

Cochlearia curiosa: or the curiosities of scurvygrass. Being an exact scrutiny and careful description of the nature and medicinal vertue of scurvygrass. In which is exhibited to publick use the most and best preparations of medicines, both Galenical and chymical ... in which the plant, or any part thereof is employed / ... Englished by Tho. Sherley.

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BOCHLEARIA

CURIOSA

MOELLEN-

BROCK

1676







N^o 36

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J. A. Mongiarcini

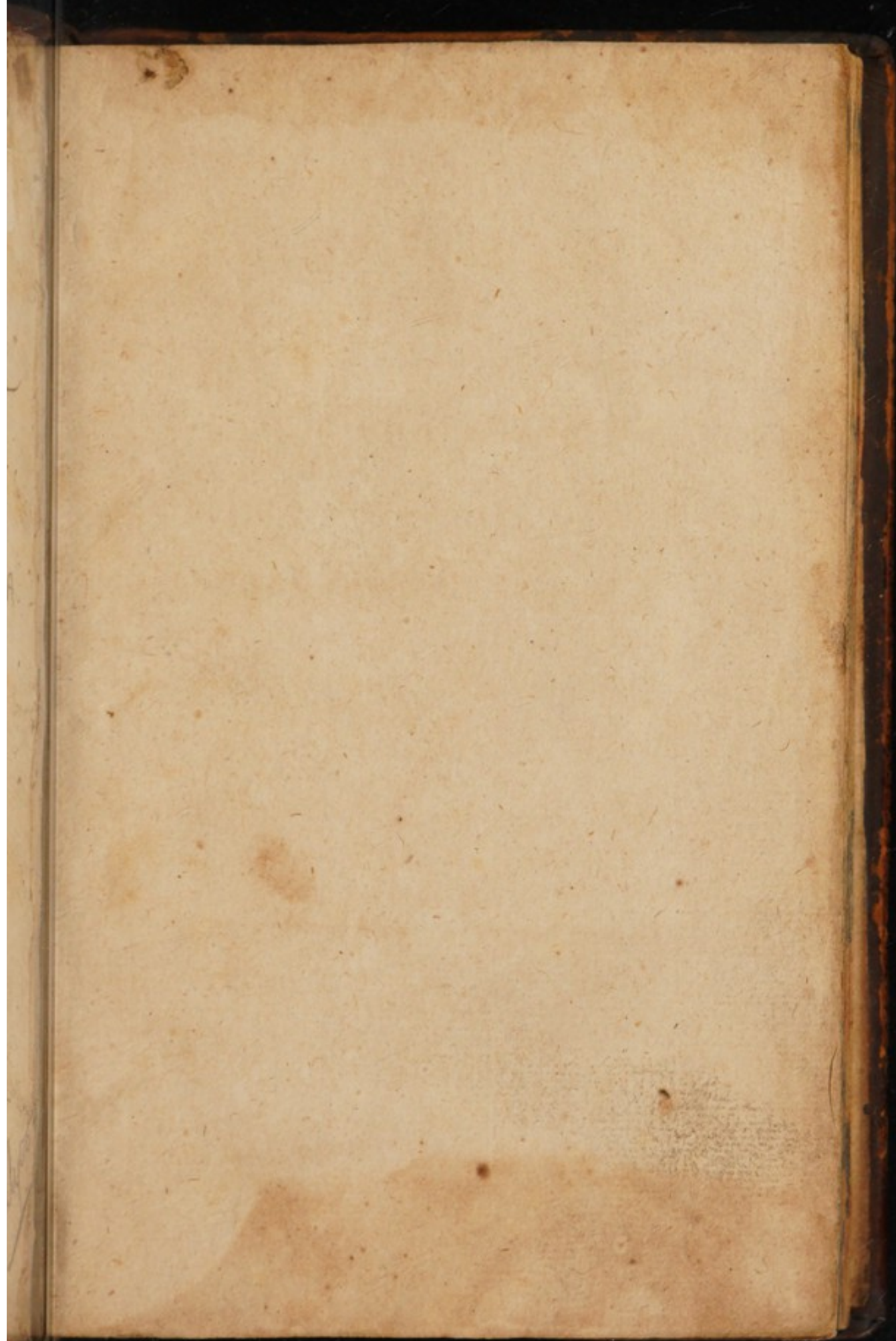
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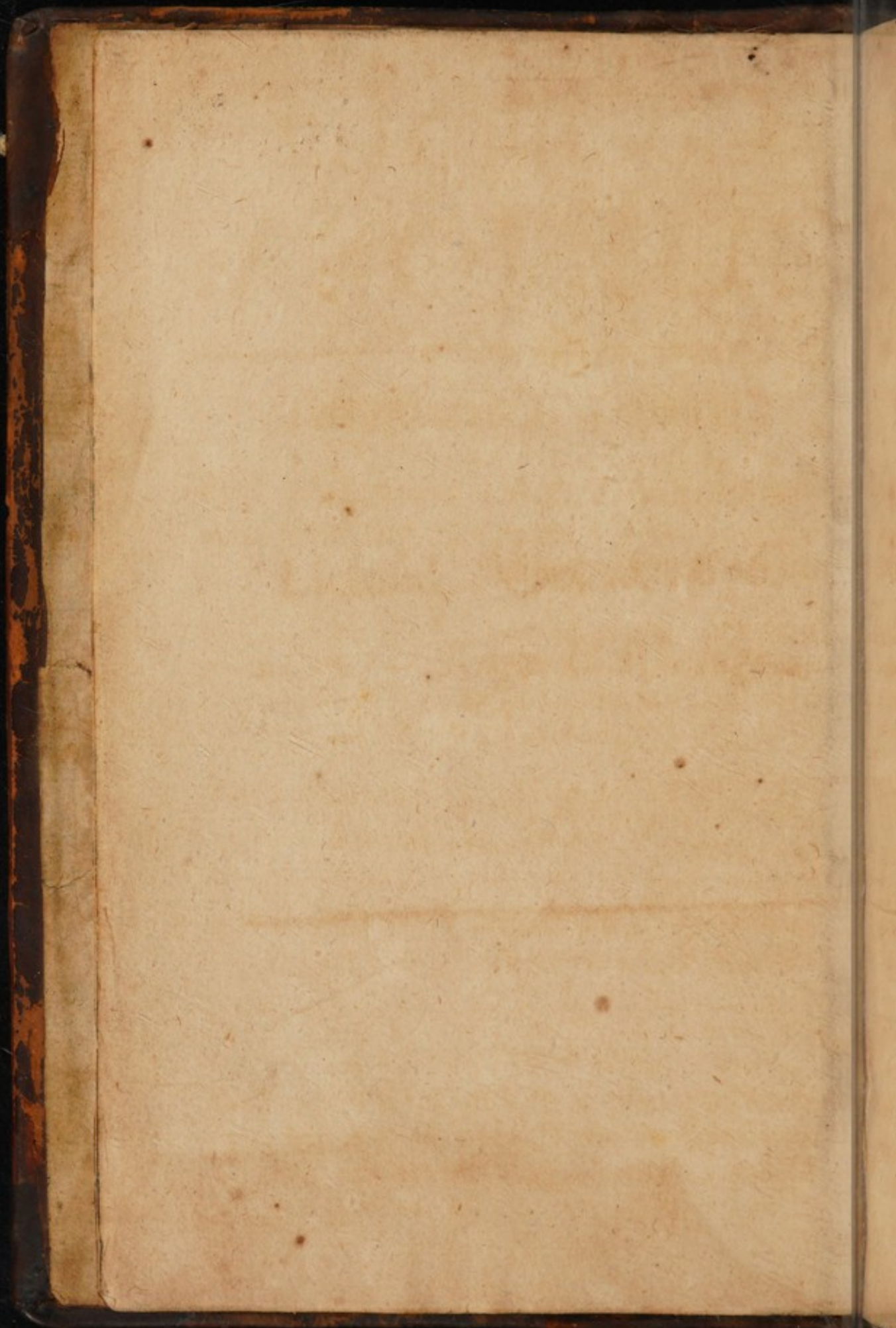
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MOELLENBROCK, V.A.

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19 July 1900





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Licensed, Nov. 16. 1676.

Roger L' EStrange.

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Cochlearia
CURIOSA:

OR THE
Curiosities of Scurbygrafs.

Being an exact Scrutiny and careful Description of the Nature and Medicinal Vertue of Scurbygrafs.

In which is exhibited to publick use the most and best Preparations of Medicines, both Galenicall and Chymicall; either for Internal or External use, in which that Plant, or any part thereof is imployed.

Written in Latine by Dr. *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrochius* of *Lipswick*.

Englised by *Tho. Sherley*, M. D. and Physician in Ordinary to His present Majesty.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *S. and B. Griffin*, for *William Cadenman*, at the Popes Head in the New Exchange, and *Middle Exchange* in the Strand, 1676.

11318





To the Honourable

Sir **JOHN BENNET**

Knight and Baronet,

Knight of the Bath, and one of
his Majesties Justices for the Peace
for the County of *Middlesex*.

S I R,



Here is two things I have
alwayes had a great ab-
horranee for, Idleness
and Ingratitude, the
desire I had to avoid
both which hath been
the occasion of affixing your Name to
this Book, which is a Treatise so use-
ful, both as to its Subject, and the me-
thod of the Discourse upon it, that it

A 3

gave

Epistle Dedicatory.

gave me the Confidence to think it worthy your acceptance, and the rather because it is not onely the first Tract that I have hitherto met with, writ purposely upon this peculiar Plant, but also the Author hath delivered what he had to say upon it under such curious, and Excellent heads, That I cannot but give it this just Character. That it is both a learned and accurate work, so that it may deservedly be called *Conchlearia Curiosa*. And this I may do without the censure of being partial, since I pretend no further Interest in the thing, than the having put it into English, that those Country men of mine, which are unacquainted with the Latine Tongue, might reap the benefit of it. This advantage I received from the doing of it, that it diverted me from some melancholly thoughts; and I employed those hours of vacancy from business, that I could spare from the solicitation of my affairs of neerest concern, which were lately incumbant upon me. Having thus redeemed some hours from the imputation of being idly spent, I began to consider if there were not yet a further improvement to be made

Epistle Dedicatory.

made upon this occasion, and reflecting upon the long friendship you have honored me with, and the frequent favours you have conferred upon me, my present state of Affairs, not permitting me to make any suitable return, I resolved at least to shew my self not insensible of your favours, and therefore took this opportunity of making a publick acknowledgment of them, desiring you would except of this as a testimony of my gratitude, till I am so happy to give you further evidences of my desires to approve my self,

S I R,

Your grateful and

Affectionate Servant,

Tho. Sherley.

T H E

THE
EPISTLE
TO THE
READER.

READER,

OF what Classis soever you are, I must tell you, that instead of your censure I expect your thanks for the Present I now make you: 'Tis a Treatise of Scurvygrafs, a Plant that grows very plentifully in our Country, a sign, as the Author assureth us, that the Scurvy, in which disease it is peculiarly advantagious, is but too frequent amongst us, which our own experience doth sadly confirm. The heads, under which the learned Author hath discoursed, are not onely useful, but curious, and I conceive, he hath handled this matter so fully, that there is little more can be said by any other upon this
Sub

to the Reader.

Subject, which his Industry and care hath not taken notice of.

For this Treatise contains, not only a description of the several Species and kinds of this Plant, with its several Names, Place, and time of growth, temperature, general vertues and use; but also doth innumerate the particular uses, Medicinal vertues, and manner of applying each particular part of this Plant, together with an exact description of all sorts of Medicines preparable from the whole or any part of the said Subject, either by the Galenick, or Chymical Art.

He hath likewise fitted his Labour both to the capacity, and delight of all sorts of Readers, for in the *Proeme* (concerning divers curious Plants) he hath afforded matter of delight, and inquiry to the curious *Virtuosi*, and inquisitive natural Philosopher, as well as *Botanist*: In the Body of the Discourse, he hath interwoven and solidly discussed several Medicinal points to the satisfaction (I doubt not) of candid Philosophers.

To content and imploy those that are Chymically addicted, here are
plenty

The Epistle

plenty of excellent Preparations to be made by that art from this Subject, and to ease the young Galenical Student in Physick, here is a faithful and laborious Collection of all sorts of Galenical Medicines, and that from the most approved, and authentick Physitians Works now extant.

I question not, but the vertuous and Country Ladies will be highly delighted with the Imployment and diversion this Book will furnish them with, by instructing them how to make Sauces, Wines, Syrups, and distilled Waters from this Plant, all of them very efficacious towards the recovery of their Sick and languishing Neighbours and Tenants.

The Industrious Apothecary may here find the way to make several Chymical Medicines preparable from this Plant (and often prescribed by Physitians) which otherwise he will be necessitated to buy from unfaithfull hands.

And the honest Country Farmer, who may perchance live far from any Physitian, may be hereby capacitated to relieve himself or Family (afflicted
with

to the Reader.

with the Scurvey, or any Symptom of it) upon an exigence, by applying safe, effectual, easily preparable, and cheap Medicines, of which sort are the Wine, Water, Syrup, and Decoction. One thing I think necessary to give you notice of (which the Author hath likewise done) which is that several of the Galenick Medicines described (ever in this Tract) are so disgustful and to be taken in such large proportions, that few pal-lats can readily comply with the use of them; and therefore I do advise those that want judgement to make an Election, to make use of the less compound, and easiest of preparation; till the next impression of this Book: In which it is possible I may give my opinion, and animadversions upon most of the Medicines in it, together with a description of the preparation of those Chymical Medicines often prescribed to enter the composition of the Galenick ones herein prescribed

The Author of this ensuing Work is the learned *Andreas Valentinus Molimbrouchins*, a Member of that industrious

The Epistle

strious and useful Society of Men, who stile themselves the *Curious Inquisitors after Nature*, he composed it in *Latine* interlaced with much of his own native Language, the German Tongue, all which for thy benefit I have put into English, together with a large Alphabetical Table.

In the doing which I have not been so solicitous after the fine and modish way of Expression, as to render the Work intelligible, and consequently useful to all sorts of Readers.

Medicines from their usefulness to the Sick, are stiled *θεῶν χεῖρες*, the *Hands of God*, and are so sacred a part of the Art of Physick, that the preparation of them ought not slightly to be committed into unfaithful or ignorant hands, it being too common for such persons to make gross and dangerous mistakes, to prevent which it is the duty of all honest, able Physitians to make up and dispense their own Medicines: And I am sure it was the laudable custom of all the antient Fathers of Physick to do so, even till this last Century; and I find it not onely voted honourable to do so, amongst

to the Reader.

mongst the Acts of that prudent and learned Society, the Colledge of *London* Physitians; but it is likewise now at this time practised by many of the worthiest members of that Society, yet some interested Persons, endeavour to disparage this way, by alledging it is the same which is used by those bold pretenders to Physick, illiterate Quacks, and Bill-Men. But if this be a sufficient Argument, I doubt there will hardly be found any Profession, which may not be disparaged.

It is certainly the interest of the Sick, that Physitians do reassume this care of making Medicines for them. For now the Scurvy hath spread it self so generally over these Western parts of the World, it by complicating it self with most other Diseases (such as Agues, Cholicks, Feavers, Convulsion, Mother, and Hypochondriack Fits, the Gout, Drepfie, Pox, &c.) renders them all so stubborn and rebellious, that they will not yield to any remedies, but such as are highly graduated, of which kind are the more generous sort of Chymical

The Epistle, &c.

cal Medicines; which also ought to be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Sick, as his Temper, Age, Sex, &c. by the Physitians care and skill. For my part I think it so much my duty. that I declare I will be ready upon the application of any Sick Persons to me, to afford them not onely my advice, but will also furnish them with safe and efficacious Medicines; being convinced that it is both just and honourable to do so, this intention of Mine doth justifie me to be what I here subscribe my self a Lover of my Country, and Reader,

*From my Study over
against the Stocks-
Market place near
Cornhil, at the sign
of the Sugar loafe
and Tobacco-rolle,
London, Ap 3. 1676*

Thy Friend,

Tho. Sherley.

A

T A B L E

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ERRATA.

THe Reader is desired to pass by literal faults, and to correct the following with his Pen, as they occur.

IN the Proem, pag. 4. line 15. read *Bittersweet*. p. 5. l. 2. r. *well known* for *not known*. l. 14. r. *Day-star* for *Dog-star*. l. 24. r. *moist*. p. 6. margin r. 359 for 369. p. 12. mar. r. 495 for 405. *lib. 7.* for *lib. 1.* p. 13. mar. quest. 5. for 355. 235 for 250. *Hist. 11* for *Hist 4.* 90 for 91.

In the Book, p. 20. l. 20. r. *whose* for *those*. in mar. *lib. 13.* for *lib. 130.* p. 22. l. 18. r. *Alliaria*. p. 25. l. 10. r. *Digitatis*. l. 21. *Equisitum*. in mar. p. 176 for 116. p. 27. l. 24. r. *stalks*. p. 32. l. 28. *Dover* for *Bristol*. p. 38. l. 20. r. *Ptisan*. p. 41. l. 15. r. *Levamen*. in mar. p. 148. p. 42 l. 27 r *warm*. p. 45. l. 6. r. *Sheeps Pease*. l. 7. r. *one ounce*. p. 46. l. 7. r. *Antiscorbutica*. p. 47. l. 27. r. *prescribed*. p. 52. l. 6. dele *the*. p. 55. l. 16. r. *Melons* p. 61. 26. r. *Brunnerus*. in mar. *Brunnerus* for *Brown*. p. 62. l. 17 r. *Affarabecca*. in mar: p. 17. p. 63. l. 3. *that the*. p. 68. l. 4. *Phlegm*. p. 72. l. 1. *Chap. X.* p. 146. l. 15. r. *Chap. XVIII.* l. 20. *Elecchir*. p. 145. in mar. p. 186. p. 149. l. 29 *di-*
lated. p. 150. l. 13. dele *ore*.

T H E

THE
CURIOSITIES
OF
SCURVYGRASS,
OR,

An Exact Scrutiny and careful
Description of the Nature and Me-
dicinal vertues of SCURVY-
GRASS.

THE PROEM.

BEfore I enter upon my Curio-
sities of *Scurvygrasse*, I think
it convenient, in the first place
to give an Account of Certain *Admi-
rable Plants*, amongst which the *Rosa
Sinica*, or *China Rose*, so called from
the Place of its growth, is not the
least considerable. It grows upon
Trees, which every day change Co-
lour twice, some times it is altogether
purple, and then again it becomes
B totally

* Cap. 4. part.
4. P. 176.

totally white; and is absolutely without smell. * *Athanasius Kircherus* in his *China Illustrata* makes mention of this Rose; where he also tells us, that at Rome, that Noble Botanist *Franciscus Corvinus*, in his Garden furnished with all sorts of Plants, hath a Plant called *Viola Nocturna*, or the Night Violet, which according to the Sun rising, or Setting doth sensibly change its Colours. In the day time it hath no smell, but in the Night it breathes forth a most pleatant odour.

Of the *Rosa Hierochuntina*, or *Jericho Rose*, many relate that tho it be dry, and an hundred year old, yet every Christmas day, in the precedent night, betwixt the hours of eleven, and twelve, it begins to blow, or open it self of its own accord, and at length its leaves are fully blown, and expanded, after which it gathers in its branches, and shuts it selfe up in the forme of a bud. But this truly is a Fable; for every day if it be put in wine, or water, it will open it selfe, and being taken out of the Liquor it will again contract it selfe; the truth
of

of which I can satisfie any person in for I have such a rose which I procured for this intent, that I might administer to women afflicted, with hard labour, called by the Grecians *Susoxia*, a draught of wine, in which this Rose hath first expanded it selfe, for the water in which this hath been infused doth greatly promote the delivery of women in Travel, as hath been observed hitherto by many; and amongst the rest it hath been noted by *Erasmus Franciscus* (in the *Gardens of Pleasures in the East-and West-Indies* (b) But I rather use wine than water, which seems more agreeable to reason, because it is most apt to revive the spirits, which is necessary in difficult Labour. This is called the *Jericho Rose*, because it is supposed to grow in the Gardens, and Fields about the City of *Jericho* in *Palestine* (which place is often mentioned in the Sacred Scripture) but this is a mistake, as appeares by *Baronius 2. Observat. (c)* & *Munstero* in *Cosmograph: in descript. Civitatis Hiericho.* writing thus: I have bought them brought thither by strangers

b. P. 1. p. 357

c. Cap 86.

d Lib 120. Pi.
nac sect. 4.
p. 484.

from the adjacent parts of *Arabia*, where it growes on the Sea shore upon the sand. *Rau Wolfius* saith he found a wild sort of them in *Syria* among their Cottages, and Ruined Buildings. *Caspar Baubinus* (d) tels us he produced it several years together in his Garden, for it easily grows and flourishes. It is also called *Rosa Hierosolymitania* & *Rosa Sancta Maria*. The Rose of *Jerusalem*, and the Rose of Saint *Mary*. But whether it be a Rose or *Aspalthus*, Rosewood or *Convolvulus*, Bindweed or *Amomum Dioscondis*, or Bitterweed, or *Erica*, Heath, or else a Violet, or Dame-violets, I leave others to judge, for there are Authors, who relate it to all these kinds, but I shall proceed.

Matthiolus in *Epistola nuncupatoria*, writes of an Herb, which, touching any place that is locked, causeth it to open. He also asserts, in the same place, that he saw a man at *Venice*, (who was condemned to be hanged) who by applying only one herb, with certain ceremonies, made all doors fly open, and thrust back their Locks, The

The Poem.

5

The same Faculty also hath another herb, not known in *Italy*, and growing in the Mountains, upon which, if Horses tread, it looseth their Iron shoes. (e) *Athanas. Kercher. de e Lib. 12. pag. 412.*
Mun. Subterranean. They commonly call this herb from this effect, *Scoffocazallo*, and suppose that it is a sort of *Lunaria* or Moonwort.

There growes in *Judea* a Root called from the place *Baharas*, which as *Josephus de Bello Judaico* tels us is of the colour of Flame, and shines, and sparkles like *Lucifer*, or the Dog Star; it also refuseth to be plucked up by any that desire it, until it be sprinkled with a Womans Urine, or Menstruous blood.

There is a certain Herb called *Asciomenes*, which, as *Apollidorus* saies, being sprinkled with wine, doth contract its leaves into its self. And another growing in our Country about most places and Brooks, by *Bauhinus* supposed to be a sort of *Balsamina* or Balm Apple; of many others it is called *Persicaria Siliquosa*, or codded Arsemart, which, as soon as it is but slightly touched with the hand, the

B 3 feeds

seeds fly out of the husk into your face, and for that cause it is called *herba impatiens*, or *Noli me tangere*, impatience, or touch me not. I have often observed and gathered this Herb (when I studied the Knowledge of Herbs) at *Lipswick*, where it grows not far from the Cabbage Gardens. (*Kohl Garten.*) Agreeable with this is *Herba viva*, or the living Herb, which is mentioned by *Simon Paulus* (f), which altogether refuseth to be touched, and which this Author saw contract it self at the slight touch of a Toad. If this herb be laid hold of, it appears to be absolutely withered, and dry; but if you take away your hand, it recovers its colour and freshness again. And *Bauhinus* (g) saies, it withers or growes fresh again, as often as you lay hold of it, or remove your hand from it.

The beforementioned *Simon Paulus* in the same place remembers another Plant, which he calls *Mimosa*, which cannot endure to be touched, and perisheth if it be, but doth not contract it self so soon, nor so soon expand its leaves, as the other doth,
after

f Class. 3. qua-
drip art. Be-
tanic. p. 302.

g Lib. 10. Pi-
nat. sect. 1.
p. 369.

The Proem.

7

after touching. *Bauhinus* (h) writes it is of the colour and taste of *Liqui-
rise*, and doth agree in many things with wilde *Fæne greek*.

h Bauh. lib. 1.
pag 360.

Of *Indian Fern* the same *Simon Paulus* (i) relates, that its true, it will suffer it self to be touched, but then afterwards its leaves do wither and die, as if they were corrupted with a *Gangrene*.

i Simon Paul.
Cap. 1.

In the isle *Cambabon* there is a *Tree*, whose leaves are very like a *Mulberry Tree*, but on both sides it hath two sharp and short feet, which, when it is touched, it goes away. *Bauhinus* (k) and *Theophrastus* (l) mention a certain *Tree*, growing near *Memphis*, which hath nothing peculiar, either in its leaves, boughs, or form, but in its event: for to look upon, it is prickly, and its leaves are like *Fern*, but if any body touch its branches, they say it does as it were dry, and languish, and contract themselves, but a little while after they return to life again.

h Bauh. lib 12.
Pinac. sect. 6.
p. 512.
l Theoph. lib. 4.
hist. 3.

There grows (as we are told by *Franciscus Lopatz*) a *Plant* in *Peru*, whose leavs, being touched, grow very dry.

l Borel. Cent. 1.
hisor. & Obser.
canor. Medico-
Phys. 100. p. 98 :

Borellus (l) writes thus of a Sensitive
B 4 plant

The Proem.

Plant found out by him; 'I can glo-
 'ry, *saieth he*, that I first found moti-
 'on in the flower of a Plant sufficient-
 'ly known, which I will name to you,
 'least any body take from me my due
 'praise, which many times hath hap-
 'ned to me, &c. And a little after:
 'The Flowers *Jate & Aromaticæ Knap-*
 '*weed*, whilst they are in Vigour and
 'and full strength, and whilst there is
 'to be perceived, as it were, a mea-
 'liness upon the Flowers, if the least
 'part of the herb be touched; its hairy
 'strings will contract themselves, so
 'that the left part will gather it self up,
 'the right side being touched; and so
 'on the contrary. But you must care-
 'fully take heed, that you do not re-
 'peat this action in the same Flower.
 'The same thing may be done with
 'the wilde *Jacent* and *Thistle*, where-
 'fore I do not doubt, but if curious
 'search were made, but that many
 'such Plants may be found; nay, I af-
 'firm for a truth that all plants have an
 'obscure sort of Sense, but some more
 'obscure than others. Thus far *Borellus*.
 'There is also an Herb (which as *Ni-*
 '*chola Monardus* testifies) sheweth in dif-
 'eases

eases whether the sick shall live or die.

The *Spaniards* relate that in a Province of the *West-Indies*, there is a certain Tree like a Pare Tree, whose fruit being eaten, doth wonderfully provoke Venery even to a miracle. *Theophrastus* mentions a Plant, of which he that eates is enabled to lie with a Woman seventy times together.

Also the Herb called *Ossifraga*, is very wonderful by reason of its Power to soften Bones; of which *Tho. Bartholinus* (m) takes notice. They say if *Oxen* eat of it, it renders them unapt to go, and makes their Bones so soft, that they may be twisted about like a switch, but they do not die, but may be recovered, if they give them the Bones of some other Beast destroyed by this Herb. V. B. *Sachsi Scholion in dictam Observacionem* (n), & *Simon Paulus* (o).

