averdupois Pound — about 7000 Grains Troy weight

Weights & Measures to be used in the following Rec.^{ts}
taken from the London Dispensatory

In this country two kinds of weight are in use one in the merchandise of Gold & Silver, the other for almost all goods besides. The first we call Troy weight, the other Averdupois weight. The Pound in these is differently divided in the first is reckoned twelve ounces only, in the other sixteen. Likewise neither the pound nor the ounces are of the same weight, the Goldsmiths Pound is less than the other, but their ounce greater.

In this following receipt, the pound of the Goldsmith is made use of, but not divided after their manner, we divide it thus

The Pound Troy to contain 12 ounces — the ounce 8 Drains — the Drain 3 Scruples — the Scruple 20 grains

We have also different measures, for liquids, one is applied to beer & ale the other to wine. In this book the latter is made use of which is divided by physicians thus —

The Pint to contain — 16 ounces — the Ounce 8 Drains
a Gallon is a Measure equal to 8 Pints
a Spoonful denotes the measure of $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce

Remark

The last paragraph of Narration describes when by libra & uncia weights & when measures are meant — Libra is used to denote a Pound in weight & a pint in measure, & required a distinction to remove the ambiguity; but in our language the terms for denoting one of the other are different. In regard to the other word uncia, we also use the name of ounce both for the twelfth part of a Pound, & the sixteenth part of a Pint

In the following therefore where the ounce denotes a measure, it is so expressed. viz an ounce in measure — but for brevity it is generally used absolutely, when weight is signified by it

1782
Jan. 28

2
From the Dispensatory of the Royal College London
by H Pemberton F.R.S. 5 Ed. London P. for J. Knapton
and J. Longman 1773

Conserves

Of the leaves of Garden Scurvy Grass

Spear mint

Rue

Wood-sorel;

Of the Tops of — Sea Wormwood

Of the Flowers of — Lavender —

Mallows —

Rosemary

Red, roses while in bud

Of the outward ^{yellow} part of Seville Orange Peel —

The leaves are to be plucked from their stalks and
The flowers from their Calices. the outer rind of the
Orange-peel should be scraped off with a rasp or grater
every one of them. when thus prepared. is to be pounded
in a mortar with a wooden pestle first by it self. and
then with the addition of three times its weight of
double refined Sugar till they are well incorporated
together

3

19

Conservea Fructus cynosbati

Conserve of Hips

Take of the pulp of ripe hips one pound of double refined sugar twenty ounces and mix into a conserve

Conservea Prunorum Sylvestrium

Conserve of Sloes

Scald the Sloes in water to soften them taking care their skins are not broken then take them out and express their pulp which mix with thrice its weight of double refined sugar

(Condita) Preserves. Root

Radix Eryngii Condita

Candied Eringo - Root

Boil the roots, till the rind will easily peel off: when Peled. Slit them through the middle, and the pith being taken out wash them three or four times in cold Water. then take for every pound of roots so prepared two pounds of double refined sugar; dissolve the sugar in Water. set it over a fire and as soon as it begins to boil put in the roots. and continue the boiling till they become soft. — in the same manner are candied

Angelica stalks

4
Cortex Aurantium conditus.

Candied Orange peel.

Take the fresh peels of Seville orange in Water, and Change it often till the peels lose all Bitterness; then, boil them with double refined sugar dissolved in water, till they become soft and Transparent. — lemon-peel is likewise to be candied in the same manner.

General Remark

Preserves are of two kinds; the subject may either be preserved moist in the syrup, or taken out and dried, that the syrup may Candy upon it; and this is the most usual form of keeping all the particulars here proposed.

Succi - Juices

Succi Scorbutici. The Scorbutic Juices

Take of the juice of Garden Scurvy Grass a quart; the juice of brooklime and of Water Cresses, of Each, one pint of the juice of Seville Oranges a pint and a quarter, these being mixed, let them stand till the dregs subside; then let the juice be poured off clear, or strained.

Remark

There is a small deviation from the prescription in common use; for which see the narrative of the committee, page 50

Rob Baccarum Sambuci

Rob of Elder Berries

Let the depurated juice of elder-berries inspissated with
with a gentle ^{heat} ~~heat~~ ^{to} a proper consistence

~~James~~

Remark

This is otherwise prepared with a small addition of sugar
but as the juice thus inspissated will keep without the
omission of the sugar is here preferred.

Platerium

Slit ripe wild cucumbers, and pass the juice, very gently
pressed out, through a very fine hair sieve into a glazed
Vessel; set it by some hours, till its thicker part shall
have subsided: then pour off as much of the thin part
of the juice, as can conveniently be done, by inclining the
Vessel, and draw away the rest by the Filtre: let the
thicker part, ^{be} which remains, ~~be~~ covered over with a linen
cloth and dried either in the sun or by a gentle fire.

Remark The filtre here meant is a twist of linen thread or Cotton laid over
the edge of the Vessel, one end touching the liquor within, & the other end
hanging without so long, that the liquor imbibed by the thread may drip
from it, till all the moisture is drained away

6.
Extracts and Resines

Extracts of the roots of Elecampane

Gentian

Black Heliboro

of the leaves of Rue

Savine

Boil them in water, strain & press out the decoction, & set it by, till its Dregs are subsided; then boil to the consistence of a Pill, with care toward the end to avoid burning

Extract of Liquorice

Boil the fresh roots of liquorice lightly in water, strain & press out the decoction; then after its Dregs are subsided boil it away, till it will not stick to the fingers, using due care toward the end to avoid burning

Extract of Bark

Take of Peruvian Bark reduced to a Powder 1 lb
of water ten or twelve Pints, Boil for an hour or two, and pour off the liquor, which will be red and transparent but as soon as it is cold, becomes

Yellow and Turbid; boil the bark again in the same quantity of fresh water, as before, repeating these boilings, till the liquor remains transparent when cold; then evaporate all these Decoctions strained and mixt together, to the proper consistence over a very gentle fire with Due care to avoid burning

This extract is to be prepared under a double form, one, of the consistence of a Pill, the other hard enough to be reduced to a powder

All Watery Extracts should be moistened or sprinkled with a little Sp Wine to prevent their growing mouldy

^{This comes first in the Dispensatory}
The Preparation of Terrestrial and such other
Bodies, as will not dissolve in water

These bodies are first to be pounded in a Mortar, then
levigated with a little water upon a hard and smooth Marble
into an impalpable powder, afterwards dried upon a Chalk-
stone, and then set by for a few days in some warm, or at
least, very dry place

After this manner are to be reduced into Powder, Amber:
Antimony; Bezoar, (which should be levigated with Sp
Wine, instead of water) Blood-Stone; Calamy, first calcined
for the use of makers of Brass; Chalk; Coral; Crabs claws
Crabs eyes, so called; Egg-shells, first separated from the
membrane adhering to them by boiling in water; Oyster Shells
first cleansed; Pearls; Verdigris; Tutty

In antimony, calamy, & tutty, singular care ought to
be taken to reduce them into the most subtle Powder possible
Remark

The grinding Bezoar with sp. Wine instead of water improves
the green hue which is expected in that powder

Calamy is a substance extremely hard; tutty is chiefly
appropriated to that tender organ, the eye; antimony is formed
in strice, which when powdered break into needle-like fragments,
which if not thoroughly comminuted, may by their points
wound the Stomach; hence no care can be too great for
rendering these substances smooth

Axungia porcinæ sive quæ ovilli curatio

22 9

The Purification, or Trying of Hog's lard & Mutton Suet

Melt them by a gentle fire with the addition of a little water, after they have been first chapt into small pieces; & then strain them from the membranes intermixed

Remark

The water is added to secure these substances more effectually from burning & turning black, which they would otherwise be subject to; for the water not being capable of receiving any greater Degree of heat than that which causes it to boil, will keep the bottom of the vessel from growing too hot more securely, than any care in regulating the fire can do

Axungia viperinæ curatio Purification of Viper's Fat

Melt the fat first separated from the intestines with a gentle heat, and then strain it out through a thin cloth

Remark

Here it is necessary to be very curious in picking out the fat; it is sufficient, if the heart, liver, and other bloody parts are taken away; the rest of the membranes crisp up, while the fat melts, so as easily to be separated by straining

In this process water is not so much required as in the preceding; the quantity of fat purified being here so small, that the heat is easily regulated without it

Mellis Despumatio, The Despumation or Clarifying of Honey

Liquify the Honey by a Balneum of Water; that is, by setting the Vessel containing the honey into hot water; and let the scum that rises be taken off

Remark

By this process the honey becoming liquid, all waxy, or other heterogeneous parts, which it has received in pressing from the comb, separate out of it.

Scillæ Coctio — The Baking of Squills —

Enclose the squill in paste of wheat flower, having first separated the outer skin and the hard part, from which the fibrous roots grow; then bake the squill in an Oven, till the Paste is dry, and the Squill is rendered soft & tender throughout.

Remark

This preparation is an ingredient in the Theriaca or Venice Treacle, & the design of the ancients in baking Squills was to abate their acrimony

Scillæ exciccatio — The Drying of Squills —

Cut the Squill, after the outer skin has been taken off, transversely into thin slices and dry it with a very gentle heat

Remark

The more usual method directed for this process has been to separate the several (laminæ, or) coats which compose the Squill but by that way the squill will be much longer in drying

Rhabarbari et Nucis Moschatæ Torrefactio

23

The Roasting of Rhubarb and Nutmeg

Roast them with a gentle heat, till they become easily friable into powder

Remark

Here the roasting should be discontinued, as soon as the substance is become dry enough to powder freely

Spongiæ ustio — The burning of Sponge

Heat the sponge in a covered vessel, till it becomes black and is easily friable; then reduce it to powder in a glass, or marble mortar

Remark

The heat here used must be much greater than in the former process; but however, care should be taken not to burn the sponge, till its volatile salt be expelled; for so doing would reduce it to a mere coal; but the volatile salt is so much extricated from the other principles by this operation that if it be rubbed to powder in a brass or bell metal mortar, it is very apt to acquire from the vessel a taint, that will offend the stomach

Cornu cervi calcinatio, The Calcination of Hartshorn

Burn pieces of hartshorn in a potter's furnace, till they become perfectly white then reduce them to powder after the same manner as other terrestrious substances

Remark

The intention of this operation is to burn out from the horns, all that is volatile, and leave only the terrestrious part; here therefore the heat cannot be too great

Pulparum Extractio — The Extraction of Pulps.

