

**The dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in London:
[translated] with some notes relating to manner of composition, and
remarks on the changes made in most of the officinal medicines, from their
first prescribers down to the present practice / By John Quincy.**

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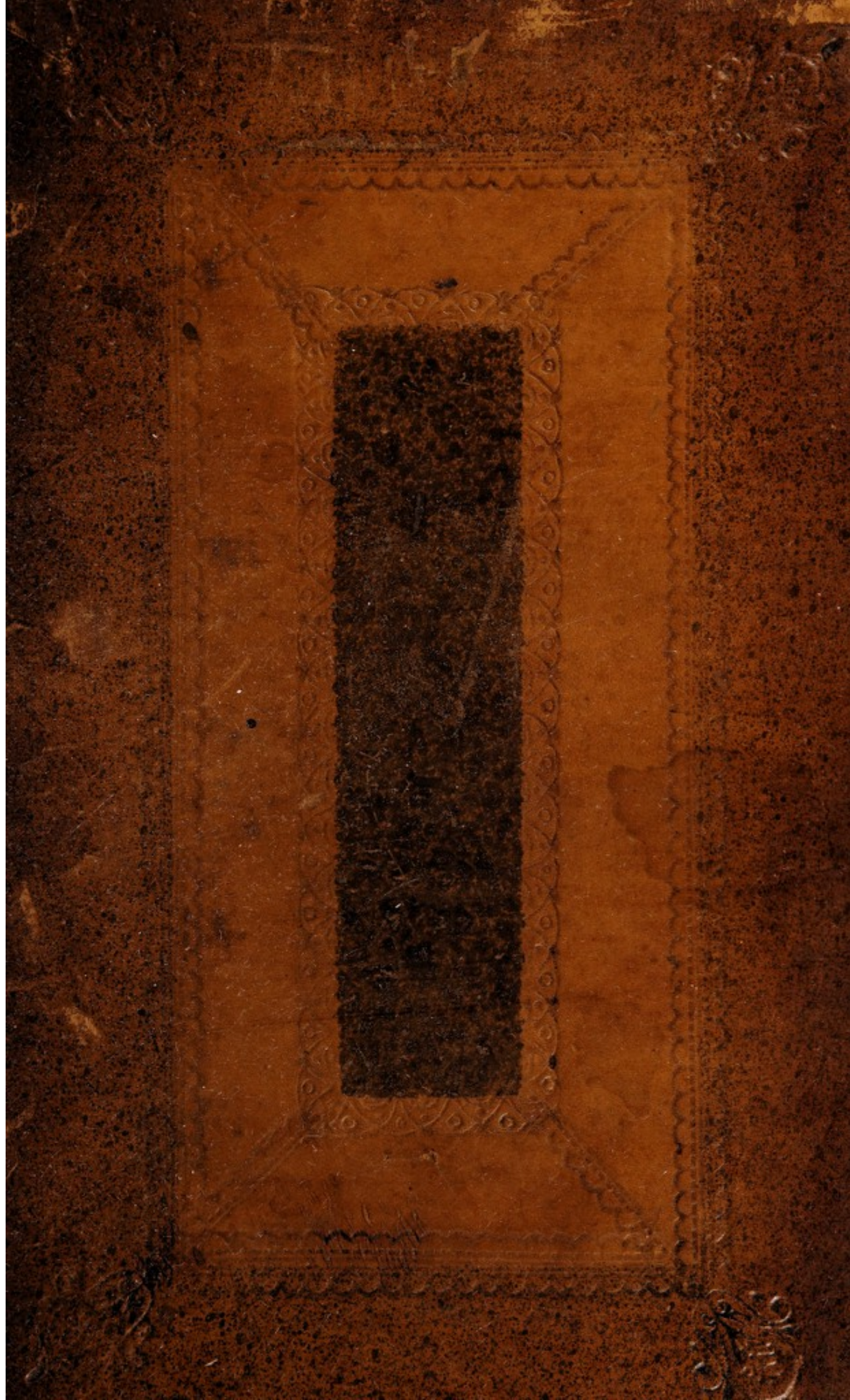
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PHARMACOPŒIAS

London [RCP]

(Quincy's Translation)

Lamb

Wm. L. G. 1848

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THE
DISPENSATORY
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS
IN
LONDON:

WITH
Some NOTES relating to the Manner
of COMPOSITION,
AND
REMARKS on the Changes made in most of
the OFFICIAL MEDICINES, from their first
Prescribers down to the present Practice.

By JOHN QUINCY, M. D.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed by *J. Bettenham*,
For R. KNAPLOCK, D. MIDWINTER, W. and J. INNYs,
J. OSBORN and T. LONGMAN, B. MOTTE, and J. CLARKE.
MDCCXXVII.



PHYSICIAN

L. O. W. O. W.

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MDCCXXVII



TO THE
READER.

T may be necessary to inform the Reader how this Work comes to appear in *English*, both with regard to the Honour of the College, who have published it in a learned Language proper only for such Designs; and in excuse for my own undertaking it.

The College, it is well known, had taken all possible care to prevent their *New Dispensatory* from coming into the Hands of such who have neither Right nor Capacity to make use of it: But notwithstanding their utmost Endeavours for this End, the Publick was soon advertised of Intended Translations; and from such Quarters as gave too great a Jealousy of the Performance. This induced many to
A 2 desire

To the Reader.

desire an *English* Edition by one they could confide in, as the only means in such a Circumstance to keep it out of the Hands of those who might not do it Justice. And this, with their kind Opinion of my undertaking it, were the only Motives which have prevailed with me in this Affair.

What I have here taken the Liberty of subjoining to some of the Prescriptions, will, I hope, be received with that Candour which is due to every well intended Performance. My Design herein hath chiefly been to lead those whom it most concerns into some Acquaintance with the Theory of *Pharmacy*, and suggest to them some additional Hints relating to the Manner of Composition, which they might not, perhaps, otherwise have been duly apprised of. Some pains I have likewise taken in tracing many of the *officinal* Medicines back to their original Prescribers, that by comparing the Changes they have from time to time under-

To the Reader.

undergone, such Persons may better discern the Reasons for many Alterations now made.

The Catalogue of *Simples* hath been composed with so much Care and Exactness by the *College*, that in distrust of my own Abilities, I have been obliged to the Assistance of a very skilful Botanist, to whom I have had occasion for making my publick Acknowledgments on a like Account heretofore.

In a Work of this kind no one will be surprized to hear of Cavillers, because there are some unhappy enough to want such Occasions of crowding themselves into Notice, and who pick up a poor subsistence by finding fault with their Betters. Nor is it possible to settle any medicinal Forms to a general liking, perhaps not to that of every Member of the Community who is consulted in their Composition; but how much soever private Judgment is to be indulged in some Matters, yet where a standard of this kind is necessary, Conformity


To the Reader.

is so too ; and who can have a less disputable Right for the making such a Standard, than those in whom our Laws have lodged the sole Power, and in whom the whole World acknowledges the greatest Abilities ?

In the Task I have here ventured to assume, it hath given me Concern to have had so frequent occasion to remark upon the Sophistifications which Chymists and Wholesale Dealers practise in the Preparation and Composition of some of the most efficacious Medicines. It is a Grievance not honestly to be passed by in silence ; but it is to be hoped that the late Vigilance and frequent Visitations of the Shops by the College, will in time find out those Impostures, and do Justice to the Prescriber, and to the Patient, by the Execution of that Authority which they are legally in Possession of against such Offenders.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

 *UR Predecessors had a just Regard both to their own Honour and the Publick Advantage, when they first undertook to publish a Dispensatory; a Work not less laborious, than at that time necessary: For when by a peculiar Instance of Royal Goodness, it was committed to them to preside over, and adjust the Rules of Practice in Medicine, not only in this City, but throughout the whole Kingdom; they rightly judged they should be wanting to themselves as well as to their Patients, in any Neglect to ascertain and constitute Laws for the Composition of Medicine, and establish a Standard, to which all should be equally obliged to conform. This Work, which they earnestly set about, was accomplished with equal Industry; and in the last Century their Dispensatory passed through many Editions, with Enlargements and Emendations, by the Fellows of the College.*

But

The PREFACE.

But how great soever their Diligence was in this Work, it hath lately, upon a Review of the Shops, been discovered, that both many Medicines were wanting, and that many were likewise made differently, at the pleasure of the Compounder, and which was not owing so much to the Fault of the Apothecary, as to a disuse of many Simples, and the inaccurate and imperfect description of others. It hath therefore, by the President and College, been thought proper to bring the whole again under Examination; who, as they have undertaken it with their united Assistance, so they have succeeded, in rendring it more correct, and better suited to the Intentions of Cure than heretofore; and that a London Dispensatory, unanimously approved of by the College, will not meet with dislike from others. But what we have chiefly done in this Edition, the Reader may understand in the following Particulars.

The Catalogue of Simples is entirely new as to its Method; every Plant being distinguished, not only by those Names known in the Shops, but also by such as are sometimes used by the more accurate Writers in Botany. They who are sensible how easily Plants of the same Genus and Name may be confounded with one another, will readily perceive the necessity for such a distinction as is here used, to prevent any Mistakes.

We

The PREFACE.

We have rejected a great Number of Simple Waters ; and contented our selves with those only which are capable of being kept good, and which retain some Taste, Flavour or Virtue, of the Plants from whence they are drawn.

Here is greater Care taken for the distillation of Compound Waters : For almost every Water had a different way of being made in different Shops, every one following his own pleasure in the Management ; so that if we look to the old Compositions, with regard to their Virtues, we shall find the Apothecary kept to no Rule in making, and consequently that the Physician could have none in prescribing : It was highly necessary therefore to bring this Matter to some Standard ; particularly in adjusting the Degree of Strength to which those Spirituous Liquors ought to be drawn : And in the distillation of these Waters, it is in a peculiar manner contrived to make the Process as little troublesome and difficult as possible. The same Care we have also taken with the Syrups ; the Number of which we have studiously contracted, because many of them were both tedious and useless.

Very considerable Alterations are made likewise in the external Remedies : And the Ointments and Plaisters which are added, have not been without the Advice of those who now practise

The PREFACE.

practice in Surgery among us with the greatest Reputation.

We have expunged some things as useless, and others we have altered, because they were both injudicious and repugnant in their Intentions. We have thrown out all those things which owed their rise to Superstition, and a false Philosophy; and endeavoured as far as the Nature of such things would admit, to reduce all to the Test of Reason and experience. We have had a due Regard to Antiquity; but not so much as to retain anything purely on that Account. Many things are interspersed which are new, but none without the Experience and Authority of the most eminent Physicians of the present and preceding Age. And in the whole we have consulted to have a good Choice of Medicines in a moderate Compass; to supply those who have either a regard for Antiquity, or are pleased with greater Productions; those who delight in Simple Medicines, or approve of more laboured Compositions; and lastly, that every thing necessary or convenient should be in readiness for all Intentions a Physician may be directed to in his Practice.

And the Royal Goodness hath concurred in these our Endeavours, in establishing this for a Standard of Composition throughout England, by a Law, we shall with all Alacrity an Application take Care that it be comply'd

The PREFACE.

*ply'd with, so far as our Authority extends:
and more especially within the Compass of
this City.*

*Thus, candid Reader, we take leave ;
wishing your Endeavours, in the use hereof,
may concur with ours for a Common Good,
and the Publick Health, which is the sole End
we have had regard to in this Work.*



The



The WEIGHTS are

1 Grain.	}	marked	{	gr.
1 Scruple.				ʒ.
1 Dram.				ʒ.
1 Ounce.				ʒ.
1 Pound.				lb.

20 Grains	}	make	{	1 Scruple.
3 Scruples				1 Dram.
8 Drams				1 Ounce.
12 Ounces				1 Pound.

The most usual Measures are,

A Spoonful, which contains half an Ounce of Syrup, and three Drams of distilled Waters.

A Glass, containing an Ounce and an half; and

A Gallon, containing eight Pints.

A Pound, which in *English* we call a Pint, is used in measuring Wines, and is always understood, when we speak of Wine or aqueous Liquors.

Simple and Compound
WATERS, TINCTURES,
 AND
Medicated Wines and Vinegars.

The Common simple DISTILLED
 WATERS.

All the Herbs from which Simple Waters are drawn, ought to be green, fresh, and a little bruised. They are to be raised by a Sand-Heat, or an Alembick with its Refrigeratory; and such a Quantity of Spring-water is to be allowed as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. For the most Part one Gallon may be conveniently drawn from eight Pound of green Herbs.

From the LEAVES and BUDS of

BOTH the Wormwoods, Angelica, Carduus B. Succory, the greater Celandine, Eyebright, Fennel, Fumatory, Hyssop, Marjoram, Baum, Mint, Parsley, Plantane, Pengeroyal, Oak, Rue, Saxifrage, and Meadow Sweet.

2 *Compound Simple Distilled Waters.*

From the FLOWERS of

Oranges, Chamomile, Beans, Lillies of the Valley, Red Poppies, Cowslips, Piony, Rosemary, White, Red and Damask Roses, Elder and Limes.

From the FRUITS of

Citrons the Peel, Rasp-Berries, Green Walnuts and Black Cherries. From twelve Pounds of the latter of which, bruised with the Stones, draw one Gallon.

From an ANIMAL

Froggs-Spawn.

“ Herein is made a very great reduction of the
“ Simple Waters, and certainly with good Reason,
“ because there were not only many before
“ ordered of no efficacy, but likewise were they
“ so numerous, that a great deal of needless trouble
“ and expence were employed to keep them
“ all in readiness. It may possibly be disputed,
“ whether all these now retained, are of Importance
“ or Efficacy enough to deserve it, but it
“ is to be remembred, that very little dependance
“ is put upon any Simple Water, they being seldom
“ used but as Vehicles to things of greater
“ Virtue; and in many Circumstances a Vehicle
“ is so much the better, for being destitute of any
“ Medicinal Flavour or Taste, as it the more
“ gratefully conveys down what the greatest Stress
“ is laid upon.

The Distilled and Compound Waters.

The Herbs are to be chosen green, unless particularly ordered to the contrary. In defect of those which are green, about a fourth part of the dry may be substituted, and so much Spring Water is to be allowed as will prevent their burning to the Still.

AQUA ABSINTHII minus Composita.

The lesser Composition of Wormwood Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Wormwood two Pounds; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds two Ounces; and of Coriander Seeds half a Pound. Infuse them all in four Gallons of *French Brandy*, and draw off the same quantity by Distillation.

After the same manner (with an Omission of these Seeds, and for that Reason an Augmentation of four Times the Quantity of Herbs) are made Waters from the whole Plants of Angelica, Baum, Mint, Sage, &c. The Flowers of Rosemary, Seeds of Carraway, lesser Cardamoms, Anise, &c. Juniper Berries, Orange, Citron, and Lemon-Peel, &c.

“ This differs chiefly from the former, by substituting Cardamom and Coriander Seeds in room of the Aniseeds, which makes it more cordial and grateful to the Stomach; the Aniseeds yielding too foul an Oil to suit it for such Purposes.

4 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

AQUA ABSINTHII magis Composita.

The greater Composition of Wormwood Water.

Take of the Sea, and Common Wormwood dried, each one Pound ; of Sage, Mint, and Baum dried, each two handfuls ; of the Roots of Galangals, Ginger, Calamus Aromaticus, and Elicampane ; of the Seeds of Sweet Fennel and Coriander, each three drams ; Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, each two Drams ; of the lesser Cardamoms and Cubebs, each one Dram. Cut and bruise the Ingredients as they require, and after infusing them for some time in twelve Pints of *French* Brandy, draw off the same Quantity by Distillation.

“ This differs from the former in rejecting Li-
“ quorice Root and Raisins, which can have no
“ effect in Distillation ; and in allowing a greater
“ proportion of Spirit, and more to be drawn off ;
“ the former being too much loaded with the
“ oily Ingredients to admit either of its being fine
“ to the Eye, or grateful to the Stomach.

AQUA ANGELICÆ magis Composita.

The greater Composition of Angelica Water.

Take of Angelica Root and the Leaves of Carduus, each six Ounces ; of Baum and Sage, each four Ounces ; of Angelica Seeds six Ounces ; and of Sweet Fennel Seeds nine Ounces. Let the dried Herbs and Seeds be grossly bruised, and to them add of Cinnamon two Drams ; of Cloves and Mace, each one Dram and half ; of Nutmegs and the lesser Cardamom Seeds, each one Dram ; of Cubebs and Galangal Root, each one Dram and a half ;
of

Distilled and Compound Waters. 5

of Jamaica-Pepper and Saffron, each one Dram. Infuse them in two Gallons of *French Brandy*, and draw off as much by Distillation.

“ This hath rejected the *Species Diamoschu Dul-*
“ *cis*, and *Aromaticum Rosatum*, that were in the
“ former, one of those Compositions being also
“ wholly expunged this Dispensatory, and in
“ their room are added Spices more convenient-
“ ly answering the same Intentions.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ Compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take Flowers of Lavender one Gallon, pour upon them four Gallons of *French Brandy*, and thereunto add fresh Flowers of Sage, Rosemary and Betony, each one handful; of Burrage, Bugloss, Lilies of the Valley and Cowslips, each two handfuls; of the Leaves of Baum, Feverfew, and the Orange-Tree fresh gathered, of the Flowers of Stœchas, Oranges and Bay-Berries, each one Ounce. Digest these together, and draw off in *B. M.* two Gallons and an half. Then add of the outer Bark of Citrons, and of yellow Saunders, each six Drams; of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Mace, of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, each half an Ounce; of Aloes Wood one Dram. Digest these for twenty four Hours, and filter the Spirit; then, if it be thought proper, add of Musk, Ambergrease, and Saffron, each half a Scruple; Red Roses dried, and red Saunders, each half an Ounce. Let the Spices be tyed up in a thin Bag, and suspended in the Spirit.