Jacob Bontius (p) speaks of another Plant growing in *Molucca*, which produceth a Seed like Barley, but it is blacker, and more hairy. It also growe in other parts of the *Indies* upon the Continent, and doth so confirm, and strengthen the bones, that

m *Tho. Barth.*
Obs. 38. in Anno
1. *Ephemer.*
Natur. Curios.
p. 125, 126.

n *Pag. 116.*
o *Sim Paul.*
Quadripart.
Botan. Clas. 4.
p 529.
p *Jac Bon. lib.*
5. Med. Ind.
c. 33.

that if the Teeth be onely moistened with the juice of it, they are inabled to grinda Flint to powder.

There grows a fruit in a Province of *China*, which the *Chineses* call *Peci*, this being put into the mouth with a piece of Copper, it doth not onely so soften the Copper, that it may be broken with the Teeth, but doth convert it into so excellent a substance, that it may be eaten (*q*).

q *V. Ephemes*
Erud. 32. Tom.
2. p. 367.

In *Tartary* there grows an Herb like hemp, excepting that it hath not so strong, nor hard a stalk, which falleth to pieces or dissolves, and as it were becometh dirt, if it be put into water; but if it be cast into the Fire, it will never be burned, or consumed. In the same place also, and it is worthy our Admiracion, it is related by *Benzo* (*r*) of a Tree which sweats forth water from its leaves constantly. This is also taken notice of by *Franciscus Erasmus* in his *Garden of Pleasure*. They write, that in all that Island there is no other water to be found, but what comes from that Tree; which is perpetually covered with a Thick Cloud, excepting when the

r *Benzo* in *De-*
scrip. Ins. Ca-
nar. Occid.
part. 6.

The Proem.

11

the Sun shines very hot upon it. Some there are, that suspect this Place to be the *Rainy Island* of *Pliny* and *Solinus*; for so *Pliny lib. 6. cap. 32.*

In an Island called *Ombrion*, there are Trees like to *Ferula*, Fennel Giant; from which they press out Water, that which is got from the black sort is bitter, but that which comes from the white is pleasant to drink, But *Benzo* and *Linscotus* attributes this to a Tree, that hath leaves like the Walnut, tho somewhat bigger, and are perpetually green, it hath its fruit in the bark of it, hanging out like *Acorns* with a sweet Kernel and exceeding Aromatical Taste. There are more over other Trees admirable upon the account of their largeness, upon which they build little houses.

There is a Tree called *Licondo*, so great that it can contain two hundred men with their Arms, and Oars, of the Trunk of which they make Boats in the Kingdom of *Congo*. He that desireth to know more of this kind, let him read *Linscotus de Ind. Oriental.*

Nay they say in *China* there are
found

found leaves, which falling into a Lake, or Pond, become Birds; and Roses, which twice a day change colour, now being purple, and then afterwards appearing of a whitish colour, as is related before of a certain Tree; also whose leaves, if they fall on the Ground, become flying Birds, if into the water, they are changed into Fishes.

Claudius Duratus relates there are Trees in *Scotland*, whose fruit wrapt in their leaves, if they fall into the water, are transmuted into Birds. *Sebastianus Munsterus* in *sua Cosmographia* speaks of these Birds, which, because of their bigness are called Geese; but Authors that write of them do not agree in the thing; for some hold they are produced from the leaves of the trees; others from the Apples or fruit; others from the rotten plancks of a Ship. But what is to be thought of these Birds appears from *Sennertus* (s), and *Sperling* (t). I affirme that nature observes her Lawes in the generating both of Geese, of wood, and of Apples. I therefore say, and affirm, that

f *Sen. Hypomnem Phys. c. 8. p. 405.*

t *Sperl. Instit. Phys. l. 1. c. 7.*

that the seeds and eggs of these Geese are contained in that Sea, and from them, not from the Apples, nor from the wood, nor from the water these Geese are produced. So that whether the Apples, or wood are put into the water, or not, yet these Geese shall be generated there. Of this see more in the newly cited *Sennertus* and *Sperling D. L.* and *Kipping (u)*; and *Caspar Bauhin. (w)* by whom almost all Authors that have writ of this subject are cited.

Nor can I omit in this Place the *Planta Hamagoga*, or herb, that causeth Bleeding, which is mentioned by *Galen (x)*; which only by touching at first draws the blood out of the veines and then kills. But this is ranked among the fabulous reports of the Ancients by *Joh. Baptista Sylvaticus*, and *Hen. Petreus (y)*: but *Zacut. Lusit. (z)* doth stoutly defend the thing, and accurately answers the Reasons brought against it by *Sylvaticus*. *Borellus (a)* tells us of *D. Laugerius*, an incomparable Herbalist and Physician which found this Herb about the *Latarran*: and that he says

also

u *Kipp. Instit. Philos. natur. lib. 7. c. 12.*
w *Casp. Bauh. Pinac. l. 12. sect. 6.*

x *Gal. l. 4. purga. Med. facult. c. 4.*

y *Hen. Petr. l. 1. Dissertat. Harmonic. 12. quest. 355. pag. 25c.*

z *Zac. Lusit. 2. de Med. Princ. Histor. 4. p. 184.*

a *Borell. Cent. 4. Hist. & observ. ravior. Medica Phys. 90. p. 347.*

also that *Simon Cortand* had likewise found it, and saw its effects even to Amazement; for when it was applyed to the thigh of a sick person of a sanguine Complexion, the blood run from thence every way in streams, so that they were forced to apply the Loadstone to stop it. He describes it to be a mountain Plant, and that it is found among the Pyrenæan Mountains as far as the Alps, and hath leaves like sage.

b *Borel. cent. 1.*
1. Hist. & obs.
 30. p. 35.

The same *Borellus* (b) mentions a certain Clandestine or hidden herb, which may be deservedly reckoned among wonderful plants, He describes is thus; 'It is found in the Spring
 'time, it is hidden and lurks under
 'the earth, as if it were of an envious
 'nature, it is called *Clandestina Madronna Occulta*, and by many other
 'names, it is hard to find, and hath
 'been known but a few ages since.
 'It is described by *Dalacampius* in
 'his last book of Plants, but there
 'is two sorts found with us, which he
 'knew not of, he only describing
 'the purple sort. But I can certainly
 'aver, there is a sort to be found
 'with a white flower, tho it be rare,
 its

its flowers lay a few daies in heaps
 above the earth (like Adders tongue
 and Moonwort,) but the leaves are
 hidden, white, thick and gathered
 up as it were a pine nut, &c.

Also a certain sort of *Orchidis*, or
 Dogs stones, deserves admiration, for
 it so represents the forms both of Bees,
 Spiders, Flyes, Butterflies, Birds,
 and Men, so that there is no mem-
 ber in these Insects, Birds, or Men,
 which nature hath not expressed in
 these Plants, insomuch that the com-
 plet humane structure, under both
 sexes, is found formed in the flowers
 of this Plant. Vid. *Athanasius Kir-*
cherus (c), & *Dom. D. Martinus*:
Bernhardi à Bernite (d).

c *Athan. Kirch.*
 l. 12. de mun.
 subter. l. i. c.
 9. p. 348.
 d *D. Mart.*
Bern. obs. qua.
 41. est Tom. 2.
Miscel. Curios.
 p. 73.

I could produce more of such
 kind of Plants, did not my intended
 Design prohibit it; for now it is
 fit I come to my Description of
 SCURVYGRASS, which tho
 it be not so wonderful, as these before
 recited Plants, it is nevertheless con-
 siderable in this, that it is one of the
 chief Curers of the Scurvy, and there-
 fore it growes in no other Places, but
 where this disease is common, as shall
 be proved by and by. CHAP.

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THE
 CURIOSITIES
 OF
 SCURVYGRASS,

CHAP. I.

Of the Name of Scurvygrass,

PLANTS were produced by the Great and Good God, for the health of Men, and according to the diversity of circumstances, they are allotted different Names. Some derive their Names from their *Inventors*, or *Finders* out; So *Artemisia* or Mugwort was so called from *Artemisia*, wife to *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, who adopted this Herb to her self. *Gentian* from *Gentius* King of *Illyricum*, who first found out its virtues in his Wars. *Lysmachus*, or Loose-strife from *Lysmachus*, Son of *Agathocles* of *Macedon*, *Telephium*, Orpine, from *Telephus*

phus King of *Mysia*. *Nymphaea* Water-Lillies, from the Nymphs, or Fairies, who first discovered it, or because it loves to grow in watrish places. *Teucrium*, Germander, from *Teucus* (Son of *Scamander*, King of *Troy*, a *Cretian*) as *Pliny* (e) will have it. *Nicotiana*, Tobacco, from *John Nicott*, a Counseller to the King of *France*, who discovered it in the year 1560. *Mercurialis*, Mercury or Dog-nettles, from the god *Mercury*, whose invention according to (f) *Pliny* it was.

e Plin. lib. 25.
c. 5.

f Plin. lib. 25.
cap. 5.

2. Many derive their Names from their Vertues and Qualities, in which they excel others : as *Hepatica* or Liverwort, because it heals the Liver. *Herba Paralysis*, Cowslip or Primrose, because it prevails against the Palsie. *Acorus*, Aromatical Reed, or sweet smelling Flag, because τὰς κοραῖς, ἴ. e. *pupillis medetur* : it is profitable against dimightedness. *Narcissus* ; *Daffadil*, ἀπὸ τῆς ναρκαώσεως, from its power of stupifying ; not, as the Poets fable from the youth *Narcissus*, who fell in love with himself, *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, because it is believed

lieved to cure the *Scrophulas*, Swelling of the throat, or Kings-Evil. *Polygala*, Milkwort, πολύγαλον, because it can produce much Milk. *Urtica* Nettles, *ab urendo*, from burning, by reason it raiseth blisters in the skin, as fire doth. *Saponaria*, Sopewort, because it may be used instead of Sope to cleanse linnen cloath. *Moly*, ὑπὸ τῆ μολύβην τὰς νόσους, from its removing diseases. *Gelatophylus*, seu *Apium Risus*, or Water Crow-foot, because it moves laughter. *Centaurium*, Century, from its vertue in many diseases, was thought worthy to derive its name a *centum aureis*, from an hundred Crowns. The Germans esteem this Plant so pretious, that they call it **Tausandgulder Kraut**, that is, thousand Gelder herb, altho (g) *Pliny* writes, that it derives its name from *Chiron* the Centaur. *Potentilla*, wilde Tansie, from its great Vertues, as if one said *potens*, or powerful; it is also called *Argentina*, chiefly from the silvery shining of its leavs being dried; it is called *Anserina*, Goosegrafs, because Geese delight to eat it in watry Meadows. *Trachelium*, Throat-

g *Plin. lib. 25*
cap. 4.

The Curiosities

wort *πικρὸ τῆ τερχήλη*, from the throat in those diseases 'tis commended, and therefore also *Cervicaria*, Neckwort, and *Vulvaria*. Also from its external form, *Campanula*, Bell-flower, or *Canterbury Bells*. Also *Lepidium*, Dittander, because it doth take off the spots and Scurfe from the Face, (by some called *Lepidas*.) *Sinapi*, Mustard, ἀπὸ τῆ σίνειν τῆς ὀπῆς, from hurting or offending the eyes. *Nasturtium*, Water-creffes, as it were, wring by the Nose, provoking by the Acrimonious sent of its seeds to Sneezing. *Lactuca*, Lettice, from increasing Milk, and abounding with it. *Lapathum*, Dock, ἀπὸ τῆ λαπάζειν, from emptying, because the Decoction of it emptieth the Belly.

III. Many Plants gain their Name from the place of their growth. So *Nardus* from *Naardo*, a City of *Syria*, terminated by the River *Euphrates*. *Colchicum*, or Meadow-saffron, because it grows in plenty at *Colchis*, a City of *Asia* near *Pontus*. *Cyticus*, a kind of shrub that generates much Milk, and grows in a place called *Cythinus*, as *Pliny* (b) saith. *Thapsia*, a sort of *Ferula*,

h *Plin lib. 130.*
cap 24.

Ferula, great Spanish scorching Fennel, because it is found in *Thapsus*, an Island of the same name, *Dioscordius*.

(i) *Helenium*, Elecampane, because the best is in *S. Hellens* Island, *Brittanica*, i Dioscor lib. 4 ca. 151.

a sort of Bistort, a Snake-weed which grows on the Sea shore, opposite to *Brittany*. *Henricus Patraeus* (k). Li. k Dissertat. Harmnn 38. Sect. 24. p 289

Ligusticum, Lovage, because it grows plentifully in *Liguria* in *Italy*. So also *Ruta Muracia*, Wall-Rue, because found on Walls. *Caltha Palustris*, Fenny Marigolds, because they grow in marshy and wet places. *Parietaria*, Pellitory of the wall, which springs forth of walls; from whence it is called by *Celsus* (l). l Cels. lib. 2. cap. 33.

Herba Muralis, the Herb of the Wall. *Alsine*, Chick-weed, *quod ἄλσιν*; that is, it loves dark and shady places.

IV. Others are named from their taste: as *Acetosa*, Sorrel, *Acetocella*, Wood-sorrel, from their having an acide or sour taste. *Centory* the less, from its too much bitterness is called *Fel-Terra*, or Gall of the Earth. *Pyrethrum*, Pellitory of Spain, *πυρὸν τῆς πυρῆς*, from fire, from the fiery heat of its Root, which is felt upon the

tongue.

C 3

The Curiosities

tongue. *Eruca*, Rocket, which by pricking bites the tongue.

V. They are named from their Sent: as *Caryophyllata*, Avens, or herb Bennet, because its root being pluckt up in the Spring time, doth smell Aromatically like Cloyes, called *Caryophyllus*. *Geranium Moschatum*, & *Iva Moschata*, Cranes Bill, and *Chamcepitis*, smell like Musk. *Camphorata*, stinking Ground-pine rubbed betwixt the fingers, gives a smell like Campher. *Allium*, Garlick, some derive its name from exhaling a stinking smell, and therefore write it *Alium*: There are also who will have it derived from ἀλλεδαίς, to leap forth, because it grows suddenly. *Alliacia*, Jack by the hedge, by reason its leaves bruised smell betwixt the fingers, smell of Garlick. So also *Scordium*; water Germander, ἀπὸ τοῦ σκορδαίου, from Garlick whose sent it breaths. *Liba notis*, the herb Frankincense, from its smell of Frankincense. *Spondilium*; so called from an Insect of that name, of a stinking smell. *Atriplex fetida*, stinking Orach; 'tis called also *Vulvaria futuaria*, stinking Wort,

Wort, from its unpleasing and stinking smell.

VI. From their colour: *Ornithogalum*, star of Bethlehem, from its milky colour, like that to be seen in the Wings and Eggs of Hens. *Luteola*; Dyers Weed, with which they colour Woollen Cloth yellow. *Nigella*, Fennel flower, from the black colour of its seeds. *Iris*, Flower de Luce, from the similitude it hath to the colours of the Rainbow. *Chrysanthemum*, Corn Marigold, because its flower shines with a golden splendour. *Tripolium*; Sea starwort, as it were grey thrice, or three aged, whose flowers change colour thrice a day, according to *Dioscorides* (*m*). In the morning it is white, at noon purple, and in the evening 'tis of a light red colour. *Virga Aurea*; Golden Rod, from its golden flowers. *Cyanus*, blew bottle, because of its Sky-coloured flowers.

*m Diosc l. 4.
cap. 135.*

VII. From some living Creatures, to whom they are either friendly or disagreeable. *Pulegium*, Penny-royal, because the flowers of it being burnt, when they are fresh do kill Fleas.

Tragoriganum; Goats Marjoram, which is pleasing to Goats. *Melissa*; Balm, called also *Apiastrum*, because Bees are delighted with it. *Chelidonium*; Celandine, because it was first found by the Swallow, called in Greek *χειδών*, which recovers the sight of his blind young ones with it, or as others will have it, because this herb flourisheth when the Swallows come, and withers when they depart. *Psyllium*; *Ψύλλας*, Flea-wort, that is, it hinders the generating of Fleas in those houses in which it is kept green. *Conyza*; Fleabane, because it catches *κωνόπας* Fleas by its glewish or slimy substance. *Apocynum*, Dogs bane because it kills dogs. *Anonis*, Rest-harrow, *ἄπὸ τῆ ὄνης & ὄνημι*, because it helps Asses; for many suppose Asses do willingly tumble upon it to rub their backs against its prickles.

VIII. From the Time: so *Anemone*, Anemony, a sort of Crows-foot is called *ἄπὸ τῆ Ἀνέμου*, from the wind, because it never opens its flower but when the wind blows, from whence it is called *Herba ventis*, wind-herb. Also *Primula veris*, Primrose, *Crocus Vernus*,

Vernus, Saffron of the Spring. *Viola Martia*, March Violets, because they flourish at these times. *Ocimum*, Basil, by reason it grows slowly, or by little and little.

IX. Many have their names from their outward shapes, or form; as *Sagitta*, Arrow head, Sagittary, from a Dart. *Nummularia*, Money-wort. *Digitatis*, Fox-glove, or Finger-wort. *Auricula Urſi*, Bears Ear. *Orchis ſue Satyrion & Cynoforchis*; Dogs-stones. *Pes Anſerinus*, Goose foot. *Pes Leporis*, Hares foot. *Pes Leonis*, Lyons foot. *Brancha Urſina*, Bears Breech. *Bugloſſa*, Bugloſs, or Oxe Tongue. *Cynogloſſum*, Hounds Tongue: and ſo *Cyperus*, Cyperus, or Galingal, *κῦπερος*, or *κῦπερις*, ſo called from the ſhape of its Root, which reſembles a ſmall Veſſel, or little Box. *Equiſitium*, Horſetail, becauſe its leaves are like Horſe hair. *Aſphodelus*, or *Hastula Regia*, Aſphodil, Female Daſſodil, or King Scepter, becauſe, when it is in its flower, it reſembles the Scepter of a King. *Kyris*, ſtinking Gladdon, from the likenes of its leaves to a Razor. *Serratula*, Little Saw, from its leaves being

being small jagged. *Tragopogon*, Goats Beard, from the long hair or wooll branching out of the top of it; wherefore in Latine 'tis called *Barba Hirci*, and *Barba Capri*, because in some measure it resembles the Beard of a Goat. *Pirola*; Winter-green, from the similitude its leaves have with those of a Pair-tree. *Lunaria*, Moonwort, from its Husk or Cod, representing the form of the Moon. *Dracontium*, Dragons, by reason of its purple spots in its stalk, which are like to a Dragons. *Thlaspi*, Treacle Mustard, from $\theta\lambda\alpha\sigma\upsilon$ to bruise, because its fruit appears as if it were bruised. *Beta*, Beet, for that it is of the figure of the Greek Letter β , whilst it is full of seed: And so also our COCHLEARIA, Scurvygrass, because its leaves are turned up, and hollowed round, nearly expressing the outward shape of a Spoon; so that its leaves resemble a little Spoon, not very hollow: from the same reason the Germanes name it *Löffelkraut*, according to (*n*) *Schuenckfelt*, who calls it *Scharbockskraut*, without doubt from its excellent virtue against the Scurvy, from

n Schw. lib. 2.
de stirp. files.
p. 262.

from whence the *Danes* call it *Ski-
ozbugfurt*, *Steeurt*, *Simon Paul*.
(o). The *Hollanders* and *Frieslanders*
Lepelcrunt (p), the English *Scurvy-
grafs*, and *Spoonwort*, &c. it is called
Herb anxescu eillieces, as *Casper Pil-
leter* (q).

o *Sim. Paul.*
Quadri parti
Clas. 3. p. 267.
p *Tabernemont*
l. 2. Herb. p. 116
q *Synonym.*
Plant. p. 115.

CHAP. II.

Of the Description of Scurvygrafs.

THe Herb *Scurvygrafs* is of no
high growth, but rather low,
its leaves at their first springing out
are longish, like those of *Pyrola*, or
Winter-green, or the leaves of *Ad-
ders Tongue*, having many small
strings, or stakes, of a moderate
length, proceeding from its root; the
leaves are shining, flat, thick, fat, a
little hollowed, 'tis generally but
small: but if it light on a proper soyl
not so small, but of a middle size, re-
sembling a shallow Spoon. Sometimes
its leaves are Angular, and pointed,
its stakes are nine inches long, and
sometimes they are a span and half
high,

high, all along which there grows white flowers; its seeds are small, and of a dark red, or rusty brown colour, inclosed in little shells or husks, like the seeds of Water-creffes. The roots are slender and stringy, and of an acide or biting taste: this Herb is like the third sort of water Pimpernel, according to *Lobel* (r); but it chiefly resembles that water Pimpernel with the round leaf, not that which is notched or jagged; wherefore *Guilandinus*, as *Baubinus* (s) says, calls this kind of Pimpernel sometimes water Plantain, and sometimes he says it appears to be a sort of Scurvygrafs. There are some which will have Scurvygrafs to be a sort of Orpin, because they suppose it hath leaves like Purslain, which is justly disapproved off by *Wierus*, (t) because Garlick, and Onions, Sampier, land Coltrops, Spurge. *Helioscopius*, another sort of Spurge, which also hath leaves like Purslain, that is, thick, smooth, fleshy, or pulpy, are of the kinds of Orpine. He adds also many more distinguishing marks: as 1. That Scurvygrafs is of a full deep green colour, but Orpine:

r *Lob. icon.*
p. 467.

f *Bauh. l. 7.*
p. 1. *Pinac.*
theatr. Bot. 1.
p. 252.

r *Wier de Scor-*
bur. p m. 340.

pine hath blewish leaves, that is obscurely blackish like Plumbago, or the Arsmart of *Pliny*, Bears-breech, &c. 2. Because the leaves of Scurvygrafs are bent up like a Spoon, with very small Angles or points. 3. Scurvygrafs hath only single leaves upon each small stalk, of which many spring from its root: but the stalks of Orpin grow higher, and are furnished with more leaves. 4. The stalks of Scurvygrafs are sharp pointed, and outwardly round, but Orpin hath stalks that are fat, and round, like Purslain. 5. The Flowers of Scurvygrafs are always white; but Orpin sometimes white, and sometime yellow. 6. They differ in the place of their growth, for Orpin grows not in watry places, but chiefly amongst Vines; but Scurvygrafs loves wet grounds, and Fields near the Seashore: In *Frisland* and *Holland* it grows of its own accord; and although in our Country we raise it in Gardens, yet it delights in moist ground where it may shed its seed, otherwise it will not grow. 7. They differ in their temper; for Scurvygrafs

grafs is hot and dry to the second and third degree, and of an eminent Acrimony, or biting tast, exceeding that of Water-creffes: but Orpin is not so hot, but only in the first degree; and moreover, it is endowed with a cleansing and deterfive faculty (witness *Galen* and *Dioscorides*) from which it cureth the *Morphew*. What *Telephium* or Orpin is, is commonly known, it is so named (as is declared in the first Chapter) from *Telephus* K. of *Mysia*, who used it to a malignant Ulcer (for which cause such Ulcers are called *Telephia*) with which he was long afflicted, and in which he was wounded by *Achilles*: but in these, and such like Ulcers, which are almost incurable, Orpin is out-done by the decoction of the leaves, and sprouts of Bramble, or Dogs-berry Bush made with Wine (which is also called *Cynosbatus*; which as *Simon Paulus* (ls) proves, is the same with *Cynorrhodon*, or *Eglantine*) if the Ulcers be often washed with it warm, which I have many times experienced in such like Patients; and therefore candidly communicate it to the courteous Reader. Many

f *Sim. Paulus*
c. 16 p. 54.

of Scurvygrafs.

31

Many of the latter Writers do absolutely affirm our Scurvygrafs to be the same with *Bistort*, which was first discovered to the Roman Souldiers by the *Frislanders*, or *North-Hollanders*. This is also mentioned by *Dioscorides*. (t)

Plin. l. 25.

cap. 3.

t Dios. lib. 4.

c. 2.

u Gal. l. 6.

simpl. Med.

Paul. Aegin.

l. 7. c. 3.

It is described by *Dioscorides* (u) c. l. that it hath leaves like wild Docks, but blacker and more hairy, and of an Astringent taste: and hath a little short Root, and shoots forth small stalks.

But that Scurvygrafs is quite different from *Bistort*, these Reasons following prove. 1. Hitherto in these parts it hath not been known, so that many will have it to be *Arsenart*; others *Bears Ear*, and some *Mountain Carnations*; there are which avouch it to agree in its faculties with *Bistort*: but *Scurvygrafs*, in these and other Western Countries, is known by every body. 2. *Bistort*, as appears by *Dioscorides*, (w) hath leaves like wild Dock, but blacker, and more hairy, of a binding or astringent taste; but the leaves of *Scurvygrafs* are round, and greener, like *Arsenart*,
serebacca,

Serebacca, smooth, and not at all hairy, nor no way astringent. 3. *Bistort* hath a slender and short stalk and root; but *Scurvygrafs* consists of many small stalks, with only one leaf upon each of them; the root is not so short, but sometimes of the length of a span. 4. *Bistort* is cold and dry, and therefore endowed with a binding faculty, from whence it strengthens loose Gums, and prevents the falling out of the Teeth; but *Scurvygrafs* is of a hot nature, as any may perceive by its biting the lips upon its first touching of them. That it also fastens loose Teeth, is from another Reason, because it insensibly corrects those thin and cold humours, whose substance is wholly vicious, and offensive, which are lodged about the Teeth. (x) *Lobelius* says thus of this matter: They in *Frisland* account *Scurvygrafs* the *Brittanica* of the Antients, they might better maintain this Opinion, if they knew that in *England* by the pleasant River of *Thames*, (which flows by *London*, and from thence to *Bristol*, a Port of the Western Ocean to which it moves, and by

x *Lob. in Advers. p. 122.*

by degrees increaseth its Floods) there is another of the same kind, like it in the flowers, seed, and taste, but with leaves not so hollow, or Spoon-like, rather resembling *All-seed*, or *little Dock*, the length of the Leaf is of the breadth of an Inch, to an inch and half, or two inches. It is thick, close, and full of juice, of the taste and colour of the other Scurvygrafs, with a larger Root, and so all other parts of it proportionable, but less astringent, but no ways conveniently likened to the Bistort, or *Britanica* of *Dioscorides*, although like the other sort (*viz.* the Dutch Scurvygrafs) it be praised for sore mouths, and the Scurvy with which we have seen many people that were deeply afflicted, cured the last Spring.

CHAP. III.

Of the Differences of Scurvygrafs.

There is four sorts of Scurvygrafs. 1. There is Scurvygrafs with a very round leaf, and is called Dutch Scurvygrafs, the Dutch Scurvygrafs of *Pena* and *Lobelius*; the Britanica of *Gesner*. *Lobelius* and *Bauhinus* write it is a kin to Treacle, Mustard, and Cress: this is the common sort. (*vid. Fig. 1.*) The second sort is that with the hollow or crooked leaves, called *Britanica*, Bistort of *Pena*, English Scurvygrafs, with leaves of wild Arach, or Allseed, of which (*a*) *Lobelius C. L.* and his printed Figure of the same. This you may behold (*Fig. the 2. of this Book;*) this sort is unusual with us. The third kind is the *Creeping Scurvygrafs* of *Bauhinus*, the least sort of creeping Sea Scurvygrafs: Of *Tho. Bartholinus* it is called, *Coclearia Amagria Insula Supina*, the greater, and the less. (*b*) *Simon Paulus* (*Fig. the 3. and 4.*) (*c*) *Johan-*

a Vid. Obser-
vat. stirp.
p. 157c.

b Sim. Paul.
quadripart
Retanic.