Pulpy fruits, that are unripe, and those which are ripe, if dry, are to be boiled in a small quantity of water, till they become soft; then the pulp is to be pressed through a strong hair-sieve, and afterwards boiled over a gentle fire, and continually stirred to avoid burning, till it is brought to a due consistence.

Casia is also to be boiled out from the pod or cane bruised, and reduced afterwards to a just consistence by evaporating the water.

The Pulps of Fruits, which are both ripe and fresh, are to be pressed out without any previous boiling.

Styracis Colatio. — The straining of Storax —

Boil Storax in water, till it becomes soft, then press it out between warm Iron plates, and separate the Storax now cleared of its Dregs from the water.

Remark

The Storax being a resine only softens by the heat of the water, but does not dissolve in it.

Opium Colatum vel Extractum Thebaicum

Opium strained otherwise called the Thebaic Extract
Take of Opium cut into small bits one pound weight;
Dissolve it into a pulp with one pint or less of boiling water,
with care to avoid burning; and while it remains quite
hot, press it strongly through a linen cloth from its dregs;
then reduce the strained opium by a water balneum, or other
small heat to its first consistence.

Opium softened in this small quantity of water passes
thru' the strainer unaltered in its substance, and freed only
from dregs; but if it be dissolved in a large quantity of
water, the gummy & resinous parts will divide from each other

After the same manner the rest of the Gums
may be purified, such as Gum Ammonia, Asa-
fetida, Galbanum, and the like. But a greater
quantity of water may be safely used. If the resinous
part subsides, let it be taken out, and added towards
the conclusion of the inspissation, that it may unite
with the rest into one uniform Mass

Any Gum (as Galbanum) which easily melts, may be pu-
rified by including the Gum in a bullocks bladder, and retaining
it in warm water; till the gum becomes soft enough to be se-
parated from its dregs by pressing through a Canvas strainer

Remark

In relation to Opium, it has been made a controversy, whether it would perform its office as a medicine better, when the resinous part should be separated from it; but this process has no relation to that dispute, the intention here being to purify the Opium from its dregs with as little change in the gum itself as possible. When the Quantity purified at Once is large it is most commodious to inspissate it again by a balneum of boiling water; for this heat is so small as effectually to secure against burning the gum; but when the quantity wrought is small, it may be very safely performed with less apparatus, only by keeping the gum stirring, and removing it from the fire whenever there is any suspicion of its growing too hot.

Millepedarum Preparatio. Preparation of Millepedes.

Let Millepedes be inclosed in a thin canvas cloth, & suspended within a covered Vessel over the steam of hot spirit of wine; and they will soon be killed by the vapour & rendered friable

Remark

This is a very ready method of rendering Millepedes fit for pulverizing without risking any loss of their substance.

Expressed Oils

25

Oleum Amygdalinum - Oil of Almonds

Let either sweet or bitter Almonds, that are fresh, be pounded in a Stone Mortar, and then the Oil forced out with a press not heated.

After the same manner should the Oil be pressed from Linseed - and Mustard seed.

Remark

It has been customary to distinguish between the Oils of Sweet and bitter Almonds; but it is now universally allowed, that the Oil of both is altogether the same, and in practice are made from both promiscuously; therefore that distinction is here laid aside.

The Direction for avoiding the use of heat in preparing all these Oils is of great importance to be observed; for as these are intended for internal use, heat gives them a very prejudicial rancidness.

Chalybs cum Sulphure Preparatus - Steel Prepared with Sulphur

Touch the Steel heated to a white heat with a roll of brimstone, that the Steel may melt, and drop into water placed under it. Then let it be separated from the Sulphur, which has dropt along with it into water, and be reduced into the finest powder.

Remark

The Steel may be very commodiously heated for this purpose, either at a Smith's Forge, or in a chemist's ordinary melting furnace. The melted Steel is easily picked out from the Sulphur, for the Steel lies in round drops of different sizes & of a brown colour; - the Sulphur is in long yellow strings.

~~Decuctions omitted~~

Spirituuous Tinctures

Tinctura Amara The Bitter Tincture

Take of Gentian root two Ounces, of the outer yellow rind of Seville orange peel dried one Ounce, of the lesser cardamom seeds husked half an Ounce, of the proof spirit a quart. Digest without heat, and then Strain.

Remark

This Tincture is of similar Virtues with the watry bitter infusion; but the particular intention in this is to provide a Medicine, that may be kept any length of time, and carried to any distance

Tinctura Cinnamoni - Tincture of Cinnamon

Take of Cinnamon an Ounce & half proof Spirit a pint. Digest without heat and Strain the Spirit off.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani ^{Volatilis} ~~Simplis~~ } The ^{Volatile} Simple Tincture of Peruvian Bark

Take of Peruvian Bark four ounces, of Spirit of Sal ammoniac a quart. Digest without heat in a close Vessel, and then Strain the spirit off.

Remark

The Sp of Sal Ammoniac here meant is that Described ^{below} above in this book, prepared with water by an alkaline Salt

Spirit of Sal ammoniac - Take of any fixt alkaline Salt a pound and a half, of Sal ammoniac a pound, of water two quarts. With a gentle fire distil off one quart

Remark The Preparation of this spirit with Lime is omitted, that it may not be ever imprudently taken instead of this here Described, for that is much too acrid for internal use

The Simple Tincture of Peruvian Bark 26

Take of Peruvian bark four ounces, of proof spirit a quart.
After digestion strain the spirit off

Tinctura Foetida — The Fetid Tincture

Take of Asa foetida four ounces, of rectified sp of wine 1
Quart. After digestion strain the spirit off.

Tinctura Fuliginis — Tincture of Soot

Take of Wood Soot two ounces, of Asa foetida one ounce,
of proof spirit a quart after digestion strain the spirit off.

Tinctura Guaiacina Volatilis — Volatile Tinct. of Gum Guaiacum

Take of Gum Guaiacum four ounces, of the aromatic volatile
spirit a pint and half. Digest without heat in a well closed
vessel and then strain the spirit off.

Tinctura Jalapii — Tincture of Jalap

Take of the root of Jalap eight ounces, of proof sp. a quart.
after digestion, strain off the spirit

Tinctura Myrrhae — Tincture of Myrrh

Take of Myrrh three ounces of proof spirit a quart.
Digest them together, and then strain the spirit off

Tinctura Chabarbari Spirituosa — *Tincture of Chubarb in Spirit* —

Take of Chubarb two ounces, of the lesser Cardamon seed freed from their husks half an ounce, of Saffron two drams, of proof Spirit a quart. Digest without heat and strain the spirit off

Remark

Tinctura Saturnina — *The Saturnine Tincture*

Take Sugar of lead, green Vitriol, of each two ounces, of rectified Spirit of wine a quart. Reduce the salts separately to powder, and put them into the Spirit; then digest without heat, and filtre it the spirit thro' paper

Remark

Many have found great perplexity in this preparation; the tincture, after it has begun to promise a good colour, unawares losing it again. This failure is owing to the ^{using} heat, which has heretofore been directed in this Tincture

Tinctura Senae — *Tincture of Sena*

Take of Stoned Raisins sixteen ounces, of the leaves of Sena a pound of caraway seeds an ounce and a half, of cardomon seeds husked half an ounce, of proof Spirit a Gallon — Digest without heat, and strain off the spirit

Remark

The design of the additions here joind with the Sena, are to take off from that medicine not only its nauseous flavour but likewise its offensiveness to the stomach. And in cases where this tincture is useful these warm seeds are a very proper means for the purpose

Tinctura Serpentariae - Tincture of Snake Root

27

Take of Virginia snake-root three ounces, of proof spirit a Quart. Digest without heat, and strain off the spirit

Tinctura Stomachica - Stomachic Tincture

Take of Stoned raisins four ounces, of cinnamon ʒiij. Caraway seeds - lesser cardamom seeds freed from their husks, cochineal, of each two drams, of proof spirit a quart. Digest without heat, and strain off the spirit

Remark

This and the aromatic tincture are both spicy medicines but with this difference that the aromatic Tincture is to be taken in a small dose added to some vehicle but this in greater quantity by it self

The Styptic Tincture

Take of calcined green Vitriol one Dram, French brandy tinctured by the Cask a Quart, Mix them, that the spirit may turn black, and then strain off

Athions Mineral

Take equal parts of quicksilver purified, & flowers of Sulphur, un-washed. Rub them together in a mortar of Glass, or marble, till the quicksilver perfectly disappears, & the union is perfected

Remark

if the mortar be a little warm, the operation will be sooner finished as for this process it is not necessary to wash the flowers of Sulphur; so the progress of the operation is retarded by it.