“ Herein is avoided the needless Trouble of a
“ double Distillation, as it was before ordered, and
“ the Piony-seeds omitted, as of no use in a Com-

6 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

“ position of such an Intention, notwithstanding
“ some Parts of the same Plant agree well enough
“ therewith. The Sweets also are here left at Dis-
“ cretion, because in many purposes they are dis-
“ agreeable to the main End of the Composition;
“ proving to some particular Constitutions the op-
“ posite to a Cordial, or a Cephalic, which this
“ Medicine is in the highest Degree.

SPIRITUS CASTOREI.

Spirit of Castor.

Take of the best *Russia* Castor, four Ounces;
of the dried Flowers of Lavender, an Ounce; of
Sage and Rosemary Flowers, each half an Ounce;
of Cinnamon six Drams; of Mace and Cloves, each
two Drams; of *French* Brandy rectified six Pints.
And let the whole quantity of Spirit be drawn off
in *B. M.* so that the Ingredients be left quite dry.

“ This is left exactly as in the old Dispensatory,
“ without any Alterations; as being a Medicine
“ well contrived both in the Qualities and Propor-
“ tions of its Ingredients, to answer the Intentions
“ of an efficacious Cephalick.

SPIRITUS CROCI,

Spirit of Saffron.

Take four Ounces of the best *English* Saffron,
infuse it in four Pints of *French* Brandy, and draw
off two Pints and an half in *B. M.*

“ This hath been heretofore ordered with seve-
“ ral Repetitions of Spirit and Distillations; but
“ considering the good uses the Residuum may be
“ put to of making a Tincture, Syrup, or Extract,
“ that Pains may be well spared, and the Spirit
“ the

Distilled and Compound Waters. 7

“ the better for it; because the first Infusion and
“ Distillation certainly takes away the best of the
“ Saffron.

AQUA RAPHANI Composita.

Compound Horse-Radish Water.

Take of the Leaves of both the Scurvy-grasses, fresh gathered in the Spring, each six Pound; bruise them and press out the Juice, and to it add the Juices of Brooklime and Water-Cresses, each one Pint and an half; of Horse-Radish Root two Pounds; of Arum Root fresh six Ounces; of *Winter's* Bark and Nutmegs, each four Ounces; of Lemon Peels dryed two Ounces; of *French* Brandy four Pints; and draw off by Distillation eight Pints.

“ This hath rejected the Bryony Root, which
“ is ordered in a large quantity in the old Dispensatory, but nauseates the Flavour of the Water,
“ and gives no Virtues suitable to the main Intention of the whole. The Arum Root is likewise
“ herein increased in its Quantity, it being ordered
“ in the former but half an Ounce, whereby the
“ Medicine is rendred yet more pungent, and
“ more efficacious as an Antiscorbutic, or a Nephritic, both which Purposes it is calculated for.

AQUA PÆONIÆ Composita.

Compound Piony Water.

Take Lilies of the Valley Flowers fresh gathered one Pound, and infuse them in two Gallons and an half of *French* Brandy; and to the same put of Lime Flowers half a Pound; of Piony four Ounces; of the Male Piony Root two Ounces and an half; white Dittany and long Birthwort, of each half an Ounce; of Mistletoe of the Oak and Rue, each

8 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

two Handsful ; of Piony Seeds husked ten Drams ; and of the Seeds of Rue three Drams and an half ; of *Russia* Castor, Cubebs and Mace, each two Drams ; of Cinnamon an Ounce and an half ; of Rosemary Flowers six Pugils ; of Stœchas and Lavender Flowers, each four Pugils ; of Betony, Clove, and Cowslip Flowers, each eight Pugils ; of the Juice of Black Cherries four Pints, and from the whole draw off by Distillation four Gallons.

“ This hath left out some of the insignificant
“ Ingredients that were in before, and particularly
“ the Squills ; and avoided also the Trouble of a
“ double Distillation, which was altogether need-
“ less. This is the same as was originally inserted
“ by the College in their first Dispensatory, under
“ the Title of *Aqua Antipileptica Langii*.

AQUA EPIDEMICA.

Plague Water.

Take of the Leaves of Celandine, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Roman Wormwood, Dragon, Agrimony, Baum, Scordium, the lesser Centaury, Carduus Betony and Mint, each two Handsful ; of the dried Angelica Root, Zedoary, and Gentian, each one Ounce ; of the *Virginia* Snake-Root half an Ounce. Let them be infused in one Gallon of *French* Brandy, and draw off ten Pints by Distillation.

“ This very much differs from the old Dispen-
“ satory, and besides the Addition of many new
“ Herbs, leaves out the Masterwort, Piony and
“ Butter-Bur Roots ; infomuch that the Intention
“ of the Medicine seems changed from an Alexi-
“ pharmic into a Cardiac. It is taken from *Ship-*
“ *ton's* Additions to the former Dispensatory.

AQUA

AQUA GENTIANA Composita.

Compound Gentian Water.

Take Gentian sliced one Pound and an half; of the Leaves and Flowers of the Lesser Centaury, each four Ounces: Infuse them in six Pints of *French Brandy*, and distil eight Pints.

“ This differs not at all from the former, but
“ in the Change of White Wine for *French Bran-*
“ *dy*. The Extract may most conveniently be
“ made from the Residuum after Distillation.

AQUA THERIACALIS.

Treacle Water.

Take of the Juice of green Walnuts four Pints; of the Juice of Rue three Pints; of Carduus and Baum, each two Pints; of the fresh gathered Butter-Bur Roots one Pound and an half; of Burdock one Pound; of Angelica and Master-wort, each half a Pound; of green Scordium four Handsful; of old *Venice Treacle* and Mithridate, each eight Ounces; of Lemon Juice two Pints; of *French Brandy* one Gallon and an half. Draw off by Distillation three Gallons and an half, and then add four Pints of distilled Vinegar.

“ This omits the needless and ridiculous Circum-
“ stance in the former, of depurating the Lemon
“ Juice before Distillation, and very prudently
“ adds the distilled Vinegar afterwards, instead of
“ putting it into the Still; because with such Ma-
“ nagement it effectually answers all its Intentions,
“ and risques less hazard of carrying along with
“ the Medicine any Part of the Metal, with which
“ the Alembick is made, as all Acids are apt to do.
“ This

10 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

“ This stands in the old Dispensatories under the
“ Title of *Aqua Theriacalis Stilittia*, to distin-
“ guish it from the *Aqua Theriacalis per Infusio-*
“ *nem* ordered in the *Leyden* and some other Dis-
“ pensatories.

AQUA BRYONIAE Composita.

Compound Bryony Water.

Take of the Juice of Bryony Roots four Pints;
of the Juice of Rue and Mugwort, each two Pints;
of the leaves of Savine three Handsful: Mother-
wort, Catmint and Pengeroyal, each two Handsful;
of Basil and Dittany, each one Handful and an half;
of Fresh outer Peel of Oranges four Ounces; of
Myrrh two Ounces; of *Russia* Castor one Ounce;
Spirit of Wine eight Pints, and draw off twelve
Pints by Distillation.

“ There is no Alteration made in this, except in
“ ordering a *French* Spirit for Canary; it being
“ by all received for a well contrived Composition
“ for the Intention of an Hysteric.

AQUA IMPERIALIS.

Imperial Water.

Take of dried Citron-Peels, and Orange-Peels,
of Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, each two
Ounces; Roots of Cypress, *Florentine* Orrice, and
Calamus Aromaticus, each one Ounce; of Zedoary,
Galangal and Ginger, each half an Ounce; of
the Tops of Lavender and Rosemary, each two
Handsful; of the Leaves of Bays, Marjoram,
Baum, Mint, Sage and Thyme, each one Handful;
of the Flowers of white and red Roses, each half
an Handful; Damask-Rose Water four Pints; of
French Brandy one Gallon, and draw off ten Pints
by Distillation.

“ This

“ This remains as in the former, only with the
“ common Alteration of Spirit for Wine; and the
“ whole concurs to make a very grateful Cordial
“ and Cephalic.

AQUA MIRABILIS.

The Wonderful Water.

Take of Cloves, Galangals, Cubebs, Mace,
the lesser Cardamoms, Nutmegs and Ginger, each
one Dram; Juice of the greater Celandine half a
Pint; *French* Brandy two Pints and an half, and
draw off the same Quantity by Distillation.

“ This remains as before, unless with the com-
“ mon Alteration of Spirit for Wine; and will
“ want either Precipitation, or Filtration to sepa-
“ rate the oily Parts, which make it milky, and
“ disagreeable to the Eye.

AQUA DOCTORIS STEPHANI.

Dr. Stevens's Water.

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, Galangal, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Grains of Paradise, of the Seeds of
Anise, sweet Fennel, and Caraway, each one Dram;
of the Leaves of Thyme, Mother of Thyme,
Mint, Sage, Peneroyal, Rosemary, Flowers of
red Roses, Chamomile, Origanum and Lavender,
each one Handful: of *French* Brandy six Pints, and
draw off one Gallon by Distillation.

“ This likewise agrees with the former Prescrip-
“ tion in the old Dispensatory, unless in the Ex-
“ change of Spirit for Wine, and all the Ingre-
“ dients will suit the main Intention of a Cepha-
“ lic, a Cordial, or a Carminative.

AQUA

12 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

AQUA PROTHERIACALIS.

A Succedaneum for Treacle Water.

Take of the Leaves of Scordium, Scabius, Carduus, and Goats-Rue, each two Handsful; of Citron-Peel and Orange-Peel dried, each half an Ounce; Seeds of Citrons, Hart-Wort, and Treacle-Mustard, each one Ounce; of the Flowers of Marigolds and Rosemary, each one Handful; Cinnamon two Drams; of *French* Brandy two Pints; and distil off six Pints.

“ The Carduus Seeds, and the Carduus Water are in this omitted as insignificant, the rest continuing much as before, and is designed to be used as the Treacle Water, when that proves deficient in Seasons not fit to make it.

AQUA LIMACUM Tenuis.

A small Snail Water.

Take of the Leaves of Baum, Mint, Harts-Tongue, and Ground-Ivy, of the Flowers of Archangel, Mallows, and Elder, each one Handful; or Snails washed, and the white of Eggs, each four Ounces; of Nutmegs half an Ounce; and of Cows Milk one Gallon; distil according to Art, either in *B. M.* or a Sand-Heat.

If this be drawn with six Pints of Cows Milk, and two Pints of Canary, it is titled the stronger Snail Water.

“ This very much differs from any before ordered in the old Dispensatory; all the Ingredients are easily procured, when the Snails are in Season; and the Water may be made either way, without much Trouble, Care being taken to prevent an *Empyema*.

AQUA

AQUA LACTIS ALEXITERIA.

Alexiterial Milk-Water.

Take of the Leaves of Meadow-Sweet, Carduus B. and Goats-Rue, each six Handsful; of Mint and Wormwood each five Handsful; of Rue three Handsful; of Angelica two Handsful. Pour three Gallons of new Milk upon the Ingredients when bruised; and distil in *B. M.* or a Sand-Heat.

“ The Ingredients in this are the same as in the
“ former, but the Quantities somewhat altered.

AQUA CINNAMOMI Tenuis.

Small Cinnamon-Water.

Take eight Pints of Spring Water, and twelve Ounces of Cinnamon bruised: infuse, and draw off with an Alembick.

AQUA CINNAMOMI Fortis.

Strong Cinnamon Water.

Take one Pound of Cinnamon grossly powdered, and one Gallon of *French Brandy*: draw off by Distillation ten Pints.

“ The former of these is not in the old Dispensatory, but somewhat like it ordered in that of
“ *Bates*: and the latter is before under the Title of
“ Spirit of Cinnamon.

AQUA NEPHRITICA.

Water against the Stone.

Take of the best Flowers of White-Thorn four Pounds; of Nutmegs bruised three Ounces: infuse them

14 *Distilled and Compound Waters.*

them together in a close Vessel, with two Gallons of generous White-Wine, and draw off by Distillation twelve Pints.

“ This was much prescribed by the late Dr. Radcliffe, but not in the former Dispensatory.

AQUA FL. CHAMÆMELI Composita.

Compound Chamomile-Flower Water.

Take of dried Chamomile-Flowers one Pound, of the outer Peel of Oranges two Ounces; of the Leaves of common Wormwood and Penderoyal, each two Handsful; of the Seeds of Anise, Cummin, and sweet Fennel, of the Berries of Bay and Juniper, each one Ounce; infuse them in one Gallon of *French Brandy*, and draw off double that Quantity by Distillation.

“ This is not so troublesome by much as the former Water under the same Title in the old Dispensatory; and the Ingredients are much more justly suited to the Intention of a Carmine, for which it is chiefly designed,

“ Under this Division of Waters are left out, of what were in the former Dispensatory, the *Aqua Bezoartica, Cœlestis, Hungarica, Lumbri-
corum Magistralis, Mariæ, Papaveris Composita, Scordii Composita, and Terebinthina*; and herein is added the *Aqua Nephritica, and Cinnamomi*; some also stand here under the Title of Waters which before were in the Division of Spirits, as the *Spiritus Absinthii magis Compositus, and the Spiritus Angelicæ Comp. Spiritus Cinnamomi, &c.* Some Compositions also under the Title of Spirits before are here wholly rejected, as the *Spiritus Aurantiorum, &c.*

“ And one general Amendment is made in all
 “ distilled compound Waters in ordering *French*
 “ Brandy instead of Wine, unless in two or three,
 “ where the Reason for not doing it is very ob-
 “ vious. For when the Wine comes to be drawn
 “ over in a Quantity only that leaves it equivalent
 “ to the Strength of a Standard-Spirit, it is the
 “ same as if a suitable Quantity of Spirit had been
 “ put into the Still in its Room; but where the
 “ Composition is designed for any Intention that
 “ requires it to be small and soft, Wine, especially
 “ Canary, may better be accommodated thereunto.
 “ In short, through the whole of this Class the Con-
 “ veniency, Elegance, and Efficacy of each Com-
 “ position are much better studied than in the old
 “ Dispensatory, and many useless Medicines whol-
 “ ly rejected.



AQUÆ

AQUÆ MEDICAMENTOSÆ.

Medicated Waters for external Uses.

AQUA CALCIS.

Lime Water.

Take one Pound of Quicklime, and pour upon it twelve Pints of boiling Water : After the Ebullition ceases, and the Lime is settled to the bottom, pour off the clear for Use.

“ This is kept in readiness for various Uses, both
 “ internal and external.

AQUA STYPTICA Camphorata.

Camphorated Styptick Water.

Take of Camphorated Vitriol one Ounce ; steep it in three Pints of Spring Water, and let it stand till the Fæces are fallen to the bottom.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA.

Sapphire coloured Water.

Take one Pint of Lime Water, of Sal Armoniac one Dram and an half : Let them be dissolved together, and then stand in a Brass Basin till the Liquor becomes tinged of a *Sapphire* Colour.

AQUA ALUMINOSA.

Alum Water.

Take of Red-rose and Plantane Water, each one Pint ; of White Sublimate and Rock-Alum, each two Drams : Let the Alum and Sublimate be rubbed together, and be both boiled with the Waters, in a Glass Vessel having a narrow Neck, to
 the

the Consumption of half the Quantity; and after Five Days, when the Fæces are settled, pour off the clear for use.

“ These are chiefly for External Uses, and most
“ commonly come under the Direction of a Sur-
“ geon, in Ulcers and Cutaneous Eruptions. The
“ Steam of the Alum-water, when boiling, is care-
“ fully to be avoided by the Operator, because it
“ may have bad Effects from its poisonous Qua-
“ lities. It was first prescribed by *Fallopins*,
“ Chap. 93. *De Morbo Gallico*.



TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.

TINCTURA CROCI.

Tincture of Saffron.

Take half an Ounce of the best Saffron, digest it six Days in eight Ounces of Treacle Water, and strain it for use.

It is also otherwise made with *Canary* and *French Brandy*.

“ In the two latter Menstruums the Saffron pre-
 “ serves its Tincture best, because any thing acid
 “ soon fades it, although here it is ordered in dou-
 “ ble the Quantity to what it was in the former
 “ Dispensatory.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

Tincture of Castor.

Take of *Russia* Castor powdered half an Ounce, and let it stand in cold Digestion, in half a Pint of the Spirit of *Russia* Castor, for ten Days; and then strain it for use.

“ The Proportions here are exactly as in the
 “ former, though in half their Quantities only,
 “ of what they were before ordered.

TINCTURA PAPAVERIS Composita.

Compound Tincture of Poppies.

Take of the wild Poppy-Flowers one Pound, of Nutmegs sliced three Drams, of white Sugar

two Ounces, of *French Brandy* four Pounds. Draw out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.

“ This was before ordered to be distilled, but
 “ remains in the Tincture with much greater Effi-
 “ cacy, is as grateful to the Palate, as when in a
 “ Water, and more beautiful to the Eye.

TINCTURA THERIACALIS.

The Alexipharmick Tincture.

Take of *French Brandy*, and the best Vinegar, each two Pounds, of *Venice Treacle* and *Mithridate*, each half a Pound; digest them in a gentle Heat, and strain out the Tincture for use.

“ This was not received by the College until
 “ the Publication of the last Dispensatory before
 “ the present; and it is here altered from that, on-
 “ ly in substituting a *French Spirit* instead of the
 “ Wine, wherein Rue-Seeds had been distilled;
 “ which was a Trouble without any proportiona-
 “ ble Advantage.

TINCTURA VIRIDIS.

The Green Tincture.

Take of Verdigrease half an Ounce, of yellow Arsenick six Drams, of Alum three Drams. Boil them together in one Pint of white Wine to the Consumption of half the Quantity; and, after it is cold, add to it of Rose and Plantain-Water, each six Ounces.