(c) *Johannes Wierus* makes another difference of Scurvygrafs, by reason of its Age. His words are these: c *Joh. Wier.*
Tract. de Scor
P. m. 336.

‘ At its first springing forth, it puts
 ‘ out leaves like *Ophioglossum*, or Ad-
 ‘ ders-tongue, which arise together
 ‘ with its stalks from the roots; after
 ‘ that, being grown somewhat elder,
 ‘ it becomes more fleshy, or pulpy,
 ‘ and is very like *Afferebecca*, both in
 ‘ bigness and Figure, only it hath
 ‘ blunter points on the edges of its
 ‘ leaves, commonly 7 or 9, chiefly in (Vide Fig. 4.
& Fig. 1.)
 ‘ the Winter time; the least part of
 ‘ the leaf is plain, but most usually it
 ‘ appears hollowed like a Spoon;
 ‘ from which reason it derives its
 ‘ name, both among the *Germans* and
 ‘ *Latines*: So that you may deserved-
 ly call it *Catylodon*, or a hollow Dish.
 After another years growth its leaves
 become like *Ivy*, and *Afferebecca* and
 they grow thinner by degrees, more
 and more, as they grow higher from
 the root, and are nearer the knobby,
 and bossy, or top part of the Plant;
 and so the leaves grow more mani-
 festly pointed, and that in the Months
 of *March*, *April*, and *May*, at which
 D 2 time

time their Flower flourisheth at the height. In the place of which, afterwards in the Month of *June*, there succeeds plenty of seed, which being ripe, it appears in little Husks, and they are small and plain, and of an obscure red colour: the Root of this is slender, white, strait, and not long.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Place and Time of the growth of Scurvygrass.

IT hath been declared above, that Scurvygrass doth not grow in all places, and chiefly not in the Eastern parts of the world, in which it is never found, nor will its seed sown in the Earth there produce it, for it will only grow in the Western parts, in which the Disease which it cureth, *viz.* the Scurvy is frequent. And this therefore happens through the great Wisdom of the Creator, that where any Diseases, through the nature of the place, are as it were vernacular or peculiar, there also familiar and
 specifick



True
SCURVY
GRASSE

Dutch
SCURVYGRASSE

b.
r.

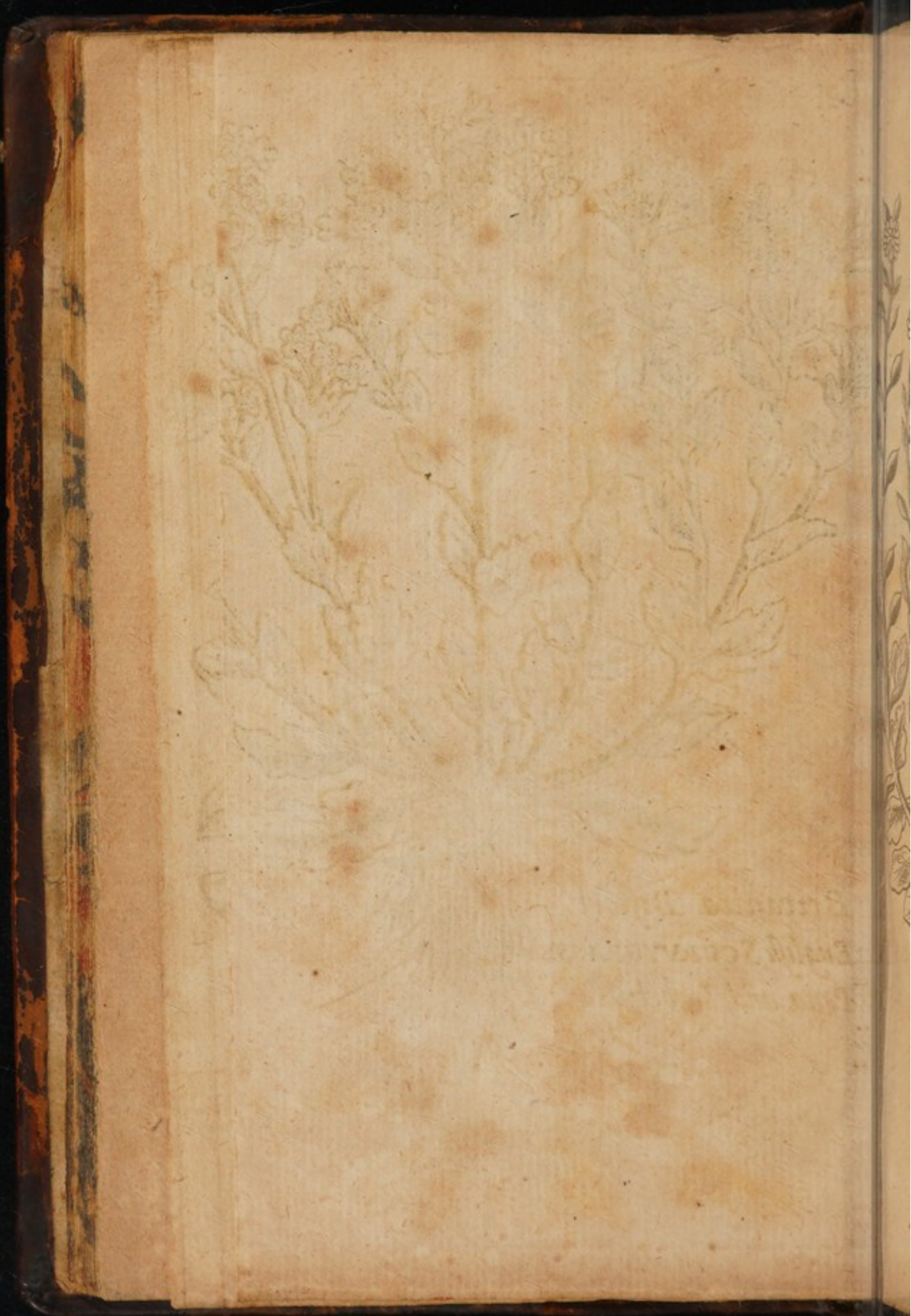


Verbena
Linn.
Sp. Pl.
1000

Verbena
Linn.
Sp. Pl.
1000



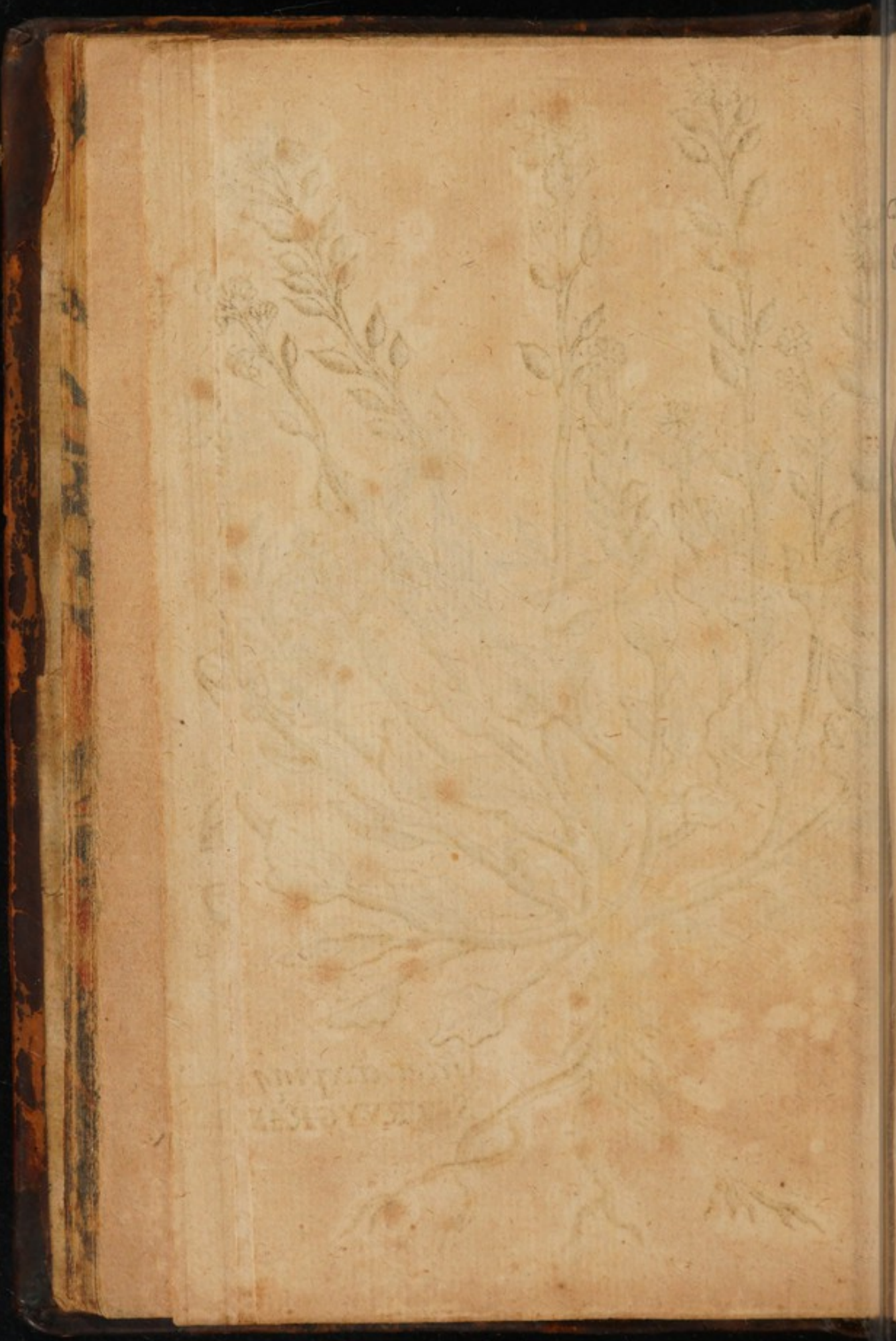
Britanica Bistort.
the English SCURVYGRASSE
of Pena and Lobelius



N III



Great creeping
SCURVYGRASSE



Ch. l.
S...



N III

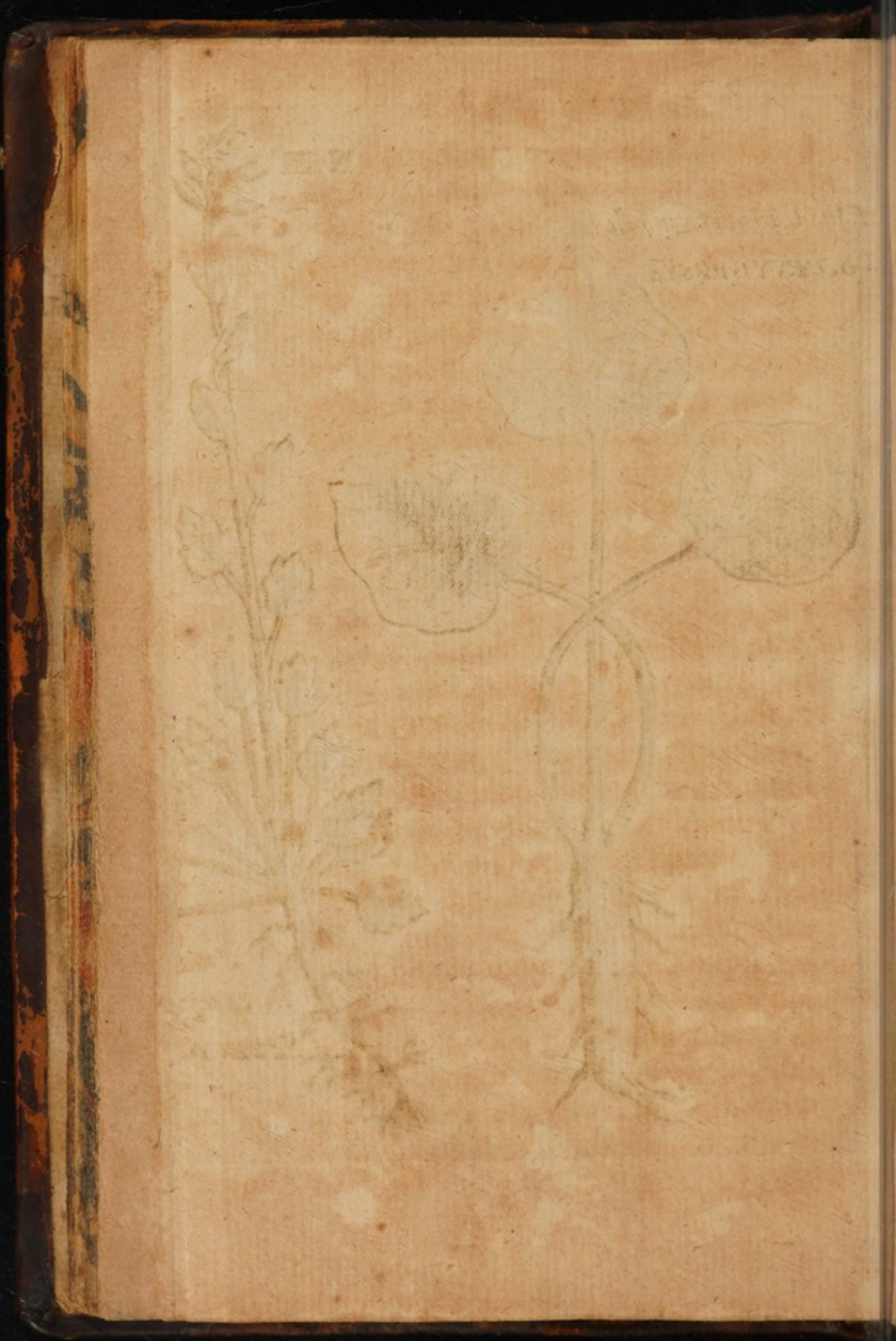
The leaves of yong Winter

SCURVYGRASSE



Smale
creeping

SCURVYGRASSE



specifick Remedies against the same Diseases do grow plentifully. And (d) *Fabr. Hildan* writes: 'It is likely
' Nature is therefore backward in
' producing Scurvygrafs in *Swisser-*
' *land*, because through Gods mercy
' this Country hath hitherto been free
' from this grievous Plague the Scur-
' vy. In those places which are not
afflicted with the Scurvy, Scurvy-
grafs doth seldom or rarely thrive, and
that with difficulty, and although he
himself, and his Collegues and Com-
rades, did with exact care sow it in
their Gardens, nevertheless they
could not raise one Plant of it from
its seed. Again, in his Book *de Valetud.*
tuend. p. d. he reports that in the year
1628. he made another tryal, if per-
haps it would be produced, and care-
fully sowed the seed which he procu-
red out of *Holland* in his Garden,
which sprung up in plenty; to which
he adds his Prayer, that it might not
prove an unlucky *Omen* to the *Swis-*
sers, and a Forerunner of this Dif-
ease, of which it is a Remedy. It is
related by (f) *Hermann. Nicholai*,
that in *Groenland* (whose Inhabitants

d *Fab. Hild de*
Valetud. tuend.
p. m. 646.

c nr 5 Ob-
serv. Chirur.
5. p. 328.

f *Herm. Nich.*
Obs. Chir. rar.
97.

are infested with the Scurvy with that violence, that the motion of all their limbs is taken from them by it) and also in the Mountain of *Bares* of this Island, called *Tafelberg*, Scurvygrafs and Sorrel grow so plentifully, that it hinders men from walking, and that these Plants always grow together, or near one another, because they ought not to be used asunder, lest singly taken by themselves they do hurt; for one abounds with a volatile salt, the other with a sowre one, from the mixture of which a middle quality results. He also describeth the manner how the *Groenlanders* use it, which is thus: They take the newly killed flesh of their Rain Deer, or some Fowl, and boiling it with Oats or Barley, make a *Plisan*, and this Broth they season with these Scorbutick Herbs, from whence ariseth a highly Medicinal nourishment, by the use of which their Bellies are so loosened, that the corrupt humours are evacuated, as if they had took a purging Medicine, and presently they recover, as if they were new born.

It grows plentifully in *England*, chiefly

chiefly about the River *Thames*: as *Lobelius C. L.* reports in *Friesland, Holland*; also about *Hamburgh*, and in other Maritime places of the *Lower Germany*, and grows freely about Fenny and Marshy places. With us it is common and frequently raised from the seed in Gardens, loving shady moist places, and to grow by Brooks sides. It grows sufficiently well in the Gardens of *Flanders*, and elsewhere. It flourisheth in *April* and *May*; the next year after it is sown, the seed ripens by degrees in *May* and *June*: (*g*) *Schwenckfelt* says, that he had green Scurvygrafs (which was raised from the seed) in his Garden a whole year together, which he kept for the Juice. *Hiebner* in his *Agriculture*, about the end of it writes: **Loffelkrout Saamen strebet man anst**, &c. that is, the seed of Scurvygrafs is to be sown in the Spring, and afterwards it is to be removed and replanted; by which means it will thrive better and the Plant will be larger.

g Schwenckf.
lib. 2. stirp.
file 1, p. 262.

CHAP. V.

Of the Qualities and Virtues of Scurvy-grass.

h Pilleter.
Plant Syno-
nym. p. 1152.

i Schrod.
Pharm. Me-
dic. Chym.
lib. 4. Clas. 1.
p. 50.

k Brunn. Cor-
fil. 63. p. 337.

Scurvy grass is of the Classis of those Plants, which are of a hot and dry faculty (*h*), in the same degree with the third sort of green Water Cresses, and is not unlike it in quality and taste, (*i*) *Schroderus*. In *Grænland*, as it is noted by *Simon Paulus Quadripart, Botanic. p. 209.* it is almost insipid or tasteless. It is indowed with an opening and Diaphoretick power, rendring fixed and crude humours, volatile and spiritual, and resists putrefaction; from whence it is useful in the obstructions of the Mesentery, spleen, and diseases of the Hypochondryes. Therefore *Brunnerus* (*k*) sayes, Scurvygrass doth not onely wonderfully mend the *Atrovia* or disorders of the Spleen, but also powerfully opens obstructions, it liquefieth, cuts, attenuates, and cleanseth Melancholly; mixed with Phlegmetick

metick humours, and sends them to the Kidneys, and therefore doth happily cure the *Cacochymy* or vitious juices of the Body, proceeding from swollen, or great spleens, and that chiefly, if the decoction of it be made with whey of Goats Milk. It is profitable against the Dropsie. It procur-eth Womens courses. The seed is effectual in expelling by sweat the small Pox, and Measles, *Frider. Hoff- man* (n). But chiefly Scurvygrafs doth powerfully cure the Scurvy and its Symptomes; wherefore it is called *Scorbuticorum Levamon*. the solace or comfort of the Scorbutick, by *Johannes Johnston* (o) (a Physitian that will easily be allowed the chief of our Times). Upon what account it doth avail in the Scurvy is taught by *Sen- nertus* (p). It abounds with a vola- tile Salt of a certain bitterish Taste, for which cause it opens and pene- trates those crude, gross humours, and renders them volatile, as the Chy- mist speaks; It discusseth and purg- eth by Urine and Sweat; It streng- thens the Bowels. Almost all modern Physitians do agree, that in the Scorbu- tick

Schwenkf.
C. L. p. 262.
Mab. Epitom.
Instit. Med. l.
5. part. 2. § 2.
c. 29. p. 662.

n *Frid. Hoff.*
Metb. Med.
Wallejan. p.
4.

o *Joh. Johnf.*
in Notit. regni
vegetab p. 302.

p *Senn. l. 3.*
Med. pract.
part. 5. §. 2.
Cap 4. p. 613.

tick humour there abounds a groſs and fixed ſalt, like that which is in ſmoked and dryed fleſh, and this is proved by me in my *Tract. de varis ſeu Arthridite vaga Scorbutica*. If this Salt therefore ſhall be made volatile, it may be diſcuſſed and expelled with the more eaſe, but if the Scorbutick Salt be volatile, as it is in the running Gout, it is further attenuated, and fitted for diſcuſſion by the ſecret pores of the ſkin, by the volatile Salt of Scurvygraſs, or becauſe this Salt (*viz.* in the Scurvy) is moſt commonly acid, and therefore apt to cauſe ſuch intolerable pains by the volatile Salt of Scurvygraſs, it is drunk in and mortified. The chief *Antiſcorbutick* power or vertue of Scurvygraſs is occult or ſecret, as almoſt all modern Phyſitians do agree, as it alſo appears in my *Tractate de varis*. *Johannes Joachim Bechorus* (q) deſcribes the vertue of Scurvygraſs in theſe following Verſes.

q In ſuo Parnaſ.
Medicin. illu-
ſtrato. p. 324.

*Spoonwort doth marm, and alſo doth
dry,
In the Scurvy 'tis a great Remedy,*

It

of Scurvygrafs.

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*It sends out all corrupt humors by sweat
With this your mouth gargel often, and
wet.*

*This Plant which deserves so much of
your praise*

*The Apothecaries use six several wayes.
It's Spirit, Syrup, Water procures health,
So doth its Salt conserve, and th' Herb it
self.*

Scurvygrafs is not onely used inwardly, but outwardly also, as you may see hereafter in the one and twentieth Chapter of this Book.

CHAP. VI.

Of Medicines prepared from Scurvygrafs in general, and in particular from its seed,

Scurvygrafs hath (as other Plants likewise have) its Root, its Leaves, its Flowers, and its Seed, yet there is no part of it in use, but onely its Leaves and Seed. The Leaves of Scurvygrafs are used inwardly, and
out-

The Curiosities

outwardly : If there be any occasion to use them inwardly, they ought to be employed fresh and new gathered, else the volatile salt, upon which its vertues chiefly depend, will vanish away.

There are many different *Formes* of *Medicines* made from its leaves ; as
 1. Sawces. 2. Decoctions. 3. Wine.
 4. Infusions. 5. Waters. 6. Spirits.
 7. Volatile Salt. 8. Oyle. 9. Con-
 serve. 10. Syrups. 11. Electuaries,
 and Mixtures. 12. Essences. 13. Juice.
 14. Magistery. Of all which, and of
 every one in particular, I intend
 to write. The seed also doth enter
 divers compositions, and is used both
 inwardly and outwardly, among
 which are these following ; *Aqua Ne-
 phritica*, or the Water for the Stone
 in the Kidneys, which is described by
Bald. Timæus (r) a *Guldenflee*, Thus:

r Bald Timæus
 post Epistolas
 ejus p. 451.

Broom,
 Parsley,
 Gromwel,
 Wilde Carrots,
 Fennel,

2 Of the Seeds of

Anis,

Chervil,

of Scurvygrafs.

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*Chervil,
Saxifrage,
Pimpernel,
Water Cress,
Scurvygrafs,
Red Ciches or Shoop
Pease, of each a pound.*

Being mixed together steep them
in a sufficient quantity of Sack,
and let them be distilled.

In the same place the same Author
describes a Spleen water thus,

*Butchers Broom,
Ashtree Keyes,
Amee or Bishops weed
Chervil,
Rue,
Agnus Castus or chaste
Tree.*

¶ Of the Seeds of *Cummin,
Anis,
Fennel,
Citron,
Scurvygrafs,
Water Cress,
Card. Mar. or our La-
dies Thistle
Ana. ʒ. i.
Being*

The Curiosities

Being reduced to a gross powder,
pour upon them of Wormwood
wine a sufficient quantity, let
them steep for three dayes, and
afterwards let them be distil-
led.

o Pag. 461. *Pillule Antiscorbutæ* or Pills against
the Scurvy of the same Author(s).

The Extract of *Quercetainus* his
Pill.
Malang. ʒ. 2.
The Extract of *Senna* ʒ. 1.
Rosin of *Jallap* ʒ. 1. gr. 6.
¶ Of *Vitriolat Tartar.* gr. 13.
The Volatile Salt of *Amber* ʒ. 1.
The Seeds of *Scurvygrass.*
Water Cresses.
Mustard Seed, of
each ʒ. 1. ʒ.

Mix them, and with the juice of
SCURVYGRASS make a Mass
for Pills.

Lib. 3. Cas.
Med. 33 p. 165. The Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood
by the same Author (t).

Guaiacum

of Scurvygrafs,

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- Guaiacum wood rasped* ℥. 2. ℞.
- The Bark of the same wood* ℥. ℞.
- Sarsaparilla* ℥. 1. ℞.
- Sassafras wood rasp'd* ℥. 6.
- The Roots of Scorzonera,*
- ℥. Of *Enula Campain of each* ℥. ℞.
- The seeds of Scurvygrafs.*
- Water Cresses of each* ℥. ℞.
- The inner Bark of a Pine tree* ℥. 1.
- Citron Pill,* ℥. ℞.
- Cinamon* ℥. 1.

Being cut and bruised, steep them in the waters of *Scurvygrafs*, of *Water Cress*, of *Fumatory*, of each a sufficient quantity afterwards let them be boiled in a double Vessel.

The straining of this ℔. 3.

The Syrup of the juice of Scurvygrafs.

The Syrup of the juice of Water Cress.
of the juice of Fumetary,
of each ℥. 2.

Mix them the Dose is from
℥ 4. to ℥ 6.

The Seed is chiefly described in Nodles or little Bags; as for example.

The

The Curiolities

- The seeds of Scurvygrafs,
 of Rocket,
 of Water Cress, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ l.
 The Leaves of Senna without
 stalks $\frac{3}{4}$ l. β .
 2 Of The Roots of Polypod.
 of Black Hellebore.
 of Jallap, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ β .
 The Bark of Ash tree,
 of Tamarisk,
 of Cappers, of each $\frac{3}{4}$ 2.

Being cut and bruised, make it into a Nodule with fine white linnen. Title it the purging Nodule for one Kan or quart of Wine.

It is also an Ingredient of the Spleenitick Essence of B. Dom. D. Michaelis which is this :

- The Herb of Spleenwort, M. 3.
 Mother of Time,
 Dodder.
 Harts-Tongue,
 Milzadel,
 The Flowers of St. Johns wort.
 of each M. 1.
- Broom

of Scurvygrafs.

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Brom Flowers P. 2.
The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk,
of Ash-Tree, of each ζ 4.
The Roots of Polypode, of the Oak,
of Fern,
of Grass, of each ζ 3.
of Herb Bennet ζ 1. β .
The Seeds of Butchers Broom.
of Ash tree Keyes seeds
an. ζ β .
of Scurvygrafs,
of Water-Cress,
of each ζ 2.
With the Spirit of Dodder and
Fumetery,
Make an Essence according to
Art.

E

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

Of Sawces made with Scurvygraſs.