Tinctura Valerianae Simplex — The Simple Tinct. of Valerian —

Take of Wild Valerian root four ounces of proof Spirit a quart
After digestion strain off the Spirit

Remark

In all Tinctures from roots of the harder parts of vegetables
the finer the ingredients are powdered, the quicker will the
tincture be drawn of its due strength, but here this circumstance
is particularly necessary, the strength of the Tincture depending
very much upon the roots being finely pulverized —

Tinctura Veratri — Tincture of White Hellebore

Take of the root of White Hellebore eight ounces, of proof
Spirit a quart. After digestion filter through paper

Aromatic Tincture —

Take of Cinnamon Six Drams; of the lesser cardamom seeds
husked three drams; long pepper, ginger, of each two drams;
proof Spirit a quart; digest without heat & strain the spirit off —

Remark

This of all other tinctures with aromatics are hurt by the
use of heat, which must dissipate great part of the volatile
flavour of such substances

Acid Elixir of Vitriol

Take of the aromatic Tincture (see the other side) a pint,
of the strong spirit or Oil of Vitriol the weight of four ounces,
Mix them gradually, and when the fumes are subsided,
filter thro' paper

Dulcified Elixir of Vitriol

Take of aromatic Tincture a pint of dulcified sp. of
Vitriol 8 ounces weight. mix them.

This is intended for Stomachs which cannot bear y^e acidity of y^e other

Compound Elixir of Myrrh

Take of the Extract of Savine one ounce, tincture of
Castor a pint, tincture of Myrrh half a pint after digestion
Strain off the Tincture

Decoctions and Infusions

Decoctum Alba — The White Decoction

Take of burnt hartshorn prepared two ounces, of Gum Arabic two drams, of water 3 Pints Boil the water away to a quart and strain off

The common Decoction for Glysters

Take of mallow leaves dry, one ounce, dried Chamomile flowers, Sweet fennel seeds, of each half an ounce, Water one pint. after boiling strain it off

Decoctum Pectorale — Pectoral Decoction

Take common Barley, raisins stoned, figs, of each two ounces; liquorice root half an ounce, Water two quarts. Boil the water first with the Barley, then add the raisins & towards the end of the decoction the figs & liquorice. The decoction is fully ended when one quart only of liquor be left after straining

Aqua Hordeata — Barley Water

Take of pearl barley two ounces, of water two quarts — Wash the barley well first with some cold water; then pouring on about half a pint of water boil it a little while, and this water ~~and~~ which will be coloured, being thrown away, put the barley into the quantity of water above directed, first made boiling hot, and boil away to half

Remark

Though this is oftentimes prepared by servants who attend on the sick, yet as it is used by sick persons in great quantities

titles, where it is of consequence, that it should be prepared²⁹
after the best manner, and as it is not unfrequently mentioned
in physicians prescriptions; it was thought not improper
to insert this article here, with a detail of those circumstances,
which if omitted, would render the decoction less elegant & grateful.

Fotus Communis — The common Fomentation

Take of the leaves of Southern wood, or of lavender Cotton
Dry, the tops of Sea wormwood also Dry, dried Chamomile
flowers of each one ounce, of bay leaves Dry half an ounce,
of water 3 quarts, After a light boiling strain the water off.

Remark

It is usual in many cases to add a portion of Sp. of wine
to this fomentation; but it has been thought proper to leave the
quantity of this to the choice of the prescriber, as the case
may be judged to require.

Jus Viperinum — Viper Broth

Take a Viper of a middle size without the skin, head, or
entrails; of water a quart. Boil to about a pint & a half.
remove all from the fire, and when the water is cold, (if the
viper be not a dried one) take away the congealed fat. Then
take a Chicken of a middle size drawn, and the skin with all the fat
taken off, and put it whole into this Decoction while cold and set
it upon the fire till it boils, then remove it from the fire, take out the
chicken cut the flesh of it into small pieces, which put again
into the water, and set it over the fire, but as soon as it begins to
boil up pour it off, first having taken away all the scum.

Remark

It is usual to boil the Viper for a long time; but whereas
the chicken is added chiefly to render the broth more grateful.

so long boiling of the chicken would dispel all grateful flavour from the broth and render it insipid if not very disagreeable. By the method here directed all the advantage, that can be had from the chicken will be obtained — and this method ought to be observed in making Chicken Broth

Mucillago Seminum cydoniorum, Mucilage of Quince seeds

Take of Quince seed a dram — of water six ounces. Boil with a gentle fire, till the water grows roopy resembling the white of an Egg, then strain it through a linen Cloth

Serum Alumenosum — Alum Whey —

Take of Cows Milk one pint, of Alum in powder two drams, Boil till a whey is formed, ^{wh} is to be well separated from ^{the} Curd.

Scorbutic Whey

Take of cows Milk one pint. of the scorbutic juices a quarter of a pint. Boil till a whey is formed, & separate well from ^{the} Curd.

^{very good one} Infusum Amarum Simplex — The Simple bitter Infusion —

Take gentian root, the yellow rind of lemon Peel fresh, carefully separated from the inner white part, of each half an ounce, of the yellow rind of Seville orange Peel also carefully separated from its inner white part but dried, a dram and a half, of boiling water three quarters of a Pint. After infusing for an hour or two strain it, either thro' paper, or a cloth without any pressing out

Remark

The lemon Peel is of singular use here to give the infusion a grateful flavour but must for this purpose be used fresh, when dry it is of little or no service, there is scarce any time of the year in which it cannot be procured fresh, though lemons are not always equally plentiful. The orange Peel is best used dry in which the heat attending this peel when fresh is abated

Infusum Amarum Purgans — The Purging bitter Infusion — 30

Take the leaves of Sena, the yellow rind of Fresh lemon Peel, of each 3 drams; gentian root, the yellow part of Seville Orange Peel dried, the lesser Cardamon seeds husked, of each half a dram, of boiling water five ounces. — after infusing till the liquor is cold, strain off.

Remark

Lemon Peel affords one of the best flavours for correcting the offensive taste of Sena, as well as for improving bitters.

Common Infusion of Sena

Take the leaves of Sena one ounce and a half, of crystals of Tartar three drams, of the lesser Cardamon seeds husked two drams, of water one pint. Boil the crystals of Tartar in water till they are dissolved, then pour the water while boiling hot, upon the Sena & the rest, when the liquor is cold then strain it off.

Infusum Senae limoniatum. — Infusion of Sena with Lemon

Take of the leaves of Sena one ounce and a half, of the yellow of fresh lemon peel an ounce in weight, of lemon juice an ounce in measure, of boiling water one pint, Infuse till cold, then strain.

Aqua Calcis simplex — Simple Lime Water

Take of quick Lime one pound, of water a gallon & half. Pour the water on gradually; and after the ebullition is over, let the lime subside, and the liquor be filtered through paper.

Remark

The Lime we here in London is made of Chalk. In Countries where Stone Lime is used, a less quantity would suffice.

The less compound Lime Water

Take of Liquorice one ounce, of Sassafras Bark half an ounce, of Simple Lime water three quarts, Infuse two days without heat, and then strain off the liquor.

Aqua Calis Major Composita
The more Compound Lime Water

Take of raspings of lignum vitæ half a pound, Liquorice one ounce, of Sassafras bark half an ounce, of coriander seed three Drams — of simple lime water three quarters, Infuse as before then strain off

Remark

In the preceding infusion the principal effect is taking off the ill flavour of the lime water, but here from this quantity of lignum vitæ the liquor receives an additional Tincture

Tincture of Roses

Take of red rose buds, the white heels being cut off, half an ounce, of the strong spirit of Vitriol, called the Oil one Scruple, of boiling water two pints and a half, of Double refined Sugar an ounce and a half. First add the spirit of Vitriol to the water in a Vessel of Glass or earth glazed, then infuse the roses, strain the liquor when cold & add the Sugar

Remark

Some chuse to make the infusion, before they put in the acid; but in this little quantity it is indifferent

Mixtures

The Camphorated Julep

Take of Camphire one Dram, of double refined Sugar half an ounce, of boiling water a pint. First grind the camphire with a little rectified spirit of wine, till it is softened, then with the Sugar, till they are perfectly united, lastly add the water by degrees; and when the mixture has stood in a covered Vessel, till it is cold, strain it off

Julepum e Crota — The Chalk Julep

Take of the whitest Chalk prepared one ounce, of double refined Sugar six Drums, Gum Arabic, two Drums of Water a quart, mix all together

Julepum e Moscho — The Musk Julep

Take of Damask-rose water the measure of six ounces, of Musk 12 grains — double refined Sugar one Dram, Grind the Musk & Sugar together, & gradually add the rose water

The Common Emulsion

Take of Sweet Almonds, blanched one ounce, Gum Arabic half an ounce, double refined Sugar six Drums, barley Water a quart — Dissolve the Gum in the barley Water hot, & when the Water is quite Cold, pour it gradually upon the Almonds, powdered with the Sugar, rubbing them together that the liquor may grow milky, then strain off

Remark

The method of blanching Almonds, is to put them in cold Water and then set them over a fire; as the Water warms, it will soak into the skin of the Almond, and render it thick & tough till it will peel off as freely as if they were fresh

Lac Ammoniaci — Milk of Gum Ammoniacum

Take of Gum Ammoniac two Drums, of simple penny royal Water half a pint. Rub the Gum in a mortar with Water, till it is dissolved

Remark

Here the Gum will dissolve sufficiently without heat, and therefore the solvent, especially as it is a distilled Water is best used cold

Camphorated Spirit of Wine

Take of camphire two ounces, of rectified Spirit a quart
Mix them that the Camphire may be dissolved

General Remark -

None of the articles under this head (Mixtures) except
the last, are preparations to be kept always at hand in
the shops, but may be made whenever they are wanted.

Syrups

Wherever the weight of the Sugar is not specified, it is
to be understood that to each pint of liquor are to be allowed
29 ounces of sugar. The Sugar should be double refined
reduced to powder, and melted in the heat of a balneum,
unless it be ordered otherwise, & the syrup, as soon as made
is to be set by till the next day, when any saccharine
crust that may swim on the top is to be taken off

Remark

The quantity of Sugar should as near as possible
be so adjusted, that neither any part may shoot out
again in the form of candy, which it would do when re-
dundant, nor yet the Syrup be disposed to ferment, which
it will be subject to, if it be left too thin by the Sugar's being
deficient, and this is much the greater error.