“ This likewise hath not been received by the
 “ College, until the Dispensatory before the pre-
 “ sent, and in that Nightshade Water was ordered,
 “ where Plantain is here substituted, because that

“ is not now directed to be made amongst the
 “ simple Waters.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDUM.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Rhubarb three Drams, of Gum-Guaia-
 cum one Dram and an half; of Gum-Lac one
 Dram, of Cantharides bruised two Drams, of Co-
 chineel half a Dram; infuse in a Pint and half of
 rectified Spirit of Wine; and strain for use.

“ This was never before in the College Dis-
 “ pensatory; and has the Reputation of a very
 “ great Physician now living for its first Contri-
 “ ver. The digestion may be forwarded by a
 “ slow heat in a close Vessel, though it is not par-
 “ ticularly so ordered.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh half an Ounce, of Salt of Tar-
 tar two Drams; mix them well together, and put
 them into a moist Place for a Week; then add to
 them eight Ounces of rectified Spirit, and draw
 out the Tincture by a gentle Heat.

“ This was not before ordered but by *Bates*.
 “ The Salt of Tartar is directed to lye with the
 “ Myrrh in a moist Place, because the Air
 “ dissolves it so into the Body of the Gum, that
 “ when it comes into the Spirit it much sooner
 “ gives its Tincture than it otherwise would do.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ Composita.

Compound Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of the best Aloes, and Myrrh, each one
 Ounce, of *French* Brandy one Pint, digest and
 strain for use.

“ This

“ This is exactly as in the former.

TINCTURA SULPHURIS.

Tincture of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur two Ounces; of *French* Brandy one Pint; digest and strain the Tincture. This may also be drawn with Spirit from the Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, boiled to a Dryness in a Bath-Heat.

“ This was not in any former Dispensatory of
 “ the College, and is ordered for its greater Con-
 “ veniency of taking, than the Balsams of Sul-
 “ phur, because they will not so readily mix
 “ with any small Vehicles. It is indeed amongst
 “ *Shipton's Additamenta*, with some small Varia-
 “ tions of no great Moment; for there is ordered
 “ Salt of Tartar, which seems needless, because
 “ there is a Sufficiency of that already in the Liver
 “ of Sulphur to dispose it to a ready Solution in the
 “ *Menstruum*.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM SYDENHAMI.

Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium two Ounces; of Saffron one Ounce; of Cinnamon and Cloves, each one Dram; of Canary sixteen Ounces: Digest these together in a Bath-Heat for three Days: and when the Fæces are settled, pour it off for use.

“ This was not before received into the Col-
 “ lege Dispensatory, its Invention being since the
 “ Publication of the last; but it hath commonly
 been ordered in Practice.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM TARTARIZATUM.

Tartarized Liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium two Ounces ; of Saffron one Ounce ; of Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Aloes Wood, each one Dram ; Tincture of the Salt of Tartar two Pints : Digest for some Days, then strain the Liquor, and evaporate it to half its Quantity.

“ This is among *Shipton's Additamenta* to the
 “ last College Dispensatory ; and is by many e-
 “ steemed for the Tartar, which is judged to open
 “ the Body of the Opium, so that it the more
 “ freely gives its Tincture, and makes it not so
 “ adhesive and agglutinating. It differs likewise
 “ but little from what *Wilson* has in his *Course of*
 “ *Chymistry*.

TINCTURA HIERÆ.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Take of the Spices of Hiera Picra one Ounce ; of White Wine one Pint : Digest, and then strain off the fine Liquor. After the same manner may it be made with a *French Spirit*.

“ This was not in the former Dispensatory, but
 “ *Shipton's Additions* to it, under the Title of
 “ *Tinctura Sacra seu Hiera*, with some small Va-
 “ riations, as the *Cochineel*, which has no re-
 “ gard to the Medicine, but as it heightens the
 “ Colour : The Proportion of the Species likewise
 “ is but half there to what it is here ; which made
 “ a requisite Dose to some Persons more than the
 “ Quantity of Wine or Spirit therein was agree-
 “ able to, especially if taken in a Morning. It is
 “ indeed

“ indeed doubted by some whether the Men-
 “ struum will take up above a certain Quantity
 “ of the Ingredients, especially of the Aloes,
 “ which if right, the former of *Shipton* may be
 “ as strong as this ; but it does not seem proba-
 “ ble, because the Aloes is capable of Solution
 “ and Impregnation to a very great Quantity in
 “ almost any Liquor.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ VIRGINIANÆ.

Tincture of the Virginia Snake-Root.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-Root powdered two Ounces ; of the Tincture of the Salt of Tartar sixteen Ounces : Digest so as to draw out a Tincture.

“ This likewise from *Shipton's Additamenta*, and
 “ was never before received by the College.

TINCTURA ROSARUM RUBRARUM.

Tincture of Red Roses.

Take half an Ounce of Red Rose Leaves well cleared of the white Heels, and thirty Drops of Oil of Vitriol ; pour upon them in a glased earthen Vessel two Pints and an half of boiling Spring Water, and let them stand close covered for three Hours ; then strain off the Liquor, and put to it three Ounces of fine Sugar-Candy.

“ This is exactly as before ordered ; tho' in the
 “ making most drop in the Oil of Vitriol after
 “ the Water is poured upon the Roses.

ELIXIR SALUTIS.

Elixir of Health.

Take of Sena Leaves cleared of their Stalks four Ounces; of Guaiacum Chips, of dry'd Elicampagne Root, of the Seed of Anise, Caraway, Coriander, and of Liquorice Root, each two Ounces; of Raisins stoned eight Ounces; of *French* Brandy six Pints. Steep them together cold for four Days, and then strain out the Spirit for use.

“ This is in *Shipton's Additamenta*, where he
 “ says, that some likewise add Salt of Tartar,
 “ Rhubarb, Scammony, Jallap, &c. in order to
 “ make it operate more briskly; for, as here directed,
 “ the purgative Ingredient, which is the
 “ Sena only, bears so small a proportion to the
 “ quantity of Spirit, in a Dose sufficient for a
 “ Purge, that it is too strong for most Persons
 “ who have not been accustomed to spirituous Liquors.
 “ It therefore is now to be deemed rather
 “ a Carminative than a Cathartic; and in some
 “ Cholic Pains it gives great Relief as such.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb one Ounce and an half; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Saffron, each two Drams; of Liquorice Root half an Ounce; of *French* Brandy one Pint, and make into a Tincture.

“ This is ordered by *Bates*, with some Variations,
 “ but not before now received by the College, tho' they have considerably amended it,
 “ and particularly in throwing out the Sugar
 “ Candy

“ Candy and stoned Raisins, which have nothing
 “ to do with the main Intention of the Medi-
 “ cine.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI.

Tincture of Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore Root two Ounces; of
 Salt of Tartar one Dram; of Cochineel one Scruple;
 of *French* Brandy one Pint: Draw out the
 Tincture by a warm Heat.

“ This is a much more simple Medicine than
 “ the *Tinctura Melampodii* in *Bates*, and is much
 “ more efficacious, there being nothing to be de-
 “ pended upon but the Hellebore. The Salt of
 “ Tartar is added, as in many other Tinctures, to
 “ open the Root, and make it give a Tincture the
 “ more freely; for lixivial Salts greatly break and
 “ divide all adhesive, viscid, and resinous Sub-
 “ stances.

SPIRITUS VINI CAMPHORATUS.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine one Pint; of
 Camphire one Ounce, and mix them together.

“ The Camphire will soon melt in the Spirit,
 “ like Sugar in Water. It is ordered by *Bates*
 “ with the same Quantity of Camphire, and but
 “ half so much Spirit. It is chiefly used exter-
 “ nally.

“ Under this Form are added several Medicines
 “ not before directed by the College; and such as
 “ better preserve the Virtues of the Ingredients,
 “ than if continued in any other manner: Be-
 “ sides

“ fides the greater Elegance of the Medicines,
“ and more Convenience of taking particularly
“ in the *Tinctura Papaveris Composita*, which was
“ before distilled; and in the *Tinctura Sulphuris*,
“ before ordered with oily Menstruums into a
“ Balsam, which made it very nauseous to take.



VINA MEDICATA.

Medicated Wines.

VINUM BENEDICTUM.

The blessed Wine.

Take of the Crocus of Metals powdered one Ounce; of Canary one Pint and an half; let them infuse together a sufficient time, and then strain off the clear Wine.

“ In that of the former Dispensatory there was
“ ordered one Dram of Mace, which is here just-
“ ly rejected as having nothing to do with the
“ Intention of a Vomit.

VINUM CHALYBEATUM.

Steel Wine.

Take of the Filings of Steel one Ounce; of Saffron in Powder two Drams; of Mountain Wine one Pint: Infuse them together cold for three Days, stirring them often during that time, and then strain it for use.

“ The Saffron in the former Dispensatory was
“ in so trifling a Quantity as eight Grains, and
“ therefore very justly amended in this: A stron-
“ ger sort of Wine is likewise here ordered, be-
“ cause if it be too small it acquires a Sharpness, e-
“ specially in hot Weather, and makes the Medi-
“ cine very nauseous to the Stomach.

VINUM SCILLITICUM.

Squill Wine.

Take one Pound of white Squills divided and dried; put them into a Glass Vessel, and pour upon them of old *French* white Wine eight Pints; let them macerate fourteen Days, and then strain off the Wine for use.

“ This was before ordered to stand in Infusion
 “ double the time, which was liable to dissolve
 “ the Squills so much as to make the Wine too
 “ slimy for use.

VINUM VIPERINUM.

Viper Wine.

Take of dried Vipers cut into pieces N^o. six; digest them three Days with a gentle Heat in two Pints of Canary, and then strain out the Wine for use.

“ This was not before in any Dispensatory of
 “ the College, but added to the last by *Shipton* in
 “ his Appendix; but there it is directed with Live-
 “ Vipers, and the Quantity of Wine triple to what
 “ it is here.

“ There are many Medicines under this Class
 “ in the old Dispensatory that are here rejected, as
 “ the *Vinum Absinthites*, *Anthosatum*, *Cerasorum*
 “ *Nigr.* *Elleboratum*, &c. and certainly with good
 “ reason; because their Intentions are much better
 “ provided for in other Forms more suitable to the
 “ Nature of the Ingredients, and more convenient
 “ for taking.

ACETA MEDICATA.

Medicated Vinegars.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

Distilled Vinegar.

Take enough of the best Vinegar to fill two thirds of a Retort, which place in Warm Ashes, and distil first with a moderate Heat, to bring over the Phlegm; then Increase the Fire by degrees so as to finish the Operation with a strong Heat.

“ This is directed for the Treacle Water, which
 “ in the former Dispensatories was injudiciously di-
 “ rected to be drawn off amongst the other Ingre-
 “ dients; as may be seen in the Notes thereupon.

ACETUM SCILLITICUM.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take that part of the Squills between the outer Leaves and the Core, cut it into small pieces, which cleanse and expose to Heat for thirty Days; and put one Pound of it into a Bottle with six Pints of the best Vinegar; and in the Summer time let the Vessel, close stopped, be placed in the Sun for thirty Days; then open it, and strain it out for use.

“ This is sometimes used of itself, but chiefly
 “ made into *Oxymel Scilliticum*.

“ There are a great many medicated Vinegars be-
 “ fore ordered, which are left here as useless, and
 “ quite out of the common extemporary Prescrip-
 “ tions.

DECOCTA

DECOCTA, INFUSA, & SYRUPI.

Decoctions, Infusions, and Syrups.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERE.

Common Decoction for Clysters.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows, Violets, Pellitory of the Wall, Beets, and Mercury, each one handful; of Chamomile Flowers two Pugils; of Sweet Fennel Seed half an Ounce; of Linseed two Drams; and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of common Water to strain off one Pint.

“ All these Ingredients so well agree in their general Intention, that they are retained exactly as before, and in the same Quantities.

DECOCTUM EPITHYMI.

Decoction of Dodder of Thyme.

Take of the Chebulan, and *Indian* Myrobolans, each half an Ounce; of *Arabian* Stœchas and Sena, each one Ounce; of Fumitory half an Ounce; of Eupatorium five Drams; of Polypody of the Oak six Drams; of Turpeth Root half an Ounce; of Spring Water four Pints. Boil all together to two Pints, and then add of the Dodder of Thyme and stoned Raisins, each one Ounce; and give them another Boil together. When taken from the Fire, add of Black Hellebore-Root; of Agaric, and Salt of Tartar, each half an Ounce. Let them stand in Infusion together ten Hours, and then press out the Liquor.

“ This differs from the former chiefly in the
“ Proportions of the Ingredients, the last three be-
“ ing greatly enlarged in their Quantities, and Salt
“ of Tartar put in the room of the Sal Gem. But
“ it is so seldom prescribed, that very few, if any,
“ are accustomed to keep it by them.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE.

Pectoral Decoction.

Take of Raisins stoned one Ounce; of Dactyls
N^o. six; of fat Figs N^o. eight; of Barley cleansed
one Ounce. Boil these in three Pints of Spring-
Water to the Consumption of a third Part; to-
wards the end putting in of Liquorice Root half
an Ounce; of the Leaves of Maiden-Hair, Ground-
Ivy, Scabius, and Coltsfoot, each one handful: Let
them stand in Infusion a quarter of an Hour, and
then strain out the Liquor.

“ This differs from the former in ordering those
“ Ingredients which want the least boiling to be
“ put in at last: In substituting Ground-Ivy in-
“ stead of Hyssop, which was too hot for the ge-
“ neral Intention of the Medicine, especially in
“ hectick Constitutions, where it is often wanted;
“ and in rejecting the Jubebs, and Sebestians, which
“ were certainly needless, and loaded the Medicine
“ with Ingredients to no purpose.

DECOCTUM TRAUMATICUM.

The Vulnery Decoction.

Take of Sarsaparilla two Ounces; of the greater
Comfrey, and Liquorice Roots, each six Drams;
of white Dittany two Drams; of stoned Raisins
two Ounces; of the Shavings of Hartshorn half
an

3 2 *Decoctions, Infusions, and Syrups.*

an ounce. Boil in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water to strain off four Pints; adding towards the latter end, of the Leaves of St. John's Wort, Agrimony, Plantain, and Ground-Ivy, each half an handful; of the Flowers of the greater Daisy one handful; of Nettle Seed two Drams; and strain out the Liquor for use.

“ This is greatly different from the former, and
“ rejects a great many useless Ingredients, with
“ which that was crowded.

LAC VIRGINALE.

Virgins Milk.

Take of Rock Alum four Ounces, and boil it in two Pints of Spring Water till a third part is consumed: Then take of Litharge of Gold half a Pound; of the best White Wine Vinegar a Pint and an half, and boil again to one Pint; then strain both, and shake them together until they incorporate into a white Mixture.

“ This is exactly as in the old Dispensatory, and
“ is solely for external Uses.

“ Under this Form is left out only of what was
“ in the former Dispensatory, the *Decoctum Sene*
“ *Gereonis*, which was a very injudicious Composi-
“ tion; and the *Decoctum Amarum*, which is also
“ much better supplied in the next Class of Infu-
“ sions.

INFUSA.

Infusions.

INFUSUM AMARUM SIMPLEX.

The Simple Bitter Infusion.

Take of Gentian Root, and Galangals, each one Dram; of the Tops of Roman Wormwood two Drams; of the outer Peel of *Sevil* Oranges dried, and of the lesser Cardamom Seeds, each one Dram. Infuse them in one Pint of boiling Water, and when it is cold strain out for use.

“ This is greatly preferable to what was before
“ ordered both for Neatness and Efficacy.

INFUSUM AMARUM SOLUTIVUM.

The Opening Bitter Infusion.

Take of the Tops of the lesser Centaury, of Chamomile Flowers, each one Pugil; of Gentian Root half a Scruple; of Rhubarb one Dram; of Sena Leaves picked from Stalks, and Carduus Seeds, each one Dram; of the lesser Cardamoms half a Dram: Pour upon them five Ounces of boiling Water, and strain it when cold.

“ This is also greatly mended, to any before or-
“ dered, on the same accounts as the foregoing.

INFUSUM SENÆ.

The Infusions of Sena.

Take of Alexandrian Sena one Ounce and an half; of the lesser Cardamom Seeds two Drams; of Salt of Tartar three Drams: Pour upon them one Pint of boiling Water, and strain out when cold.

“ This is greatly preferable to the usual *Decoc-*
 “ *tum Gereonis*, now rejected; tho’ some who va-
 “ lue the Salt of Tartar only as it strikes a Colour,
 “ and beautifies a Tincture, or helps to open the
 “ Ingredients, for which purpose it is frequently
 “ ordered, think the Quantity herein an over Pro-
 “ portion: But such are to consider that it is here
 “ directed as a purging Ingredient; and that as
 “ such it hath frequently been ordered by the most
 “ eminent in Practice, and particularly by *Riverius*,
 “ who prefers it to be the Cream of Tartar as a Ca-
 “ thartic.

“ There hath not been any Forms under this
 “ Denomination in any preceding Dispensatory of
 “ the College; those few that are here ordered
 “ being before under the Title of Decoctions;
 “ which is an improper way of Management for
 “ such Ingredients, because the bare Infusion, as
 “ here directed, is sufficient to draw out the Vir-
 “ tues that are required; whereas in boiling they
 “ would in a great measure be lost, and particu-
 “ larly by the Evaporation of all the volatile and
 “ aromatic Parts. This Form is indeed much
 “ used in extemporaneous Prescriptions, as very
 “ suitable to that Dispatch which Cases that call
 “ for them may require: But it is not well fitted
 “ for

“ for keeping in Readiness, as most of the offici-
 “ nal Compositions, because such Medicines will
 “ soon decay, especially in warm Weather ; tho’
 “ there is little occasion for being so prepared be-
 “ forehand, because they are very quickly made.



S Y R U P I.