IT is declared in the former Chapter there may be made many different Formes of Medicines from the Leaves of Scurvygraſs, and among'the reſt *Emberra* or *Sawces*. What is ſignified by *Emberra* may be gathered from $\epsilon\mu\beta\delta\alpha\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, i. e. *immergere*, *intingere*, to dip under, or dip into, and ſeemeth to be derived from thence, from whence the Latines call Sawces *Intindus*, the Germanes name it, *ein Tuncte*, *ein Titsche*. Sawces are made of divers things; as for example, of Cappers, of the Pulp of Apples, with Pulp, or rather the Juice, of Lemmons and Wine, with the Roots of Horſe Reddiſh grated, adding *Vin negar* unto it, with Muſtard-ſeed ground ſmall, either with Vinegar, or Muſt, or the Juice of Grapes, from whence it is called *Muſtardt* by the Borderers. Sawces are alſo prepared of Water Crefſes, and Wine, and Su-

gar:

gar. Also Sawces may be made of Scurvygrafs, if, for example, its fresh gathered leaves be cut small, mixt with Sugar, and a sufficient quantity of Wine poured upon it. You may mix Scurvygrafs and Water Cresses together, and prepare them the same way, or take of Scurvygrafs very small cut or minced, and adde of juice of Lemmons or fowre Orenge, and so you will have a Sawce pleasant to the taste, and effectual against the Scurvy, for these kind of Sawces are mighty advantageous in the Scurvy, insomuch that the People of *Norway* are preserved from this Disease by the use of them, as is asserted by (u) *Gr. Horst.*

u *Gr. Horst. lib.*
r. de tuend.
San. c. 6.
 p. 72.

CHAP. VIII,

Of the Decoction of Scurvygrafs.

E*Vgalonus* doth affirm, that he hath cured many Scorbutick Persons, onely with the Decoction of Scurvygrafs. The leaves of the new Scurvygrafs are to be boiled in Milk, or, if they be troubled also with a fever and heat, then boil them in Butter-milk (*m*), also in Whey, Wine, Ale, Beer, or Water, and let the Decoction thereof be drank several dayes together, if the leaves of Scurvygrafs be used by themselves, they ought not to be boiled long, and if they are boiled with other ingredients, they ought to be added towards the end of the boiling, lest the volatile Salt do quite vanish away. There are many Decoctions described by Authors in which among the rest, the fresh leaves of Scurvygrafs do not enter the decoction singly, and by themselves, but mixed with other things as well purgative as sudorifick,

*w Vid. Sennert.
l. 3. Med. Pract.
p. 5. sect. 2. c.
6. p. 619.*

of Scurvygrafs.

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fick, of which sort is the Decoction
of (x) *Sennertus*.

x *Sennert. l. 3.
Med. pract. p.
5. ff. 2. c. 6.
p. 617.*

The Roots of Cichory,
of Fennel,
of wild Redish, of each
℥ 1.

of Wake Robin prepa-
red ʒ ʒ.

The Leaves of Scurvygrafs,
of Water Cress,
of Brooklime, of each
M. 2.

4 Of

of Card. Bened.
of Fumetery,
of Centaury the less,
of Wormwood, of each
M. ʒ.

Let them be boiled in a close Ves-
sel in whey of Goats Milk, or
in Renish Wine ℔ 4.

In the same place he hath this De-
coction.

4 SCURVYGRASS.

Water Cresses of each part equal.

Brooklime halfe a part.

Let them be bruised in a stone Mor-
tar, and let them be boiled in
Goats Milk or Whey.

The

y Mat. Mart.¹
p. M. 667.

The Purging Potion of (y) Mat-
thias Martinus in his Tract of the
Scurvy.

The Leaves of Fumetery,
of fresh Scurvygrafs,
of Brooklime,
of Maidenhair,
of Spleenwort,
of Agrimony,
of each M. 2.

℥ Of

of Scabiose,
of Miltwast,
of each M. ℞.

The Cordial Flowers of each, P. 1.

Liquoris Root bruised ʒ 6.

The Leaves of Senna, ʒ 1.

Choise Rubarb.

The Bark of Indian Mirabalans
prepar'd, of each, ʒ 4.

Raisins of the Sun stoned, ʒ 9.

Clean pick'd Barley, P. 1.

Schananth or Camels hay ʒ 1.

Let them be boiled in Whey to the
quantity of one pint, let them re-
main in infusion for a night, to
the straining add,

Of the Syrup of Forestus against the Scur-
vy, ʒ 2.

of

Of the repeated infusion of *Roses*,
Of *Nicholas his Syrup of Cichory* with
Rubarb, of each \bar{z} β .

Mix them for three doses to be ta-
ken in the mornings, with which
there use to be voided much fil-
thy melancholy.

The sweating Decoction of *China*,
of the same Author, in the same (z) \bar{z} Page 713.
Book.

The Roots of *China* \bar{z} 2.

Sarsaparilla.

Scorzonera or *Vipers Grass*, of
each \bar{z} 1. β .

of *Liquoris* 3 6.

The Seeds of *Meloris*

\bar{z} Of \bar{z} of *Cucumbers*, of each \bar{z} 2.

The Leaves of *Brooklime*, M. 1. β .

of *Scurvygrafs*, M. 1.

The Flowers of *Engloss*, M. β .

Raisins of the Sun, \bar{z} 3.

Harts horn burned \bar{z} β .

Rhodium wood rasped, \bar{z} 3.

Cinamon, \bar{z} 2.

With these being grossly bruis'd
prepare a Decoction with *Barly*
Water, or the *Broth* of an *Hen*

The Curiolities

without Salt, it is extreamly good
to procure sweat with.

The Decoction against the Scorbutick
Consumption of the same (a) Author.
a *Fag. 7 18.*

{ The Bark of Cichory Roots,
of Parsly Roots, an. ʒ ʒ.
The Leaves of Spleenwort,
of Cichory,
of Miltwaste,
of Brooklime,
of Scurvygrafs,
of Fumetery,
of Agrimony,
of Roman Wormwood
of each M. ʒ.
The Cordial Flowers. P. 1.
The seeds of Anise ʒ 1.
of Endive,
of Agnus Castus, or the
Chaste Tree,
of each, ʒ ʒ.
Raisins of the Sun skin'd and
stoned, ʒ 6.
The Bark of Capper Roots, ʒ 3.

Make a Decoction for a pint and
half, in Beer or else in common
water

of Scurvygrafs.

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water, and add to the strain-
ing

Of Ferestus his Syrup against the
Scurvy, ζ I. β .

Of Fumetery,

Of Cichory with Rubarb,

Of Endive, of each ζ β ,

The Broth of an old Cock by the
same (b) Author is much commended. b Mat. Mart^o
p. 668.

Vipers Grass,

Polypodium, of each ζ I. β .

Asparagus,

Bugloss, of each ζ β .

White-wine Tartar, or else of the
Cream of Tartar,

The seeds of Carthamus or ba-
stard Saffron bruised, of
each ζ IO.

of Anise,

of Carraways,

of each ζ 2.

¶ Of Gummy Turbith Roots ζ 5.

Salt Gem or Mountain Salt ζ 2.

The Leaves of Senna of Alexan-
dria, ζ 2.

The Roots of Galingale,

of Ginger, of each ζ I. β .

Cinna-

The Curiosities

Cinamon ʒ I.

The Flowers of Bugloss,
of Violets,The Leavs of Agrimony,
of Miltwast,

of Betony,

of Germander,

of Gout-ivy,

of SCURVYGRASS

of each M. ʒ i.

All being bruised, let them be stuffed into the belly of an old Cock, and let them be boiled in three parts water, and one part White-wine; let this Decoction be used for divers dayes together.

Barbet hath this Apozema or Decoction.

Barb. lib. 4.
Prax. cap. 8.

The Roots of Raddishes ʒ ʒ.
of Fern ʒ i.The Leavs of Brooklime,
of Water Cress,

¶ Of

of Scurvygrafs,

of each P. i.

Tamarinds ʒ i.

The seeds of Smallage ʒ ʒ.

Boils it in Barly water, or Rhenish wine.

of Scurvygrafs.

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wine, and in \bar{z} 24. of the strain-
ing dissolve,

Of the Syrup of the five opening
Roots \bar{z} 2.

adding

Of Spirit of Vitriol 8. drops.

Mix them and make an *Apozema*.

Gregory Horstius his sweating Poti-
on, which he describes (*d*) *Tract. de*
Tuend. San.

d Lib. 2. c. 4.
p. m. 270.

The Roots of Devils bit,
of Sarsaparilla,
of true round Aristoloch, or
Birthworth, an. \bar{z} 3.

The Herbs SCURVYGRASS, M. I.

Sage,

Betty,

Southernwood,

Rue,

Periwinkle, of each, P. I.

The seeds of Columbine \bar{z} 2.

Boil them in the water of *Water-*
Cresses, of *Brooklime*, of *SCUR-*
VYGRASS, of each a like quan-
tity, to the consumption of half
the liquor, strain through a sieve
or cloath with \bar{z} 6. of this deco-
ction, 7 earth worms, which have
circles

The Curiosities

circles about their necks, then add
of Treacle 3 β .

of Cinamon water 3 2.

of Spirit of SCURVYGRASS 3 1. β .

of the mixture S. Vitriolate 8. dr.

mix them

of this 3 1. β . Add to it

of Oriental Bezoar-stone gr. 5.

of Spirit of Tarra sigill. 3 5.

mix them for one dose to

procure sweat.

This *Apozem*, is commended by Dr.

e Dr. Joh. Mich.
Febr. in sua
Hiera, Picra.
p. 132. he
there de-
scribes it, vid.
infra c. 19.

John Michael Febr. the Worthy Pre-
sident of the Colledge of the Curiously in-
quisitive after Nature.

The Decoction of *Forrestus*, which
is opening, discussing, strengthening

which he describes, (f)

f Lib. 20. Ob-
serv. H. p. M.
298.

The Bark of the Roots of Cichory

of Parsly

an. 3 β

The Herb of Spleenwort,

Of Cichory,

of Miltwast,

of Brooklime,

of SCURVYGRASS

of Fumetery,

of Agrimony,

of

of Scurvygrafs.

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of Roman Wormwood,

of each M. B.

The Cordial Flowers, of each P. I.

The Seeds of Anise ʒ i.

of Endive,

of Agnus Castus,

of each ʒ β.

Raisins of the Sun stoned P. I.

The Bark of Capper Roots, ʒ ʒ.

Make a Decoction in Common water to a Pint and half, add to this being strained,

Of the Syrup against the Scurvy,

Of Fumetory,

Of Endive,

Of Cichory with Rubarb, of each

ʒ β.

mix them.

This before cited Author writeth, that he hath not found a more efficacious experiment in the Scurvy, he (g) g Observ. 12: P. M. 303.

Decoction of Scurvygrafs and Brooklime in common Beer. (h) Hartman h Hartm. Prax. Chym. P. M. 214.

commends for poor people in the Scurvy the Decoction of *Guaiacum* wood with Scurvygrafs. (i) Branne- i Brown in Consels 30. p. 165.

rus writeth, that the Decoction of Milk or Goats Whey in which Scurvy Grafs hath been boiled, is very pro-

profitable for those in diseases of Melancholly, and in Tumors, and swellings, which fear a flux of melancholly matter.

It is to be observed of many of the Decoctions before cited, that they are unpleasant, and that there is too great a quantity allotted for one dose. If Physitians of our Age should prescribe such, they would be deluded by their Patients. Therefore it behoves every Physitian, that he prescribes Medicine in a less quantity, and more grateful to the Pallat. Care is to be taken also in these kinds of Decoctions, lest that the Leaves of *Assaracabacca* be mistaken for the leaves of Scurvygrafs, as was done in *Denmark* by pretenders to Physick, endeavouring to cure themselves and others, and to that purpose caused them to be infused, being bruised in Antiscorbutick potions, from the use of which Medicines, they fell into Vomitings, and so they suffered much pain and punishment, as a justly merited reward for their foolish Physick, as is testified by *Simon Paulus* (k). But here in this place such a mistake

k *Sim. Paul.*
Quadripart.
Botan. Clas 2.
 p. 529.

is not to be feared, because our wo-
men commonly know Scurvygrafs,
but it were to be wished if the *Medi-*
casters of both Sexes, of which here
are more than a few, that the Magi-
strate would lay some heavier punish-
ment upon them, that they might not
without Punishment kill so many as
they do. *Galen* counts them to dif-
fer nothing from Thieves onely in
this, that these get their Prey in Ci-
ties, and the other in Mountains and
Woods. Nay he rightly affirms that
they are much worse than Robbers,
for they onely take away the money
of Travellers, and are subject to be
punished, but these are rewarded for
taking away the mony together with
the Life of the Sick.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Wine of Scurvygrass.

THis Wine made of the *Leaves* of *Scurvygrass* is prepared two several wayes, that is, either by Fermentation or without Fermentation; without Fermenting it is done thus,

Take Must or New Wine, not trodd out with feet, through a Sack, but clear and squeezed forth by a Press, whilst it is yet new, and hath not hitherto fermented or worked; put it into a very clean Barrel, in which are great quantities of fresh gathered *Scurvygrass* leaves made pure and cleansed from all filth and dirt, and put into the Barrels, till they be filled to the middle, so that the Leaves and the New Wine may be of like quantities, and that the Vessels may be filled to the Top, the Barrel ought to be stopt up exactly, and so you will have in short time (if you have done as

you

you should) a Wine clear, red, and almost sweet, almost equalling Sack in its relish, having sensibly both the smell and taste of Scurvygrafs, yet not ungrateful to the Pallat.

Scurvygrafs Wine is made by *Fermentation*, if in an open Vessel in which the *Must* doth work, you put in the Leaves of *Scurvygrafs*, but not in so large quantities, whose taste 'tis true, will not be so pleasant to the Pallat, but is of great force and vertue in the Scurvy, insomuch that it doth exceed wormwood Wine, which is so much commended in the Scurvy.

The Causes hindring the Fermentation of the first sort of Wine are three: The first is the addition of the Leaves of Scurvygrafs to the *Must* or *New Wine*, which hath not yet wrought, for it is otherways if it hath already begun to ferment, for then you can scarcely hinder it to proceed, wherefore (l) Kirger is in the right, (who saith) if the first degree of fermentation be begun, or be upon its increasing, it moves towards its height or state, it is not then any longer in

l Kirg. de
Ferm. §. 2.
c. 8, pag. 137⁹

F

the

the power of the chief Form to call back those parts that are already separated, or to hinder those from separating themselves. Secondly, the close stopping up the Vessel, and thereby denying a free space or convenient room, by that means the *Must* cannot rarifie it self, nor expand its parts, which rarification and expansion are absolutely necessary to cause Fermentation. Such mute or stifled Wines the *Germans* call **stumme Weine oder verhaltene Moste**, that is, stum or unworked *Must*.

Thirdly, By taking away the Ferment (or particles which cause the workings in the *Must*, by the addition of the great quantity of the Leaves of Scurvygrafs. For the *Fæces* or dregs of the *Must* (which is its Ferment, or that which causeth it to work) sticketh to these Leaves, and so is hindred in its operation, as it is done in the Wine called by the *Germans* **spähe Wein**, that is, *stumme*. When for the same purpose they put into Barrels filled with *Must*, or Juice of Grapes, the smooth and slender twigs of Ash, Birch, Tamarisk,

Hase

Hafel wood. But if the *Fæces* be not impeded, than by reason of their acidity with which they are endowed in a large proportion, upon the Score of their Salt, the *Must* having space enough can easily ferment, after the same manner that acid Ferments ferment the humours in our Bodies and are wont to excite and stir up Fevers; for it is the general opinion of modern Physitians, that the chief cause of Fevers is fermentation, which is more largely proved by Dr. *Thomas Willis* and *Kergerus*, by whose reasons being moved, I also embrace the same opinion, but after what manner, and with what ferments the feverish fermentation is performed, which is the cause of every fever (for in this Authors differ, and therefore) I think it convenient in this place to delineate, or give as it were a *σκιαγραφίαν*, or short account, as it were *τῆς πυρετολογίας*, or a discourse of Fevers, that so there may be an occasion started for a further inquiry into the Nature of the thing, reserving a Tract of this Subject to another time *σὺν Θεῷ*.

There are to be considered in this

feverish fermentation; the *ferments*, the *humors fermenting*; the *place in which the fermentation is made*, and the *time of the Fermentation*.

The *Ferments* are *Plagme*, *Coller*, the *Pancreatick juice*, the *Salt* residing in our bodies (if they happen to be preternatural or unkindly constituted, and have acquired to themselves either an acide, or some other fermenting faculty) and *poison*.

The *Humours fermenting in Fevers*; are the *Chyle* the *Lymphatick juice*, the *Blood*.

The *place in which fermentation is made* is threefold; the *Vessels* in which these humours are contained, *viz.* The *Venæ Lactææ*, or *Milky Veins*; the *Lymphatick Vessels*, and the *Veins* and *Arteries*.

The *time of the Fermentation* is various upon the score of its duration for Fevers, by reason of the diversities of their *Ferment*, on the account of their *Qualities* and *quantities*, and also the *distance of the Vessels* are either short or long, some of them prove *continual*, some again are *Intermitting*, and these happen either even

ry day, or return upon the third or fourth day, and these have their certain times of coming about and endings.

Intermitting Fevers or *Agues* are produced in the *Milky Veins*, from præternatural phlegm, from whence are phlegmatick and *Quotidian Agues*, commonly called *Crude* (of the Germans *Magan Fieber*) because the phlegmatick juice of the *Crude* nourishment in a weak stomach, being not rightly resolved and volatized, by its Ferment, it becomes sour. From præternatural choller, *Bilious* and *Tertian Agues* are produced; and from the *Pancreatick juice*, *Melancholy*, and *Quartan Agues*.

If in the *Lymphatick Vessels*, its juice shall grow sour by reason of a strange Salt, and shall ferment there, there will arise Fevers joyned with *Catarhs* and *Defluxions*.

If the Blood do ferment in the *Veins* and *Arteries*, either the venal or arterial Blood (which is to be look'd upon as one and the same liquor by reason of its circulation, happily found out by *Dr. Harvy*) from

thence will arise *Continual Fevers*, as it happens the fermentation from divers ferments is in the Vessels near to, or remote from the Heart.

But if *Poison* be taken into or generated in the Body (which that such a thing may be, experience teacheth, and is sufficiently proved by *Sennertus*, *Zacutus Lusitanus*, and others) then there breaketh out malignant Fevers, as the *Measles*, *Small Pox*, *Spotted Fever*, and the *Plague* itself.

That the Blood may be made to ferment with venomes, appears from hence, that in such Cases there will come forth *Bubo's* and *Parotides*, that is angry swellings in the Groin, under the Arm-pits, and behind the ears, also other little swellings, and after Death the Body will be puffed up and swolne. This saving every mans judgment, I thought fit to add $\omega\varsigma \epsilon\upsilon\pi\alpha\epsilon\gamma\delta\omega$, and *by the by*, and now I return where I left.

in Sennert, l 3.
Med. Pract
S. 2. c. 8.

Sennertus (m) doth direct this Physical Wine.

The

The Roots of Sarsaparilla,
of China,
The Wood of Sassafras, an. $\frac{3}{2}$.
The Roots of Rhodium,
of Avens, or Herb Bennet,
of Vipers grafs, an. $\frac{3}{1}$.

4 Of

Harts Tongue,
Germander,
SCURVYGRASS,
Wormwood, an. M. 2.
Of the best Cinnamon, $\frac{3}{6}$.
Raisins bruised, lb. 1.

Pour Wine upon them, or which
is more convenient Must, to the
quantity of half an Amphora,
that is take three Gallons, and so
make a Physical Wine.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Infusion of Scurvygrafs.

WHat Infusions are, is commonly known, as to wit, let Physical things be steeped in a convenient Liquor, that they may yield their Vertue to it, and put them in a warm or hot place, in a stone or glafs Vessel.

So you may also infuse the Leaves of SCURVYGRASS, sometimes by themselves, and sometimes with Alteratives, Purgatives, Diureticks and Sudorificks, and mixed together, and that in Wine, Ale, Milk, Whey, Butter-Milk, &c. as will appear by the following examples :

The Infusion of *Matth. Martinius*
 ¶ Of The Leaves of Scurvygrafs, M. 2

Put them for a night into ʒ 5. of
Goats Whey, or let them be boill
 ed in MB, moderately warm, and
 being strained hard out,
 mix with




of Scurvygrafs.

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Of Forestus his Syrup against the Scurvy,

Or of the Syrup of the Juice of Sorrel, ʒ 2.
And let it be drank Cold.

The same Authors Alterative Wine,

ʒ Of  The Leaves of Brooklime,
 of Water Cresses,
 of Scurvygrafs, an:
M. I.

Bruise them and steep them in the distilled liquor of Radishes and a fourth part of Wine, or in all White-wine, to the quantity of about a quart, and hang in the straining of the Liquor this following Nodule, or little Bag,

ʒ Galengal ʒ 2.
ʒ Spikenard ʒ ʒ.
ʒ The best Cinamon ʒ 1. ʒ.
ʒ English Saffron ʒ 2.

And make a slight boiling, drink the straining Morning and Evening.

The Wine of SCURVYGRASS
of (n) Sennertus.

ʒ Of fresh gathered SCURVYGRASS
some handfuls, beat them very small
and

n Sennert. l. 5.
Med. pract. p.
3. ʒ. 2. c. 9.
p. 243.

The Curiolities

and pour upon them Of Rhenish wine
some pints, put it in a glass, let it
stand in a Cellar three dayes, after-
wards let it be strained for use.

o Senn. l. 3.
Med. Prac.
part. 5. ff. 2,
c. 8. pag. 617.

The same Authors (o) Infusion.

¶ The Roots of Wilde Radish, $\frac{3}{4}$ l.
SCURVYGRASS,

¶ Of Water Cresses,

¶ Brooklime,

¶ Fumatory, of each M. i.

being bruised in a marble Mortar,
pour upon them of Milk or
Whey a pint and half, let them
stand 12 hours in a warm place,
afterwards let it be strained, and
adde to the straining

of Saffron $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

Cinnamon, $\frac{3}{4}$ l. β .

Strong Cinamon Water $\frac{3}{4}$ β .

Mix them.

OR

¶ Water Cresses,

¶ SCURVYGRASS, ana. M. 2.

¶ Of Galangal,

¶ Cinamon, ana. $\frac{3}{4}$ 2.

¶ Wild-Radish Roots $\frac{3}{4}$ β .

Bruise them all in a Stone Mortar,
and pour upon them a sufficient
quantity

of Scurvygrafs.

quantity of *Whey*, let them stand in a warm place for a night, and strain them out in the morning.

The Infusion of *Dr. Bald. Timæus* of *Guldenflee*.

Lib. 3 Cas. Med. 34. p. 165.

¶ Of fresh wild Radish Roots, cut into round slices \bar{z} iv. pour upon them of Rhenish wine, ib iv.

Let it stand in Intusion for 3. dayes and then strain it afterwards.

¶ Of fresh leaves of SCURVYGRASS, of Water Cresses, of Brooklime, ana. M. ii.

Cut them and beat them in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them the former straining, let them stand for a day and a night, then press them strongly out with a Press, and filter it through a whited brown paper. for nice people you may add a little Sugar.

OR

{ Fresh SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses, an. M. ii.

{ Fumatery,

{ Wormwood,

¶ Of Pimpernel, ana. M. i. β .

Ash

The Curiosities

Ash-tree Bark, ʒ i.
 Juniper Berries ʒ i. β.
 Enula Campana Roots, ʒ i.
 Cichory Roots, ʒ vi.

being cut and bruised grossly, put them in a little Barrel, and pour upon them of *new Wine* or *new Ale* six gallons; after it hath worked well, and is clear, take of it twice or thrice in a day from ʒ vi. to ʒ x. or more, as you think fit.

You may order this following.

SCURVYGRASS,
 ʒ Of } Water Cresses,
 } Brooklime, ana. M. ii.
 } Raddish Roots cut into slices,
 } N^o. i.

put them into a sufficient quantity of the best *White-wine*.

You may take a Wine Glass full of the straining of it when you please, or if you will sweeten it with Sugar.

OR

SCURVYGRASS,
 ʒ Of } Water Cresses,
 } Fumatery, ana. M. i.

Pour upon them a sufficient quantity

off

of Scurvygrafs.

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of *Whey*, let them stand in a glass close stopt for a nights time, in the morning strain it out hard, the dose is ζ *iii*.

The Physical Wine of Dr. *Fredrick Deckers*.

q *Fred. Deck,*
in *notis & Obs.*
in *Prax. Barb.*
p. 148.

SCURVYGRASS,

Water Cresses,

Wall Rue, ana. M. i.

Wild Raddish Roots,

Polypod Roots, ana. ζ ii.

¶ Of *Black Hellebore Roots,*

Jalap, ana. ζ i.

Choice Senna Leaves ζ i.

The yellow Rind of an Oringe ζ ii.

Strong Cinamon ζ i. β .

Cruce Tartar, ζ iii.

being cut and grossly bruised, sow them in a bag, and put them in a stone pot, and pour upon them of *White* or else *Rhenish wine* two quarts. Take a draught of this in the morning.

Nodules belong to Infusions (r) *Sennertus* describes this Nodule.

r *Senn. lib. 3.*
Med. Pract.
part. 5. ζ 2.
cap. 6. p. 617.

Brook-

The Curiolities

Brooklime,
 ʒ Of SCURVYGRASS,
 Water Cresses, ana. M. i.

Bruise them and infuse them in
Rhenish Wine, afterwards let it
 be pressed hard out, and in the
 straining infuse this following
 Nodule.

The Seeds of Water Cresses, half an
 Cinamon, (ounce.

Cloves,

Mace, of each ʒ i.

Give a draught of this every day.

Brun. Consil.
 30. p. 167.

Brunnerus prescribes this :

The Roots of Fennel,
 Cichory,
 Asparagus, ana, ʒ ii. ss

The Seeds of Anise ʒ ii.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,

Agrimony,

Dodder,

Maidenhair, an. M. j.

The Leaves of Senna of Alexandria, ʒ i.

The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak,

ʒ j.

The Best Rubarb, ʒ iii.

of Scurvygras:

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of Mechoacan ʒ ii.
Choice Cinamon, ʒ i. β.
Spikenard, ʒ i.
Ginger, ʒ ii.

Of these being cut and bruised
make according to Art, a No-
dule.

These following Nodules are to be
found in *Tract. de varis, or Arthrite.*
vag. Scorbnt. Cap. 8, p. 106, 107.

The Herbs SCURVYGRASS,

Water Cresses,

Germander,

Polypod, ana. M. i.

The Roots of wild Raddish,

Fern,

Polypod. ana. ʒ ii.

The Bark of Capers,

4 OF

Tamarisk, an. ʒ i. β.

The Flowers of noble Liverwort,
of Cichory, an. P. i.

Senna Leaves without Stalks, ʒ i.

The Roots of Black Hellebore,
of Rubarb, an. ʒ i. β.

The yellow of Oringe Peel, ʒ ii.

Choice strong Cinamon, ʒ i.

Clean Crude Tartar, ʒ β.

being

The Curiosities

being cut and bruised make a Nodule with fine white Linnen, intitule it the purging Bag for one Can of Wine, of which it is good to take every Morning and Evening a wine Glas full.

The Herbs Betony,
 Germander,
 Rosemary,
 Fumatory,
 Dodder,
 Spleenwort,
 Melt-wast,
 SCURVYGRASS,
 Brooklime, an. P. 2.

The Roots of Polypod. ζ β .

¶ Of Black Hellebore, ζ vi.