Syrupus ex Allio

Syrup of Garlic

Take of the root of Garlic sliced, one pound, of boiling water
a quart. Steep the Garlic in the water twelve hours in a close
vessel, & in the liquor strained dissolve a sufficient quantity
of Sugar, so as to make the Syrup

Syrupus Althea — Syrup of Marsh Mallows — 32

Take of the fresh roots of Marshmallows a pound of double refined Sugar four pound — of water one gallon. Boil the water with the roots, till it is half wasted, after it is quite cold, pour it off, and press it out; let the liquor stand by for a night, that its faeces may subside; in the morning pour off & clear, and adding the Sugar boil all down to the weight of six pounds.

Remark

In this Syrup the decoction being largely charged with the ingredients, the Sugar will scarce unite uniformly with it by the heat of a balneum, & therefore it only is requisite that the quantity of liquor be something greater in proportion to the Sugar than according to the general rule that while the surplus is wasted by boiling, that greater heat may unite the Sugar more perfectly.

Syrupus corticibus Aurantiorum — Syrup of Orange Peel

Take of the outer ^{yellow} rind of fresh sweet Orange peel 8 ounces, of boiling water five pints. Steep the peel in the water for a night in a close vessel and in the morning dissolve in the liquor strained of double refined Sugar in powder as much as will make it a Syrup.

Remark

Here powdering the Sugar is particularly requisite, that it may the sooner dissolve, and the Syrup not lose more than is necessary of the volatile flavour of the peel by the liquor long continuing hot.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum Rubrorum — Syrup of Clove July-flowers

Take of Clove July-flowers fresh, and their heels cutoff 3 Pounds, boiling water 5 pints. Steep the flowers in the water for a night in a vessel of glass, or of earth glazed; and in the liquor strained, dissolve as much double refined Sugar, as is required to make a Syrup.

After the same manner is prepared the Syrup of Cowslips

Remark

In the Syrup of Clove July-flowers, it is intended, that the beauty of the colour should be preserved with all care: therefore it should neither be made with too much heat, nor should the flowers be pressed.

Syrupus Croci

Syrup of Saffron

Take of Saffron wine a pint, double refined Sugar 25 ounces; which dissolve in the wine, so as to make a Syrup

Syrupus Cydoniorum

Syrup of Quinces

Take of the depurated (viz pure or cleansed) Juice of Quinces 3 Pints; of cinnamon one dram; cloves of ginger, of each half a dram; of red wine one pint, double refined Sugar 9 Pound. Digest the Juice with the Aromatics 6 hours in a heat of Ashes then add the wine, and strain the liquor off and lastly add the Sugar to make the Syrup

Syrupus e Succo Limonum

Syrup of Lemon Juice

Take of Lemon Juice, after it has stood till its faeces (viz excrement or dregs) are subsided, and it has been strained off a quart, double refined Sugar 50 ounces. Dissolve the Sugar in the Juice, so as to make the Syrup

After the same manner are made syrups of Mulberries, and Raspberries,

Syrupus e Meconio - sive Diacodion

Diacodion

Take of the heads of dried white Poppies without their seeds 3 pounds and a half of water 6 Gallons. Slice the heads and boil them in the water, often stirring them, that they may not burn, till about a third only of the liquor is left, which will be almost all imbibed by the Poppy heads; then take all from the fire, and press the liquor strongly out from the heads; in the next place boil the liquor by itself to about 2 quarts and strain it while hot, first thro a sieve & then thro a thin flannel, set it by for a night that what faeces have passed the Strainers may subside, next morning pour off the clear liquor, & boil it with 6 Pound of d. refined Sugar, till the whole comes to the weight of 9 Pound, or a little more, that it may become a Syrup of a just consistence.

Remark

In no Syrup is it of so much consequence, that all the circumstances in the directions be exactly followed, as in this; for it is a medicine of such importance that it ought to be made as near as possible always to one of the same standard - as the Sugar must be united to the decoction by boiling, a less quantity of Sugar than according to the general rule is here directed.

Syrupus Papaveris Erratici — Syrup of Wild Poppies

Take of the fresh flowers of Wild Poppies 4 Pounds, of boiling water 6 pints & a half. Set the water poured on the flowers over the fire, & stir the flowers in till they are all thoroughly wet: and as soon as ever the flowers are sunk, let them steep for a night; next Day pour off and press out the liquor, — let them steep for another night; that its feces may subside then with a proper addition of double refined Sugar make the Syrup

Remark

The intent in setting the flowers over the fire is that they may be a little scalded to cause them to shrink enough to be all immersed in the water; and without this artifice they can scarce all be got in but they are no longer to be continued on the fire than till this effect is produced, lest the liquor become too thick & the syrup renderedropy

Pectoral Syrup

Take of the leaves of English Maiden hair dried 5 ounces, liquorice four ounces, boiling water 5 pints, Steep the ingredients for some hours, & when the liquor is strained off dissolve it in a proper Quantity of double refined Sugar to make a Syrup

Remark

This Syrup is designed to be of similar intention with that from the true Maiden hair of the former dispensatories; but the English Maiden hair is chosen the other being a foreign plant not commonly found here

The Simple Syrup

Dissolve in any quantity of water the proper weight of double refined Sugar to make a Syrup

Remark

This Syrup is expedient for giving consistence to Potusis, Piths, or Electuaries, where it is not necessary according to the formality of former times to search for one appropriated to the case, or of similar virtues to the rest of the prescription

Syrupus e Spina cervina

Syrup of Buckthorn

Take of the fresh juice of buckthorn berries, ripe & fresh 1 Gallon; Cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, of each one ounce; double refined Sugar 7 Pounds. Set the juice by a few days, that its feces may separate, then strain it, & in a small quantity of it infuse the spices. Boil down the rest, towards the end adding that, wherein the spices have been infused, but strained from them, that the whole may be reduced to two Quarts. Then add the Sugar, & make the Syrup

Remark

This Juice, when thus boiled down being of itself pretty thick in consistence the quantity of Sugar is here adjusted accordingly, that the Syrup may come out of a proper Body

Syrupus Violarum

Syrup of Violets

Take of Violets fresh and well coloured two pounds, of boiling water 5 pints. Steep the flowers a whole day in a Glass, or earthen Vessel glazed, then pour off the liquor, and strain it through a fine linen Cloth, with caution not to press at all the flowers; afterwards with a proper quantity of Double refined Sugar make it into a Syrup.

Syrupus Zingiberis

Syrup of Ginger

Take of Ginger sliced thin four ounces of boiling water three pints. Let the Ginger steep some hours, and strain off the liquor; to which add the proper quantity of Double refined Sugar to make a Syrup

Confectio Alkermes

Confection of Kermes

Take of the juice of kermes, warmed and strained three pounds, of Damask rose water 6 ounces in measure of Oil of Cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ a Scruple, of double refined Sugar one pound. Melt the Sugar by the heat of a balneum into a Syrup with the rose water, then add the kermes juice, and after it is cold, the oil of cinnamon

Remark

It is requisite, that the Syrup be cold before the Oil of Cinnamon is added, that the heat may not dissipate that volatile aromatic Oil.

Mel Rosaceum

Honey of Roses

Take of Red rose buds quick dried and their heels cut off, 4 ounces, of boiling water three pints, of clarified honey 5 Pounds. Steep the roses some hours in water; then to the strained liquor add the honey, and boil to a proper consistence

Miera Pichra

Take of the Gum extracted from Succotrine aloes one pound, of Winter Bark so called, three ounces; powder them separately, & mix them

Pilulae ex Colocynthide cum Aloe — Pills of Colocynthida with Aloe — 34

Take Socotorine aloes & Scammony, of each two ounces; of the pith, of Colocynthida one ounce; of Oil of Cloves two drams, Let the dry species be reduced to powder separately, the oil mixt among them, and the whole formed into a Mass with Syrup of Buckthorn.

Remark

These pills are instead of those commonly called *coccia*

Pilula Rufi

Rufus's Pills

Take of Socotorine aloes two ounces; Myrrh, & Saffron, of each one Ounce. Make them into a Mass with Syrup of Saffron.

Pilulae Styracis

Storax Pills

Take of Strained Storax two ounces, of Saffron one ounce, of Strained opium 5 drams. Beat them diligently together, till they are perfectly raised.

Remark

If the dryness of any of the Materials should make it requisite, the opium may be softened with a little wine, but in general that is not necessary; the Saffron when in good Condition, being soft enough to beat into a Mass with the rest without any such help.

Electarium Lenitivum

Lenitive Electuary

Take of dried figs one Pound; of the leaves of Sena 8 ounces;
the Pulp of Tamarinds, of Cassia, & of French prunes ana $\frac{1}{2}$ pound;
of coriander Seed 4 ounces; of liquorice 3 ounces; of double refined
Sugar two Pounds of a half. Reduce the Sena with the coriander seed
to Powder, and separate by the Sieve ten ounces; boil the rest with
the figs and liquorice in two quarts of Water, till it is boiled half away,
then strain and press it out; let the strained liquor be evaporated
to the weight of a pound and a half, or a little less; afterwards add the
Sugar to make a Syrup; this Syrup mix gradually with the
Pulps of lastly stir in the powder before separated by the Sieve

Remark

In this composition many trifling ingredients, with which it was
before charged, are now omitted. By putting here the whole of the
Sena into the mortar together, the quantity required in powder is
the sooner obtained, the tender parts of the leaves being reduced
quicker into powder than the stalks of hard fibres. But these
are as useful in the decoction, as any part, it having been found
by certain experience that they purge as effectually, & as free
from disagreeable symptoms, as the finer part of the leaves.