Syrups.

SYRUP I ALTERANTES.

Alterant Syrups.

SYRUPUS de ABSINTHIO SIMPLEX.

The Simple Syrup of Wormwood.

Take of the clarified Juice of common Wormwood, and of clarified Sugar, each four Pints, and boil them together into the Consistency of a Syrup.

After the same manner are prepared the Simple Syrups of the Juice of Succory, of Ground-Ivy, of Raspberries, of the outer Peel of Walnuts, of Coltsfoot; and also of other Juices that are not acid.

“ This Syrup hath hitherto been but little, if e-
 “ ver made, although directed in the former Dis-
 “ pensatory, yet in none of the College before
 “ that, because it is hardly ever ordered in extem-
 “ poraneous Prescriptions, and not in any officinal
 “ Medicine but the *Pil. Ruffi*; and that hath been
 “ accustomed chiefly to be made up with Syrup
 “ of Lemons, or some other pale Syrup, for the
 “ sake of preserving the beautiful yellow of the In-
 “ gredients, which the Goodness and Freshness of
 “ the Medicine is mostly judged by, and which is
 “ much

“ much spoiled by a brown Syrup: But such a
 “ Nicety ought not to take place of a more im-
 “ portant Quality; and that is the Intention of the
 “ Medicine, which is undoubtedly better prefer-
 “ ved by a use of what the College hath here or-
 “ dered: Not to say any thing of the Obligati-
 “ ons on many accounts that every Composer lies
 “ under punctually to conform to the Prescrip-
 “ tion.

SYRUPUS de ABSINTHIO COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Wormwood.

Take of common Wormwood moderately dried
 half a Pound; of Red Rose Leaves two Ounces;
 of Spikenard three Drams; of old strong White
 Wine, and Juice of Quinces, each two Pints and
 an half: Let them infuse together warm in an
 earthen Vessel for a whole Day, then gently boil
 in a Bath-Heat, and strain out the Liquor; and
 with two Pound of white Sugar boil it up to the
 Consistence of a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This is as old as *Mesue*, whose Prescription it
 “ originally was, and is exactly the same as in the
 “ preceding Dispensatories: But of late it is so
 “ seldom used in extemporaneous Prescriptions,
 “ that it is hardly ever to be met with in the
 “ Shops.

SYRUPUS ACETOSUS.

Syrup of Vinegar.

Take five Pound of fine Sugar, and of White
 Wine Vinegar two Pound: Let the Sugar be melt-
 ed in a hot Water Bath, so as to make them into
 a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This is exactly as before directed, where there
 “ is also a compound Syrup of Vinegar; but here
 “ justly rejected as not worth making.

SYRUPUS de ALTHÆA.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of Marshmallow Root two Ounces; of
 Grass, Asparagus, and Liquorice Roots cleansed
 and of Stoned Raisins, each half an Ounce; of
 the Leaves of Marshmallows, common Mallows,
 Pellitory of the Wall, Saxifrage, Pimpinell, Plan-
 tain and the white and black Hellebore, each one
 handful; of red Cicers one Ounce; of the four
 greater and lesser cold Seeds, each three Drams.
 Infuse them for a whole Day in six pints of Wa-
 ter; then boil it to four Pints; to which when
 pressed out and strained, add three Pounds and an
 half of white Sugar, and boil up to a Syrup in a
 Bath Heat; *S. A.*

“ This Syrup is originally ascribed to *Fernelius*,
 “ and has remained unaltered in all the College Dis-
 “ pensatories. If it is not boiled up to a good Con-
 “ sistence it is also so apt to ferment in warm Wea-
 “ ther, that makes it very troublesom to keep.

SYRUPUS de ARTEMISIA.

Syrup of Mugwort.

Take of Mugwort two Handsful; of Pene-
 royal, Calaminth, Origany, Baum, Dittany of
 Crete, Savin, Marjoram, the lesser Centuary, and
 Rue, each one handful; of Fennel, Smallage, and
 Parsly Roots, each one Ounce; of Juniper Ber-
 ries, of the Seeds of Lovage, Parsley, Smallage,
 Cubebs, and the Roots of Asarum, each half an
 Ounce,

Ounce. Let these be cleansed, cut and bruised, as they require, and boil them in twelve Pints of Water to eight Pints. To the expressed Liquor, add of Cinnamon, and Spikenard, each three Drams; of white Sugar six Pound, and boil up to a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This hath thrown out abundance of insignificant and troublesome Ingredients which were
 “ formerly crowded into it: It hath also rejected
 “ the needless Labour of a Distillation, and left
 “ the Virtues of the Ingredients much better in a
 “ Decoction, which is in every respect as well fitted
 “ for the form of a Syrup, as if made from
 “ the Water Distilled.

SYRUPUS de BERBERIS.

Syrup of Berberies.

Take two Pints of the fine Juice of Berberries, and one pound and an half of very fine Sugar: Boil them in an earthen glased Vessel to the Consistence of a Syrup.

“ This, as all acid Syrups, requires a very leisurely
 “ Heat to melt the Sugar; for hasty and much
 “ boiling not only hurts the Pungency of the acid,
 “ but also subjects the Medicine to run into a Candy.
 “ It is ordered in a glased earthen Vessel, because
 “ such Juices are apt to erode, and take up
 “ part of any Metal they are put into.

SYRUPUS CAPILLORUM VENERIS.

Syrup of Maiden-Hair.

Take of Maiden-Hair five Ounces; of Liquorice Root two Ounces: Infuse them for twenty four Hours in six Pints of hot Water; then after

a gentle Boiling in a Bath-Heat, press out the Liquor; and to four Pints of it clarified, put of fine Sugar three Pounds, and boil up to a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This remains exactly as before directed.

SYRUPUS INFUSIONIS FL. CARYOPHYLLORUM.

Syrup of the Infusion of Clove-Gillyflowers.

Take of Clove-Gillyflowers, with the white Heels cut off, one Pound; let them steep a whole Night in two Pints of Spring Water; then strain the Liquor, and boil it up into a Syrup in a Bath-Heat with two Pounds of the finest Sugar, *S. A.*

“ Double the Quantity of Sugar to the same
 “ Quantity of Flowers and Water was before ordered, which was sufficient to give the Consistency of a Syrup as soon as dissolved: But this
 “ requires so much boiling before it comes to that
 “ Body, that great care must be taken not to spoil
 “ the Beauty of its Colour, which two hasty and
 “ Heat will easily do.

SYRUPUS de CINNAMOMO.

Syrup of Cinnamon.

Take of the best Cinnamon, a little bruised, three Ounces; infuse it for three Days in a sufficient Quantity of hot Spring Water to strain off a Pint, and put to it half a Pound of the finest Sugar; and with a gentle Heat boil it up to a Syrup.

After the same manner, only with White Wine instead of Water, Syrups may be made of the Seeds of Anise, of Sweet Fennel, of the Clove Spice, of Nutmegs, of Ginger, &c.

“ All these were before ordered into Syrups,
 “ and they well enough suit the Form, provided
 “ the Heat made use of is not hasty enough to ex-
 “ hale the volatile Parts, which it will do without
 “ great care.

SYRUPUS È SUCCO CITRIORUM.

Syrup of the Juice of Citrons.

Take one Pint of the clear Juice of Citrons;
 of fine Sugar two Pounds; and boil into a Syrup
 with a gentle Fire.

After the same manner are made the Syrups of
 wild Apples, Oranges, Berberries, Cherries, Quin-
 ces, Lemons, Woodsorrel, Mulberries, Goosber-
 ries, and other clarified acid Juices.

“ But in all these the same Cautions are to be
 “ used as before hinted in the Note under Syrup
 “ of Berberries.

SYRUPUS CORTICUM CITRIORUM.

Syrup of Citron Peels.

Take five Ounces of the outer yellow Citron
 Peel, full ripe and fresh; of Kermes Berries, or
 in their stead, of the imported Juice two Drams;
 of Spring Water three Pints: Steep them toge-
 ther for one Night in a Bath-Heat; and to the
 strained Liquor put two Pounds and an half of fine
 Sugar; and with a moderate Heat boil up into the
 Consistence of a Syrup.

After the same manner are prepared Syrups from
 the Peels of Oranges, and Lemons.

“ But care must be taken that with too hasty
 “ an Heat the aromack Flavour be not evapora-
 “ ted.

“ ted. This is as old as *Mesue*, and in some for-
 “ mer Dispensatories it was ordered to be scented
 “ with some Grains of Musk; but that is here
 “ justly rejected, as what will agree but with very
 “ few Persons.

SYRUPUS CYDONIORUM.

Syrup of Quinces.

Take six Pints of the clear juice of Quinces;
 boil it gently till half is evaporated, and at times
 take off the Scum that rises upon it; then put to
 it three Pints of red astringent Wine, and of fine
 Sugar four Pound; which boil into a Syrup, that
 may be aromatized with Cinnamon one Dram and
 an half; of Cloves and Ginger, each two Scr-
 ples.

“ This hath also *Mesue* for its Author, and hath
 “ been retained in all the Dispensatories of the Col-
 “ lege; tho’ the preceding to this gives the liber-
 “ ty of making it with one Pint of the Juice of
 “ Quinces only, and two Pounds of Sugar, and
 “ only melting them together, as the other sub-acid
 “ and Austere Syrups; and that way the Shops
 “ have been of late most accustomed to make it.

SYRUPUS de ERYSIMO.

Syrup of Hedge Mustard.

Take of Hedge Mustard fresh gathered six hands-
 ful; of Elicampane Root, and Coltsfoot, also very
 fresh gathered, and Liquorice Root, each two
 Ounces; of the Leaves of Borrage, of Succory,
 and Maiden-Hair, each an Ounce and an half; of
 the Cordial Flowers, and the Flowers of Rosema-
 ry and Betony, each half a handful; of Aniseeds
 half an Ounce; of stoned Raisins two Ounces:
 Let

Let them infuse together a whole Day in Water and Mead, of each two Pints and an half; of the Juice of Hedge Mustard eight Ounces. Boil them in a Bath Heat; and to the Liquor strongly pressed out and clarified, put four Pounds and an half of Loaf Sugar, and boil to Syrup in the same Heat, *S. A.*

“ This was not in the first of our College Dispensatories, although received into the preceding, and yet continued: Nor has it been the Custom to provide it by the Shops, because so seldom, if ever, ordered in extemporaneous Prescriptions. It is a Composition originally of *Lobelins*, who had a strange Opinion of the Ingredient from whence it takes its Name; and he seemed most to value it as a powerful detergent, and pectoral.

SYRUPUS de GLYCYRRHIZA.

Syrup of Liquorice.

Take of fresh Liquorice, cleansed and bruised, two Ounces; of white Maiden Hair one Ounce; of Hyssop half an Ounce: Pour upon these three Pints of boiling Spring Water; and after twenty four Hours Infusion in Bath Heat, strain out the Liquor and clarify it; and with the best Honey and fine Sugar, of each ten Ounces, boil it up to a Syrup in Bath-Heat, *S. A.*

“ This was a Contrivance of *Mesue*, and continued in all the College Dispensatories without Alteration.

SYRUPUS GRANATORUM.

Syrup of Pomegranates.

Take of white Sugar one Pound and an half; of the Juice of Pomegranates made fine one Pint: Let it be made into a Syrup with a Bath-Heat, *S. A.*

“ This requires the same Cautions as the acid
“ and sub-astringent Syrups before-mentioned.

SYRUPUS de MECONIO, sive DIACODION.

Syrup of Poppies, or Diacodium.

Take of white Poppy Heads well dried fourteen Ounces; and after twenty four Hours Infusion in eight Pints of Spring Water, boil them well; and to the expressed Liquor, put twenty four Ounces of Sugar, to be boiled into a Syrup.

“ This is altered from the former both in re-
“ jecting the black Poppies, and in the Propor-
“ tions; the white here answering to the Quan-
“ tities of both before. This Syrup will not bear
“ the usual way of Clarification, without losing
“ much of its Strength as an Opiate. And such
“ difference will happen on one account or other
“ with the utmost Care, as renders it difficult to
“ be made always of the same strength.

SYRUPUS de MENTHA.

Syrup of Mint.

Take of the Juice of sweet and sub-acid Quin-ces, and of the Juice of sweet and acid Pomegranates, each one Pint and an half; of dried Mint half a Pound; of red Roses two Ounces: Let them stand in Maceration one whole Day; then

boil in a Bath-Heat to half its Consumption, strain the Liquors, and with four Pounds of Sugar make it into a Syrup.

“ This is as old as *Mefue*, and hath been continu-
 “ ed by the College in their Dispensatories with-
 “ out Alteration, excepting that in the last is left
 “ out the Directions for aromatizing it with Nut-
 “ megs, as was at first ordered. The dried Mint
 “ imbibes so much of the Juices, that it requires a
 “ strong Expression to get out the Quantity requi-
 “ red with but very little boiling.

SYRUPUS MYRTINUS.

Syrup of Myrtles.

Take of Myrtle Berries two ounces and an half;
 of the white and red Sanders, of Sumach, of Ba-
 laustins, Berberries, and red Roses, each an Ounce
 and an half; of Medlars sliced one Pound, bruise
 as required, and boil in eight Pints of Water to
 four Pints; and to that when strained add of the
 acid Juice of Quinces, and Pomegranates, each six
 Ounces: Then with four Pounds of Sugar boil
 into a Syrup; adding the Juice towards the lat-
 ter end.

“ This is originally ascribed to *Nicolaus*, and
 “ hath been continued by the College without Al-
 “ terations, excepting in the Addition of one Pound
 “ of Sugar in the present Orders.

SYRUPUS de PAPAVERE ERRATICO.

Syrup of Wild Poppies.

Take of the fresh Flowers of Wild Poppies two
 Pounds, and pour upon them four Pints of hot
 Spring Water. The next Day press it out, and
 repeat

repeat the Infusion with fresh Flowers, and then make it into a Syrup with a Bath Heat, with as much Sugar as there is of the strained Liquor.

“ This remains exactly as in the foregoing ; tho’
 “ the common Practice of the Shops hath been
 “ accustomed to make one Infusion only with just
 “ enough Water to cover and scald the Flowers :
 “ And it is possible to give it so much from the
 “ Flowers, as will turn the Syrup roapy and full
 “ of Clods ; continuing them long in Infusion
 “ will also subject it to the same Faults.

SYRUPUS de POMIS Alterans.

The Alterant Syrup of Apples.

Take of the Juice of Fragrant Apples four Pints ; of the Leaves of Garden and Wild Bugloss, and of Violet Flowers each one Pound : Boil in a Bath-Heat, and to the clear strained Liquor put seven Pound of the finest Sugar, with one Pint of Damask Rose Water, and make into a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This hath *Fernellius* for its first Inventor, and
 “ is here altered in nothing of any Moment from
 “ what it was when first received into their Dispensatory by the College.

SYRUPUS de PÆONIA Compositus.

Compound Syrup of Pionies.

Take of fresh Piony Roots, both the kinds, cut into slices, and infused a whole Day in White Wine, each an Ounce and an half ; of Contrayerva Root half an Ounce ; of Mountain Osier (*Bastard Lovage*, six Drams ; of Rosemary with its Flowers one handful ; of Betony, Hyssop, Origany, Ground Pine, and Rue, each three Drams ; of Aloes Wood,
 Cloves,

Cloves, and the lesser Cardamoms, each two Drams; of Ginger and Spikenard, each one Dram; of Stoechas and Nutmegs, each two Drams and an half. After one Day's Infusion in six Pints of Warm Spring Water, boil in a Bath-Heat to the Consumption of a third Part; and to the Liquor afterwards strained through a Flannel Bag, put four Pounds and an half of the finest Sugar, and boil up into a Syrup with a moderate Heat.

“ This was ordered before with the distilled
“ Water of Piony Roots; but as no such thing
“ is now made, common Spring Water is substituted, as the other was a needless Trouble. The
“ College did not at first receive this Composition
“ into their Dispensatory, and I do not remember it
“ in any but that immediately preceding this. Many of the Ingredients are liable to Evaporation in
“ their best Parts, without a careful and slow Heat
“ in every Part of the Process.

SYRUPUS de PRASSIO.

Syrup of Hore-Hound.

Take of the Leaves of fresh white Hore-Hound two Ounces; of Liquorice, Polypody of the Oak, Smallage, Sweet Fennel Roots, and of Sage and Betony each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of white Maiden-Hair, Origanum, Hyssop, Calamint, Thyme, Scabious, Savory, and Coltsfoot, each six Drams; of the Seeds of Anise and Quinces, each three Drams; of stoned Raisins two Ounces; of fat Figs number ten: Let these stand in a warm Digestion for a whole Day in eight Pints of thin Mead; then boil in a Bath Heat; and to five pints of the Liquor, strongly pressed out, and settled clear, put two Pounds of clarified Honey, and as much fine Sugar,

Sugar, and boil up to a Syrup; which may be flavoured with one Ounce of Florentine Orrice Root.

“ This is a Contrivance of *Fernelius*, and hath
 “ pass’d through all the College Dispensatories, e-
 “ ven into this, without any Alterations of moment;
 “ the Substitution of Quince Seeds for those of
 “ Cotton being the chief.

SYRUPUS de QUINQUE RADICIBUS.

Syrup of Five Roots.

Take of the Roots of Butchers Broom, Sweet Fennel, Asparagus, Parsley, and Smallage, each two Ounces; of Spring Water six Pints: Digest them together warm, and then boil them in a Bath-Heat. To four Pints of the Liquor strongly pressed out and clarified, put five Pounds and an half of fine Sugar, and make into a Syrup in the same Heat, *S. A.* adding to it at the latter end eight Ounces of Vinegar.