The Flowers of Water-Lillies,
 Arabian Lavander,
 Rosemary, an. P. 1.

Senna Leaves without Stalks
 ζ i. ζ iii.

Of Anniseeds,

Fennel Seeds, an. ζ i. β .

The purest crude Tartar, ζ β .

Salt of Tartar, ζ i.

Let them be cut and bruised, and make a Nodule with fine white linnen

of Scurvygrafs.

linnen according to Art.

Title the purging Bag for one Kan
of Wine.

OR

There may be prescribed this No-
dule.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,

Brooklime, ana. M. i.

Senna leaves without stalks, \bar{z} i. β .

The Flowers of Cichory. P. ii.

The Roots of Polypod,

of Black Hellebore,

an. \bar{z} β .

of Jalap, \bar{z} vi.

The Seeds of SCURVYGRASS,

of Anise, an. \bar{z} i. β .

The best Cinamon, \bar{z} i.

Pure white Tartar, \bar{z} β .

Being cut and bruised make a No-
dule with fine white Linnen, Ti-
tle it the Purging Bag for one Kan
of Wine.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Water of Scurvygrass.

THIS water is made of the fresh Leaves of *Scurvygrass* artificially distilled in a *Balneo Mariae*, water being first poured upon them. (t) *Forestus* among distilled Liquors, highly commends the Water of *Scurvygrass* distilled in Sand: inso- much that they report, by the constant use of it, it will cause the black colour both of the whole body and the Thighs to vanish away. With this water, mixed with other things, variety of Potions may be made, and Powders, and other *Antiscorbutick Medicines* may be given in it. Compound *Scurvygrass* waters are described by several Authors, of which the Chief are these which follow:

t For lib. 20.
 Obseru. I. p.
 306.

u *Querc. cap.*
 2. *Poa. mac.*

The Scorbutick water of (u) *Querc-*
cetanus.

The

of Scurvygrafs.

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The Bark of Cappers,
of Tamarisk,
of an Ash-Tree,

Polypode Roots of the Oak, an. ʒ ii.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,

Water-Cresses,

The Tops of Balm,

Agrimony,

Meltwaste,

Germander,

2 Of Ground Pine, an. M. ii.

The Seeds of Fennel,

Anise,

Carduus benedict, an.

ʒ i. ʒ.

The Flowers of Broom,

Centaurie the less,

S. Johnswort,

Elder,

Wild Time, ana. P. ii.

Let all be infused for three dayes in

Fumatory Water,

Whey, an. ʒ iii.

Strong White Wine, ʒ iv.

Oxymel of Scylls, ʒ i.

Then strain it out hard, add to
this Liquor

Of the Trochises of Cappers,

of Diolace, an. ʒ vi.

G 2

After-

The Curiosities

Afterwards distill it in Ashes to dryness: the dose is ζ ii. in the morning three hours before eating to be continued for several dayes together, according to the greatness of the Disease.

The Scorbutick water of (w) Tobias

w Tob. Done in
Dispensatorio
ipsius, cap. 17:
d. m. 132.

Doncrelius.

Strong and biting wilde Radish
roots, lb iv.

¶ Of { Polypode of the Oak, ζ i. β .
The Bark of Capper roots, ζ β .
Fennel seeds, ζ i.
Cardamons, ζ ii.
Saffron, ζ i.

Cut the Radish roots into thin round slices, but let the other things be so subtilly powdered, and put them altogether into lb β . of Rhenish Wine, let them stand in infusion in a warm place for eight dayes, the Vessel being shaken once or twice every daye afterwards add

Of the Waters of SCURVTGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water-Cresses, an. lb i.

True Ground-Pine,

The Compound-Water

of Scurvygrasse.

of Fumatery, an. lb i.
Whey of Goats milk lb i. ss.
Mix them and distil them in a B. M.
with a gentle Fire.

The Scorbutick Water of (x) Sen-
nertus described thus :

x Senn. l. 3.
Med. Prac.
part. 5. ff. 2,
c. 6. pag. 621.

The Bark of Tamvrisk,
of an Ash Tree,
Caper Roots,
The Roots of Polypod. of the Oak,
The Opening Roots, an. ʒ i.
Gentian, ʒ vi.
Ellecampaine,

¶ Of Wake Robin,
Citron Peel, an. ʒ ss.
Ground Pine,
Germander,
Carduus benedict. an. M. i.
Trochies of Wormwood,
of Cappers, an. ʒ i.
Rocket Seeds, ʒ ss.

being bruised add to them

Of strong wild Raddish roots lb i. ss.

Water Cresses,

SCURVTGRASS.

Brooklime,

Fumatery, an. lb iii.

G 3

Mix

The Curiosities

Mix them with the others, and when they are bruising, pour upon them, and let them infuse in it.

Of Rhenish Wine,
 Of the Water of Dodder,
 Of Carduus Benedictus, an. q. s.
 Distill them.

The Scorbutick Water of Dr. Michael Doringius described by Senner-
 tus (9),

y Sen. lib. jam
 oit as

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,

Water-Cresses,

Brook-lime,

Monywort,

Celandine the lesser,

Hawkweed, ana. M. i.

The Cordial Flowers, an. ʒ. i.

Marigolds, ʒ. ʒ.

The Roots of Gentian ʒ. i. ʒ.

Sweet smelling Garden Reed, ʒ. vi.

Elecampain,

Wake-Robin, an. ʒ. ʒ.

Dryed Citron Peel,

Dryed Oringe Peel, an.

ʒ. iii.

Trochise de Eupator or

Agrimony ʒ. vi.

The

4 Of

of Scurvygrafs.

87

The Seeds of Dodder. ʒ β.
of SCURVYGRASS,
of Water Cresses,
of Anise,
of Fennel, an. ʒ ii.

Infuse them for three dayes in the
waters

Of Fumatery,

Dodder,

Carduus benedictus, an. ℥ iii.

Strong White Wine ℥ i.

Compound Balm Water, ℥ β.

According to Art distill it in Glas
Vessels in a MB putting into the
nose of the Alimbeck a Nodule,
made with ʒ ii. spec. Diambrae.

Another Water of the same Authors
in the *aforsaid* place (z).

z p. 622.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water Cresses,

Fumatery,

Vervain,

Ground Pine, an. M. i.

The Flowers of Broom,

St. Johns Wort,

Borrage,

Engloss, ana. M. β.

℥ Of

G 4

The

The Curiosities

The Roots of Ellecampaine
 The great Celandine, an. ʒ vi.
 Citron Peel, ʒ β.
 Trochises of Rubarb ʒ v.
 Seeds of Dodder,
 Anise,
 Fennel, an, ʒ β.
 Galingal, ʒ vi.

Infuse them three days in the waters

Of Fumatery,
 Dodder,
 Carduus Benedictus,
 Strong White Wine,
 Malaga Sack, an. ℥ i. β.

Distill it according to Art in Glasse
 Vessels, hanging in the Alim-
 beck a Nodule of Species Diam-
 bræ, ʒ ii.

a Sen. p. 623.

Another water of Sennertus (a) in
 the same place.

The Roots of Vipers Grass,
 Sarsaparilla, an. ʒ ii.
 The Bark of Tamarisk,
 of Ash tree, an. ʒ i. β.
 Fresh SCURVYGRASS,
 Water Cresses,
 Brooklime,

Mon-y

Of
 Monywort,
 Maudlin,
 Ground Pine,
 Miltwaste,
 Germander,
 Balm; an. M. ii.
 The Seeds of our Lady Thistle,
 Columbine,
 Carduus benedict. an. ʒ β.
 Fennel, ʒ ii.
 The Flowers of Broom,
 St. Johnswort,
 Elder,
 Centaury the less, an. M. i.

Infuse them in Whey, Fumatory wa-
 ter, (or the water of Water Cres-
 ses) or White wine, ana. ℥ iv.

Distill the Liquor in Ashes, give of
 it in a morning ʒ ii.

Another of the same Author in the
 same place.

SCURVYGRASS,

Water Cresses,
 Brooklime, an. M. iv.
 Monywort,
 Wormwood,
 Of Fumatory,

Scordium

The Curiolities

Scordium,
 Arsemart,
 Balme,
 Germander,
 Ground Pine, an. M. i.
 Sarsaparilla,
 Guaiacum wood, an ʒ iii.
 The distilled water of Water Cress
 Agrimony,
 White Wine, ana. q. s.

Distill them.

Another of the same Author in the
 same place.

Water Cresses,
 SCURVYGRASS, an. M. iii.
 Wormwood,
 Stonecrop the lesser, an. M. ii.
 The Roots of Wilde Radishes cut
 into round and thin slices
 ℥ iv.
 Scorzon. or Vipers grass roots, ʒ
 ʒ Of The Bark of Capper Roots,
 of Tamarisk, an. ʒ iii.
 Fennel Seeds, ʒ vi.
 Grains of Paradise,
 Cardamons,
 Saffron, ana. ʒ i.

of Scurvygrafs:

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Pour upon them

Rhenish Wine, ℥ xvi.

The Distilled Water of Scurvygrafs,
of Fumatery, an. ℥ i.

Goats Whey ℥ ii.

Let them stand in a warm Bath for
a day, afterwards distill them,
and give every day ʒ iii. of this
distilled Liquor.

Another of the same Author in the
same place.

SCURVYGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water Cresses,

Arsenart,

Monymort, an. M. i.

Germander,

Ground Pine,

Scordium, ana. M. ʒ.

Roots of Elecompaine,

of Fern,

of Oris,

of Assarabaca,

of Vipers grass,

of Sarsaparilla, an. ʒ i.

Of *Bark of Tamarisk,*

Cappers,

Ash Tree, an. ʒ ii.

Flowers

Flowers of Elder,

Borrage, an. M. β .

Juniper Berries bruised, \mathfrak{z} iii.

Citron Peel,

Cinamon, an. \mathfrak{z} iii.

Indian Spikenard,

Saffron, an. \mathfrak{z} ii.

Seeds of Rochet,

Nettles,

Fennel, an. \mathfrak{z} i. β .

Pour upon them

Of the Water of Bugloss,

Balme,

Water Cresses, an. iii. part

Juice of Lemmons,

Vinegar of Glove Gilly flower,

of Elder, an. i. part.

Digest them some dayes in a clo

Vessel, afterwards press out the

juice, distill this expressed

quor in *Balneo* to the consistan

of Sope; pour upon the Remai

ing part

Of the distilled Water of Oxymel of Sc

lles \mathfrak{z} i.

Of White Wine, \mathfrak{z} iii.

Digest them some dayes and

still it again.

of Scurvygrass.

93

Another of the same *Author* in the *bp.* 649.
same place (b) to mix with Wine, when
you drink.

Fresh SCURVYGRASS, M. vi.

Water Cresses,

Harts Tongue, an. M. ii.

Sarsaparilla, ℥ iii.

Raisins of the Sun braised ℥ ss.

Juice of Brooklime ℥ ss.

of Sorrel, ℥ iii.

Distill them in Balneo.

Gregory Horstius (c) describes such
kind of Waters, of which sort this is
one.

*c Greg. Horst.
Observ. 26. p.
253.*

Wild Radish Roots, ℥ i.

The Roots of Polypody,

Licorish, an. ℥ iii.

Cappers, ℥ i. ss.

The Herb Water Cresses,

Banck or Winter Cresses,

SCURVYGRASS, an.

M. vi.

Fumatory, M. iv.

Bettony,

Fluelling, an. M. ii.

Fennel Seeds, ℥ i. ss.

The best Tartar well washed and
puri-

purified ζ ii. Put them into distilled
Whey, let them stand in
warm place for eight days, then
distill it in MB, the Dose is ζ iiii
every day, for eight dayes together.

*d Observ. 35.
p. 277*

Another of the same Author in the
same place (d).

The Roots of wilde Radish, lb i
Cichory, lb ss.
Polypody,
Liquoris, an. ζ iii.

The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
Water Cresses,
Banck or Winter Cresse,
an. M. viii

¶ Of

Betony,
Fluelling, an. M. ii.

Fennel Seeds ζ i. β .
The best Tartar several times washed
and made clean, ζ ii.

Let all these be fresh and green, if
possible; Infuse them in distilled
Whey, for the space of eight dayes
then distill them in MB. Dose
is ζ iii with Syrup or Juice of Fucus
maritima, ζ β .

The

of Scurvygrass.

95

The Antiscorbutick Water of Hadri-
anus (a) a Mynscht.

e Hadrian. a
Myn. in Armen-
torio Medico
Chymico f. 19.
p. 314.

The Roots of wild Radish cut in
slices, lb i.

Polypody, ℥ ii.

Angelica,

Masterwort,

Ledoary, an. ℥ i. ℞

The shavings of Guaiacum wood,
Of Sassafras,

Sweet smelling Reed,

Galingal the less, an. ℥ i.

Cardamons the less,

Saffron,

Fennel Seed,

The Bark of Cappers,

of Tamarisk, an. ℥ vi.

Being cut and bruised, infuse them
in lb i. of Malaga Sack, for eight
dayes, in a warm place, shaking
the vessel once or twice every
day,

afterwards add

of the Waters of Water Cresses,

SCURVYGRASS,

The lesser Nettles,

Stonecrop,

The lesser Celandine,

Mony.

The Curiosities

Monywort,

Fumatory, an. ℥ i.

Mix them,

And draw it off in MB by a Linnbeck.

f Mat. Mart.
in Tract. de
Scorbuto. p.
681.

The Compound Water of *Matthaeus Martinus* (f).

(The Leaves of Water Cresses,

Winter Cresses, an. M. iij.

Gout-ivy or Groundpin

Arsmart,

Balm, ana. M i.

Monywort,

Wormwood,

Scordium,

Fumatory, an. M. i. β.

Fresh SCURVYGRASS, M w

℥ Of Brooklime, M. iij.

Sarsaparilla roots, ℥ ii. β.

Shavings of Guaiacum Wood

℥ iii. β.

The Seeds of Anise,

Fennel, an. ℥ ii.

The Waters of Winter Cresses,

Agrimony,

Wormwood,

The best white Wine, an. q. s.

Distill it according to Art.

Am

of Scurvygrafs.

Another of the same Author in the same place.

Strong wild Radish Roots, ℥ iv.
The Roots of Polypody of the Oak, ℥ i. β.

The Bark of Capper Roots, ℥ β.

Fennel Seeds, ℥ i.

Of Cardamon, ℥ ii.

Saffron, ℥ i.

Winter Cresses, M. iv.

Wormwood,

Scordium, an. M. iii.

Cut the Radish Roots into thin slices, and let the rest be bruised, and put them altogether in Rhenish Wine ℥ xvi. Let them stand in a warm Bath for 8 daies, in a convenient Vessel;

After whicy add of

The Water of SCURVYGRASS,

Fumaterys, an, ℥ i.

Goats Whey, ℥ i. β.

Distill them all in MB.

The Water for the Spleen of Dr.

aldasser Timæus (g) of **Guldenflee**, 8 p: 443.

which is to be found after his Medici-

Epistle.

H

Spleen-

The Curiosities

Spleenwort,
 Tamarisk,
 Dodder,
 Fumatory,
 Maidenhair,
 Chervell,
 Wormwood,
 ¶ Of Wall Rue,
 Germander,
 Water Cresses,
 Scurvygras,
 Brooklime,
 Steeled Wine (i. e.) in which
 steel hath been quenched.
 The Water of Balm,
 Fumatory, an. ℥ i.

Let them stand in digestion for
 day and a night in MB, then distill
 still them.

Another of the same Author (b).

h Lib. 3. Conf.
 Medic. 33.
 pag. 164.

The fresh Herbs of Brooklime, M.
 SCURVYGRASS,
 Water Cresses, an. M.
 ¶ Of Fumatory,
 Sorrell,
 Cichory, an. M. i.
 New Citrons, Numb. iii. or iv.

of Scurvygrafs.

99

Cut them and beat them in a stone Mortar, pour upon them a sufficient quantity of Goats VVhey. Distill them.

Aqua Polychresta Rolfincii against the Scurvey, and a sickly complexion, which is described by John Lovov. *Hanneman*, in *Prodromo Lexici Medic.* (i)

i Pag. 77, 78.

The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk,
Ash tree,
The Roots of Cichory,
Briony,
Polypody,
Swallow wort,
Asparagus,
Parsly,
Vipers grass, an. ʒ iii.
China Roots,
Sarsaparilla,
Wilde Time, an. ʒ iii.
The Leaves of Agrimony,
Pontick Wormwood,
Centaury the lesser,
Germander,
SCURVYGRASS,
H 2 Dodder,

The Curiosities

Dodder,

Fumatory,

Hyssop,

Balm,

Water Cresses,

Sage, an. M. ii.

The shavings of Guaiacum wood

3 ii

of Sassafras,

of Red Sanders, an.

3 iii

The seeds of Smallage,

Parsly,

Anise,

Citron,

Water Cresses, an. 3 ii

The Flowers of Elder,

Broom,

Water Lillies,

Hops, an. M. iiiii

All being dried and cut, steep them
 3 days and nights in very good
 White Wine, a sufficient quan-
 tity; distill them in a Copper
 with an Alimbeck and Refrige-
 tory, save the first and second
 Spirits by themselves, or off
 these things digested 6 days and
 nights, and then strained ha-

thorou

of Scurvygrafs.

101

thorow a linnen cloath, and the
strainingput into an earthen Bo-
dy. Distill a Spirit, which keep
by it self.

The distilled Liquor of Sarsaparilla
of the *same* Author, which is describ-
ed by me in my *Tract de variis* (k).

k Cap. 13.
pag. 235, 236.

The Roots of Sarsaparilla, \mathfrak{z} ii.
China sliced, \mathfrak{z} i.
Cichory,
Scorzonera or Vipers
grass, an. \mathfrak{z} β .

Bark of Cappers,
Tamarisk,
Rhodium wood, an. \mathfrak{z} β .

25 The fresh Leaves of
the lesser Celandine,
SCURVYGRASS,
Brooklime,
Fumatery,
Maidenhair,
Ground Pine, an. M. i.

Cut and bruise them, then pour up-
on them

The Water of Cichory,
Fumatery,
Scurvygrafs, an. \mathfrak{ss} i. β .

H 3

Let

The Curiosities

Let them stand in a Bath for three dayes, then press out the Liquor into a glafs Body, and distill it with a gentle fire of Ashes, till the ingredients are become a rotten slime.

1 Par. 217.

The distilled Liquors of *Drawiziuss* Tit. 5. (1) of the Scorbutick Head Ache.

Juice of Borrage,
 Bugloss, an. ℥ i.
 The Herb SCURVYGRASS,
 Fumatory,
 Water Cresses,
 Housleek, an. M. i.
 Spec. Diarrhodon Abbatis, ʒ ii.

Distill it in MB, and reserve the distilled Liquor in a glafs, whose Dose for one time is ʒ iii. or from three to ʒ viii. To every Dose you may add a Dram of Cinnamon Water.

CHAII

CHAP. XII,

Of the Spirit of SCURVYGRASS.

OF all the Medicines which are made of SCURVYGRASS, there is none more efficacious, nor none more in use, than its *Spirit*; which by reason of its *Volatile Salt*, and *Oyl*, with which it is impregnated, doth conveniently contain within it self the whole Scorbutick Power and Vertue, which is lodged in a large quantity of the Plant; and you may draw a burning Spirit from it as well as from wine. *This Spirit* is made either without Fermentation or with Fermentation. That which is made by *Fermentation* is commended by *Sennertus (m)*, who writes, that the Artifice of preparing it consists in *Digestion* and *Fermentation*, and, says he obtained from *Johan. Buttnerus*, an Apothecary of *Gorlick*, a Spirit of Scurvygrafs (which he had prepared

m Sennert, l 3.

Med Prac.

part. 3.

ff 2. c. 6.

p. 624.

Lib 5. C. 5.

part. 3. § 2.

c. 9. p. 343

n *Sim. Paul.*
Class. 3. p.
 268.

artificially by Fermentation and Distillation) which retained the smell and taste of the Plant, and was inflammable, like Spirit of Wine. *Simon Paulus* (n) in the Book often cited, proposeth this following way to prepare this Spirit.

¶ Of fresh *Scurvygrafs* as much as you please, bruise it in a marble Mortar, and being put into a convenient Vessel with water hardly warm, or which is better, sprinkled or moistened with its own raw juice in which a little yest of Beer or Ale is dissolved, and slightly sprinkled with Salt. When it is well mixed together, set aside the Vessel, being exactly stopped with dow (which stopping is absolutely necessary, because of the fugitive nature of its volatile salt) into a Cellar; let it stand till it breath forth a smell into the Air, like that which proceeds from fresh *Scurvygrafs* bruised, which when you observe, distill it in MB. and you will have the *Spirit of Scurvygrafs*.

o *Rolf lib. 3.*
Chym. in Art.
form. redact.
 p. 133.

Rolfincius (o) about Fermentation, perswades that it should be done with Spirit of Wine by that means

to

to save the Volatile Salt. But in his Second Corolary in *lib. 1. cit. loc.* he sayes Fermentation doth not altogether destroy it, but excites and sends off a great part of it, insomuch that Spirit of Wine poured upon Scurvygrafs and forgotten was found to be plainly sowre, from which the most generous sulphurous Spirit was fled away. They which perform the distillation of Spirit of *Scurvygrafs*, with Spirit of Corn, poured upon the fresh Herb, do get an excellent Spirit that way; of which sort is that which was communicated to me by Dr. *Fehr*, and as you may find in another place, heretofore I was wont to prepare it thus: *viz. in Tract. de varis* (p) I have described it after this manner.

p Cap. 13.
p. 117.

¶ Fresh *Scurvygrafs*, full of juice, whole and not bruised, as much as you please, pour upon it the Spirit of Wheat or Rye (not the rectified Spirit of Wine, which for the Reasons I have given in my *aforesaid Tract*, is not so convenient) to the one half of its quantity, and distill it in a Copper Body, pour this Spirit upon fresh Herbs, and so distil it, which repeat several

several times as before, then rectifie it, and reserve it for use. *Note*, that the oft'ner the Spirit is drawn off off fresh herbs, it will be the stronger, and so will not need to be rectified. This Spirit is not onely peculiarly advantageous against the *Scurvy*, but also is commended by many, in the weakness of the stomach, and in the Colick. One time I prescribed it to a certain Person of Quality, who was too gross and corpulent, who extolled it much, because by the use of it he became more active and nimble. The Dose of it may be from 10. to 20. or 30 drops in a convenient vehicle, *viz.* in Wine, Ale, Beer, Broth of Beef, Chicken, Buttermilk, Whey, or any distilled Water, as also in Wormwood Wine; but it is best in Mill for the Reasons which I have alledged in my *Traict de varis* (q). You may also commodiously mix it with *Tincture of Tartar*, Spirit of Tartar, or with the opening Spirit of *Penot* with the essence of Steel, essence of Fumatery, the Bezoartick Tincture, Tincture of Treacle, the Anodine essence, Elixir *Proprietatis*, and acco-

q Cap. 12.
p. 192.

ding to acircumstances. If any desire a *Compound Spirit of Scurvygrafs*, they may mix with it *Sea Radish Roots*, *Brooklime*, *Water-Cresses*, &c. and distill it according to Art. Of which sort is the simple Antiscorbutick Spirit of *Dr. Michaelis*.

}
u
The Herb Scurvygrafs,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Dittander,
The roots of Sea Radishes,
Wake Robin, an. q. v.

Being slightly cut and bruised pour upon them Spirit of *Elder Berries* made by Fermentation to the height of three fingers, digest them for three dayes in MB, with a gentle heat, the Vessel being well stopped, then distill them. If you add to this *Pentus* his opening Spirits it will then become the *Compound Antiscorbutick Spirit* of the said Author.

Drawitz. Tit. 3. Of the Scorbutick *Lakmung p. 153.* commends this Spirit.

u Strong

The Curiosities

℥ Strong Spirit of Tartar, ℥ i.
 Spirit of Scurvygrass, ℥ iv.

With which being mixed, moisten
 ℥ ii. of *Vitriol* calcined to red-
 ness with a moderate Fire, di-
 gest them in a Bath for eight
 dayes, than distill it by a Retort:
 increasing the Fire by degrees,
 untill with the other Spirits, the
 Spirit of *Vitriol* distill also. It
 may be given from ʒ β. to ʒ i.

℞ Dr. Deck. in
 Barb. prac. l.
 4. c. 3. p. 157.

Dr. Deckers (℞) in his *Golden Notes*
 upon *Barbet* commends this following
 Spirit.

The Bark of Ash Tree,

Tamarisk,

The Roots of Fraxinell,

Cappers, an. ʒ i. β.

Polypody of the Oak ʒ iii

Wild Radish, ʒ iii.

The Herb Scurvygrass, M, iv.

Winter Cresses,

Brooklime,

Sorrel,

Spleenwort, an. M. iii,

Bay-berries,

℥ Juniper berries, an. ʒ vi.

The

of Scurvygrafs.

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The Tops of the lesser Centaury, P. iv,

Goose dung, ℥ i.

Seeds of Citron,

Mustard,

Carduus Benedictus, an. ʒ ʒ.

Cloves,

Ginger,

Cinnamon,

Nutmegs, an. ʒ iii.

Being cut and bruised, digest them in warm Sand with ℥ viii. of *White Wine* and ℥ iii. of *Brandy*, for three dayes time, then let them be distilled in Sand, by an *Alimbeck*.

I have declared above, that you may mix the Spirit of Scurvygrafs, with divers *Elixirs*, *Tinctures*, *Essences*, and other *Spirits*, as for example thus:

℥ *Elix, Proprietat.* ʒ iii.

Spirit of Scurvigrafs, ʒ i.

Sal Armoniack, ʒ ʒ.

Mix it and put it in a *Glass*:

Title it the *Elixir* against the *Scurvy*, twenty drops of it may be given,

O R,

℥ The

The Curiolities

℞ *The sweet Essence of Steel*, ʒ iii.

Spirit of Scurvygrafs, ʒ i.

Sal Armoniack, ʒ β.

Mix them, and keep it in a
Glas.

Give of this Essence thirty drops.

O R,

℞ *The Bezoartick Tincture*, ʒ ii.

Spirit of Scurvigrafs, ʒ i.

Mix and keep it in a Glas.

Call it the sweating Tincture, of
which 35 drops may be given.

O R,

℞ *Essence of Wood*,

of Wormwood, an. ʒ i. β.

Spirit of Scurvigrafs, ʒ i.

Mix it in a Glas.

Call it the Essence good for the
Scurvy, to be given to 40 drops.

O R,

℞ *Penotus his opening Spirit*,

Spirit of Scurvygrafs, an. ʒ ii,

Mix them in a Glas.

Title it the Spirit good against
the Scurvy, of which you may give
40 drops.

O R,

℞ *Spirit of Tartar* ʒ iii.

of Scrvygrafs, ʒ i.

Mix them in a Glas.

Call

of Scurvygrafs.

111

Call it the Spirit good against the Scurvy, of which may be taken 30. drops.

Drawiz. Tit. 7. Of the Scorbütick pains in the side or Pluresie hath prescribed this Potion.