The Coriander seeds are directed to be pulverized along with the
Sena, because they are not so easily reduced to powder by themselves

Locatelli's Balsam

Take of Oil Olive a pint, Strasburgh turpentine, Yellow Wax,
of each half a pound; of red Sanders 6 drams. Melt the Wax
with some part of the Oil over a gentle fire, then add the rest of the
Oil, and the turpentine; in the last place mix in the Sanders, &
Stir the whole well together till it is nearly cold

Mithridate, or Damocrates's Confection

Take of cinnamon 14 drams; of Myrrh 11 drams; agaric, Spikenard, ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Treacle Mustard, or of Mithridate Mustard, frankincense, Chio turpentine, of each 10 drams; Camels hay, costus, or in its stead Zedoary, Indian leaf, or in its stead Mace, French lavender, long pepper, seeds of hartwort, juice of the rape of cistus, strained Storax, opopanax, strained Galbanum, balsam of Gilead, or in its stead expressed oil of Nutmegs, Russia Castor, of each one ounce; poley mountain, water Germander, the fruit of the balsam-tree, or in its stead Cubebs, white pepper, seeds of the carrot of Crete, bdellium strained, of each 7 drams; Celtic nard, gentian root, leaves of dittany, of crete, red roses, seeds of Macedonian Parsley, the lesser Cardamom seeds freed from their husks, sweet fennel seeds, gum arabic, opium strained, of each 5 drams; root of the sweet flag, root of wild Valerian, anise seed, Sagapenum strained of each 3 drams; Spignel, St John's Wort, juice of Acacia, or in its stead Japon earth, the bellies of scinks, of each $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams, of clarified honey thrice the weight of all the rest. — Dissolve y^e Opium first in a little wine, & then mix it with the honey made hot; in y^e mean time melt together in another vessel the galbanum, Storax, turpentine, of the Balsam of Gilead, or the expressed Oil of Nutmeg, continually stirring them round, that they may not burn; and as soon as these are melted, add to them the hot honey first by spoonfuls, and afterwards more freely, lastly when this mixture is near cold, add by degrees the rest of the species reduced to powder

Remark

This composition is usually made in such Quantities that it is difficult to avoid a sensible waste in powdering the species, but care ought to be used to lose as little as may be, that the dose of opium may not be rendered too uncertain. The weight of the honey must be adjusted to the species after powdering

Olea per Infusionem et Decoctionem — Oils by Infusion & Decoction

Oleum Hyperici — Oil of S. John's Wort.

Take the flowers of S. John's Wort full blown, fresh, & carefully picked from their calices 4 ounces; of oil olive a quart. The Oil being poured on the flowers, let them stand together till the Oil is sufficiently tinged —

Oleum Mucilaginosum — Oil of Mucilages

Take of the root of Marsh Mallows fresh ½ a pound, linseed, fennegreek seeds of each 3 ounces, of water a quart, Oil Olive 2 quarts. Boil gently the roots & seeds bruised in the water for half an hour; afterwards add the Oil, & renew the boiling, till the water is quite wasted; then pour the oil cautiously off —

Oleum Sambucinum — Oil of Elder

Take of Elder Flowers one pound, of Oil Olive a quart. Boil the flowers in the Oil, till they are almost crisp; then press out the Oil and set it by that the feces may subside —

Oleum Viride — Green Oil

Take bay leaves, leaves of rue, of Marjoram, sea-wormwood, and of Chamomile; of each 3 ounces. Oil Olive a quart. The herbs being bruised boil them lightly in the Oil, till they are become crisp; then press out the Oil; and after the feces have subsided pour it off —

Ammoniac Plaster with Mercury Quicksilver

36

Take of Gum Ammoniac strained a Pound; Quicksilver 3 ounces, Simple balsam of Sulphur a Dram. Rub the Quicksilver with the balsam of Sulphur; till it no longer appear; then add by degrees the gum ammoniac melted a little before it is cold, and mix them carefully.

Emplastrum Attrahens

Drawing Plaster (supra p. 9)

Take yellow rosin, yellow wax, of each 3 Pounds, tried Mutton Suet one pound. Melt all together, and strain the Mixture while it remains fluid.

Remark

This is intended to supply the place of the well known Melilot Plaster, & is much better.

Emplastrum Cephalicum

Cephalic Plaster

Take of Burgundy Pitch two pounds; of soft Labdanum, one pound; yellow rosin, yellow wax, of each four Ounces; of that called the capreoil of Mace, one ounce. The Pitch, rosin, & wax being melted together, add first the Labdanum, & the Oil of Mace.

Emplastrum Commune

The Common Plaster

Take of Oil Olive one Gallon; of litharge finely powdered five Pounds. Boil them together with about a quart of water over a gentle fire, continually stirring till the Oil and litharge are united, and they acquire the due consistence of a Plaster; and if the water is wasted, before the operation is over, more water must be poured on hot.

Remark

The water is necessary to moderate the heat, and prevent the Oil from burning and growing black. When a subsequent addition of water during the operation is to be made, it should be put in boiling hot, lest it suddenly expand, & blow the hot plaster about. This Plaster is to supply the Place of the Diachylon plaster of our former pharmacopoeias. the reason of this change is, that the plaster under the name of diachylon has been thus prepared in our shops, for so long a time that no objection can be made from experience against it.

Emplastrum commune Adhaesivum

The common Sticking Plaster

Take of the common Plaster three pounds; of yellow rosin half a pound. Throw the rosin (first reduced to powder that it may the sooner melt) into the common Plaster melted with a very gentle heat & stir them well together.

Otherwise

While the Oil and litharge are boiling together, add the rosin a little before the plaster is finished, and then boil all together to the proper consistence.

Emplastrum Commune ~~Red~~ Cum Gummi — The Common Plaster with Gums,

Take of the common plaster three pounds, of Galbanum Strained 8 ounces, common turpentine, frankincense, of each 3 ounces. To the Galbanum and turpentine melted together with a gentle heat, sprinkle in the frankincense in powder; and then gradually add the Plaster first melted, likewise with a very gentle heat.

Otherwise

Instead of the common Plaster finished, make use of the Oil boiled with litharge, as soon as they are joined, & not yet brought to the consistence of a plaster.

Remark

This is substituted for the emplastrum Dyachylon with Gums that from which it was composed, being observed by the committee in their first draught to be a composition above measure absurd; as in it were employed two Oils prepared by a triple infusion, one Oil by infusion & decoction, and no less than six mucilages, without any sensible addition to its efficacy.

The common Plaster with Quicksilver

Take of the Common Plaster one pound; of Quicksilver three ounces, of the Simple balsam of Sulphur a dram. Mix them together after the same manner, as in the ammoniac plaster with quicksilver.

Emplastrum e cymino — The Cummin Plaster

Take of Burgundy Pitch three pounds; yellow Wax, cummin seeds, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each three ounces. The Pitch and Wax being melted together, sprinkle ^{into them} the rest reduced to a powder, & stir all well together.

Remark

According to the remark of the committee in the Narrativum p 124 the Caraway seeds are here added to give the Plaster a more agreeable smell, and with this addition &c. this plaster wanted some farther assistance to preserve its rolls from falling flat in warm weather; which all Plasters composed of resins and turpentines are subject to, however firm they feel in handling. Wax is the proper ingredient for this purpose & for this reason it is here added.

Emplastrum e Minis — Red lead Plaster

Take of Oil olive two quarts, of red lead finely powdered 2 1/2 Pounds — With these the plaster is to be prepared in the same manner as the Common plaster; only here more water is required, & more caution that the Plaster, may not be burnt, and turn black.

Emplastrum e Mucilagibus — Plaster of Mucilages —

37

Take of yellow wax 40 ounces, of the Oil of mucilages 8 ounces in Measure, of gum ammoniac strained half a pound of Gum turpentine 2 ounces. The gum ammoniac being melted with the turpentine, add to them gradually the wax melted with the Oil in another Vessel.

Emplastrum Roborans — Strengthening Plaster

Take of the Common plaster 2 Pounds; of Frankincense $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, of Dragons blood 3 ounces. To the common plaster melted add the rest reduced to powder.

Emplastrum Saponis — Soap Plaster —

Take of common Plaster 3 Pounds; of hard Soap half a Pound, To the common Plaster liquified add the Soap, then melt all to the consistence of a plaster and take particular care, that it does not grow too cold, before it gets formed into Rolls.

Remark

There is some Care required for forming this plaster into rolls. When in cooling it first begins to lose its fluidity, and receive the consistence of a paste it may easily be rotted; but if this is not then immediately done the Mass, though it still retain a good degree of softness loses its tenacity, and will break to pieces; for this reason it ought to be stirred while it cools, that the surface may not chill too much, before the under parts are come to a due consistence; but that the whole may, as much as may be retain a uniform degree of warmth.

Stomach Plaster

Take of soft labdanum 3 ounces; of frankincense one ounce, cinnamon, cassia, Oil of mace so called of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, of essential Oil of mint 1 dram. — Add to the frankincense melted, first the labdanum a little heated till it is become soft, and then the Oil of mace; afterwards mix in the cinnamon with the Oil of mint, and beat them together in a warm mortar into a Mass, which is to be kept in a Vessel well closed.

Emplastrum Vesicatorium — Blistering Plaster —

Take of the drawing Plaster two pounds; of cantharides one pound, Vinegar half a pint, The Plaster being melted a little before it hardens, sprinkle in or mix the cantharides, reduced to a very fine Powder; then add the Vinegar, and beat all well together.

Ointments and Liniments

Unguentum Simplex — The Simple Ointment.

Take of tried lard two pounds, of rose water 3 ounces, Pound the lard with the rose water, till they are well mixt, then melt the lard with a very gentle fire, and set it by a little while that the water may subside; afterwards pour out the lard, & leave the water; then stir and beat the lard without ceasing while it is growing cold, that it may be broke into a light and yielding Mass as may be; & then add as much Essence of lemons, as shall be requisite to give it an agreeable Scent.