“ This hath *Mesue* for its Author; but the first
 “ Dispensatories of the College put but three
 “ Pounds of Sugar. It makes a very grateful Sy-
 “ rup by the help of the Vinegar, and is frequent-
 “ ly prescribed amongst aperient Pectorals. The
 “ whole Ingredients are in the preceding Dispen-
 “ satory to this, ordered under the general Name
 “ of the five opening Roots; and under which
 “ common Denomination they are frequently ex-
 “ press’d by the medicinal Writers.

SYRUPUS de ROSIS SICCIS.

Syrup of dried Roses.

Take four Pints of hot Spring Water, and in it infuse half a Pound of Rose Leaves hastily dried in the Sun; the next Day press out the Liquor, and with two Pounds of Sugar boil it up to a Syrup, S. A.

“ This is ordered so anciently as by *Mesue*, and
 “ hath been retained the same in all the Dispen-
 “ satories of the College.

SYRUPUS de STOECHADE.

Syrup of Stœchas, or French Lavender.

Take of Stœchas Flowers four Ounces; of Rosemary Flowers half an Ounce; of the Herbs of Thyme, Calaminth, and Origany, each one Ounce and an half; of the Seeds of Rue, Piony, and Sweet Fennel, each three Drams. Digest these one or two Days in a sufficient Quantity of hot Spring Water to press out five Pints clear; to which add of the finest Sugar five Pounds and an half, and make into a Syrup by a Bath-Heat according to Art. It may be aromatized with some drops of the distilled Oil of Cinnamon.

“ This is directed by *Mesue*; but it is here al-
 “ tered from what it was when first received into
 “ the College Dispensatory; for there it was to
 “ be boiled much more, which by no means a-
 “ grees with volatile spicy Ingredients; there was
 “ also as much Honey as Sugar, and Ginger, with
 “ *Calamus Aromaticus*, besides the Cinnamon di-
 “ rected to flavour it with at last, by suspending
 E “ them

“ them in a thin Bag, while the Syrup was boiling
 “ to a sufficient Consistence.

SYRUPUS de SYMPHYTO.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Take of the Roots and Leaves of the greater and lesser Comfrey, each three handsful; of fresh Red Roses, Leaves of Betany, Plantain, Pimpernel, Knot-Grass, Scabious, and Coltsfoot, each two handsful. Bruise them, and press out their Juice; to each Pound of which put one Pound of Sugar; and in the boiling take off what Scum rises, untill it is of a due Consistence for a Syrup.

“ This is a Composition of *Fernelius*, and is
 continued here as first received by the College,
 “ unless with a small Variation in the Quantity of
 “ Sugar.

SYRUPUS VIOLARUM.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh Violet Flowers clean picked one Pound, and pour upon them two Pints and an half of hot Water: Cover them down close in a new earthen glased Pot for a whole Day, and then squeeze out the Liquor with a Press; and to every Pint of it put two Pounds of fine Sugar, which dissolve in a Bath-Heat; and take off what Scum arises during its Continuance over the Fire.

“ This hath heretofore been a Syrup in mighty
 “ Esteem: Most make the Quantity of Water
 “ just so much as is sufficient to scald the Flow-
 “ ers, and receive their Tincture; and the first
 “ Dispensatory of the College so orders it. The
 “ Colour of this is so very nice, that without
 “ great

“ great care it may be spoiled many ways, but
“ chiefly by putting it into metaline Vessels, or
“ using too great a Fire, or continuing it too
“ long upon it.

SYRUPUS È SUCCO VIOLARUM.

Syrup of the Juice of Violets.

This is made with the expressed Juice and double the Quantity, at least, of Sugar melted in a gentle Bath-Heat, as directed in the preceding.

“ It is seldom or never made this way ; and it
“ will not afford so elegant a Colour as the other,
“ tho’ it seems to promise more of the Virtues of
“ the Flowers.

JULEPUM VIOLARUM.

The Violet Julep.

Take of Violet Flower Water four Pints, and one Pound of Sugar, which made into a Julep,
S. A.

“ This is a Contrivance of *Mesue*, and hath
“ been continued in all the College Dispensatories,
“ but not, that I ever knew of, ordered in extem-
“ poraneous Practice.

SYRUPUS CHALYBEATUS.

Syrup of Steel.

Take of the Salt of Steel two Drams; dissolve it in one Ounce of compound Gentian Water, and add to it nine Ounces of the alterant Syrup of Apples. Or otherwise,

Take equal Quantities of Steel Wine, and Sugar, and boil them into the Consistence of a Syrup.

“ This latter way is commonly practised, but it
 “ is very apt to candy, because the more spiritu-
 “ ous any Menstruum is, it is the less suited to dis-
 “ solve and suspend Sugar: The Salts of the Steel
 “ likewise may very probably favour that Attracti-
 “ on that draws the Sugar in Conjunction there-
 “ with into Crystals. This Syrup was never be-
 “ fore ordered by the College, but is set down by
 “ *Shipton*, in his Appendix to their last Dispen-
 “ satory.

SYRUPUS BALSAMICUS.

The Balsamick Syrup.

Take of *Tolu* Balsam two Ounces, and twelve Ounces of Spring Water, or any of the pectoral Waters: Boil them together in a circulatory Vessel, well luted, in a Sand Heat for two or three Hours. When the strained Liquor is cold, dissolve in it twenty Ounces of fine Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup, without any Heat.

“ This hath not before been received by the
 “ College, but is also added by *Shipton* to their
 “ last Dispensatory amongst his *Additamenta*. The
 “ manner of boiling is very justly contrived to pre-
 “ vent any Loss of the finer Parts by Exhalation,
 “ which it would do in an open Heat. After the
 “ same way may Syrups be made of Benjamin, Sto-
 “ rax, or other like Balsams.

SYRUPUS de PETO.

Syrup of Tobacco.

Take of the Juice of *English Tobacco* three Pints; of Simple Oxymel four Ounces: of Mead one Pint: Digest them together for four Days; then to the clear strained Liquor put two Pounds of Sugar, and make into a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This hath been ordered by some old Dispensatory Writers, and practical Authors, but was never before received by the College into any Editions of their Dispensatory. It is designed for an *Emetic*.

SYRUPUS CROCI.

Syrup of Saffron.

Take of the *English Saffron* one Ounce; infuse it in one Pint of Canary; and digest them together in a close Vessel by a gentle Heat for three Days: Then press out the Wine, and dissolve in it twenty Ounces of the finest Loaf Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup.

“ This hath not before been ordered in any College Dispensatory, although much directed in extemporaneous Practice: And it seems to be one of the best of the simple Syrups, because capable of containing enough of the Ingredient in one Dose to answer some Intention of Consequence, which can be said but of few others.

“ These are what the College have thought fit to put under the Title of *Alterant Syrups*; and out of this Class they have rejected abundance before ordered, as insignificant and in no respects worth the trouble of making. For indeed this

“ Form requires so much Sugar for the sake only
“ of preserving the Composition, without any re-
“ gard to its medicinal Intentions, that there is ve-
“ ry little Virtue to be expected from the chief In-
“ gredients. So that instead of most of the usual
“ *Alterant Syrups*, Decoctions may be drank in large
“ Draughts, without any inconvenience, the tenth
“ Part of which could not be conveniently taken
“ at once when loaded with Sugar enough to pre-
“ serve it in a Syrup.



SYRUPI PURGANTES.

Purging Syrups.

SYRUPUS de CICHORIO cum RHABARBARO.

Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.

Take of whole Barley, of the Roots of Smal-
lage, Fennel, and Asparagus, each two Ounces; of
the Leaves of Succory, Dandelion, Endive, and
Sow-Thistle, each two handfuls; of Lettice, Li-
ver-wort, Fumitory, and the Tops of the Hop-
Tree, each one handful; of Maiden-Hair, Wall-
Rue, Ceterach, Liquorice, Winter Cherries, and
Dodder, each six Drams; Boil them in twelve
Pints of Spring Water to eight Pints; and in the
strained Liquor dissolve and boil six Pounds of
white Sugar, till it is of a Consistence for Syrup,
S. A. adding towards the latter end twelve Ounces
of Rhubarb, and six Drams of Spikenard.

“ This continues the same as the College first
“ received it into their Dispensatory. The Rhu-
“ barb and Spikenard are put into a Rag or thin
“ Cloth, and suspended in the Syrup while it is
“ boiling to a Consistence; but care must be ta-
“ ken that it hath Room enough to receive in the
“ Liquor, and communicate from the inclosed In-
“ gredients their Tinctures and Virtues.

SYRUPUS è FLORIBUS MALORUM PERSICORUM.

Syrup of Peach Blossoms.

Take of Peach Blossoms fresh gathered one Pound; let them steep for a whole Day in three Pints of warm Spring Water; then strain out the Liquor, and put the same Quantity of fresh Flowers to it five times more; and to the last straining put two Pounds and an half of the finest Sugar, and boil to a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This stands as in all the preceding Dispensatories: But most have accustomed themselves to make it with fewer Infusions, and by pouring on only so much boiling Water as would wet the Flowers.

SYRUPUS de POMIS PURGANS.

The purging Syrup of Apples.

Take two Pints of the Juice of fragrant Apples; of the Juices of Borage and Bugloss, each one Pint and an half; of the Leaves of Sena picked from Stalks and Dust two Ounces; of Aniseeds half an Ounce; of Saffron, tied into a Nodule, one Dram. Let the Sena and Aniseed steep in the Juices, and after twenty four Hours, and their being just boiled together, strain out the Liquor; to which put two Pounds of white Sugar, and squeezing the Nodule of Saffron frequently between whites, let it be boiled into a Syrup, *S. A.*

“ This is a Prescription originally of *Mesue*, and stands in the first Dispensatory of the College, under the Title of *Syrupus de Pomis Regis Saporis*: It hath received no Alterations since either in the Ingredients or their Quantities.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS de RHABARBARO.

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Take of the best Rhubarb, and of Sena Leaves, each two Ounces and an half, of Violet Flowers one handful; of Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Ginger half a Dram; of Succory and Fennel Waters, each four Pints. Let them steep a whole Night warm, and then boil the strained Liquor up into a Syrup with two Pounds of white Sugar; towards the latter end mixing with it two Ounces of the Solutive Syrup of Roses.

“ This hath but lately been taken into the Dis-
“ pensatory by the College, and differs here from
“ what it was formerly in rejecting the Betony Wa-
“ ter, because that is not ordered now to be made
“ at all; and in putting but two Ounces of the
“ Syrup of Roses, which was four before: But these
“ are Alterations of no great moment.

SYRUPUS ROSACEUS SOLUTIVUS.

Solutive Syrup of Roses.

Take four Pints of boiling Water, and stir into it as many fresh Damask Rose Leaves as it will contain: Let them stand together in a warm Infusion for twelve Hours, and then press it out strongly. Let this again be heated, and new Flowers stirred in and steeped as before, and proceed to a third Repetition of the same, every time increasing the Quantity of the Flowers put in, in Proportion to the Liquor, which every time will encrease almost one third. When this is all finished, to six Parts of Liquor put four Parts of white Sugar, and boil into a Syrup with a Bath-Heat, S. A.

“ This

“ This is the same as in the last Dispensatory,
 “ but at first was ordered to be repeated nine times
 “ in the Infusion, but the Shops have been hi-
 “ therto most accustomed to make it from the cla-
 “ rified Juice of the Roses, or from their *Residuum*
 “ after Distillation.

SYRUPUS è SUCCO ROSARUM.

Syrup of the Juice of Roses.

“ This is prepared, without any Infusion, from
 “ the expressed Juice of the Flowers, with the
 “ same proportions of Sugar to the Quantity of
 “ Juice as directed in the preceding.

SYRUPUS ROSACEUS SOLUTIVUS cum SENA.

Solutive Syrup of Roses with Sena.

Take of Sena Leaves picked clean six Ounces;
 of Caraway and Sweet Fennel Seeds, each three
 Drams. After these are first sprinkled over with
 White Wine, let them be steeped in the above
 prescribed Infusion of Damask Roses, three Pints
 for the space of two Days; then strain the Liquor,
 and boil it up into the Consistence of a Syrup with
 two Pounds of white Sugar.

“ This is exactly as in the former: But therein
 “ are likewise many other Solutive Syrups of Roses
 “ with Agaric, Hellebore, &c. which are very
 “ justly expunged here.

SYRUPUS de SPINA CERVINA.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the Juice of ripe and fresh Buckthorn
 Berries, gathered in the Month of *September*, two
 Pints;

Pints: Let the Fæces subside, and to the clear Liquor add of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, each three Drams; and let them stand in Maceration for the Space of one whole Day; then strongly press it out, and put to it one Pound and an half of white Sugar, to be boiled up to the Consistence of a Syrup in a Bath-Heat.

“ This hath not been but until of late received
“ by the College into their Dispensatories. The
“ Spices are commonly tied closely in a thin Bag,
“ and suspended in the Syrup while boiling to a
“ Consistence.

“ The College have this time thrown out a
“ vast Number of injudicious and troublesome
“ Compositions of this Class, too long to enumerate here particularly; which will be a great
“ Conveniency in extemporaneous Practice both
“ for the Prescriber and Composer, besides the
“ much more elegant and palatable manner such
“ Intentions are now provided for in other Forms.



MELITA & OXYMELITA.

Honeys and Oxymels.

MEL ANTHOSATUM.

Honey of Rosemary.

Take of Rosemary Flowers, fresh gathered, one Pound; of clarify'd Honey three Pounds: Mix them together in a Pot, and keep for use.

MEL HELLEBORATUM.

Honey of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of White Hellebore dried, and cut into slices one Pound; of common clear Water fourteen Pints: Let them infuse together for the space of three Days, and then leisurely boil it to the consumption of half the quantity of Liquor, and boil it up when strained, by strong Expression, to the Consistence of Honey, with three Pounds of the finest White Honey.

MEL MERCURIALE.

Honey of Mercury.

Take of the Juice of Mercury three Pints; of Honey two Pounds: Let them be depurated and boiled up together, to the Consistence of Honey.

“ These are Forms derived chiefly from the
 “ *Arabian* Physicians, and particularly *Mesue*
 “ who much used Honey in their Practice. They
 “ were at first received by our College, and these

“ three Preceding have been continued down to
 “ the present Dispensatory, without any Alteration;
 “ but they are not now so much used in extempora-
 “ neous Practice, as heretofore; except the last,
 “ which is commonly directed in Clysters.

MEL ELATINES.

Honey of Paul's Betony.

Take of clarifi'd Juice of *Paul's Betony*, and
 of clarify'd Honey, each four Pints, and boil to
 a due Consistence.

“ This was never before directed, neither by
 “ the College, or in any other Dispensatories, that
 “ I have met with.

MEL MORORUM, vel DIAMORON.

Honey of Mulberries.

“ Take of the Juice of Mulberries, both of the
 “ Tree and Shrub, gather'd unripe, and before
 “ Sun Rise, and depurated by settling, each one
 “ Pint and an half; of Honey strained and despu-
 “ mated, two Pounds; let them simmer together,
 “ in a gentle Heat, to a due Consistence.

MEL ROSATUM.

Honey of Roses.

This is made from one Pint of the Juice or Infu-
 sion of Red Roses, and two Pounds and an half of
 Honey, boiled together into a Consistence.

MEL VIOLACEUM.

Honey of Violets.

It is made altogether as the Honey of Roses.

These

“ These likewise are in little use, and hardly
 “ ever kept in readiness, by the Shops, for that
 “ reason, except the Honey of Roses, which is
 “ frequently prescribed in Gargarisms, and in ma-
 “ ny Intentions as a cooling detergent.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX.

Simple Oxymel.

Take two Pound of the best Honey; of white-
 wine Vinegar one Pint, and boil them over a gen-
 tle Heat, into the Consistence of a thin Syrup.

OXYMEL COMPOSITUM.

Compound Oxymel

Take of the Roots of Fennel, Smallage, Parsley,
 Butchers-Broom, and Asparagus, each two Ounces;
 of the Seeds of Smallage, Parsley, Fennel and Ani-
 feeds, each one Ounce. After the Roots are
 washed and sliced, and the Seeds bruised, infuse
 them together in ten Pints of Water, and one Pint
 and an half of Vinegar. The Day following boil
 them by a moderate Fire, to the Consumption of a
 third Part of the Liquor; strain and clarify the
 Remainder, and mix it with three Pounds of
 Honey and over a gentle Heat, with continual
 scumming, boil it to the Consistence of a thin
 Syrup, *S. A.*

OXYMEL SCILLITICUM.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of despumated Honey three Pounds, and
 of the Vinegar of Squills two Pints, boil them to-
 gether, *S. A.*

“ These

“ These are all taken from the *Arabian* Physi-
“ cians and chiefly from *Mesue*, who abound with
“ Forms of the like kind, with Honey; but for
“ their unfitness to keep on account of their dis-
“ position to ferment and candy, with other rea-
“ sons, the College have now expunged most
“ of them; and the three Oxymels here retained,
“ are now but very seldom met with in Prescrip-
“ tions, especially the two former, in comparison
“ to what they used to be.



ROB, five SAPÆ & SUCCI.

Robs, or Sapæ and Juices.

ROB, five SAPA Simplex.

The Simple Rob, or Sapa.

Take of the Juice newly expressed from generous and white Grapes, any quantity, and boil it over a slow Fire, until one Pint of it only remains out of three, or it becomes of a Honey Consistence.

ROB de BERBERIS.

Rob of Berberries.

Take of the clear strain'd Juice of Berberries one Pint; of fine Sugar half a Pound: Let them be exhale'd in a slow Heat to a due Consistence.

ROB de CERASIS.

Rob of Cherries.

Take of the Juice of Red Tart Cherries, as much as is thought fit, with half its quantity of fine Sugar, and boil them over a slow Fire as above directed.

ROB de CORNIS.

Rob of Wild Cherries.