℞ *The Water of Corn Poppy,*
Dorncreilius his Antiscorbatick
water, an. ʒ i.
Spirit of Nitre, ʒ i.
Tartar, ʒ ʒ.
Scurvygrafs, viii. Drops
Syrup of Scabions, or else of wild
Poppy, ʒ vi.
Mix them for a Potion:

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Volatile Salt of Scurvygrass.

Since the Salt is the chief part, by means of which, *Scurvygrass* is so prevalent in the Scurvy, according to the Philosophers Axiom: *Per quod quid est tale, illud est magis tale: That by which a thing is what it is, that thing is more such.* There is therefore a necessity, that we treat of this Salt. And because of its volatility, but little of it can be gotten, it is sufficient that we use its Spirit, in which this Salt is hid and contained. This Salt is made (after the same manner that many others are, *viz.*) Let the thick leaves of *Scurvygrass*, and full of juice, be boiled a little while in water, and afterwards press out the juice, or which is better, if only the juice pressed out of the fresh gathered leaves be purified, and a little evaporated till it be somewhat thickened.

and

of Scurvygrafs.

and so set by, till of its own accord
the Salt shoot in the juice. The chief
efficacy of *scurvygrafs* (as hath been
declared just now, and also above in
the fifth Chapter) is from the vola-
tile Salt. For experience teacheth,
that there is a great penetrative ver-
tue in volatile Salts, and therefore
they are very effectual in many dis-
eases; from whence many now a daies
refer the causes of all internal Disea-
ses to an *Acide*, and an *Alkaly* Salt,
and therefore they use almost no o-
ther Medicines, except such in which
there doth abound a volatile Salt,
which may drink up and mortifie the
other Salts. But these are in an error,
both upon the account of the Cause
and upon the account of the Cure,
and seem to me to be like that *sect* of
physicians called *Methodists*, which
also reduced all particular Diseases to
two general affections, that is, *Astri-*
ction and *Laxity*, or being bound or
loose, and reduced all their Pra-
ctice in general to stopping or bind-
ing those that are loose, and to loos-
ning or relaxing those that are shut
up or bound. For to refer the Cau-
ses

ses of all internal Diseases to the
 aforesaid Salts, is a great absurdity,
 as it may be made out by most sort of
 Diseases, if the intention of this Book
 would permit it. Neither truly, tho
 some would have it so, can they esta-
 blish this Doctrine, from *Hippocrates*:
in lib. de Prisca Medicina, for in the
 same piace, besides hot, cold, moist,
 and dry; he describes more forcible
 qualities of the humours, which he
 calls *δυνάμεις, ἀκρότητας καὶ ἰσχύς*, Powers,
 Strength or Vertues; he names τὸ πικ-
 ρὸν καὶ ἀλμυρὸν, ὄξυ καὶ τραφὸν, that is, bit-
 ter, salt, sour, rough, or harsh, with
 which Faculties, that Salts are en-
 dowed no body doubts, but that al-
 so τὸ γλυκὺ, καὶ πλαδαρὸν καὶ ἀλλά μυσία παν-
 τοίας δυνάμεις ἔχοντα πλήθος καὶ ἰσχύς, that
 is, sweet or insipid (or tasteless) and
 many others, which through their
 plenty and strength have different
 Faculties, are of the nature of Salts
 no man will easily believe. Also their
 manner of cure offends against the
 rules of our great Master, for τὸ κ-
 πολὺ θερμάνει σφαλερῶς, καὶ τὸ πᾶν τὸ πολὺ π-
 φύσει, πολέμιον τὸ ἢ καὶ ὀλίγον ἀσφαλές,
 ἄλλοι γὰρ τὸ ἐξ ἑτέρου ἐφ' ἑτέρου μεταβάλλουσι

To warm much is dangerous, for all that is too much is an enemy to Nature, but that which is done by little and little, is safe: Especially, if any one pass from one extream to another (s): And the opinion of *Mesues* is, That then we are to make use of strong Medicines, when weak ones will not prevail. But Medicines consisting of Volatile Salts, are hot in the third and fourth degree, and smell and taste strongly, which sort of Medicines do not onely manifestly alter our bodies, but do it vehemently, and not without trouble and hurt, may most vehemently, and not without grievous hurt, and therefore are not to be often, and indifferently used in every distemper, as every young Student in Physick knows, and hath learned from the Institutions.

Moreover the matter from which such sort of Medicines are prepared, are Blood, the Scull, Bones, and the Urine of Men, and the bloud and horns of a Stag; Vipers, Serpents, Amber, &c. From these they prepare Essence. and Spirits, and separate

s Hippocr.
Aphor. 51. § 2.

parate and collect their Volatile Salts: from them according to Art, some of which are many times very hurtful, as for example is that which is made of *Humane blood*, which for the most part is taken indifferently from any man that is let blood, and not only from young men, and exactly healthy, which those that prepare Medicines out of *Humane blood* ought carefully to observe, for otherwise by reason of Disease Ferments lurking in the blood, they do more hurt than good. Nay Medicines of *Humane blood*, tho from healthy Persons, are suspected by Physitians, by reason that Philters which are made of it render men sottish, and Mad, and many times kill them. Infomuch that the blood taken from a red haired Man is poisonous as 'tis commonly delivered by Authors. *Vid. Zachut. Lusitan. lib. 1. c. Medic. Princ. Hist. 23. p. 41. & D. Garmen. lib. . de Mirac. Mort. tit. : p. 24.* Of which the example alledged by the same *Zachut. (t)* of a Student, which, by drinking the blood of a red-haired Man, became a perpetua

t Zachut lib.
3. Prax. ad-
mir. Observ. 8..

petual Fool, is a sufficient proof.

Moreover these Medicines are not only ungrateful to the taste, but stinking sented too. yet for all that, they are not only given at the mouth to be swallowed, but applyed to the Nose to smell to, and yet by the mutual assent of all authentick Physitians, they are hurtful to the Head, Womb, and Nerves; unfriendly to the heart, and they cast down and weaken the Spirits, for as good smells do strengthen these, so ill ones do overthrow and weaken them, *N. 84. p. 331.*
 for *Helmont in Tract tria prim. princip. eorum Essent. de Morb. exer esse,* justly asserts, *Odores fortes & pertinaces superant Vires nostras & vix ab Archeo superantur atque digeruntur, adeoque importunè in nos agunt: i. e. Strong and lasting Sents do overcome our strength (or spirits) and are hardly digested and mastered, by the Archeus or (vital Spirits) and therefore they act in us detestably.* Also we are instructed by many examples, that thinking to recover those which were seized with the *Falling Sickness*, or with an *Apoplexy* by very stinking

things, they have caused sounding Fits and Abortions, and Women subject to *Fits* of the *Mother* (to whom all other stinking things have proved advantagious) have been by these means promoted to eternal Life. Therefore Diseases arising from Choler and Fermentation, by exhibiting Volatile Salt are exasperated, because they encrease the Fermentation and Ebullition, which another time shall be proved more at large. But: this I cannot forbear to mention,, That not long since, I cured a man,, who was sick of a Tertian Ague, who immediately after having took of a certain Volatile Salt, felt an extream heat, and trouble in his stomach,, and tongue, insomuch that his tongue was inflamed and swelled with great danger of being choked, and also there issued forth of his mouth, a thick hot matter, like melted Pitch, without doubt stirred up by the volatile Salt working upon the Cholerr and Salt in his Stomaek, and encreasing its Ebullition,, which will easily appear from hence, for that the Sick man, being near unto death, by

my exhibiting to him a precipitating Powder, he found great Relief, and God be praised was happily recovered. From whence it clearly appears to all Men, that those Physitians which give volatile Salt indifferently, and ἀμεθοδῶς, or without Rule to their Patients do not cure either *citò*, *speedily*, (unless by hastening death) neither *tutò*, *safely*, much less *jucundè* *pleasantly*, which nevertheless in *δεγενεία*, or the Curative part of Diseases is absolutely to be observed. But this I grant that in stubborn Diseases, such as the *Dropste*, *Gout*, *Hypochondriack*, *Affection*, *Scurvy*, &c. in which a Wild Salt abounds, that by the benefit of those sort of Medicines, prepared from innocent and gentle substances, regard being had to circumstances, they may the sooner obtain their end, which I my self by such sort of Medicines, but not dangerous nor so stinking, mixed with other Balsamick things, in a proper dose and convenient Vehicle have experienced often, in those sort of Diseases, other Remedies proving ineffectual. (For I have be-

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sides many other a singular Medicine of a certain volatile Salt, prepared for use, after a peculiar way, which is not so ungrateful, and yet is of eminent virtue, and therefore worthily deserves to be named *Sal Mirabilis*, or the *Wonderful Salt*, and then rightly according to *Hippocrates Aphorismum sextum, Sect. 1.* Ες ὅ τὰ ἐχάλα νοσήματα αἱ ἐχάλαι θεράπεια ἐς ἀκέρβειν κέρτισαι. *Against extream Diseases, extream and exquisite remedies are best.* And it is convenient according to the advice of *Celsus* (w) *Anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum*: that is, to try a dangerous Remedy rather than none at all.

w *Cels. lib 2.*
cap 9. pag. 66.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Oyl of Scurvygrafs.

There are commonly three kinds of Oyls in the Shops: Those that are made by *Distilling*, by *Pressing*, and by *Infusion*; to which also may be referred those made by *boiling*. They prepare an Oyl from *Scurvygrafs* by *Infusion* and *Distillation*, and that in a twofold manner. And *first* the Leaves of *Scurvygrafs* are employed either *dry* or *green*. The Oyl cannot be made of *dry* *Scurvygrafs*, because its volatile Salt is gone, therefore the *green* ought to be taken which being cut and put into Oyl of Olives, mixed with *scurvygrafs* Water, may be boiled till the watery moisture be exhaled. The other is gotten in the *Distillation* of *Spirit* of *Scurvygrafs*, chiefly if the Leaves be thick, and full of juice, and it hath the same vertues with the Spirit, but

but more eminently, and therefore its Dose given in a convenient vehicle must not exceed four or five Drops, For all distilled Oiles are very hot, and for that cause are to be used with great caution, but if they be turned into a volatile salt, they are not so hot, and are useful in great Diseases. See distilled Oil of Cinamon as *Helmon* (x) witnesseth in the before cited place. When it shall be mixed with its Alkaly or fixed Salt, without any water, by an Artificial and secret Circulation, in the space of three months the whole will be changed into a volatile Salt. Many digest any kind of Distilled Oil with rectified Spirit of Wine, by which the Oil is drunk and united, and appears under the form of a spirit. Those distilled Oiles (such for example that smell well, to stinking Odors are enemies to our nature, as is declared in the Chapter before) thus prepared and methodically exhibited, do become most efficacious Remedies in Diseases proceeding from Cold, and want of Spirit for they quickly by reason of the exceeding subtilty of their ἀπόρροιας,

Effluvia

x *Helm.* N. 84.
p. 334.

Effluvioms are diffused through all parts of an humane Body, and refresh our Spirits with their fragrant sent, and do recreate and restore lost strength, which Experiment we see daily in swoundings.

I am well acquainted with a Practitioner in Physick, which having given such a prepared Oil, to the quantity of two drops in *Spirit* of *Roses* sented with *Amber*, he did as it were Wonders, or Miracles with it. With this Distilled Oil of Scurvygrafs, the *Magistry* is made, or rather an *Eleosaccharum*, or Oily sugar of *Scurvygrafs*, of which shall be treated below in the Twentieth Chapter. It is also sprinkled upon Powders, and added to Pills, thus (y):

*Timeus lib. 3
Cas. med. 33
p. 162.*

1. The Powder of *Falap* coloured with *Essence of Saffron* ℞ i.

Magistry of Agarick, Gr. vii.

Distilled Oil of SCURVY GRASS,
Gut. iii.

mix them and make a purging Powder.

2. *Quercetans Melanagogick Pills*, ℞ i.
Extract of black Hellebore, Gr. vii.

Distilled Oil of SCURVY GRASS
Gut. iii. Mix

The Curiosities

Mix them with Antiscorbutick water, and make 9 Pills.

This distilled Oyl of *Scurvygrafs* is also used outwardly, as is its *Oil* by *Infusion*, as it will appear beneath in the one and twentieth Chapter.

C H A P. X V.

Of Conserve of SCURVYGRASS.

Conservees are so called because by the mixing of Sugar with them they are conserved from Corruption for the most part those things that are made into Conservees, are *Flowers*, seldome *Herbs*, seldomer *Roots*, but very rarely *Fruits*.

Conservees of *Scurvy-grafs* are made of the Leavs chop't, and cut small, and beaten in a stone mortar, with a wooden Pestle, by degrees mixing Sugar double or trebble the proportion to the Herbs. This (according to the judgement of Dr. *Simon Paulus* in his

Book often mentioned before) is given with much advantage to those, which are subject to the affliction of the Scurvy, and loath their meat. It is commended (by Dr. *Blumentrost* *) in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, also in the Stone. He also commends it to those, who are weak at the act of Venery, but because it moves the Courses, it is to be used cautiously by those that are with Child, neither is it convenient for cholerick persons, because of the *Sugar*, except perhaps it be taken with *Whey of Goats Milk*. The Dose is $\text{ʒ} \beta$. or the quantity of a Walnut, by it self, or mixt with other Conserves, Species, Powders, or Essences. If it be dissolved in the water of *Carduus Benedictus*, *Scorzonera*, &c. mixt with other Sudorificks, it procureth sweat. *Sennertus* (a) prescribes this following Medicine made with *Conserve of Scurvygrafs* mixt with other things.

¶ *The Scorbutick Water described above in the II Chapter, ʒ iv.*

The Waters of Scurvygrafs,
Brooklime. an. ʒ i.

Corr

* *Blumen.*
Pharmac. do-
met & partat.
c. 27. p. 76, 77.

a *Senn. l. 5.*
Med. Prac.
part. 2. ʒ. 2.
c. 9. pag. 342,
343.

The Curiosities

Conserves of Scurvygrafs, ℥ i. β.
Betony, ℥ β.

Let them stand for a night, strain
them in the morning, and add
of

Vitriolated Tartar, or of
Mistura simplex, ℥ β. Mix them.
The Liquor called the simplex
Mixture, ℥ i. β.

Robe (or the thickened juice) off
Juniper,
Berries, ℥ ii.

Extract of Calamus Aromaticus
that is sweet smelling Reed, ℥ i.

℥ Of Saffron, ℥ β.

Conserves of Scurvygrafs, ℥ iii.
Fumatory,
Sorrel, an. ℥ i. β.

Fresh juice of Citrons, ℥ iv.

The Scorbittick Water, ℥ vi.

The water of Scurvygrafs, ℥ iv.
Cinamon ℥ β.

Let them stand in digestion, after
wards strain them. Also this,
Wormwood, P. iii.

Conserve of Scurvygrafs, ℥ iii.
Fresh Water Cresses bruised, M. i.
Dried Citron Peel, ℥ vi.

Pour upon them of Rhenish Wine.

℥ 4.

of Scurvygrafs.

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¶ 4. Let it stand in a Glass some dayes, afterwards pour out what is clear.

Grembs (b) hath these following *Morsules*.

b *Grembs* l. 2.
Arbor, integr.
& *Ruinof.*
homin. c. 1.
¶ 4. p. 197.

Conserues of Scurvygrafs, ʒ i. ʒ.

Borrage,

Bugloss,

Roses, an. ʒ ii.

¶ *Magistery* (that is) *Resin* of *Jalap,* ʒ ʒ.

Preserued Citron Peel, ʒ iii.

White Sugar dissolved in Scorzonera Water, as much as is sufficient to make *Morsules,* that is *Tablets* or *Lozenges.*

Bald. Timæus (c) à *Guldenlee* prescribes this *Bolus.*

c *Bald. Tim.*
lib. 3 Cas. Med.
33. p. 162.

Conserue of Scurvygrafs,

Fumatery, an. ʒ i.

Confectio Alkermes ʒ i.

Resin of *Jalap,* gr. ix.

Mix them make a *Bolus,* sprinkle, or strew it over with *Sugar.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI,

of S_YCUR VY GRASS Syrup.

SOME say that SYRUP is a Greek word, and appears to them to be so called, as if it were τῆς σνείαι ὀπός, *Syria succus*, Others derive it from σύρω, *traho*, and ὀπός, *succus*, that is extracted juice: but many because Syrups were invented by the Arabian Physicians, and the name of it not mentioned either by *Hippocrates* nor *Galen*, had rather derive the word Syrup from the Arabick word *Schæreba* (that is) *Sorbere*, as if they should say a Liquor to be supped up, and suppose this word is to be writ with an *i*, not with a *y*, which letter the Arabians have not. The latter Greeks, as *Actuarius*, &c. call it *Serapium*.

A Syrup is the form of a fluid Medicine, made with Sugar, or Honey with the Decoction, Juice of, or Infusion

ion of things, and boiled to that consistence or substance, that a drop being put upon Marble will stand, and not flow abroad.

So *Syrup of Scurvygrafs* is made of the purified juice, after the manner prescribed by *Sennertus* (d). If you boil one pound of its juice, with ℥ iii. of Sugar, and by the help of the heat of a Bath, (or boiling water) bring it to the consistence of a liquid Syrup. The Dose of which is from ℥ i. to ℥ ii. Almost after the same manner *Forestus* his *Syrupus scaletyr-icus* is made, described by *Sennertus* (e) in the forecited place, and by *Forestus* (f).

*Senn. l. 3.
Med. Prac.
part. 5 §. 2.
c. 6. pag. 625.*

*e Senn p 619.
f For. lib. 20.
Observ. 11.*

- ℥ Juice of Scurvygrafs,
- ℥ Brooklime, an. ℥ iii.
- ℥ The best Sugar, ℥ ii.

Boil them together, and according to Art make a Syrup.

Bald. Timæus (g) à *Guldenflee* hath this Syrup following.

*g Bald. Tim.
i. Er. Med.
16. p 41.*

- ℥ Juice of Scurvygrafs, ℥ i. β.
- ℥ Citrons, ℥ iii.
- ℥ Sorrel, ℥ ii.
- ℥ Balm ℥ i.

K

After

The Curiosities

After its dregs are settled filter it
thorow a spongy whited browne
paper, and add

Water of Black Cherries, ℥ i. β.

Cinnamon water ℥ iii.

Julep of Roses, ℥ i. β.

White Refined Sugar, as much as is sufficient to procure a pleasant taste
to it, keep it in a Glass, and Tittle
it the Syrup of Scurvygrafs.

There are more compound Syrups
of Scurvygrafs, among which are
these following.

The Compound Syrup of Scurvy
grafs much used at *Wratistaw*
and heretofore prescribed by
Dr. Casper Packischius Physician
in ordinary to that Common
wealth, which *Sennertus* (h) de-
scribes thus,

℥ The Herbs Scurvygrafs.

Water Cresses,

Agrimony,

Water-Mint,

Spleenwort,

Moon Fern,

Sage,

Maidenhair,

h Sen. l. 3.
Med. Pract.
part. 5. ff. 2.
c. 6. p. 619,
620.

Gerr

of Scurbygrafs.

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Germander,
Horehound,
Fumatory,
Speedwell or Fluellin,
Five leaved Grasse, or
Cinque foil,

The Leaves of Dwarf Elder, an. M. i.

Seeds of Fennel,

Water Cresses,

Smallage,

Parsley,

Aniseeds,

The Pulpe of the seeds of Butchers Broom

Asparagus, an. ʒ. i.

Melons, ʒ. ii.

The Roots of Fern,

Oenanthe,

Asparagus,

Pimpernel,

Borrage,

Bugloss,

Polypody,

Colts foot,

Liquoris,

Taraxicon, or Lyons Tooth

The Bark of Capper Roots, an. ʒ. i. ʒ.

The Flowers of Liverwort,

Borrage, an. M. ʒ.

Make a Decoction of all these ac-

The Curiosities

according to Art, in a sufficient quantity of the water of *Watercresses*, till there remain forty ounces of it.

Let it stand in digestion till it be cold, press it out strongly to the straining, add ℥ ii. of course Sugar, boil it with a gentle fire to the thickness of a Syrup, clarify it, and aromatize it with this following Nodule,

℥ Powder of *Rhubarb*, ʒ iii.
Cinamon, ʒ i.
Cloves,
Mace, an. ʒ ii.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of Dr. *Bald. Timæus*, which he hath described after *Cases Medicinal*, pag. 418,

℥ The new pressed Juice of *Scurvygrasses*
Water Cresses
Brooklime,
Cichory,
Fumatory,
Sorrel, an. ℥ i. ʒ i.

Being mixed precipitate them, or clarify them with ℥ ii. of Juice of *Citron*.

Ad

of Scurvygrafs.

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Add to the straining

The yellow part of Citron peel, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. β .

White refined Sugar, lb ii.

Put them into a glass Body, with a blind head, and digest them for a day and a night in a MB, and save the strained liquor in a Glass.

The Antiscorbutick Syrup of *Mynsicht* (i).

*i Myns. in Ar-
mament. Me-
dico Ph. sico,
p. 16 p. 261.*

\mathcal{V} Of the Juice of Knut-berries of Norway, lb iii.

of Water-Cresses,

Brooklime,

Sorrel,

Scurvygrafs, an. lb β .

To these being mixt, add of Refined Sugar lb i. β . and make a Syrup of due thickness.

The Syrup of *Matthias Martinus* (k)

*k Matth. Mart.
in Traß. de
Scorbuto, p. M.*

\mathcal{V} Corinthian Currants well moistened with Syrup of the juice of Sorrel, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. β .

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Roots of Polypody,

K 3

Smallage,

The Curiosities

- Smallage,*
Scorzonera,
Liquoris,
Sowre Sorrel, or Ditch Dock,
Eryngo,
Enala Campain,
The Bark of Capper Roots,
Tamarisk, an. ʒ β.
The Seeds of Melon, ʒ iii.
Nettle,
Anise-seed, an. ʒ i. β.
Juniper Berries, ʒ iii.
The Leaves of Dodder,
Maidenhair,
Monywort,
Spleenwort,
Scurvygrafs, an. M. i.
Wilde Time,
Time, an. M. β.
The Flowers of Bugloss,
Violets, an. P. i. β.
Cinamon, ʒ i.

Boil them in *common Water*, or
Goats Whey, as much as is suffi-
 cient, in a double vessel, or MB.
 Add to a lb ʒ. β. of the straining
 of these, as much *Sugar Candy*,
 as is sufficient, and let them be
 boiled to the consistences of a
 thin Syrup. *Wierus*

of Scurvygrafs.

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Wierus his Syrup for Children to
be found in the *same Author.* Matth. Mart;
p. 683.

℞ *Rhubarb,*

*Centaury the leesser, Pontus Rhu-
barb,* an. ʒ ʒ.

Anise-seeds,

Liquoris, an. ʒ ii.

Make a Powder and infuse it for a
night in the thick broth of *Pru-
ens* and *Scurvygrafs*, afterwards
being pressed out with as much
Sugar as is needful, make it in-
to a Syrup.

CHAP. XVII.

*Of the Electuary and Mixture of Scur-
vygrafs.*

Electuary is a word derived from
the Greek, but corrupted, *επι-
λεικλόν* or *ελληκλόν*, i. e. to waste with
licking; for an *Electuary* is a Medi-
cine of a Substance thicker than a
Syrup, hardly liquid or fluid, com-
posed of several things; as first of
Conserves, Preserves, Powder, &c. Ta-

K 4

ken

ken in and mixt with *Hony* or *Sugar*. Many times they add *distilled Waters*, *Spirits*, *Essences*, *Extracts*, *distilled Oyls*, &c. and these are called *Mixtures*. Examples of which are these that follow,

¶ *Conserve of Scurvygrafs*, ʒ ii.

Germander,

Sorrel,

Cichory,

Preserved Elecampane Roots, an. ʒ β.

With the sharp Syrup of *Citrons*, and *Endive*, make an *Electuary*

O R,

¶ *Conserve of Fumatery*,

Scurvygrafs, an. ʒ i.

Wormwood,

Borrage,

Preserved Roots of Pimpernel,

Cichory, an. ʒ β.

The Species called Diarrhodon Abatis,

Diaplis-arcontic, an. ʒ β.

With the sowe Syrup of *Citrons* make an *Electuary*.

O R,

¶ *Conserve of Scurvygrafs*, ʒ iii.

Fumatery,

of Scurvygrafs.

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Of the Flowers of Broom,
Borrage,
Balm, an. ʒ i. ʒ.

℞ < Candid Citron Peel,
Preserved Nutmegs, an. ʒ i.
Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ ii.
Confectio Alkermes, ʒ i.
with Syrup of Scurvygrafs, or the
sceleterbick Syrup of Forestus,
make an Electuary.

These hitherto are taken out of
Sennertus (m) where also this follow-
ing Mixture is described.

m Sen. lib. 3.
Med. Pract.
part. 5 § 2 cap.
6 p. 628 Ec. 4

The Compound Spirit of Tartar or
Mixture Simplex ʒ ii.

Extract of Juniper Berries,
Pimpernel.
Calamus Aromaticus,
an. ʒ ʒ.

Saffron ʒ ʒ.

℞ < The Essence Spirit, or for want of
that, the Juice or Syrup of
SCURVYGRASS,

Water Cresses, an. ʒ ii.
Syrup of Cinnamon, ʒ ʒ.
Fumatery.
Sharp Citrons, an. ʒ i.
Mix

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Mix them all exactly, digest them,
and strain it out, the Dose iss
from ʒ i. to ʒ ii.

Another.

℞ *Conserve of SCURVYGRASS.*

Fumatory, an. ʒ i.

*The Rob, or thickened Juice of
Elecampane.*

Juniper Berries.

Fumatory, an. ʒ i.

Mixtura Simplex, ʒ β.

Spirit of Scurvygrafs, ʒ i.

Steeled Tartar, ʒ ii.

Purified Salt Armoniack, ʒ i. β.

With Syrup of *Scurvygrafs* make :
Mixture.

Matth. Martinus his Electuary
P. M. 674.

*The Conserve of the Flowers and
Buds of Scurvygrafs*, ʒ iii.

The Flowers of Bugloss,

Clove Gilly-Flowers,

Damisk Roses, an. ʒ i. β.

Preserved Indian Nuts,

℞ *Preserved Citron Peel, cut small*
an. ʒ i.

Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ iii.

Con

of Scurvygrafs.

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Confectio Alkermes, ʒ i. β.

Syrup of Cinamon, ʒ vi.

*Juice of Scurvygrafs, or Forestus
his sceleterbick Syrup*, q. s.

Make an Electuary, and make it pleasantly sowre by mixing with it a sufficient quantity of the sharp Spirit of Sulphur.

Another of the same Author.

Conserve of Scurvygrafs leavs ʒ iii.

Bugloss Flowers,

Clove Gilly Flowers,

Pulpe of Preserved Citron,

Preserved Indian Nuts, an. ʒ i.

Extract of Juniper Berries, ʒ β.

Rhodium Wood,

Sarsaparilla, an. ʒ β.

Calamus Aromaticus,

Confectio Alkermes, an. ʒ i.

With the sceleterbick syrup, bring them all into the consistance of a solid Electuary.