Remark

This is a Substitute for the Pomatum of the former pharmacopaeias in compliance with almost immemorial Custom.

Unguentum ^{Album} Albumum - White Ointment

Take of Oil Olive one pint, of White Wax 4 ounces, of Spermaleti 3 ounces. Melt all together with a gentle heat, and stir them very briskly without ceasing, till they are fully cold.

Remark

Here besides the neglected formality of the Oil of roses, the ceruse is omitted this unguent being often used to the frettings of the skin in young Children; and application of this corroded lead to such tender bodies is not unaccompanied with danger.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum - Camphorated White Ointment

This is made by adding to the former a dram and a half of Camphire, first beat with a few drops of Oil of Almonds.

Unguentum ~~de~~ Althea - Ointment of Marsh Mallows

Take of the Oil of Mucilages three pints, of yellow wax one pound of yellow rosin half a pound, of common turpentine two ounces. Melt the rosin and wax with the Oil; then these being taken off the fire. Add the turpentine and strain the mixture while it is hot.

Remark

Here the Oil of Mucilages prepared with Oil Olive, is preferred to the Treats foot Oil of the former pharmacopoeia, which has a very offensive smell.

Unguentum Basilicum Flavum - Yellow Basilicum

Take of Oil Olive a pint; yellow wax, yellow rosin, Burgundy pitch, of each a pound; of common turpentine three ounces. Melt the wax, rosin and pitch, with the Oil over a gentle fire, then take them off, add the Turpentine, & strain the mixture while it remains hot.

Remark

Here Oil Olive is now preferred to linseed Oil, because it will keep good longer.

Unguentum Basilicum Nigrum, vel Tetracharmacum - Black Basilicum

Take of Oil Olive a pint; yellow wax, yellow rosin, common pitch, of each three ounces. Melt all together and strain the mixture off while hot.

Unguentum Basilicum Viride - Green Basilicum

Take of yellow Basilicum eight ounces in weight, of Oil Olive three ounces in Measure, of prepared Verdigris one ounce, Mix all into an Ointment.

Unguentum ~~Caeruleum~~ Fortius - The Stronger Blue Ointment 38

Take of tried hog's lard two pounds, of Quicksilver one pound, of the Simple Balsam of Sulphur half an ounce. Rub the Quicksilver with the balsam of Sulphur, till it no longer appears; then add by degrees the lard warmed and diligently mix them.

Unguentum Caeruleum Mitius - The weaker blue Ointment

Take of tried hog's lard four pound of Quicksilver One pound, of common turpentine an ounce. Rub the quicksilver in a mortar with the turpentine till it no longer appears, then add by degrees the lard warmed & mix them diligently.

Remark

This is the mercurial unguent of the former pharmacopœia; the other is taken from the usage of some of our hospitals. In that balsam of Sulphur is usefully used instead of the turpentine employed in this; the Quicksilver being by the balsam much sooner divided.

Unguentum e Gummi Elemi - Ointment of Gum Elemi

Take of tried Mutton Suet fresh two pounds, of Gum elemi one pound of common turpentine ten ounces. Melt the Gum with the sweat, of all being removed from the fire add forthwith the turpentine and when the mixture is fluid; strain it.

Unguentum e Mercurio Praecipitato Ointment with precipitate of Mercury

Take of the Simple Ointment an ounce & a half, of precipitated Sulphur two drams, of white precipitate of Mercury two scruples. Mix all together, and moisten them with the ley of tartar to bring the whole to the consistence of an ointment.

Unguentum e Pice - Ointment of Tar

Take of Tar, and of dried Mutton Suet equal weights. Melt them together, and strain, while hot.

Unguentum Sambucinum - Ointment of Elder

Take of Elder flowers full blown four pounds, of tried Mutton Suet three pounds - of Oil Olive one pound. Boil the flowers till they become almost crisp. in the Suet and Oil first melted together then press them out.

Remark

The flowers ~~are~~ now substituted for the parts of the Elder before employed; these making a much more elegant Ointment.

Unguentum Saturninum — *Lead Ointment*

Take of Oil Olive half a pint, of white Wax an ounce & a half
of Sugar of lead two Drams. Rub the Sugar of lead, first
brought to a very subtle powder, with some part of the Oil, then
Add this to the wax melted with the rest of the Oil, and stir
the mixture till it is fully cold.

Unguentum e Sulphure — *Ointment of Sulphur*

Take of the simple Ointment half a pound, of flowers of Sulphur
unwashed two ounces, of essence of Lemons a scruple. Mix all
together.

Unguentum Tripharmacum — *Ointment of 3 Ingredients*

Take of Common plaster four ounces in weight, of Oil Olive two ounces
in Measure, of Vinegar one Ounce in Measure. Set them together
over a gentle fire, continually stirring them till they are brought to the
consistence of an Ointment.

Remark

This Ointment is of the same import, as that otherwise called
Unguentum nutritum — but prepared more easily than by the method
in that unguent of rubbing gradually the materials together.

Unguentum Tutiae — *Ointment of Tutty*

Take any Quantity of prepared tutty and mix with it as
much purified vipers fat, as is requisite to bring it to the con-
sistence of a soft Ointment.

Unguentum d Vesicatoria — *Ointment for Blisters*

Take of tried hogs lard, and of the blister Plaster equal Weights, Melt them
together with a very gentle heat, & stir them well till fully cold.

Unguentum Viride — *Green Ointment*

Take of the Green Oil 3 Pounds, of yellow Wax 10 ounces, Melt the
wax with the Oil over a gentle fire, continually stirring till the mixture is cold.

Linimentum Album — White Liniment

39

Take of Oil Olive 3 ounces in measure, of Spermiceti the weight of six drams, of White Wax two drams. Melt all together with a gentle fire, briskly stirring without intermission, till the mixture is become quite cold.

Remark

This liniment differs from the Ointment of the same name only by such a variation in the proportion of the ingredients, as to render the composition softer.

Linimentum Saponaceum — Saponaceous Liniment

Take of the Spirit of Rosemary a pint, of hard Spanish Soap, three ounces, of camphire one ounce. Digest the Soap with the spirit of rosemary, till it is dissolved; then add the Camphire

Remark

This is intended as a commodious form of the Liniment, whose basis is proposed by Riverius — and at present in use under the name of Opodeldoc one of the phantastical terms of Paracelsus's coining, tho' given by him to a plaster consisting of Gums, of therefore nothing resembling the composition of this

Linimentum Tripharmacum — Liniment of Three Ingredients.

Take of Common plaster four ounces in weight, of Oil Olive four ounces in measure, of Vinegar the measure of one ounce. Set them over a gentle fire continually stirring till the liniment has acquired its due consistence

This differs only in consistence from the unguent of the same appellation

Linimentum Volatile — Volatile Liniment

Take of Oil of almonds one ounce in measure of spirit of Sal. ammoniac the weight of two drams, shake them together in a wide mouthed vial, till they are perfectly unite.

Remarks

The spirit of Sal ammoniac here prescribed is intended to be that prepared with an alkaline salt, which is described before in this book, & not that which is made with Lime

Ceratum Album —

White Cerate

Take of Oil Olive four Ounces in measure, of White Wax 4 ounces in weight, of Spermii Ceti half an Ounce in weight. Mix all together, and Stir them well till the Cerate is quite cold

Remark

This differs from the white ointment and liniment only in consistence, as the following does from the yellow basilicum

Ceratum Citrinum —

Yellow Cerate

Take of yellow basilicum half a pound, of yellow Wax an Ounce, melt them together.

Ceratum Epuloticum —

Cicatrizing Cerate

Take of Oil Olive a pound, yellow Wax, prepared Calamy, of each half a pound. melt the Wax with the Oil, and as soon as the mixture begins to congeal, sprinkle in the Calamy, and Stir all well till the cerate is cold

Ceratum Mercuriale —

Mercurial Cerate

Take yellow Wax, tried Hogs lard of each half a pound, of Quick silver three Ounces, of the simple balsam of Sulphur a Dram, melt the Wax with the lard, then add them gradually to the quicksilver, first well divided by the balsam of Sulphur

Epi Thema Vesicatorium —

Blistering Epithem

Take of cantharidis reduced to a very fine powder, & of Wheat flower equal weights. With a sufficient quantity of Vinegar make them into a Paste.

Epithema Volatile — Volatile Epithem. — 40

Take equal weights of common turpentine, & Spirit of Sal-ammoniac, Stir the Turpentine in a Mortar, & gradually Drop in the Spirit, till the whole is reduced to a white mass —

Remark

The spirit of Sal ammoniac here used must be that before described in this book prepared with an alkaline Salt —

Cataplasma Cymino — Cummin Cataplaste

Take of Cummin seeds half a pound; bay berries, the leaves of water germander dried, Virginia Snake root, of each three ounces; of Cloves one ounce; with honey equal to thrice the weight of the species powdered make a Cataplaste —

Remark

This is a substitute for the Theriaca Londinensis, which however introduced at first, that we might not be without our peculiar Theriaca, after the example of other public pharmacopœias, has long become an external application only, where the most fanciful can scarce conceive any pretence for so large a composition. Upon what principles this contraction is made see the Narrative p. 120.