Take one Pound of Wild Cherries, and macerate them in a sufficient quantity of Spring Water, till the Pulp can be passed through a Sieve, then
evaporate

Rob, or Sapa and Juices. 65

evaporate the superfluous Humidity, add with half a Pound of fine Sugar, boil it up to a due Consistence.

ROB CYDONIORUM.

Rob of Quinces.

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces, as much as you please, and after it is gently boiled to the consumption of a third part, add to it half as much of the finest Sugar, and continue a slow Heat, till it becomes of a due Consistence.

MIVA, vel GELATINA EORUNDUM.

Gelly of the Same.

Take of the Juice of Quinces, clear from its Fæces, twelve Pints; evaporate half by boiling, and to the remainder, put five Pints of old White Wine, and again exhale to the consumption of a third part, taking off the Scum as it rises. Let the remainder settle and be strained, and with the addition of three Pounds of Sugar, be boiled up to a due Consistence. *S. A.*

ROB PRUNORUM ACIDORUM.

Rob of Sloes.

It is to be made in the same manner as the Rob of Quinces: And in both, the Sugar is of no great consequence, but may be proportioned at pleasure.

ROB de RIBES.

Rob of Currants.

This is to be made after the same manner as the Rob de Berrberies, from the Juice well defecated; and therefore it ought to be scummed over the Fire, before it is put to settle.

66 *Rob, or Sapæ and Juices.*

ROB BACCARUM SAMBUCI.

Rob of Elder-Berries. 1

Take of the Juice of Elder-Berries any quantity, and let it leisurely be inspissated over a gentle Fire, either by it self, or in Conjunction with a fourth part of Sugar.

“ After the same manner is prepared the Rob
“ of Dwarf-Elder, of Juniper and Veronica ;
“ unless that in the latter, the Sugar and Juices
“ are required of equal quantities. After like man-
“ ner others also may be prepared.

SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ Simplex.

Simple Juice of Liquorice.

Take any quantity of the best Liquorice Root ; after it is cleansed, and a little bruised, steep it for three days in so much Spring-water as will cover it about three Finger's breadth : Then give them a boil together, and press out the Liquor, which with a slow Fire exhale to a due Consistence. *S. A.*

SUCCUS PRUNORUM SYLVESTRIVM, aliàs
ACACIA GERMANICA.

Juice of Wild Sloes, or the German Acacia.

Take of Wild Sloes, yet hardly ripe, any quantity ; press out their Juice, and in a Bath-Heat inspissate it. *S. A.*

After the same manner are to be made the inspissated Juices of Wormwood, Eupatorium, Fumatory, &c. that is by bruising the Herbs, and expressing the Juices while young, which are to be boiled and exhaled into a due Consistence.

“ The old *Dispensatories*, especially of the Ger-
“ *man* Writers, abound very much with these
“ Forms, as they borrow’d them from the *Arabi-*
“ *ans*; but they are greatly in disuse of late; inso-
“ much that of what the College have here
“ thought fit to retain, very few are made by the
“ *Apothecaries*; most of the Materials, being ma-
“ naged by our *Confectioners* in a manner rather
“ more elegant, and as well suited to any Medi-
“ cinal Intention, especially the Quinces. The
“ Juice of Liquorice is indeed greatly in use, and
“ as here directed ought to be prepared for all ex-
“ temporaneous Prescriptions; because what is
“ brought from abroad is frequently so foul, or
“ damaged, as not only to elude a Physician’s In-
“ tentions, but liable to do mischief, by causing
“ Obstructions, where it is given as a detergent
“ and a deobstruent.



LOHOCH, five ECLEGMATA.

Lohochs or Eclegmas.

LOHOCH de PAPAVERE.

Lohoch of Poppies.

Take of the Seeds of White Poppies five and twenty Drams; of Sweet Almonds, blanched with Red Rose Water, one Ounce; of Pine Nuts, of Gum Arabick, and Gum Tragacanth, each six Drams; of Juice of Liquorice one Ounce; of Starch two Drams; of the Seeds of Purslain and Lettice, each half an Ounce; of Quince Seeds two Drams; of Saffron one Dram; of White Sugar Candy four Ounces; of Syrup of Wild Poppies three Pounds.

Let the Gums macerate in four times the quantity of the Syrup of Poppies, until they grow soft, and then drive them thro' a Pulping Sieve. Let the Sweet Almonds, Pine Nuts, and Poppey Seeds be well beat in a Mortar, and mixed with the Syrup, Sugar, and Juice of Liquorice; and lastly, with the dissolved Gums: Then add the Seeds of Purslain, Lettice, and Quinces; as also the Starch and Saffron, well powdered and sifted; so that they may altogether be reduced into the Form of a Lohoch. *S. A.*

“ This is continued as in the former *Dispensatories* of the College; and was first taken from
 “ *Mesue*, its original Contriver.

LOHOCH SANUM.

The Healing Lohoch.

Take of the Leaves of Garden Hyssop, and of Calamint, each half an Ounce; of Jujubes and Selestants stoned, each Number Thirty; of stoned Raisins, of Figs, and new Dactyls, each two Ounces; of Linseed and Fenugreek Seeds, each five Drams; of Maiden-Hair one handful; of the Seeds of Anise and Fennel; of Orice Root cut into slices; of Liquorice bruised, and Cinnamon, each half an Ounce: Let them be all boiled according to Art, in four Pints of Water, to half its consumption; then with the addition of two Pounds of Penidy Sugar, and Solution of Gum Tragacanth and Arabick, each three Drams, dissolved in the same Decoction, boil them to a Syrup: Afterwards cut small of Pine Nuts cleansed five Drams; and Powder of Sweet Almonds blanched, of Liquorice and Starch, each three Drams; of Orice Root two Drams: Then take the Syrup off the Fire, and briskly stir in these with a Wooden Pestil, till the whole grows white.

“ This is also a Composition from *Mesue*, and
 “ it stands in the first College Dispensatory, under
 “ the Title of *Lohoch sanum & expertum*. It is
 “ somewhat altered here from that, but in nothing
 “ of great Consequence. This is likewise an old
 “ *Arabian* Form, under which the Old Dispensa-
 “ tories had many Compositions; but even these
 “ two that are now retained, are seldom prescribed,
 “ especially the first.

CONDITA

RADICUM, CAULIUM, CORTICUM,
FLORUM, FRUCTUUM, PULPARUM.

PRESERVES

*Of Roots, Stalks, Peels, Flowers, Fruits,
and Pulps.*

Take of the ROOTS of Eryngo any Quantity ;
let them be cleansed externally and internally, by
taking out the Pith.

Then steep them for a Day or two in clear Wa-
ter now and then shifted, and afterwards be rubbed
dry with a clean Linen Cloth.

Afterwards take an equal Quantity of Sugar ;
dissolve it in a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water
over the fire, and scum it till it is almost of the
Consistence of a Syrup ; then put in the Roots ;
and continue it upon the Fire till all superfluous
Humidity is evaporated, and it comes up to the
Consistence of a Syrup.

Much after the same manner are preserved the
Roots of Angelica, Elicampane, Satyrion, the
greater Comfrey, Ginger, and Zedoary.

The same way likewise are managed the STALKS
of Angelica, &c. gathered before too long a
Growth.

Take

Take of the fresh PEELS of Oranges any Quantity; separate the outer yellow Peel, and after three Days Maceration, at least, in Spring Water, frequently shifted, put them into Sugar, ordered and boiled as before, so that they may be made into a Preserve, *S. A.*

Conformably hereunto are managed the Peels of Citron, Lemons, &c.

Take of the FLOWERS of Citron as much as you please, and preserve them in Sugar, as above ordered.

After the same manner Orange Flowers also are to be managed.

Take of as many Apricocks as you please; pare them, take out their stones and put them into an equal quantity of the finest Sugar.

After four Hours take them out again, and boiling the Sugar without the Addition of any new Liquor, put them in and simmer them together, *S. A.*

After the same manner, or not much unlike it, are preserved the FRUITS of Berberries, Cherries, wild Cherries, Citrons, Quinces, Peaches, common Apples, the five kinds of Myrobalans, Walnuts, Nutmegs, Raisins, Pepper in Bunches from *India*, Garden and Wild Plums, Pears, and Grapes.

The PULPS also are preserved of Berberries, of the Solutive Cassia, or Fruit of the Pudding-Pipe Tree, of Citrons, Hips, Quinces, Sloes, &c.

Take of Berberries as much as you please; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water till they are tender; then pulp them through an Hair Sieve, with a wooden Pestil made on purpose.

72 Of Roots, Stalks, Peels, &c.

Afterwards boil the Pulp in an earthen Pan, over a gentle Fire, and stirring it frequently for fear of burning, until the watery part is evaporated; and to six Pound of such Pulp put ten Pounds of Sugar, and boil up together to a due Consistence.

There are said also to be preserved, or pickled, tho' with Brine, and Vinegar, the Buds of Broom, Capers, Olives, &c.

Lastly, are also preserved the Bark of Cinnamon, the Flowers of Marygold, Almonds, Cloves, Pine and Pistach Nuts, &c. as likewise Seeds and Buds. But these are managed in another manner, and for the most part incruited with Sugar dry; and therefore are they more properly called *Candies*, or *Confections*.

“ All of these Denominations are now quite out
“ of the Apothecaries Business in our Country,
“ and become a separate Employ under the Distin-
“ ction of *Confectioners*. Altho' because the manner
“ of Preparation was first directed by the ancient
“ Dispensatory Writers, before Medicine was di-
“ vided into so many Branches, as it now is, the
“ College have thought fit still to give them a
“ Place here.



CONSERVÆ, & SACCHARA.*Conservees and Sugars.*

CONSERVÆ.

Conservees.

The CONSERVES of Wormwood, Sorrel; of Orange, Borrage, and Clove Flowers; of Scurvy Grass Leaves; of the greater Comfrey Flowers; of Hipps; of Fumatory; of the Flowers of Lavender, Lillies of the Valley, Mallows, and Tops of Marjoram; of the Leaves of Mint; of the Flowers of Damask, red, and wild Roses; of Rosemary Flowers; of the Leaves of Rue, of Elder and Violet Flowers; of the yellow Orange Peels; of Lemon Peel; of Sloes, and of Berberries; are all made with a triple Porportion of Sugar: But it is to be observed that they are not all to be mixed in the same manner.

Some require to be cut, bruised, and gently boiled; and some require neither cutting, nor bruising, nor boiling; and some again require or forbid only some of these Preparations. But this Caution is sufficient to prevent any Error in a skilful Compounder.

“ There are a great many Conservees enumerated
“ in former Dispensatories that are here rejected;
“ and even of these which are retained very few
“ are now made use of in common Prescriptions,
“ for the same reason that was given for the Dis-
“ use of most of the Syrups.

SACCHARUM

SACCHARUM TABULATUM Simplex & Perlatum.

Simple and Pearl Lozenge Sugar.

The first is made by pouring Sugar which hath been sufficiently boiled with half its Quantity of Damask Rose Water, upon a Marble: And the latter by adding to every Pound of the former, at the latter end of its boiling, half an Ounce of prepared and levigated Pearl, with eight or ten Leaves of Gold.

“ If good care is not taken to boil this to a just
 “ Consistence, it will be either too brittle to flow
 “ upon the stone sufficiently to cut it into Tablets,
 “ or too soft to preserve its Form when so
 “ managed. But this is also a Branch of Pharmacy
 “ now principally left to the Confectioner.

SACCHARUM TABULATUM Compositum.

Compound Lozenge Sugar.

Take of fine Rhubarb four Scruples; of the Troches of Agaric, of Coralline, burnt Hartshorn, of the Leaves of Cretian Dittany, of Wormseed, of the Seeds of Purslain and Sorrel, each one Scruple; of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Cloves, and Saffron, each half a Scruple; of the finest Sugar powdered one Pound. Let the Sugar be dissolved in five Ounces of Simple Wormwood Water, and a Spoonful of strong Cinnamon Water; and the forementioned Spices mixed with it so as to make it into Tablets, *S. A.*

“ This leaves out only the Ounce of Worm-
 “ wood Wine that was ordered in the former,
 “ that being now quite expunged the Dispensatory.
 “ It was not at first received by the College,
 “ lege,

“ lege, and since very little, if ever prescribed in
 “ common Practice; so that it is hardly to be
 “ met with in the Shops.

SACCHARUM HORDEATUM.

Barley Sugar.

It is made from the Sugar boiled over a slow Heat in a Decoction of Barley briskly beat up with the Whites of Eggs, and frequently Scummed while upon the Fire. It is then to be strained through a Flannel, and again set upon the Fire, where it must boil slowly till it rises in large Bubbles, and upon Tryal found not to stick to the Teeth. It is to be poured upon a Marble Stone rubbed over with Oil of Almonds, as soon as the Bubbles subside, and its extremities as it runs out turned back again, till it grows of the Consistence of a thick Turpentine; when it must be fastened to something, and nimbly drawn out by Hands, rubbed over with Starch, into thin, thick, long, or short Threads, at pleasure, and laid upon a Place provided on purpose till it hardens into Lozenges.

“ This also is now solely prepared by the Con-
 “ fectioners, and is very rarely prescribed medi-
 “ cally.

CONFECTIO de THURE.

Confection of Frankincense.

Take of prepared Coriander Seeds half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, and the whitest Frankincense, each three Drams; of Liquorice and Mastich, each two Drams; of Cubebs, and prepared Hartshorn, each one Dram; of Conserve of Red Roses one Ounce; of the whitest Sugar a sufficient Quantity to make them into little Balls or Lozenges.

“ This

“ This is a very ancient Prescription, and hath
“ passed through all Dispensatories of the College,
“ but it is very rarely, if ever, prescribed, and
“ therefore hardly to be met with in the Shops.

SACCHARUM ROSATUM TABULATUM.

Lozenge Sugar with Roses.

Take of Red Rose Leaves without the white Heels, and hastily dried in the Sun, one Ounce; of the whitest Sugar one Pound: Melt the Sugar over the Fire in Rose Water, and the Juice of the same, each two Ounces; and after due Evaporation, mix with it the Roses in fine Powder, and pour it upon a Marble so as to make it into Lozenges, *S. A.*

“ This is also now made by the *Confectioners*,
“ although very much used in medicinal Intenti-
“ ons, as preferable to the Conserve of Roses for
“ many Purposes.



SPECIES, five PULVERES.

Species, or Powders.

AROMATICUM ROSATUM.

Rose Spice.

Take of exungulated red Roses fifteen Drams; of Liquorice sliced seven Drams; of Aloes Wood, and yellow Sanders, each three Drams; of the best Cinnamon five Drams; of Cloves and Mace, each two Drams and an half; Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each eight Scruples; of Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms, and Galangal, each one Dram; of *Indian* Spikenard one Scruple: And let them all be reduced into a Powder to be kept for use.

“ This differs from the first Dispensatory of the
 “ College only in changing the lesser for the
 “ greater Cardamoms, but agrees with their last,
 “ which hath also made the same Alteration. But
 “ this is the first time that the Musk and Amber-
 “ grease have been quite rejected; tho’ it was u-
 “ sually made without them before, as being gene-
 “ rally so directed by common Prescription, be-
 “ cause of their Offensiveness to many Persons.
 “ *Zwelfer* gives this Composition a very great
 “ Character in his *Augustane* Dispensatory.

PULVIS Æ CHELIS CANCRORUM Compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs Claws.

Take of prepared Pearls, of Crabs Eyes, red Co-
 ral, the whitest Amber, calcined Hartshorn, and
 Oriental

Oriental Bezoar, each one Ounce; of the Powder from the Black Claws of a Crab, the Weight of all the other, and make them into a fine Powder, which is to be formed into Balls, with a Solution of Gum Arabick.

“ This hath but a very Modern Name for its
 “ first Contriver, and hath but lately been intro-
 “ duced into the Official Compositions. It was
 “ in the former Dispensatory ordered to be made
 “ into Balls, with a Gelly of made Viper Skins,
 “ but that difference is of no great moment. The
 “ Bezoar is now so extreamly dear, that it exceeds
 “ the purchase of ordinary Persons, and subjects
 “ the Medicine to grievous Adulterations, by some
 “ wholesale Dealers, who have no other regard
 “ besides their own Profits.

PULVIS GRANORUM KERMES Compositus.

Compound Powder of Kermes Berries.

Take of the Kermes Berries one Dram, of Nutmeg two Scruples; of Tormentile Root, and of Yellow Sanders, each half a Dram; of Cloves, prepared Pearls, and both the Corals prepared, each one Scruple: Let them all be made into a Powder together.

“ This hath but lately been received into the
 “ College Dispensatory, and in the preceding to
 “ this, there was ordered Leaf-Gold, and Pearl-
 “ Sugar; but as they are of no Consequence to the
 “ Medicinal Intentions of the Composition, they
 “ are here rejected. It differs but very little from
 “ the *Pulvis contra Abortum*, in the *Pharmacopœia*
 “ *Regia* of Zwelfer.

PULVIS DIACALAMINTHES Simplex.

Powder of Calamint Simple.

Take of Mountain Calamint, Pengeroyal, Origany, Seeds of Macedonian and Common Parsley, and of Hartwort, each two Drams; of Smallage and Thyme, each half an Ounce; of Privet Seeds and White Pepper each one Ounce, and mix them into a Powder.

“ This is a very ancient Composition, and given
 “ very much alike by *Mesue* and *Galen*; though
 “ *Zwelfer* gives the preference to that of the lat-
 “ ter, and our College at first copied after it in
 “ their Dispensatory, though the preceding to this
 “ left out the Thyme, which is herein again re-
 “ stored. It is now titled *Simple*, in distinction
 “ from a Compound Powder of the same, given
 “ by *Fernelius*, and which was at first received by
 “ the College, although now rejected.

PULVIS RADICUM ARI Compositus.

Compound Powder of Arum Root.