The tincture of *Johannes Werne-*
us, which the same *Matth. Martin.*
 hath discovered, *P. M. 685.* which
 by reason of its thick consistance ra-
 ther

The Curiosities

ther deserves the name of an Electu-
ry, and therefore is referred to the
Classis, and is this which follow-
eth.

℞ *Of the best Spirit of Wine, q. s.*
In which steep, (being first put in
a Glas body in a convenient
place)

Guaiacum wood rasped, ʒ ix.

Fern Roots, ʒ iii.

The inner Bark of an Ash-tree

Dwarf Eld

Cappers, an.

Anis-seeds, ʒ i. ʒ.

When the Spirit of Wine hath
led it self with the Tincture
the ingredients, after nine da-
strain it out strongly.

OR,

Whey of Goats Milk,

*The distilled waters of Borstast
ples.*

*Oxymel of Scylls, or Sea Onions
an. q.*

In which infuse,

℞ *Of the Leaves or Tops of Pontic*

Wormwood

Agrimony,

Germander

of Scurvygrafs.

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Ivy,

Rue,

Elder Flowers, an. M. β .

The lesser Honsleek,

Water Cresses,

Fumatory,

Brooklime,

Hyssop,

Scordium, an. M. i.

Scurvygrafs, M. ii.

When you have macerated these for two dayes, and pressed it out, let both the tinctures be joyned, being thickened by a gentle fire, add to them

Species Diacurcum: (that is, the compound powder of *Turmarick Roots*) $\zeta \beta$.

The same Anthor hath also these following,

The thickened juice of Scurvygrafs,
 ζ ii.

Salt of Scurvygrafs, ζ ii.

The Hypochondriack Mixture, ζ i. β .

The Extract of Sassafrass wood,
 ζ iii.

of Juniper Berries, $\zeta \beta$.
Essence

The Curiosities

Essence of Bawm, \bar{z} i.
 Dissolved Corral, \bar{z} i. Mix them

OR,

Essence of Scurvygrafs,
 Water Cresses,
 Orange Peel, an. \bar{z} iv.
 The solution of Vitriol of Steel, \bar{z} i.
 Pearls,
 Leaf Gold, an. \bar{z} i.
 Rectified Spirit of Vitriol,
 of Hart's Horn, an. \bar{z} i.
 Spirit of Salt, \bar{z} i.
 Tincture of Steel, \bar{z} vi.
 Syrup of Cinamon,
 Sharp Syrup of Citron, an. \bar{z} β .
 Make a mixture.

OR,

The Camphorated Spirit, or Water
 of Theriacle, \bar{z} v.
 Rectified Spirit of Tartar, \bar{z} iii.
 Rectified Spirit of Vitriol, \bar{z} i. β .
 The Extract of Juniper Berries,
 Bawme,
 Scurvygrafs,
 Scordium,
 Yellow Sanders,
 Bugloss Flowers, an.
 \bar{z} iii.
 Cinnamon, \bar{z} i.

Syrup

of Scurvygrafs.

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Syrup of the juice of Cherries with
the Flowers of Clove Gilly flowers,
of Scurvygrafs,
of Spleenwort, an.
℥ iii.

Bald. Timæus (n) à Goldenlee pre-
scribes these.

c Bald. Tim.
lib. 3. Cap. Med.
33. p. 164.

New Citrons together with their
Peels cut small, number iii.

℥ The Leaves of Fresh Scurvygrafs,
of Water Cresses, M. ii.
Wood-sorrel, M. i.

Let them be beaten in a Stone Mortar
with a little Sugar.

Make an Electuary.

O R,

The Steel Electuary, ℥ iii.

Conserve of Scurvygrafs,
Water Cresses, an. ℥ ii.

℥ Preserved Citron Peel,
Roots of Scorzonera,
Cichory, an. ℥ vi.

With Syrup of Scurvygrafs, q. s.

Make an Electuary.

Drawiz. Tit. 5. of the Scorbutick
Head-Ach, p. 213. hath this

Conserve

The Curiosities

Conserve of Scurvygrass, $\text{ʒ} \text{ i.}$
 Water Cresses,
 Borrage,
 Roses,
 Violets,
 Fumatory,
 Candid Citron Peel, an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ ʒ.}$
 Spec. Diarrhoid. Abbatis,
 Lætificant. Almanfor, an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ i.}$
 With the sharp syrup of Citrons, q. ss.
 Make a Conдите or Electuary.

The Antiscorbutick Electuary
 Dr. Hanneman (o).

o in Prodomo
 Lexici med.
 p. 679.

The Conserve of SCURVYGRASS
 Sage, an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ ii.}$
 The Flowers of Broom,
 Elder,
 Cichory,
 Borrage, an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ i.}$
 Germander
 Ground Pine, an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ i.}$
 Candid Citron Peel, $\text{ʒ} \text{ ii. ʒ.}$
 Species Diarrhod. Abbatis,
 plurif. Archontic. an. $\text{ʒ} \text{ v.}$
 Timæus his Antiscorbutick Sy
 rup. S. q.
 Make an Electuary.

of Scurvygrafs.

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Or you may prescribe this,

Conserve of SCURVYGRASS ʒ ii.

Fumatory, ʒ i.

Candid Citron, ʒ β.

My Digestive against the Scurvy, ʒ iii.

Ivory calcined without fire, ʒ i.

With Forestus his Syrup against the Scurvy, q. s.

Make an Electuary

I do admonish you concerning these

and the like Medicines made with Sugar (which I have also done before in

my Tract de varis (p) or of the wandering Scorboutick Gout.) That they

ought to be seldome, or sparingly used

in the Scurvy, because by their glutinous nature they breed Obstructions

of the Bowels, and are easily converted

into choler, and cause Tumours of the

Spleen: and are therefore hurtful for Spleenitick Persons according

to that old saying: τοῖς σπληνικαῖς τὰ ἄριστα καὶ τὰ πικρὰ ἀφέλιμα, τὰ δὲ γλυκῆα βλαβερά (i. e.) salt and bitter things

are profitable to spleenitick persons, but sweet things hurt them. Nay it appears by Chymical Trials, that Sugar is made

p cap 8. p. 93.
c. 12. p. 189.

L

up

up of, or contains a sharp and corrosive salt. For which cause the old Electuaries, of which sort there are many in the Apothecaries Shops, now a dayes are seldome prescribed or used. I therefore wonder that they are yet brought from *Spain*, and other places afar off, where by the by, they are not so excellent Practical Physitians, as in *Germany* (and *England*) to whom also Nature was never so unkind, that she did ever deny them her Remedies, with which the Diseases of the Inhabitants might be overcome.

 CHAP. XIV.

Of the Essence of Scurvygrass.

Essence and *Elixir* are one and the same, as the Reason of the name doth shew, for *Elixir* is derived from the Arabick *Electhir* or *Elieschir* which signifies an Essence extracted by Art. Also an *Extract* and a *Tincture*, differ little from these

of Scurvygrafs.

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and an *Extract* onely upon the account of its substance which is thicker than an *Essence*, and *Elixir*, a *Tincture* hath the same body, and consistence with an *Essence* and *Elixir*, but is endowed with a better colour. These four are prepared after one and the same manner, when for example, by the help of some convenient *Menstruum* or *Liquor* the *Balsamick* and best parts of a *Medicine*, are separated from the gross and foul.

The *Essence* of *Scurvygrafs* is made thus, The dried leavs being cut very small, pour upon them *Spirit of Wine*, and let them stand in digestion, till it hath extracted the colour and taste, after which filter it; or macerate or steep the leaves of *Scurvygrafs* in the best *Spirit of Wine*, till it hath imbibed the *Tincture*, than throw away the leaves and add new ones, repeat this infusion so long, untill the *Spirit* be filled with the *Essence* of *Scurvygrafs*.

But certainly since the volatile *Salt* of *Scurvygrafs* is lost in drying the leaves, and in extracting it with

L. 2

Spirit

Spirit of Wine, it joynes it self
thereto, and is separated with it,
and so flies away, there is there-
fore left a Body of little efficacy.

q Senn. l. 3.
Med. Pract.
part. 5. ff. 2.
c. 6. p. 616.
¶ in Tract. de
Conf. & Diff.
Chym. cum
Aristot. & Ga
lib. c. 19. p. 401.

Sennertus (q) rightly admonish-
eth, that it is not fit to make extract
of Scurvygras, and other Anti-
scorbuticks, and therefore it is suffi-
cient to exhibit their Juices. The
same Sennertus in the same place, p.
625. and *Matth. Martinus*, p. 682
teach how to make the Essence of
Scurvygras, after this manner :

Let the juice of Scurvygras press-
ed out be put in digestion in MB, till
its thick sediment fall to the bottom
and the remaining juice begin to grow
clear and reddish; then pour off that
which is clear from the dregs, and
digest it again, till it let fall no more
dregs. *Simon Paulus* in the place
ten mentioned before, p. 265. in fear
of nice Palates, which loath the
crude juice, or Infusion of green
Scurvygras leaves, or for fear lest
the crude juice should hurt the Sto-
mach, and other Bowels designed for
Nutrition, tells us how to make a
quid Essence or *Tincture* of the Colours

of Scurvygrafs.

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of Chio, or Malago Wine, it must be done in the *Moneth of May*, or before it be got into Flower, heretofore he prepared it for the use of the *Eminently Free and Imperial Town and State of Lubeck*, where he exercised the practise of Physick for four years, the description of which he communicated to the same place, which is this :

¶ Of the leaves of *Scurvygrafs*, stamp them, and with a strong Press squeeze out their juice; let it clarify it self in a Glass, or other Vessel well stopped, by the help of the gentle heat of warm water, and then filter it through spongy whited brown paper. Of this Juice thus artificially clarified, to three parts of it, pour one part of the Spirit of Scurvygrafs before described in the *twelfth Chapter of this Book*; digest, or circulate them according to Art, to which if you add a little Sugar, it is then the *Essence of Scurvygrafs*, which (*as he declares in the same place*) he found most excellent and efficacious in Scorbutick Diseases, in which case an ounce or two of it is to be dilated

L 3

with

with some convenient distilled water, or else in Rhenish Wine, or the like Vehicle; but especially if there be mixt with it a few drops, or the quantity of a scruple for a dose of the mixture called, *Mixtura Simplex*, or *Mixtura Diaphoretica in peracutis*. From this threefold Febrifick Essence mixt together in equal parts, is made the *liquid Essence*, and *Antiscorbutick Tincture of the same Author described in the same place, p. 269.*

Moreover, there are other liquid Essences, Tinctures, and Mixtures composed of Scurvygrass. As,

The Mixture of Dr. *Glantius*, Physician in Ordinary to the Emperour, which you may find in my *Tract de Varis*, cap. 13. p. 235.

Fumatory,
SCURVYGRASS,
Germanander,
Wormwood, an. M. iii.
Orange Peel,
Spec. diapliris archonticon an. 3. vi.

Digest them with Spirit of Elder
 and Scurvygrass, ana. q. s. to the
 Extraction

of Scurvygrafs.

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traction of their Tincture; let them be strongly pressed out, and put of the former Herbs and Powders into the straining, and do this three or four times, and at last being clarified by setting, add,

Of Spirit of Fern,

SCURVYGRASS, an. ζ
iii. β .

Tincture of Tartar, ζ ix.

Mix them.

*The Dose is from 12 drops
to 20.*

The Mixture of Dr. John Nichol. Finckius, which is extant in my fore-cited Tract in the same place, p. 236. and is this :

Rectified Spirit of Tartar, ζ ii. β .

Vitriol, ζ i. β .

SCURVYGRASS, ζ ii.

Tincture of Steel, ζ i.

Red Sanders, q. s.

Digest them till it be a Tincture :

The Dose is from 20 to 30 drops
in a convenient Vehicle.

The Mixture of Hannemannus, which he describes in *Prodromo Lexici Medici*, p. 677.

L 4

Spirit

The Curiosities

Spirit of SCURVYGRASS, ℥ ii.
 Carduus Benedictus, ℥ i.
 Deers Blood, ℥ iii.
 The Aromatick Tincture, ℥ i. ℞.
 mix them.

The Dose is ℥ i.

The Antiscorbutick mixture of Reinesus, which he describes in his Epistles, p. 4.

Rob, or the thick juice of Juniper,
 Berries ℥ vi

Confection of Alkermes, ℥ i. ℞.

Essence of Scurvygrass,
 Wormwood, an. ℥ vi.

Baum, ℥ ii.

Sassafras Wood, ℥ i.

Of Antiscorbutick Water, ℥ i. ℞.

Of Aqua Carbunculi, ℥ i. ℞.

Digest them a little while, afterwards strain them out, and mix with the straining of the mixture of the three Spirits, ℥ iii. The Juice pressed out of the Conserve of SCURVYGRASS, and Clarified ℥ ii. ℞.

Syrup of Cinamon, ℥ i.

Calamus Aromaticus, ℥ ℞.
 mix them.

The

of Scurvygrafs.

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The Mixture of *Dr. Bald. Timæus*
(r) of *Guldenlee*.

The simple Mixture,
Spirit of SCURVYGRASS,

Water Cresses,

Juniper Berries, an. ʒ ß.

mix them.

The Dose is from ʒ i. to ʒ ii.

The Effence of Scurvygrafs descri-
bed by *Hartman* in his *Prax. Chymia-*
trica, P. 214. is much commended.

r Bald. Tim.
lib. 3. Cas. 34.
p. 164.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Juice of Scurvygrafs.

THis Juice is to be squeezed forth
with a Press, either by it self,
or by pouring Milk, Whey, or Wine
upon the Herb; and that it may not
be very offensive to the stomach, you
may add a little Sugar, Cinamon, An-
niseed, Ginger, or Cinamon Water.
Simon Paulus in the often cited place,
p. 268. Also *Henry Brucæus* would
rather that this Juice should be used
by it self, and unmixt, or diluted
with

with any thing; and doth write, that he himself hath experimented, that the unmixed Juice given by it self to sick people, their Bodies being first purged, it hath proved exceedingly beneficial to the poorer sort of Scorbutick people: and that *Scorbutick vygrass*, whose power is supposed chiefly to consist in a volatile Sall cannot be exhibited in a more convenient form, than in that of its Juice, and that thereby the Scurvy will be the sooner overcome. And *Eugaleum* testifies, that there is greater efficacy in the Juice, than in the Decoction, and that it is very prevalent to preserve the Mouth and Gums from putrefaction, even after the Small Pox (*S*). It is also administered to Hydrogical persons; as also to such as have outwardly spots and stains in their skin, proceeding from the disaffection of their Spleen.

(*S* Schröder.
l. 4. Pharmaco-
p. Med.
Chym, p. 50.)

Schwenckfelt de stirp. silis. p. 262
Of many, it is supposed to be an admirable *Alexiterion*, or Preservative against all Infection, or Poyson; so that even in the Winter-time they mix, and give to drink four ounces

of Scurvygrafs.

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of Juice of Scurvygrafs, with every
pint of French or Red Wine. *Matth.*
Martin. l. sepe cit. pag. 677. and else-
where. 'Tis prescribed several ways,
and the Dose of the Juice of Scurvy-
grafs is from ℥ iv. to ℥ vi. *Senner-*
us (t) prescribes it thus:

t Senn. l. 3.
Med. Pract.
part. 5. ff. 2.
Cap. 6 p. 617.
&c.

SCURVYGRASS,

℥ Brooklime,
℥ Water-Cresses, an. M. i.

Bruise them, and put them in Rhe-
nish Wine to infuse, afterwards
strain them strongly out, and in
the straining put this following
Nodule.

The seeds of Water-Cresses,

℥ Cinamon,

℥ Cloves,

℥ Maca, an. ℥ i.

Give every day a draught of it.

Or thus:

℥ Wild Redish Roots,

℥ SCURVYGRASS,

℥ Water-Cresses,

℥ Brooklime,

℥ Fumatery.

Being

The Curioſities

Being bruised in a Marble Mortar
pour upon them Milk, or Whey
of Goats Milk, ℥ i. β.

Let it stand in a warm place twelve
hours, afterwards strain it: Add
to the straining

Saffron, ℥ i.

Cinamon, ℥ i. β.

Or Cinamon Water, ℥ β. m
the

OR,

Water-Cresses,

SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.

Wild Redish, ℥ β.

Galinal,

Cinamon, an. ℥ ii.

All being bruised in a stone Mortar,
pour upon them a sufficient
quantity of Whey; let them stand
in a warm place for a night, and
strain them out in the morning.

OR,

The Juice of the Herbs Scurvygrass,

Water-Cresses, an.

two spoonfuls,

Celandine the lesser.

Sorrel, an. i. spoonful,

Wormwood half a spoonful,

Cinamon

of Scurvygrafs.

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*Cinamon Water a small quantity.
Mix them with a draught of Whey.*

OR,

*Of the juice of the middle sort of
Housleek,
Brooklime,
Water-Cresses,
SCURVYGRASS, an. ʒ. ʒ. ʒ.*

Goats Whey, ʒ. ii.

Saffron,

Mace,

Cardamon seeds, an. ʒ. ʒ.

Cinamon Water, ʒ. i.

Mix them for one draught.

OR,

SCURVYGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water-Cresses, an. M. i.

Wild Redish Roots, ʒ. i. ʒ.

*Bruise them in a Marble Mortar,
and pour upon them as much
Goats Whey as is sufficient; and
being well mixed, let them stand
in Infusion twelve hours: Af-
ter that, boil them half an hour
in a double Vessel; then strain
it, and give it to drink.*

The

The Curiolities

The Dose is ʒ vi . in the morning,
and two hours before Supper.

u Senn. l. 5.
pag. 342.

He hath also these following in the
same place (u).

u The fresh pressed Juice of SCUR-
VYGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water-Cresses, an. ʒ ii .

Preserved Cichory Roots, ʒ vii

Salt of Tartar, ʒ ʒ .

Let it stand in digestion a few dayes
in a close stopped Vessel, then
straine it, and add to the strain-
ing

White Sugar, ʒ iv .

Conserve of Borrage,

Betony,

Fumatory, an. ʒ ii .

Let them stand in digestion again a
day and a night, and afterwards
straine it.

O R,

The simple Mixture, ʒ ʒ .

Rob or thick juice of Juniper, ʒ i .

Juice of SCURVYGRASS,

Water-Cresses,

u } Brooklime, an. ʒ vi .

Spec. Diarrhod. Abb. ʒ ii .

Syrup of Borrage,

Clove..

of Scurvygrafs.

Clove Gilly Flowers,
Sour Citrons, an. ʒ i. ʒ.

Cinamon water, ʒ ʒ.

Let them stand in digestion, after-
wards, pour of that which is
clear.

w Fet. in Tract.
de Absynth. p.
134.

Horstius (w) his Apozeme of which
mention is made above cap. 8.
and is described by Dr. Febr,
is this.

Monywort,
Water Cresses,
Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.
The Tops of green wormwood,
Rue.

the lesser Housleek, an. M. ʒ.

Cut them, and bruise them in a stone
Mortar, press out their Juice,
and pour into it Goats whey, and
strain out ʒ viii. For to take at
twice,

The same Gregory Horstius (x) hath
his. x Horst. l. 4. Ob-
serv. 36p. 279.

ʒ of the aforesaid Juices, ʒ iv.

Cinamon water, ʒ i. ʒ.
Mix them for one draught.

The

y Myns. in Ar-
mament. chy.
nico. p. 360.

The Antiscorbutick Wine of Myrsich is prepared out of Juices thus.

Rhenish Wine, lb. iv.

Juice of Scurvygrass,

Water Cresses,

Brooklime,

Sorrel of each purified,

℥

℥ iv

Of the Roots of Wild Reddish,

Enula Compane,

Fresh iris Roots, am

℥ i. ss

cut them all into

thin slices

Rocket seed bruised ℥ i.

Being all mixed put them in a cold place, and reserve them for use adding to them two Nutmeggs tosted.

℥ Querc. ff 2. c.
1 pag. m. 73.

Quercetanus (z) his appropriate Medicine for the Scurvy, which you may find in his *Dietet. Polyhistor*

℥ Wild Reddish Roots cut small, ℥ iii

SCURVYGRASS, Miiii

Bruise them and pour upon them.

Of the decoction of Barly, lb. i.

White wine, ℥ vi.

Free

of Scurvygrafs.

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Press out the Juice and drink of it morning and evening.

Solomon Albertus de scorbuto, Sect. 1. hath this following.

Water Cresses.

SCURVYGRASS, of each
iii. full handfuls. While the
Herbs are yet Fresh and green,
and full of Juice, beat them in a
Stone Mortar, with a wooden
Pestle, and squeeze out the Juice
strongly with a Press, letting it
run through a sieve, To this
strained liquor add,

Double refined white sugar,
℥ iv.

Strong biting Cinnamon,
℥ iv.

*Mix them, and make
a drink.*

With this agrees that which is to be
found in *Matth. Martinus*, l. c. p.

9.

*Juice (a) of Scurvygrafs new pres- 2 Bald. Tim. &
sed, ℥ ii. Goldenflee lib.*

Water Cresses.

*3 Cas. med 35
p. 163.*

M

Brook-

The Curiosities

2 } *Brooklime*, an. ℥ss.
 } *Fumatory*,
 } *Chichory*,
 } *Sorrel*, an. ℥v.

Being mixt clarifie them with Juice
of Citron.

2 *Fresh SCURVYGRASS*,
Water Cresses,
Brooklime,
Sorrel, an. M. i.

Beat them in a Stone Mortar and
pour upon them ℥iv. Of *Rhodi-*
nish Wine, in which hath been in-
fused for three daies fresh *Willow*
Redish Roots cut into thin slices
let it stand in infusion for a day
and a night, afterwards press
out strongly, and add to the
straining.

Fresh Juice of Citron, ℥iv.
Sugar a small quantity. mix
therin

The Dose is from ℥iii. to ℥vi.

I have prescribe this following
my *Tract. de varis, cap. 8 p. 94.*

2 The Juice pressed from *Scurvygale*

Goats Whey, ℥. Mix them.

Draw

of Scurvygrass.

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Drawizius tit. 5. of the Scorbutick
Head-ach, p. 216. his expressed Juice
against the Scurvy is this:

℞ *Monywort,*
Water-Cresses,
Water Pimpernel,
SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.
Tops of green Wormwood,
Fresh Rue,
The lesser Housleek, an. M. β.

Cut them and beat them in a stone
Mortar, and press out their juice
through a Linnen Cloth, then
℞ the Herbs from whence you
have pressed out the juice, and
boil them in ℞ ii. of *Goats Whey*
a little while; press them out,
and strain them again, and add
this to the former Juice; mix
them and Aromatize them with
℞ i. of *Cinamon Water*, and of
the distilled Oyl of *Mace* and
Nutmegs, ana five drops: Mix
them, and make a *Potion*, or
Drink, the *Dose* of which for
once is from ℞ iii. to ℞ v. and at
the most ℞ viii.

The same *Author tit. 7.* of the Scor-
M 2 butick

butick *Plurisie* or *Stitch* in the side,
p. 251, hath described this *Potion*.

Quercetanus his *Antiscorbutick*
Water,

Our *Lady Thistle Water*, an. ʒ i.

4 & *Diaphoretick Antimony*, gr. x.

& *Magistery of Crabs eyes*, ʒ ʒ.

Fresh *Juice of Scurvygrafs*, ʒ iii.

Syrup Ambros. ʒ ʒ.

Mix them for a draught.

The thickned *Juice of Scurvygrafs*
may be used instead of its *Extract*,
(b) also *Pills* may be made of it; as
for axample:

b *Vid. Schro-*
der. l. 4. Phar-
mac. Med.
Chym. p. 50.

The sweet *Extract of Steel of*
Dravviz, described by me in
my *Tract de Varis*, cap. 13. pag.
215.

Extract of Fumatery, an. ʒ ʒ.

Thickned Juice of Scurvygrafs,
ʒ ii.

Make *Pills* according to *Art*, of
the bigness of little *Pease*; Ti-
tle them the *Antiscorbutick*
Pills. The *Dose* is from ʒ i. to
ʒ ʒ.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of *Magistry* of Scurvygrafs.

A MAGISTRY is a sort of subtil fine Medicine of the Chymists, which is made by separating the best parts of any thing, from the impure and useles, by the help of some convenient Menstruum, or Liquor; and then reducing it to the form of an Impalpable Powder, sometimes 'tis to be reduced to the substance of Butter; and therefore a *Magistry* is called by the Germans, *Meister Stucklein*, *Kunst-Stucklein*, that is, a *Masterpiece*, or piece of Art. Of this kind is the *Magistry* of Jalap, which doth consist of its Rosiny parts, in which the purging Faculty chiefly resideth, which is extracted with the best Spirit of Wine, and precipitated with common water. The best way of making this *Magistry* is taught by *Zwilffer* in his Ani-

c Schrod. l. 4.
Pharmac med.
Chym p. 48. &c.

madversions in *Pharmac. Augustana*
p. 449. Also for the Magistery of
Cinamon, *vide Schroder (c)*: But o-
ther Magisteries made with Corrosive
Spirits, destroy the vertues of these
things they do dissolve, and are
nothing but dead Earths, or as *Parac-*
elsus calls them, *Relollacea*, that is
absolutely *ἀνοία*, and of no vertue
but rather prove hurtful, because the
Acrimony of the dissolving Liquor, is
hardly to be washed off from them
from whence it is no wonder, sayes

d Laur Hoffm.
Tract. de vero
usu et fero abus
medic. chym.
pag, 20.

Laur. Hoffmann. (d) that the Magiste-
ry of Pearls hath killed many, by cor-
roding the Bowels with their Acrimo-
ny which is also attested by *Libavins*

The *Magistery of Scurvygras* is not
properly a Magistery, but an *Elofac-*
charum, or *Oily sugar*, and is made
by exactly mixing together a scruple
of the distilled Oyl of Scurvygras
with an ounce of Sugar. *Rolsincius* (e)
teacheth to prepare it after this fol-
lowing way,

e Rolf. l. 4.
Chym. in Art.
form. redact. ff
6. cap 5. p. 275.

℞ Of white Sugar bruised and sifted as
much as you will.

Juice of Scurvygras and Oil of Scur-
vygras, of each as much as is suf-
ficient.

of Scurvygrafs.

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Let the Juice be Fresh, or if it be thick, moisten it with fair water, sprinkle the Sugar with this, and rub it well with a Pestle in a Stone, or Glass Mortar, till the Sugar hath acquired an exact green Colour, then pour upon it the *Oil* of SCURVYGRASS by drops, again mixing them all together exactly, with the help of the Pestle, that every Atome, or small grain of the Sugar may have imbibed some part of the Oil. Keep it in a Glass well stopped with a bladder. It's Vertues are against the Scurvy.

The Dose is from *gr. vi.* to $\text{ʒ}\beta$. in a Spoonful of Wine.

The same Author in the same place *sect. 2 cap. 3 pag. 320.* Proposeth another way of making the magisteries of Vegetables, and so also of SCURVYGRASS, which in that place you may see.