Cataplasma Maturans — Suppurating Cataplaste

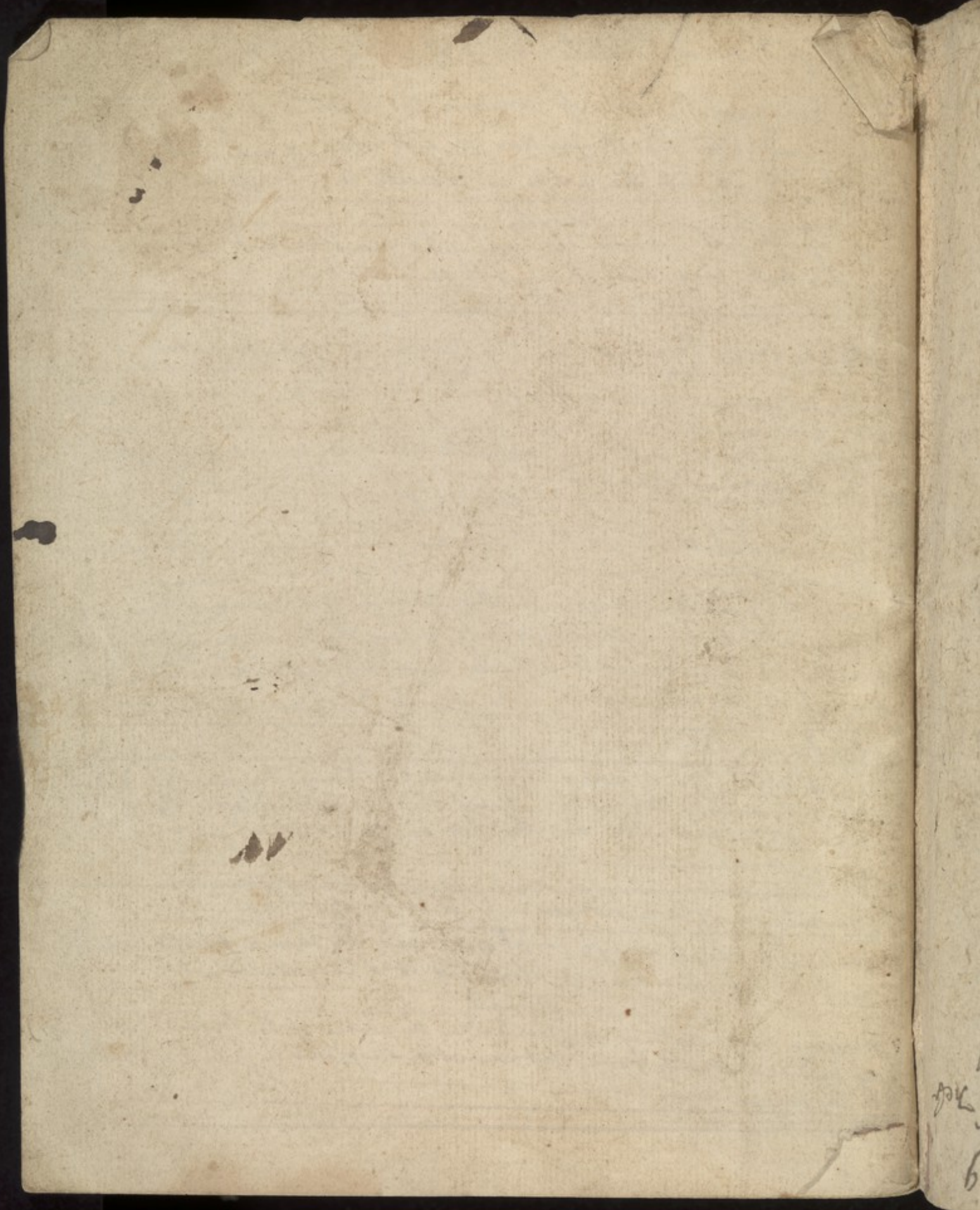
Take of dried figs 4 ounces; of yellow basilicum 1 ounce; of strained galbanum half an ounce. Beat well the figs with a little wine, or strong stale beer, then carefully mix in the basilicum first melted with the galbanum —

Coagulum Aluminosum — Alum Curd —

Take ^{the} white of an egg at pleasure and stir it in a pewter vessel with a sufficient lump of Alum till it is coagulated —

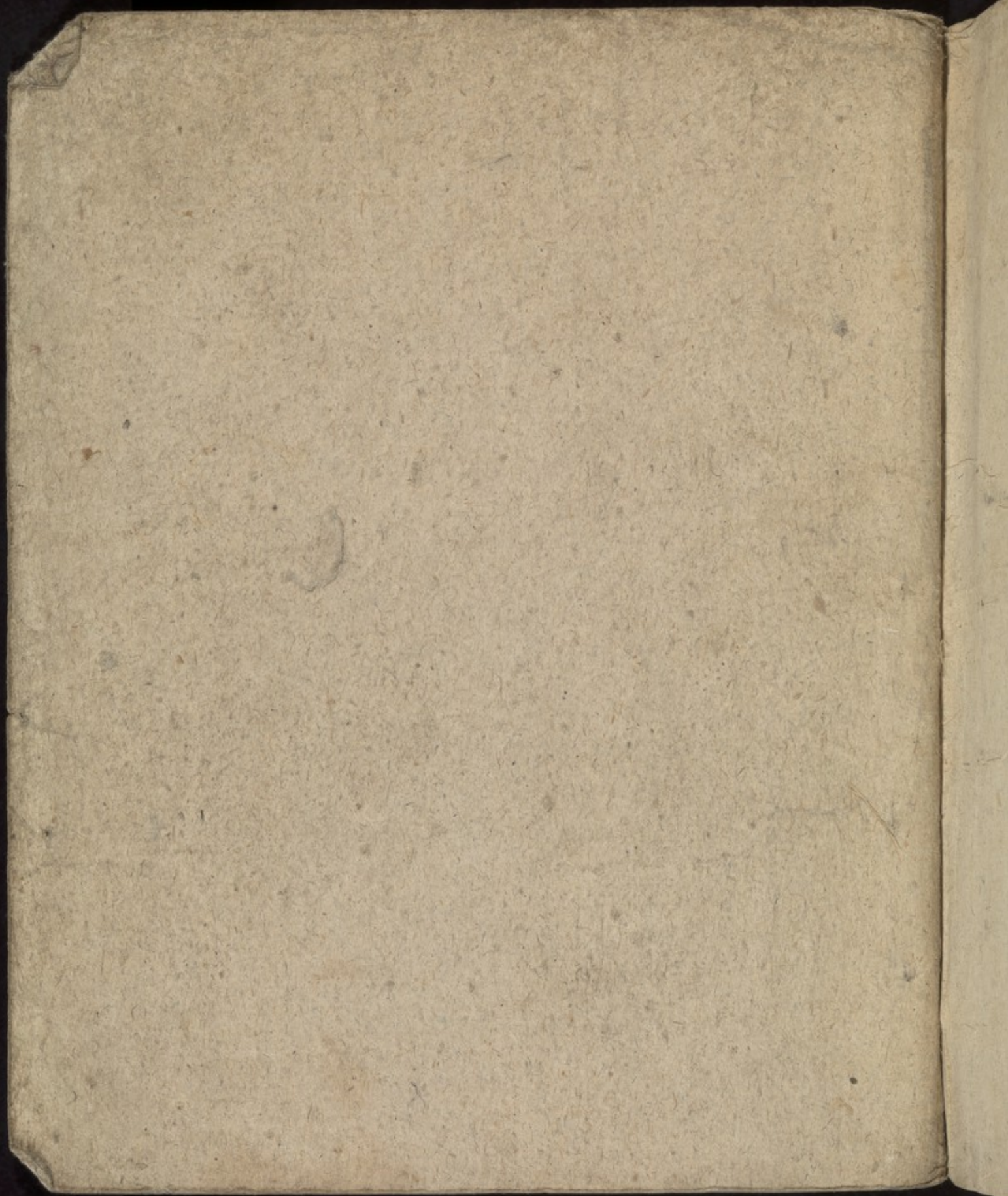
Remark

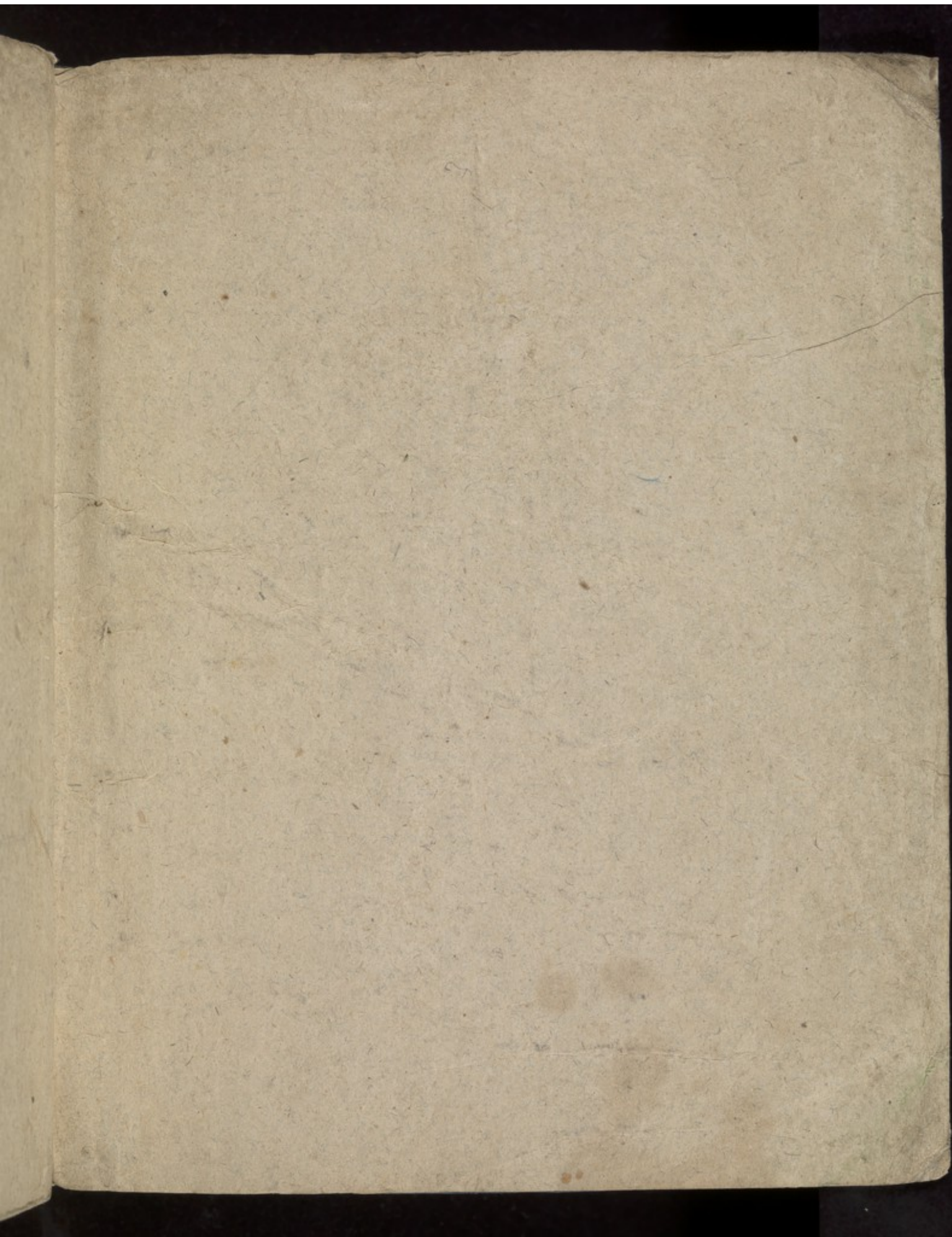
However there is nothing so essential in the choice of the vessel but that any kind will equally serve, that cannot be suspected of giving a taint to the preparation —