Take of the fresh Root of Spotted Arum, two Ounces; of the common Acorus Root and Saxifrage Piminel, each one Ounce; of Crabs Eyes half an Ounce; of Cinnamon three Drams; of Salt of Wormwood one Dram, and let them be made into a Powder. *N. B.* The Arum Root is always to be fresh added to it.

“ This is but lately introduced into the Dispen-
 “ satory, and here is left out the Salt of Juniper,
 “ that was ordered in the preceding, because it is
 “ a thing not usually made, and answers no In-
 “ tention, but what is provided for by the Salt of
 Worm.

“ Wormwood; but this makes it necessary to be
 “ kept close from the Air, because it will else
 “ grow moist, and spoil the Medicine; tho’ the
 “ principal Necessity of so keeping it is to preserve
 “ the Pungency and Volatility of the Ingredients,
 “ which otherwise would soon exhale: And for
 “ the same reason also it is now directed to mix the
 “ Arum Root always fresh, as it is used, because
 “ that is the chief Ingredient, and soonest spoiled
 “ by keeping.

LAPIS CONTRAYERVÆ.

Contrayerva Stone.

Take of calcin’d Hartshorn in Powder, of
 Red Coral prepared, Pearl, White Amber, and
 Crabs Eyes, each two Drams; of Contrayerva
 Root powdered, and the prepared Crabs Claws,
 each half an Ounce; mix them together, and
 make them up into Balls, with a Solution of Gum
 Arabick.

“ This is but very lately brought into the Col-
 “ lege Dispensatory, but now very much used in
 “ common Prescriptions, as an Alexipharmic. It
 “ was before ordered with Gelly of Vipers, and to
 “ be covered with Leaf-Gold, but they are neither
 “ of Consequence: One Dram and an half of Am-
 “ bergrease, was also left at discretion to be added;
 “ but that is so far out of the Intention of the
 “ Composition, as to be now justly neglected.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS.

A Cephalic Powder.

Take of the Leaves of Asarabacca, Marjoram,
 and Lillies of the Vally, each any quantity, and
 make them into a Powder together.

“ This

“ This is entirely new, and intended for a Ster-
 “ nitory.

PULVIS CARDIACUS MAGISTRALIS.

The Magisterial Cardiac Powder.

Take of oriental Bezoar, and of calcined Hartshorn, each one Dram and an half; of white and red Coral prepared, white Amber, prepared Pearls, *Armenian Bole*, *Japan Earth*, and of *Tormentile Root*, each two Drams; of *Aloes Wood*, *Citron Peel*, *Angelica Root*, and *Zedoary*, each two Scruples; and make them into a Powder together.

“ The first College Dispensatory had a greater
 “ and lesser Composition under this Title, and both
 “ from *Fernelius*; but this hath very much re-
 “ formed the greater Composition, as it was con-
 “ tinued to the Dispensatory immediately prece-
 “ ding, by leaving out the Bone of a Stag's Heart,
 “ and many other trifling Ingredients.

PULVIS CORNACHINI.

Cornachine's Powder.

Take of sulphurated Diagrydium ten Drams; of diaphoretick Antimony six Drams; of Cream of Tartar two Ounces and an half: Make them together into a Powder.

“ This hath not been in any of the preceding
 “ Dispensatories of the College, but is amongst
 “ *Shipton's Additions* to the last, and is in *Bates*.
 “ *Schroder*, who gives also this Prescription, tells
 “ us its Author was so fond of it, as to write a
 “ whole Treatise about it, wherein he recom-
 “ mend

82 *Species, or Powders.*

“ mends it almost in all Cases that require pur-
“ ging.

SPECIES DIAMBRÆ fine Odoratis.

Species Diambra without Perfumes.

Take of Cinnamon, Angelica Roots, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, the *Indian* Leaf or Malabathrum, and of Galangals, each three Drams; of Spikenard, and the greater and lesser Cardamoms, each one Dram; of Ginger one Dram and an half; of Aloes Wood, yellow Sanders, and long Pepper, each two Drams: Make them into a Powder.

“ This is originally a Prescription of *Mesue*, and
“ exactly transcribed from him by the College in-
“ to their first Dispensatory: Afterwards indeed
“ they rejected the *Doronicum*, or Wolf-Bane;
“ but now not only that, but the Perfumes are
“ wholly expunged, as not only wholly remote
“ from the main Intentions of the Medicine, but
“ as prejudicial to many Constitutions. Although
“ as some very particular Cases may require these
“ very Ingredients, the College have allowed of
“ the following.

1. SPECIES DIAMBRÆ cum Odoratis.

Species Diambra with Perfumes.

This is made by an Addition to the foregoing Species; of Ambergrease one Dram and an half; and of Musk half a Dram.

PULVIS DIACINNAMOMI.

Compound Powder of Cinnamon.

Take choice Cinnamon fifteen Drams; of Cassia Bark, and Elicampane Root, each half an Ounce; of Galangals seven Drams; of Cloves, long Pepper, both the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, and Aloes Wood, each three Drams; of Saffron one Dram; of white Sugar Candy five Drams: Make them into a Powder.

“ This is from *Mesue*, who ordered it into an
 “ Electuary with Honey, and scented it with two
 “ Scruples of Musk; and it was at first so received by the College, which continued to the
 “ last; but there it was also allowed to be kept
 “ apart in the Species, tho’ here it is wholly so
 “ directed, because such aromatic volatile Ingredients are more subject to spoil in a moist Form,
 “ than when kept close stopped and dry by themselves. *Zwelfer* also gives it in the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory, as here in the dry Species, where
 “ he greatly recommends it for promoting Concoction.

SPECIES DIANTHUS.

Compound Powder of Rosemary Flowers.

Take of Rosemary Flowers one Ounce; of red Roses and Liquorice, each six Drams; of Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Galangals, Cinnamon, Ginger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes Wood, the lesser Cardamoms, the Seeds of Dill, and Anise each four Scruples; and make them into a Powder together.

“ This is originally ascribed to *Nicolaus*, who
 “ ordered in it Violet Flowers; in which manner
 “ it was exactly copied by the College, and so
 “ continued to the present Dispensatory, which
 “ hath also conform’d in every thing to the ori-
 “ ginal Prescription, unless in rejecting these Flow-
 “ ers, as out of the chief Intention of most of the
 “ other Ingredients; and herein the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory seems to be followed, where the
 “ same Alteration is made. *Zwelfer* in his Anno-
 “ tations gives it an uncommon Recommendation
 “ for a Cardiac; and praises it also in Defluxions,
 “ and many Weaknesses of the Constitution, from
 “ Indigestion.

SPECIES DIATRAGACANTHI FRIGIDÆ.

The cooling Species of Gum Tragacanth.

Take of Gum Tragacanth two Ounces; of Gum
 Arabick one Ounce and two Drams; of Starch
 half an ounce; of Liquorice, and the Seeds of
 Melons, and white Poppies, each three Drams;
 of the Seeds of Citruls, Cucumbers, and Gourds,
 each two Drams; of Sugar Candy three Ounces;
 Mix them into a Powder.

“ This is ascrib’d to *Nicolaus*, from whom
 “ Cap. 1. Cap. 98. it is exactly transcribed by the
 “ College into their first Dispensatory, where also
 “ it is occasionally and at pleasure ordered to be
 “ made into an Electuary with Syrup of Violets;
 “ but therein is half a Scruple of Camphire, which
 “ they since have thought fit to leave out; and
 “ there is added one Scruple of Water Lilly Flow-
 “ ers; but such a small Proportion is of so little
 “ Consequence, as to have been here rejected.

2

“ The

“ The *Augustane* Dispensatory likewise hath it both
 “ without the Camphire and Lilly Flowers; where
 “ *Zwelfer* in his Notes thereupon recommends it as
 “ a good Pectoral, and a Cooler of the Blood; but
 “ he greatly blames it as an Ingredient in the
 “ *Aqua Dysenterica Quercetani*, in his Remarks
 “ thereupon in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, because all
 “ the Ingredients of it are incapable of giving any
 “ Virtues by Distillation.

SPECIES DIATRION PIPEREON.

A Species with the three Peppers.

Take of the Black, Long, and *Jamaica* Pepper,
 each six Drams, and fifteen Grains; of Aniseeds,
 Thyme, and Ginger, each one Dram, and make
 them into a Powder.

“ This is prescribed by *Galen*, *De tuenda Vale-*
 “ *tudine*, where he recommends it against Crudities
 “ and a Redundance of cold Humours. *Mesue*
 “ hath likewise given a Prescription under the
 “ same Title, for the same Intentions, which hath
 “ also been inserted in the *Augustane* Dispensatory;
 “ it adds some more Spices, and carminative Seeds.
 “ The College hath thought fit to receive the first
 “ into their Dispensatory, and to continue it with-
 “ out Alteration till the last, where the *Jamaica*
 “ Pepper is added, because the Black and White,
 “ before intended as two of the three Peppers, are
 “ but the same in kind, and differ only in the par-
 “ ticular Management, to make them appear of
 “ two sorts.

PULVIS ad GUTTETAM.

Powder against an Epilepsy.

Take of white Dittany, Mistletoe of the Oak, Contrayerva, *Virginian* Serpentaria, and Male Piony Roots, of the Male Piony Seeds, of Burnt Hartshorn, and Elks Claws, each two Drams; of wild Valerian Root one Ounce; of red Coral, and human Scull, each three Drams; of Jacinth Stone one Dram; of occidental Bezoar one Dram and an half; of the Oriental one Scruple: Mix them into a Powder; to which may be added at pleasure, of Musk five Grains, and of the Leaves of beaten Gold N^o. thirty.

“ This is a Modern Composition, and, as I
 “ think, first prescribed by *Riverius*. It was never
 “ before in any Dispensatory of our College, but
 “ *Shipton* hath inserted it amongst his *Additamenta*
 “ to the last, exactly as it here stands. There are
 “ indeed many of the same intention under the
 “ Title of *Pulveres Epileptici*, in *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*,
 “ and other Dispensatory Writers; but they
 “ are very different from this here given.

PULVIS HALY.

Powder of Haly.

Take of white Poppy Seeds ten Drams; of Starch, Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each three Drams; of the Seeds of Purslain, Marshmallows, and Mallows, each five Drams; of Cucumber, Melon, Gourd, Citruls, and Quince Seeds cleansed, each seven Drams; of Liquorice three Drams: of white Amber two Drams; of Sugar Candy the Weight of the whole, and make them into a Powder.

“ This

“ This hath rejected the Ivory ordered before
 “ as useless to the Intention of the whole ; but in
 “ other Particulars conforms exactly to the former
 “ Dispensatory. A Composition very like this is
 “ in the *Augustane* Dispensatory, under the Title
 “ of *Pulvis Anonymus*, and thereunto is subjoined
 “ by *Zwelfer* the preceding, which he says is de-
 “ scribed by *Valesius*, and recommended against
 “ Consumptions ; tho’ therein indeed is ordered
 “ prepared Spodium and Cotton Seeds ; the for-
 “ mer of which the College at first received, but
 “ they are both now rejected, as well as the Ivory.
 “ A general Caution is given by all not to make
 “ too much at a time of this Composition, because
 “ some of its Ingredients make it liable to grow
 “ rancid.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ.

Species of Hiera Picra.

Take of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Asarum, the les-
 ser Cardamom Seeds, and Saffron, each six Drams ;
 Cochineel one Scruple ; of the best Aloes twelve
 Ounces, and let them be made all into a Powder
 together.

“ This is a Composition of long standing a-
 “ mongst Dispensatory Writers, but by them is
 “ generally ordered into an Electuary with Honey,
 “ and seems to have been designed for little other
 “ use than Clysters, as it appears from the Anno-
 “ tations of *Zwelfer* in the *Augustane* Dispensatory ;
 “ but later Practice hath very much experienced
 “ it in a Tincture, commonly called the *Tinctura*
 “ *Sacra*, the Holy Tincture, as the Name of the
 “ Species itself imports an *Holy Bitter*. There
 “ are larger and more perplexed Compositions un-

“ der this Title; as one of *Nicolaus Myrepsius*,
 “ called *Hiera Logadii*; and another of *Nicolaus*
 “ *Alexandrinus*, which *Scribonius Largus*, *De Com-*
 “ *posit. Med.* Cap 27. ascribes to *Pachius*, and ex-
 “ tols prodigiously for its Virtues. The former
 “ Dispensatories used to call this *Species Simplex*,
 “ in Comparison to the length of the others: It
 “ had *Galen* for its Author, but hath been cor-
 “ rected by *Fernelius*. This present Addition of
 “ the College hath very justly altered all the fore-
 “ going, by rejecting the Mastick as neither an-
 “ swering the main Intention of the whole, nor
 “ capable of Dissolution in such a Menstruum as
 “ this is generally infused in to make the *Tinctura*
 “ *Sacra*, which is almost the only use it is now
 “ put to; the Spikenard is now also omitted, be-
 “ cause grown so scarce as not to be met with, and
 “ the lesser Cardamoms substituted in its stead.
 “ Cochineel is added for the Elegance of that Tinc-
 “ ture which it is intended to make; and all the
 “ Ingredients much better proportioned to their
 “ respective Virtues than before.

PULVIS LÆTIFICANS GALENI.

Galen's Cordial Powder.

Take of cloved Basil Flowers, or Seeds, of Saf-
 fron, Zedoary, yellow Sanders, Cloves, Citron
 Peels, Galangals, Mace, Nutmegs, and Styrax,
 each two Drams and an half; of Ivory Raspings,
 of Aniseeds, of Thyme, and Dodder, each one
 Dram; of the Bone of a Stag's Heart, of Pearls,
 Camphire, Ambergrease, and Musk, each half a
 Dram; of Leaf-Gold, and Silver, each half a
 Scruple. Make them into a Powder together,
 S. A.

“ This differs from the first Dispensatory of the
 “ College, only in omitting the Aloes-Wood, and
 “ it stands there ascribed to *Galen* for its Author;
 “ but *Zwelfer* says it is taken from the *Antidota-*
 “ *rium* of *Nicolaus*. He likewise finds fault with di-
 “ recting to weigh the Leaf-Gold, as being trouble-
 “ some, and rather chuses it by Number of Leaves,
 “ but that is a more exceptionable way, were it
 “ of any other consequence than Ornament. The
 “ *Augustane* Dispensatory also gives another Com-
 “ position, under this Title, from *Rhasis*, but
 “ that hath been some time rejected in Practice;
 “ although *Zwelfer* commends it much beyond
 “ this, as more uniform in its Intention and Vir-
 “ tues.

PULVIS SAXIFRAGÆ Compositus.

Compound Powder of Saxifrage.

Take of Pimpernel and Saxifrage, half a Dram;
 of the Seeds of Saxifrage, Broom, and Gromwel
 each one Dram: Those of Lettice, Henbane,
 white Poppies, and the four greater cold Seeds,
 each two Scruples; Troches of Winter Cherries,
 one Dram and an half; of Liquorice four Scr-
 ples, and add to it, at the time of its use, two
 Ounces of White Sugar Candy; and make them
 into a Powder.

“ This remains as in the former Dispensatory of
 “ the College, but I do not find it in any other,
 “ and therefore take it to be a Modern Com-
 “ position.

PULVIS DIALTHÆÆ.

Compound Powder of Marsh-Mallows.

Take of the dried Marsh-mallow Roots, five Drams; of *Spanish* Liquorice, and Medlar Kernels, each half an Ounce; of Grommel, Parsley, and Fox-Glove Seeds, each three Drams; of prepared Crabs Eyes six Drams; of Gum Arabick two Drams; of the Gums of the Cherry and Plumb Tree each one Dram: Let them be pounded together, so as to make a fine Powder.

“ This continues as the former, and is likewise
 “ a Modern Composition; but it is seldom pre-
 “ scribed, and therefore little made by the Shops.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS.

Powder against venomous Bites.

Take of the Powder of the grey, ground Liverwort, and of Black Pepper, each an equal quantity.

“ This is quite different from that in the prece-
 “ ding Dispensatory, under the same Title.

PULVIS SENÆ Compositus major.

The greater Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of the Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Fennel and Cummin; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, and Galangals, each half an Ounce; of Liquorice and Grommel Seeds, each one Ounce; of Sena, the Weight of the whole Ingredients, and make them together into a Powder.

“ This is the same as in the preceding Dispen-
 “ satories of the College, but I have not met with
 “ it

- “ it in any other ; it was in the first Edition, called
 “ *Pulvis Radulphi Hollandi* from its first Contriver :
 “ It is now seldom prescribed.

PULVIS SENÆ minor Compositus.

The lesser Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of the best Sena two Ounces ; of Cream of Tartar half an Ounce ; of Mace two Scruples and an half ; of Ginger and Cinnamon each one Dram and an half ; of Sal Gem, one Dram ; and make all into a Powder. *S. A.*

- “ This only hath the Title of *Pulvis Senæ*, in
 “ the first College Dispensatory, and stands here
 “ exactly as it was there directed ; but this is as
 “ little in use as the former, because the quantity
 “ sufficient for a Dose cannot be managed in any
 “ extemporaneous Form that is easy to take ; and
 “ the same kind of Ingredients being much better
 “ accommodated for taking in Tinctures and
 “ Infusions.

PULVIS DIASENÆ.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of Sena Leaves, and Cream of Tartar, each two Ounces ; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangals, and Seeds of Bishops-Weed, each two Drams ; of Diagridium half an Ounce : Make them into a Powder.

- “ This is the *Pulvis Sanctus* of *Brasavolus*, and
 “ is preferable to the two foregoing, as the quantity
 “ necessary to a Dose is, by much, less, and
 “ therefore easier to be taken in a Bole or Mixture.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS.

Earl of Warwick's Powder.

Take of Scammony, prepared with the Fumes of Sulphur, two Ounces; of Diaphoretick Antimony one Ounce; of the Crystals of Tartar half an Ounce: Make them all together into a Powder.