The same Author in his short notes upon this *Eleosaccharum* of SCURVYGRASS discourseth thus: The *Genuine* and *true Eleosaccharum* of Scurvygrafs is made with the Juice of Scurvygrafs, The Juice is instead of the

M 4

Body

body of it, the Oil is the Soul, and the Spirit marrying the Soul to the Body, is the Sugar, Author also of many benefits to it. They which in the place of the juice of Scurvygrafs, use the juice of Bucks-horn, or of the blades of Wheat, newly sprung out of the ground, and moist with Dew, do thereby counterfeit both the Colour, and dissolvableness, however for all that, it is not a medicine to be slighted, for there is a Cleansing vertue in both of them and a purging one. in that made with the Bucks-horn, besides that they are pleasant, it will wholly dissolve in any vehicle in which it is given, and it is taken into it, and joyned with it in all its parts.

The inventor of the Magistery of Scurvygrafs *Dr. Johann. Dravviz*, my good Friend, heretofore the most happy Physitian of *Lipswick*, communicated his way of making it to me, which I here put down word for word. (Which because it is long and written in the German tongue, which I think will not be much for the Edification of the English Reader to transcribe, I will therefore put it in English) thus: Take

' Take Scurvygrafs in Summer,
 ' when 'tis best squeeze out the Juice,
 ' expose it to the Sun, that so it may
 ' come to some Consistence; and a
 ' greenness, yet must it not stand so
 ' long exposed, nor too hot, least it be
 ' spoiled Let this Juice imbibe some
 ' Sugar thinly strewed upon a smooth
 ' dish, let it dry up; this do so often,
 ' until it be green and enough, keep
 ' this well inclosed for use.

' Take for the perfecting of this
 ' Magistery, as much sugar as you will
 ' and pound it small, and moisten the
 ' Colour again, with a little of the
 ' water and spirit of Scurvygrafs;
 ' thereby to make it something thin,
 ' then pour it upon the beaten Sugar,
 ' and stir it well together, that it may
 ' get a fine green Colour: put it into
 ' a Glass with a narrow neck, pour
 ' some of the rectified Spirit of Scurvy-
 ' grafs upon it, stop the hole with the
 ' palm of your hand, and shake it well,
 ' that it may be well imbibed, which
 ' when done, pour some fresh spirit
 ' upon it, as much as it will imbibe, to
 ' impregnate it well; put it into a glass
 ' well closed with a bladder for use.

' Note

The Curiosities

Note 1. That the Juice of Scurvy
 grass must not be squeezed out too
 hard; for else it will be too thick; Sec
 condly, The Sugar where with it is to
 be impregnated, is to be strewed thin
 that if possible it may grow dry in
 half a day, or else it will be too
 black. Thirdly, 'Tis better to put
 it into several Glasses, when 'tis per
 fect, lest it lose its strength.

With this Magistery you may
 quickly make a Scurvygrass Wine
 putting the quantity of so much as
 will lye upon two Knives points in
 to a Glass of Wine, and it will re
 ceive the colour, scent, and taste of
 the Herb; and it is an excellent Me
 dicine for the Scurvy.

The Dose is from a ʒi. to ʒ ʒ. but
 this Operation is troublesome and
 uncertain, I therefore prefer the E
 leosaccharum before described, which
 is that which enters the Composition
 of my *Antiscorbutick Digestive*, which
 you may find in my *Tract de Variss.*
cap. 8. p. 95.

Of the opening *Crocus Martis*, ʒ ii.
 3. ii.

Magistery of SCURVYGRASS,
Vitriolate

Vitriolate Tartar,
Niter Antimoniac, an. ʒi.
The Roots of Wake Robin powder-
ed, ʒi. ʒ.
 Mix them, and make a Powder.
 The Dose is from ʒi. to ʒʒ.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the outward use of Scurvygrafs.

IT is declared above in the *fifth* Chapter, that Scurvygrafs is to be used, not only inwardly, but outwardly also. We have hitherto discoursed of its *Internal* use, now follows its *External*.

Scurvygrafs is used *externally* in many disaffections of our Bodies, in divers formes. It is made use of many times in *Baths*, to cherish by its warmth the aking Joynts of scorbutick persons: An example of which this following *Fomentation* may be which is commended by *Bruceus* in one of his *Disputations*, and descri-
 bed

The Curiosities

bed by *Symon Paulus* in the place often
cited, pag. 269.

Juniper Berries slightly bruised,
Water Myntb,
Both sorts of Cardamin, or Ladies
smocks,
Winter Cresses,
SCURVIGRASS, an, M. ii,
u } Camomil Flowers, M. iii.
Mugwort,
Balm,
Rosemary,
Marjoram,
Time,
Hyfop, an, M. i.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity off
Water, and foment the Leggs
with this warm Decoction. He
also reports that his *Father* used
one like this, with very happy
success.

Mallows,
Marsh Mallows,
Brooklime,
u } Fumatery,
Green Scurvygrafs,
Fresh-Water Cresses,

Camomil.

of Scurvygrafs

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Camomil, an, M. ii.

Mallow Roots, ℥ iii.

Dwarf Elder Roes, ℥ ii.

Juniper Berries M. i.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together, make a Decoction in common Water, for a *Fomentation*. So that the Feet may be made hot with the vapours of it, they being covered all over with Blankets, or with Woollen Cloath.

Foreſtus (f) mentions a certian *vapor* f For l. 20. Ob-
ſeru. 11. p. 300. *Bath* for the Legs, in which he puts *Scurvygrafs*, Brooklime, Water-reſſes, Bayleaves, &c. In the ſame place he orders this *Fomentation*, which alſo is to be found in *Matth.*

Martinus. Pag. 740:

Of the Flowers of Melilot, M. ii.

Camomil. M. i.

Mallows Roots and All.

Mugwort, an, M. i. ℥.

Brooklime,

SCURVYGRASS,

Fumatory, an, M. i.

Fenigreek ſeeds, ℥ ℥.

Marſh

The Curiosities

Marsh mallow Roots, ʒ i.
 The seeds of Water Betony
 Parsly, an. ʒ ss,
 Boil them in Common Water for 24
 Fomentation.

In the hard swelling of the Legs of
 scorbutick persons, the same Matthi
 Martinus prescribes this Fomenta
 tion.

Marsh mallow Roots, ʒ iii.
 Mallow Leaves, M. iv.
 Flowers of Camomil,
 Melilot,
 The Tops of Common Wormwood
 an. M. iii
 Brooklime, M. iv.
 Boil them in a sufficient quantity of
 Common water, adding as much
 as you please of Brooklime, and
 Scurvygrafs water.

The same Author pag. 748. Advise
 eth the Decoction of Scurvygrafs, and
 the like against Scorbutick spots, and
 also this following.

The Leaves of Garden Cresses,
 Water

of Scurvygrafs.

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Water-Cresses,
Scurvygrafs, an: M. ii.

Camomil,

Melilot, an. M. β.

Time,

Savory,

Penny-Royal, an. M. i.

Rosemary, P. i.

Wild Carrot Roots, ʒ β.

Bay Leaves, M. i:

Juniper Berries slightly bruised,
ʒ i. β.

Boil them in a Kettle full of common, or else Rain water, to the wasting of a third part; with which being warm, wash the Thighs and Feet, or dip in Linnen Cloaths, or a Sponge in it, and apply to those parts you would take away the spots from, it also draws out the stains.

The same Author hath this Fomentation against the Scorbutick pains of the Joynts, pag. 702.

The Flowers of Camomil,

Melilot, an, M. iii.

Leaves of common Wormwood,

Mallows,

SCURV.

The Curioſities

2

SCURVYGRASS,

Brook-lime, an. M. ii.

Mugwort, M. i.

Marſh Mallow Roots, ꝓ ii.

Cummin Seed, ꝓ ii.

Being chopt ſmall and bruifed, boil them in a ſufficient quantity of common Water, adding towards the end

Rheniſh Wine, Vinegar, or Vinegar of Hellebore ꝓ iv. apply it early in the morning and in the Evening.

Sol. Alb de
ſcorb. p.m. 530.

Solomon Albertus Traçt de Scorbut. commends a Fomentation againſt Scurvy ſpots, which is this,

Ladies ſmock, or wild Crefſes or Garden Crefſes.

Cardamin, or the other ſort of water Mint of Dioſcordes, which is alſo called Water Crefſes,

Scurvygrafs, an. M. ii.

Camomil,

Melilot, an. M. ꝑ.

Time,

Savory,

Pennyroyal, an. M. i.

Rosemary, M. ꝑ.

Wild

Wild Carrot Roots,

Bay leaves, M. i.

Juniper Berries lightly bruised, ʒ i. β.

Boil them in a Kettle of common water to the consuming of a third part. Moistn the member with the vapour of this decoction being hot, or wash the Thighs and Legs with it being warm; or being imbibed in Linnen Cloaths, or a Sponge, wrap it about the part that is spotted. The use of this is not only to make the spots that lay hid to come forth, and appear, but also it is very prevalent to take away those that fully appear, and flourish in the skin.

To take away the spots and stains in the Legs, *Sennertus* p. 626. commends *Fomentations* and *Baths* of Juniper Berries, Cresses, SCURVY-GRASS, &c. or to wash the Legs with *Scurvygrafs Water*. Also he prescribes this following:

{	<i>Juniper Berries bruised,</i>
	<i>Water Mynth,</i>
	<i>Water Cresses,</i>
	<i>SCURVYGRASS, an. M. ii.</i>

N

Camomil

Camomil Flowers, M. iii.
 Mugwort,
 Betony,
 Wormwood,
 ʒ < Rosemary,
 Marjoram,
 Time,
 Hyfop, an. M. i.

Boil them in a *sufficient quantity* of
 Water, fume the Legs with the
 Vapor of the hot Decoction, or
 Foment the Legs with a Sponges
 dipped in the Decoction and
 applyed warm.

He hath this following against the
 Contraction, and stiffness of the
 Limbs, p. 639.

Marsh Mallow Roots ʒ iii.
 Pellitory of the Wall,
 S C U R V Y G R A S S,
 Brooklime,
 ʒ < Water Cresses,
 Wormwood,
 Flowers of Camomil,
 Melilot, an. M. ii.
 Linseed.

Fanigreek seed, an. ʒ vi.
 Boil them in Water and let the
 Leggs

of Scurvygrafs.

17,

Legs be fumed with the hot
Vapour.

Solomon Albertus (g) and Matth. g Sol. Alb.
Martinus (h) have ordained this fol- c. l. pag. 539.
lowing Fomentation in crucifying Scor- h Mart. Mart.
butick Pains, and against Weakness p. 706, 707.
and Inability to walk.

The Roots of Marsh Mallows,
Mallows, an. ʒ i.
Iris or Oris, ʒ ʒ.

Linseed,
Fænigreek seed, an. ʒ i.

ʒ Camomil,
Melilot,
Violet Leaves, an. M. i.
Wormwood.

SCURVYGRASS,

Brooklime,

Water Cresses, an. M. ʒ.

Boil them all either in Cistern Wa-
ter, or Neats Feet Broth, or in
Oil and Water, make a fomenta-
tion to be apply ed.

The same Author directs to wash pag. 743.
the Tumours and little hard knobs
in the skin with a Decoction of the
leaves of Scurvygrafs, and Tobacco made

i For. Obs. 12.
Pag. 303.

k Matt. Mart.
D. L. p 735.

in *Wine* and *Water*. *Forrestus* (i) writes that he applyed for a *Fomentation* to the *Legs* of some *Scorbutick* Persons, *Scurvygrafs*, *Brooklime*, and the like herbs sewed in a *Bag* and boiled. And *Matth. Martinus* (k) wrapped about the legs double linnen cloaths dipt in the hot *Decoction* of *Scurvygrafs* and *Brooklime*. In my self in the year 1657 prepared a *Cataplasme* or *Poultice* made with *Scurvygrafs*, *Brooklime*, *Water Cresses*, and *Mallows* bruised and boiled in water: this extemporary *Medicine* I devised being at a great distance from any *Town*, where I could procure any other, this I applyed to a certain *Gentleman* afflicted with the wandring *Scorbutick Gout*: in so grievous a manner, that when I was with him; his feet were so distorted and contracted, that there appeared no hopes of restoring him, but this being used warm, by *Gods Assistance*, did like an *Inchantment*, in a quarter of an hours time, take away his almost insupportable pain, and restore his contracted and distorted *Limbs*. See my *Tract de varis*, c. 15; p. 277. Where you will find this relation

of Scurvygrafs.

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lation, and also this following Cata-
plasm, which I prescribed for a *Citi-
zen of Halis in Saxony*, and did much
good,

Malloves,
Brooklime,
Scurvygrafs, an. M. i.
Camomil Flowers, P. iii.

Boil them in common Water, and
being gently pressed out, add

Spirit of Earthworms, ʒ vi.

Venice sope, ʒ v.

Camphor, ʒ i.

Saffron, gr. viii.

Mix them, make a Poultice.

Sennertus in the place often cited
p. 639 against the contraction and stif-
ness of the Limbs of Scorbutick, peo-
ple prescribes this *Cataplasm*.

Flowers of Camomil,

Melilot,

Seeds of Fennel,

Cummin,

Anise, an. ʒ i.

Meal of Linefeed,

Fenigreek, an. ʒ ii.

With the Decoction of the Leaves of

Dwarf Elder,

N 3

Mug-

The Curiosities

Mugwort,
Scurvygrafs.

Make a *Cataplasm* to which you may add fresh *Butter*.

From *Scurvygrafs*, with other things, you may prepare *Liniments*, *Ointments*, *Oils*, &c.

Matth. Martinus commends this *Ointment* following, in *Ulcers* of the *Legs*.

Mat. Mart.
l. c. pag. 746.

1 Of the clarified juice of *Smallage*

Balme,

Wormwood,

Scurvygrafs, an. ʒʒ.

Celandine, ʒvi.

All which being boiled to the consistence of a *Liniment*, you may add according to the degree of the putrid nature of the *Ulcer*, powder of *Frankincense*, *Mastic*, *Aloes*, *Myrrh*, as much as you will, or burnt *Allum*, or a little *precipitate*.

The same Author, pag. 705. hath this *Liniment* against *Scorbutick* contractions.

2 The Juice pressed from the Leaves of

of Scurvygrafs.

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SCURVTGRASS, ℥i.

The Oiles of St. Johnwort,

Mullein,

Elder, an. ℥β

Boil them to the waisting of the
Juice, and being pressed out
Add.

Tacomahaca in powder, ℥i.β.

Indian Balsome, ℥iv.

Stir them very well upon a gentle
fire, and at the latter end, Add a
little wax.

And p. 706. He hath this which is
more efficacious.

The Oil of Camomil,

Castor, an. ℥i.

The marrow of an Ox Thigh
Bone, ℥i.β.

Juice of Redish.

SCURVTGRASS,

Water Cresses, an. ℥β.

With Sallet Oil and Wax.

Make a Liniment.

Solomon Albertus prescribes this un-
guent against the foul scurf and rough-
ness of the Scurvy parts.

℥ Briony Roots,

N 4

Wilde

The Curiosities

Wilde Cucumber Roots, an. ʒ i.

Prepared earth Worms, ʒ iii.

Boil them in Oil, and Water, until they be wasted, the liquor being squeezed out by a Press, add afterwards,

Oil of Lillies, ʒ β.

Linefeed,

Camomil, an. ʒ i.

Turpentine washed in mallows

Water, ʒ v.

Ointment of Bdellium, ʒ iii.

Juice of Scurvygrass, ʒ i.

Being melten again, at a gentle fire, Add new wax, *q. s. ad usum mollioris* *συγχεσματ* that is to the consistance of the softer sort of Ointment, called a Liniment.

Deckers l. c. p. 152. hath these following with SCURVYGRASS, *infused in Oil.*

¶ *Oil of Earthworms*,

Roman Camomil,

SCURVYGRASS, an. ʒ iii.

mix them for a Liniment to anoint the Hypochondries with, warme, in the moveable pains of those parts. And

of Scurvygrafs.

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And pag. 153 He hath this in the
Scorbutick Palfie.

℞ Oil of Earth Worms, ℥ i.
SCURVYGRASS,
St. Johns wort Flowers, an. ℥ β.
the Distilled Oiles of Rosemary,
Sage,
Rue, an. gut. v.

Mix them, make a *Liniment*:

In my *Traç de varis cap. 15.* at the
end, I have prescribed this Oil to be
used to those parts that are weak and
unapt to move, in the wandring
Scorbutick Gout.

℞ Oil of Earthwormes, ℥ i.
The distilled Oil of Rue,
Sage,
Rorismary,
Scurvygrafs, an.
gut. vi.

Mix them and put them in a little
Box sayes my Author, be sure to
keep it in a glafs, and Title it to
use outwardly to the joynts.

Also Spirit of Scurvygrafs is to be
used outwardly in Scorbutick pains,
chief.

The Curioſities

chiefly in the wandring Scorbutick
Gout, as will appear by theſe follow-
ing, which are to be found in my oft
ten cited Tract de variis cap. 15. p. 269
and pag. 272.

℥ Spirit of Earth Wormes, ℥ iv.

Scurvygrafs, ℥ ℞.

Treacle camphorated, ℥ i.

Effence of Caſtor, ℥ ii.

Mix them and keep them in a glaſſe

Title it the Spirit for outward
uſe.

OR

℥ Spirit of Earth wormes, ℥ v.

Sal Armoniack, ℥ ℞.

Scurvygrafs, ℥ ii.

In which diſſolve

Venice Sope, ℥ ii.

Campher, ℥ vi.

Opium, ℥ i.

Saffron, ℥ ℞.

Digeſt them ſome dayes and nights

and afterwards filther, and keep

it in a glaſſ for uſe. Title it the

outward Balſome for the Joints.

This outward Medicine of mine, I
have often found ſo exceeding bene-
ficial in pains of the Joints; that for
that cauſe it worthily deſerved the

name:

of Scurvygrafs.

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name of a Balsome. This I have described in the *first Edition of my Tract de varis*, printed Anno 1663. cap. 14. pag. 149. And in the *last Edition*, pag. 283. The often praised Dr. *Deckers* in his *Golden Notes upon Barbets Praxis* is pleased to intitle it the *Balamick Tincture*.

John Drawiz. Tit. 1. Of the Scorbutick. *Reiffender Sicht* pag. 38. describes a Spirit to be used externally in those kind of pains, in compound- ing of which the seeds of *Scurvygrafs* are made use of, and it is this,

¶ *The Flowers of Lillies of the Valley*, M. ii.
Rorismary, M. i.

Castor,

The Seeds of Scurvygrafs, an. ʒ vi.

Rocket, ʒ ʒ.

Put them into well rectified Spirit of Wine, ʒ viii. let them stand in the Sun for three dayes then press it strongly out, and Add,

Spirit of Earth worms, ʒ ii. ʒ.

Camphor, ʒ i. ʒ.

Mix them exactly.

In

The Curiosities

In such kind of Pains I have order
ed this following *Spirit*, commonl
with good Success,

Spirit of Earthworms, ℥ ii.

Ants, ℥ i. β.

Scurvygrafs, ℥ i.

Sal Armoniack, ℥ ii.

My Anodine Essence, ℥ i. β.

Mix them, and put it in a glass
and title it the *Spirit* to use it
outward pains of the Joynts.

Schroder, as is said above in the
19. Chapter, is of opinion, that if the
mouth, and gums be moistened with
the Juice of *Scurvygrafs*, it preserveth
them, from putrifaction, and *Forrestus*
(*m*) affirms the same *Matth. Martinus*
p. 695. commendeth *Scurvygrafs* and
Brooklime, dried and rubbed to pow-
der, against the looseness of the Teeth,
and Bleeding of the Gums, to which he
added a little *Pumice Stone*, and burnt
Alome. Also the same *Forrestus* advis-
eth to wash the Gums often with the
Decoction of *Scurvygrafs*, and *Brooklime*
made with *Milk*. In the same place he
commends & relates of a Patient of his
that was cured by only often washing
his

m For c. l.
pagi 299.

his Gums with the Distilled Water of Scurvygrafs and Brooklime, And *observat.* 12. pag. 363. He directs this following *Liniment* against stinking, Putride, Slimy, Loose, and Bleeding Gums
 ℞ *Sage dryed and Powdered,* ʒ ii.

Alome, ʒ β.

and with the Juice of Scurvygrafs, Brooklime and Honey, an. q. s. make a mixture.

The often cited *Matth. Martinus* in the same pages prescribeth this Water to hinder Defluctions to the Teeth to preserve from the Scorbutick Tooth-ach, and to procure a sweet and pleasant breath,

The Leaves of Sage,

Besony, an. M. iv.

The Flowers of Wild Plums,

Red Roses, an. M ii.

Marjoram,

Arabion Lavender, an. Mi.

Burnt Alome,

Calcined Tartar, an. ʒ i β.

The Roots of Sarsaper ʒ ii.

Rhodium. Wood, ʒ vi.

Pellitory, ʒ iii.

Oris

Oris of Florence, ℥ ℥.

Nutmegs,

Cinamon, an. ʒ ii.

Ginger,

Myrrhe,

Mastick,

Citron Peel,

Pomgranate Peel, an. ʒ i.

Camphire, ℥ ℥

The best White Wine, ℔ iv.

Juice of Scurvygrafs,

Winter or Water Cresses,

an. ℔ i.

Let them stand ten daies to infuse,
shaking it every day, afterwards
distill it.

Almost of the same nature is the wa-
ter of *Sennertus* in the forecited place
p. 632. Also *Solomon Albertus*, p. 517.
To be used in the like disaffections of
the Teeth, and Gums, and is made with
the Leaves of Scurvygrafs, and other
things thus:

Damask Roses,

The leaves of an Olive Tree, green,

or else of Privet,

The Tops of Bramble,

The Leaves of Scurvygrafs,

Sage;

of Scurbygrafs

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Sage, an. M. i.

Water Cresses,

Ruc, an. M. β .

Myrrhe, ζ ii.

Rose water, or some other proper
Water, as much as is sufficient to
infuse them in, which being done
Distil it in a Glafs Vessel.

Sennertus (n) in the like affections
useth this following,

Sen. l. c. pag:
631 & 632.

SCURVYGRASS,

Water Mynth,

Water Cresses,

Red Roses, an. Mi.

Boil them in Fountain Water,
take of the straining, ζ x.

Add to it,

Hony, ζ vi.

Alome, ζ i.

Make a Gargal for the mouth.

O R,

The Bark of a Wilde Plum Tree, ζ i.

SCURVYGRASS,

Water-Cresses, an. Mi.

Red Roses, M β .

Pomgranet Flowers, ζ ii.

Boil

The Curiosities

Boil them in a sufficient quantity
of steeled Water.

Add to the straining a little Aloem
Honey of Roses and Syrup of
Mulberries, *Mix them.*

Against the Contagion and Putri-
faction of humours near the Jawes.

o Sen. d l pag.
635.

The same Author (o) adviseth to Gar-
gal with the Waters of Scurvygrasses
WaterCresses, Mugwort, Tobacco. Also
this.

℞ *The water of self Heal,*
Plantain,
Scurvygras, an. ℥ iii.
Tobacco, ℥ ii.

Spirit of Vitriol, ℥ i.
Honey of Roses, ℥ i β. Mix them

Deckers hath noted this *Tincture* a-
gainst Looseness of Teeth, and the
Scorbutick bleeding of the Gums.

℞ *Tincture of Gum Lacca, ℥ β.*
Columbine Flowers, ℥ ii.
Spirit of Scurvygras, ℥ ii.

Mix them and wash the mouth, and
Gums with this,

I make use of these following,
℞ *Tincture of sulphur of Vitriol, ℥ ii.*
Spiri

of Scurvygrafs.

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Spirit of Scurvygrafs, ʒ i.

Mix them, keep them in a glass.

Of which drop a few drops into *Brooklime water*, in which a little burnt *Alome* hath been boiled, and wash the mouth and Gums with this water.

OR,

Ointment of Columbine, ʒ β.

Powder of burnt Alome, ʒ i.

Distilled oil of Scurvygrafs gut. ii.

Syrup of Scurvygrafs, q. s.

Mix them and keep them in a little Box, Title it Salve for the Gums.

The Leaves of *Scurvygrafs*, as also *Oil*, both that made by Distillation, and that made by infusion, are used in Glysters.

The often cited *Dr. Deckers* hath *Deck D. L.*
these, *pag. 15.*

4 *The Leaves of Scurvygrafs*,

Henbane,

The Flowers of Camomil,

Roman Elder, an. M. β.

Tops of Wormwood, M. i.

Elecampain Roots, ʒ i. β.

Juniper Berries,

Bay Berries, an. ʒ v.

○

Boil

The Curiosities

Boil them according to Art in *q. ss*
of Whey, in a Vessel close stopp
ped, take of the straining ʒ viii
or *x*. add to it.

Oil of Scurvygrafs,

The Lenitive Electuary,

The Electuary of Bay Berries, an. ʒ v

The yolk of an Egg.

Mix them, and make a Glyster

I have prescribed this in my *Tract co*
varis, cap. 13. pag. 203.

Mallows,

Pellitory,

Water Cresses.

Brooklime,

ʒ ii Scurvygrafs, an. *M. i.*

Roots of Fern,

Polypody an. ʒ i .

Boil them in common water *q. ss*

Take of the straining ʒ ix . Dissolve
in it of the Electuaries,

Hiera Picra,

Diacatholicon,

Lenitive, an. ʒ vi .

Oil of Camomil,

Earthwormes, an. ʒ i .

Sal Gemm. ʒ i . with one yolk of an Egg

Make a Glyster according to Art

Yid

of Scurvygrafs.

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You may also in Scorbutick pains
of the Belly prepare this Glyster.

¶ *The Ingredients of the Carminative
Decoction, M. iv.*

Tops of Wormwood,

Scurvygrafs, an. M. i.

Flowers of Roman Camomil, P. iiii.

Century the lesser, P. ii.

Bay Berries, ℥ i.

Boil them in *q. s.* of Milk.

Take of the straining ℥ viii.

Add to it

Of the Electuary lenitive, ℥ i.

of Bay Berries, ℥ β.

Oyles of Camomil,

Dill, an. ℥ vi.

Distilled Oil of Scurvygrafs, gut. v.

One yolk of an Egg.

According to art make a Glyster.

FINIS.

GLORY TO GOD ONLY.

A Cet
Acetole
from t
Acid, a
to let
That
crat
Acid, Fe
Acorus,
led,
Allium
Alliaria,
Sme B
Alme. C
Anemona
nanc
Anonis,
Asarina
ation

THE
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A.

- A** Cetosa, Sorrel, it grows plentifully in Greenland, p. 38.
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F I N I S.

*An Explanation of the Pphysical
Characters, or Marks used in this
Book.*

MB. *Balneo Maria*, A Bath of hot Water.

M. *Manipulus*, a handful.

P. *Pugillus*, as much as can be took up betwixt
two Fingers and a Thumb.

℔. A Pound weight.

ʒ. An ounce, the sixteenth part of a Pound.

ʒ. A Dragme, the Eighth part of an Ounce.

ʒ. A Scruple, the third part of a Dragme, it
contains 20. grains.

Gr. A Grain, the weight of a Barley Corn.

Gut. A Drope.

q.s. *quantum sufficit*, as much as is sufficient.

q.v. *quantum vis*, as much as you please.

f. *fiat*. Let it be made.

Ana. of each a like quantity.

Misce. mix them.

Cochlear. a spoonful.

Cong. A gallon.