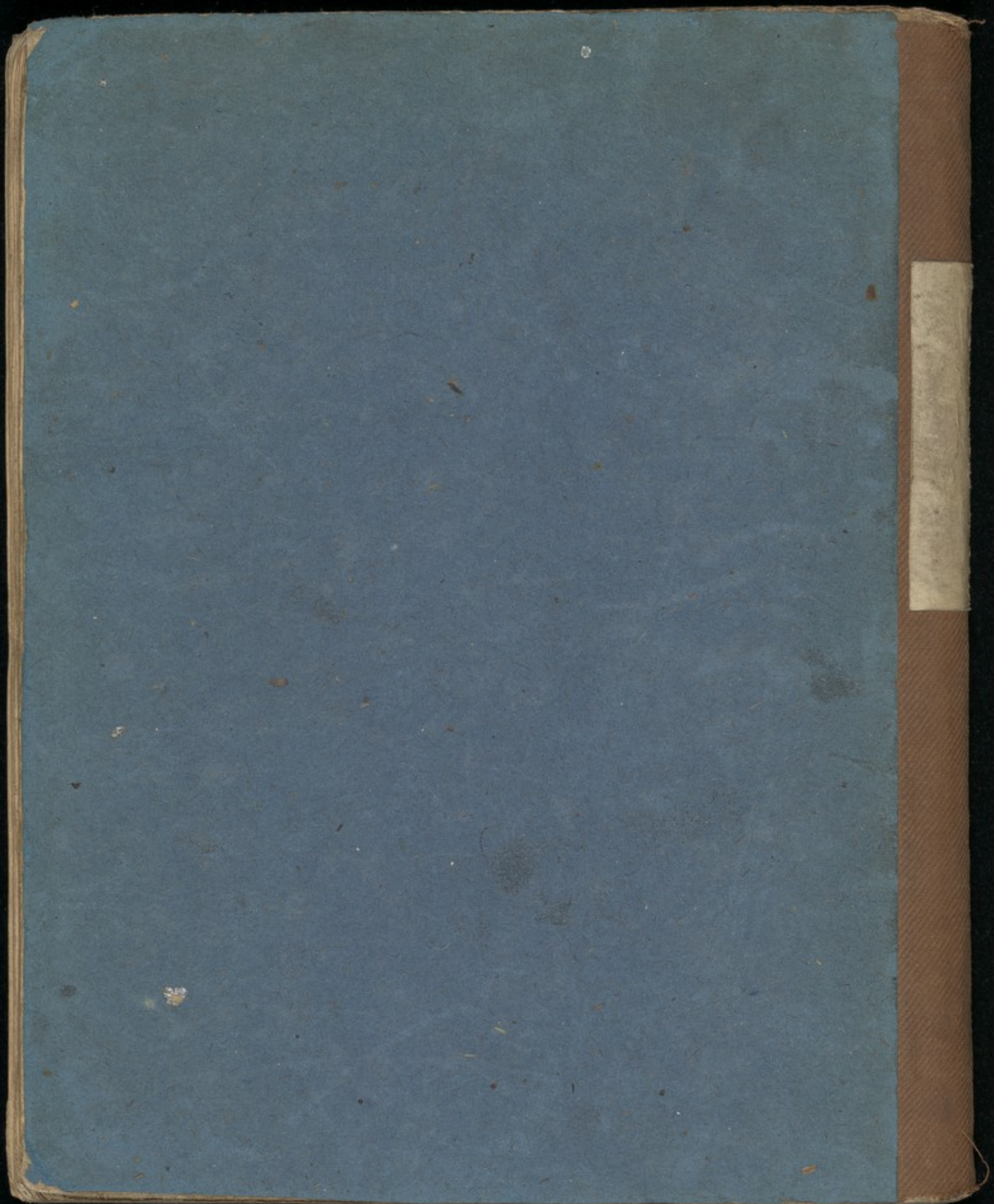


7
6

29 Fri Brann
Fri Darron
Fri Skotland 6 Thell
Fri Logan 10



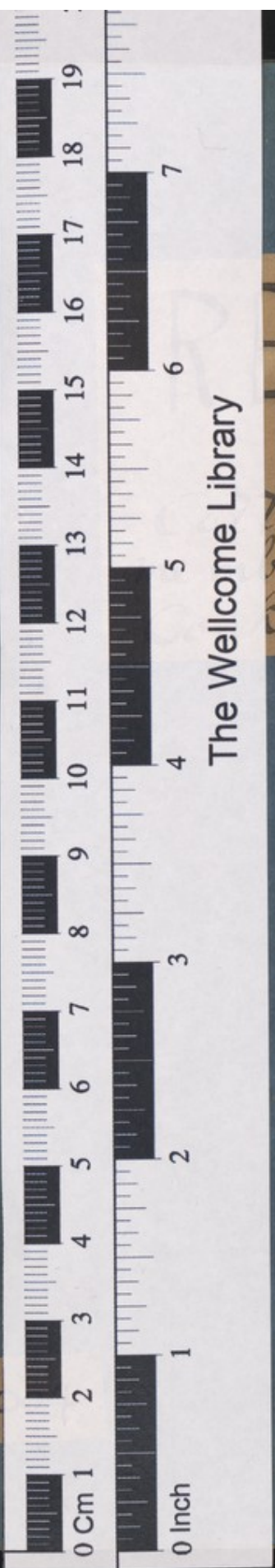




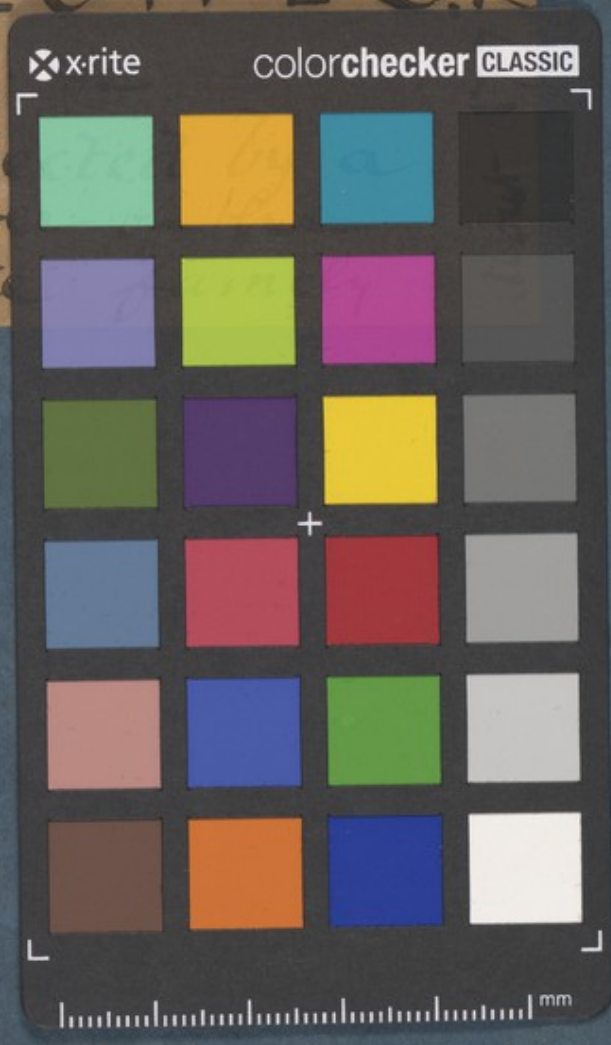




800



RECIPES



1771
Person
amou
12
a Day
me ad
ere to
ery
ledge
tall
y blo
dno

for the
a good Deal of
quart of Ray seed



Bruised; put the m...
ale but the Gunnipea
wort; you may Drink
a pint in the Morning
and constantly at your



3.10
13 0 00
6 3
57 6 1
10 8 0 0 1
the water with a
it and made boyling
sit on it hotter
ill on it; and so
y Degrees in Least
te; the Ray seed

Cholick
roots a handfull
full of Mash Mallon
handfull of Camomille
berry bruised in a
parsley seed as much
h of anis seed; all
three Gallons of good
be boyld first in the
5 days standing half
mint in the afternoon
after as you please