“ This is directed to be made different ways
 “ both by *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*; but this is much
 “ the readiest, and what the Shops are now ac-
 “ customed to use. It was not at first received
 “ by the College, but is now become common
 “ in extemporaneous Prescriptions; especially as
 “ a Purge for Children, to whom it is convenient
 “ to give, because of the smallness of the quantity
 “ requisite for a Dose.

PULVIS DIATURPETHI.

Compound Powder of Turpeth.

Take of Turpeth, Jallap, and Hermodactyle-Roots; of Tartar of Vitriol, each equal quantities, and make into a Powder. S. A.

“ The first College Dispensatory gives two
 “ Compositions under this Title, with the additi-
 “ on of Rhubarb in one of them, and which was
 “ still continued down to the last; but this hath
 “ justly rejected one of the Compositions entirely,
 “ and omitted in the other several useless Ingredi-
 “ ents. Although indeed *Zwelfer* is fond of that
 “ with Rhubarb, as a destroyer of Worms, be-
 “ cause he saith the Rhubarb effectually kills them,
 “ and the Turpeth cleanses away those Crudities
 “ and Viscidities which generate them; but the
 “ intention of that which is given here, seems to
 “ be for very different Purposes. “ This

“ This present Reformation of the Cöllege Di-
“ spensatory hath greatly mended the Compositi-
“ ons of this Class, both by leaving out many
“ injudicious ones, and making those which
“ are retained much more simple in their intenti-
“ on, and more convenient for making, and use :
“ But yet so little is prescribed in common Practice
“ under this Form, unless to make into Electua-
“ ries or Boles, that many Compositions here still
“ retained, are very seldom called for, and very
“ rarely made.



ELECTU-

ELECTUARIA ALTERANTIA.

Alterant Electuaries.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES.

Confection of Kermes.

Take of the best scented Rose Water two Pints;
of the Juice of Kermes Berries three Pints; of the
whitest Sugar one Pound: Boil them almost to
the Consistence of Honey, and then stir in the
Powders of Cinnamon, and Aloes Wood, both
the best in their Kind, each six Drams, and make
into a Confection. *S. A.*

“ This was originally a Composition of *Mesue*,
“ but it hath undergone many Alterations amongst
“ Dispensatory Writers, and particularly by those
“ of the Faculty of *Mompelier*, and *Leyden*, as may
“ be seen in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*;
“ but they are all perplexed and injudicious Pro-
“ cesses. The College at first received it into
“ their Dispensatory, according to the Original
“ Prescription, but it hath upon every Revise since
“ been altered, until reduced to the simple and
“ easy manner as herein ordered. All the su-
“ perfluous Ingredients, and troublesome Parts
“ of the Process are here rejected, and nothing
“ retained but what is of some Efficacy to the
“ main Intention, and easy to manage: The omissi-
“ on of the Gold indeed may lessen it in the Esteem
“ of such as attributed any Cordial Virtues to it
“ on that score, but when they have learned to
“ judge better they will be more reconciled to it,
“ as here ordered, without that Decoration.

ELECTU-

ELECTUARIUM è SASSAPHRAS.

Electuary of Sassafras.

Take of the best scented Sassafras two Ounces ; of Spring Water two Pints, boil to the consumption of a third part, adding towards the latter end, of broken Cinnamon half an Ounce ; when the Liquor is strained, boil it again, with one Pound of the finest Sugar, up to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, and stir into it of the Powder of Sassafras one Ounce, of Cinnamon one Dram, and of Nutmegs half a Scruple, so that it may be made into an Electuary. *S. A.*

“ This is much mended to what it was in the
“ former Dispensatory ; for in that there was no
“ Sassafras in Powder, which not only left the Me-
“ dicine of less Efficacy as to its main Intention,
“ but liable to candy for want of enough to keep
“ the Sugar from joining into Crystals : The
“ Sweets and Gold are also here omitted as need-
“ less at least, if not prejudicial.

ELECTUARIUM de BACCIS LAURI.

Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take of the Leaves of dried Rue ten Drams, of the Seeds of Bishops-Weed, Cummin, Privet, Origanum, Caraway, Wild Carrot and Parsley ; of Black and long Pepper ; of Wild Mint, Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-Berries and Castor, each two Drams ; of Sagapenum half an Ounce ; of Opopanax three Drams ; of clarified Honey one Pound and an half : Powder all these Ingredients that require it, and make the whole into an Electuary, by adding the Gums at last, after they are well dissolved in White-wine.

“ This hath *Rhasis* for its first Contriver; tho’
 “ it seems to have received the addition of the
 “ Parsley Seeds from the College Dispensatory,
 “ where it was at first inserted, and hath been
 “ since continued without alteration, till the pre-
 “ sent, which hath rejected the bitter Almonds.
 “ *Zwelfer* hath it in the *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ exactly as here prescribed, except in these two
 “ mention’d Ingredients; and approves of the
 “ Composition, as a good Medicine in Cholicks
 “ and Pains of the Bowels from cold Causes; and
 “ it was designed by its first Author for such Pur-
 “ poses. *Cap. 9. De dolore Colico, ad Almanforem.*

D I C O R A L L I O N.

The Coral Electuary.

Take of white and red Coral; of the true *Ar-*
menian Bole, and Dragons-Blood, each one Dram;
 of Pearls half a Dram; of Aloes Wood, Red
 Roses, Gum Tragacanth and Cinnamon, each two
 Scruples; of white and red Sanders, each one
 Scruple; of Sugar, dissolved in small Cinnamon
 Water, four times as much as the whole, and
 make them into an Electuary.

“ This hath been continued through all the
 “ Editions of the College Dispensatory the same;
 “ and all the Ingredients agree in the main Intenti-
 “ on of an Astringent; but it hath been hitherto so
 “ seldom ordered in extemporaneous Prescriptions,
 “ that I believe it is not to be met with in the
 “ Shops.

DIACYDONIUM.

A Confection of Quinces.

Take of the clean Pulp of Quinces, cut into slices, and boiled up to a thickness, in fair Water, eight Pounds; of the whitest clarify'd Sugar, boiled up also to a due Consistence, six Pounds, and boil them together into a thick Substance.

“ This hath, for a long time, had a place in most
 “ Dispensatories, but it is now altogether made by
 “ the *Confectioners*, by the name of *Marmalade*.

CONFECTIO de SANTALIS.

Confection of the Sanders.

Take of each Sort of Sanders, one Ounce; of red Coral, *Armenian Bole*, and Sealed Earth, each half an Ounce; of Kermes Berries, Tormentile Root, Dittany, Saffron, Myrrh, red Roses exungulated, and Burnt-Hartshorn, each three Drams, and make them into an Electuary, with Syrup of Cloves.

“ This was not before in the College Dispensatory, nor do I find any thing so near it amongst the Writers on Pharmacy, as the *Diatricon Santalon* of *Nicolaus Myrepsius*. *Seēt. 1. Chap. 213.*
 “ which hath been transcribed into the *Augustane* Dispensatory, and the first of our College. Compositions of this kind will admit of making but in small Quantities; because if they are at first made thin, the heavy Ingredients will subside, and if thick enough to suspend them they will so much absorb the Humidity of the Syrup, as to grow hard and dry.

ELECTUARIUM DIASPERMATON.

An Electuary of Seeds.

Take of the greater and lesser four cold Seeds; of the Seeds of Asparagus, Pimpernel, Basil, Parsley, and Winter Cherries, each two Drams; of Grommel, and Juice of Liquorice, each three Drams; of Cinnamon and Mace, each one Dram; of white Sugar dissolved in Water, eight times as much as the whole; and make into an Electuary, S. A.

“ This is exactly as in the first Dispensatory of
 “ the College, tho’ the latter in some little matters
 “ varies from it, and chiefly in the quantities: They
 “ order indeed the Sugar to be dissolved in Marsh-
 “ Mallow Water, but as that is not now made, it is
 “ here neglected, any other answering the End as
 “ well: It is originally a Prescription of *Fernelius*.

ELECTUARIUM PECTORALE.

The Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice, and of sweet Almonds, each half an Ounce; of Pine Leaves one Ounce; of Hyssop, Maiden-Hair, *Florentine* Orrice, Nettle Seeds, and round Birth-wort, each one Dram and an half: Seeds of Cresses, and Elicampane Root, each half a Dram; of Honey fourteen Ounces and make into an Electuary.

“ This hath left out of what was in the former
 “ only the black Pepper, with which it was also at
 “ first received: The Juice of Liquorice and sweet
 “ Almonds are to be gradually softened with the
 “ Honey, in a Marble Mortar and Wooden Pestle
 “ and then the rest added in Powder.

THERIACA DIATESSARON.

An Electuary of four Ingredients.

Take of Gentian Root, Bay-Berries, Myrrh, and round Birth-wort, each two Ounces; of Honey two Pounds; mix them into an Electuary. This with the addition of the Shavings of Ivory, two Ounces, is intituled *Diapente*, or a Composition of five Ingredients.

“ This hath passed without Alterations, through
 “ all the Emendations of the College Dispensato-
 “ ries, where at first it entered under the Title of
 “ a *Theriaca*. It comes originally from *Mesue*;
 “ *Avicen* also prescribes it; but it is hardly ever
 “ ordered in the Form of an Electuary, and there-
 “ fore not kept so in the Shops; but in its Species,
 “ with the Addition of Ivory, it is much called
 “ for by the Name of *Diapente*, chiefly for some
 “ Distempers of Cattle.

DIASCORDIUM.

A Composition of Diascordium.

Take of Cinnamon, and Cassia Wood, each half an Ounce; of Scordium one Ounce; of *Cretian* Dittany, Tormentile, Bistort, Galbanum, and Gum Arabick, each half an Ounce; of Styrax four Drams and an half; of Opium and Seeds of Sorrel, each one Dram and an half; of Gentian half an Ounce; of *Armenian* Bole, one Ounce and an half; of *Lemnian* Sealed Earth half an Ounce; of long Pepper and Ginger, each two Drams; of clarify'd Honey two Pounds and an half; of Sugar of Roses one Pound; of generous Canary eight Ounces: Make into an Electuary, *S. A.* It also may be prepared with *Diacodium* instead

of the Honey, and leaving out the Sugar of
Roses.

“ This is originally the Prescription of *Hiero-*
 “ *nymus Fracastorius*, a most celebrated *Italian Phy-*
 “ *fician*, given in his Book *de Contagio, & Morbis*
 “ *contagiosis. Lib. 3. Cap. 7.* and for that reason is
 “ commonly in extemporaneous Prescriptions cal-
 “ led *Confectio Fracastorii*. The first of our Col-
 “ lege Dispensatories, and the *Augustane* inserted it
 “ alike; but in subsequent Editions it hath been
 “ altered, tho’ chiefly in the Transpositions of the
 “ Ingredients. The present however is copy’d
 “ after the first Form exactly, unless in the Sugar
 “ of Roses for Conserve. The Emendation here
 “ likewise to be made at discretion, of *Diacodium*
 “ for Honey, is on many accounts greatly to be
 “ liked, and the Reasons for such an Alteration
 “ cannot but be obvious to every one acquainted
 “ in these Matters. The Opium and Galbanum,
 “ if not the Styrax too, are to be dissolved and
 “ strained, as *Zwelfer* directs in his Remarks here-
 “ upon.

MITHRIDATIUM.

Mithridate.

Take of *Arabian Myrrh*, Saffron, Agaric, Gin-
 ger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Frankincense, and Seeds
 of Treacle-Mustard, each ten Drams; of the Seeds
 of Heart-worth, Opobalsamum, or in its stead
 expressed Oil of Nutmegs, Sweet-Rush, *Arabian*
Stœchas, the true Costus, Galbanum, *Cyprian*
 Turpentine, Long Pepper, Castor, Juice of
 Hypocistis, Styrax, Opoponax, and *Indian Leaf*
 or in its stead Mace, each one Ounce; of
 Cassia Bark, Polymontane, White Pepper, Scor-
 dium, Seeds of Wild Carrot, Carpobalsam, or
Cubebs

Cubebs, Troches of Cypheos, and Bdellium, each seven Drams; of Spikenard cleansed, Gum Arabick, *Macedonian* Parsley Seed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds, Gentian Root, red Rose Flowers, and Dittany of *Crete*, each five Drams; of Aniseeds, Asarum, Acorus or Calamus Aromaticus, Orrice, the greater Valerian, and Sagapenum, each three Drams; of Meum Root, Acacia, Skincks, and the Tops of *St. John's-wort*, each two Drams and an half; of the best Canary, enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices, which will take up about twenty six Ounces; of clarify'd Honey as much as the Weight of all the Ingredients, except the Wine; and make into an Electuary, *S. A.* This may likewise be prepared with Diacodium instead of Honey.

“ This is reckoned one of the officinal Capitals.
 “ It takes its Name from its reputed Author *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, tho' some
 “ will have it that this Composition greatly varies
 “ from the royal Prescriber's genuine Receipt, in
 “ having received vast Additions of Ingredients
 “ from the Transcribers, as it hath come hand-
 “ ed down to these times. As far back how-
 “ ever as we can trace it in authors of best Note,
 “ it stands as here given, and the present differs
 “ from none of the College Dispensatories, in
 “ particular, before, unless in some small Trans-
 “ positions of the Simple. *Zwelfer* in his Notes
 “ upon the *Augustane* Dispensatory, blames some
 “ of the Ingredients, with his usual freedom on
 “ such occasions, either as useless, or out of the
 “ principal intention to the whole; but he seems
 “ to have taken much more pains than needful,
 “ in distributing the several Ingredients into Clas-
 “ ses for powdering, because all except the Gums
 “ are as well so ordered together, and eve-

“ ry ordinary Operator knows how to dissolve the
 “ Gums and Juices, that will not powder, in the
 “ Wine. There is an Advantage indeed as to the
 “ Colour and Beauty of the Medicine to be made,
 “ by powdering the Saffron alone, and putting it
 “ for some Days into the Wine, or some part of
 “ it, because that better draws out its Colour, and
 “ immediately gives to the whole a most elegant
 “ yellow Tinge, and for which it is most esteemed.

PHILONIUM ROMANUM.

Roman Philonium.

Take of White Pepper and White Henbane
 Seeds, each five Drams; of Opium two Drams
 and an half; of Cassia Bark, one Dram and an
 half, Smallage Seed one Dram; of the Seeds of
Macedonian Parsley, Fennel and *Cretic* Daucus, each
 two Scruples and five Grains; of Saffron one
 Scruple and an half; of Spikenard, Pellitory of
Spain, and Zedoary, each fifteen Grains; of Cin-
 namon one Dram and an half; of Myrrh and Ca-
 stor, each one Dram; Syrup of White Poppies
 a sufficient Quantity, to make the whole into an
 Electuary.

“ This is a Prescription originally of *Nicolaus*
 “ *Myrepsius*, but our first Dispensatory received it
 “ with *Euphorbium*, as doth also the *Augustane*,
 “ which here the College hath thought fit to re-
 “ ject, as well as in the preceding, as an Ingre-
 “ dient too hot and irritating for inward use.
 “ There are several other Compositions of this
 “ Denomination, taken by the Dispensatory Wri-
 “ ters from *Mesue*, *Galen*, and others, but they
 “ all agree in the main. *Zwelfer* however prefers
 “ the *Confectio Archigenis* to them all as a warm
 “ Opiate, which is their main Intention. The
 “ former

“ former Prescriptions of this were all with Honey,
 “ in three times the Quantity of the other Ingre-
 “ dients; but the *Syrupus de Meconio*, as here or-
 “ dered, is vastly preferable, as agreeing so much
 “ better with the Intention of the whole.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI.

The Treacle of Andromachus (commonly called Venice Treacle.)

Take of the Troches of Squills forty eight Drams; of the Troches of Vipers, Long Pepper, Opium, and Troches of Hedychroi, each four and twenty Drams; of exungulated dry red Roses, of fragrant *Sclavonian* Orrice, of Juice of Liquorice, of Sweet Navew Seeds, of Tops of Scordium, of Opobalsamum, Cinnamon, and the Troches of Agaric, each twelve Drams; of Myrrh, Sweet Costus or Zedoary, Saffron, true Cassia Bark, Spikenard, Schænanth, White and Black Pepper, Male Frankincense, *Cretian* Dittany, Rhapontic *Arabian* Stœchas, Horehound, *Macedonian* Parsley Seeds, Calaminth, *Cyprus* Turpentine, Roots of Cinque Foil and Ginger, each six Drams; of the Tops of *Cretic* Polymountain, of Ground Pine, *Celtick* Spikenard Roots, Amomus, Styrax, Meum Root, Tops of Germander, *Pontic* Phu Root, *Lemnian* Earth, *Indian* Leaf, calcined *Roman* Vitriol, Gentian Root, Gum Arabick, Juice of Hypocistis, Carpobalsam, or in its defect, Nutmegs or Cubebs: of Seeds of Anise, Cardamoms, Fennel, and Hart-wort; of Acacia, or in its stead, the inspissated Juice of sower Plumbs; of the Seeds of Treacle Mustard, Tops of St. Johns's Wort, Seeds of Bishops's Weed, and Sagapenum, each four Drams; of the best Castor, long Birthwort Root, Bitumen Indicum, or Amber, *Cretic* Daucus Seed, *Opopanax*, the lesser Centaury, and fat Galba-

num, each two Drams; of old Canary a sufficient Quantity to dissolve the moist and dissolvable Ingredients; and of clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the dry Species: Make into an Electuary, *S. A.* This may likewise be made with *Syrupus de Meconio*, instead of Honey.

“ This is still continued as in all the Dispensatories it hath yet passed through; and it is not only the capital *Alexipharmic* of our Shops, but of all *Europe*; and hath had Volumes wrote about it. It claims for its Author the Person whose Name it bears, and who was Physician to *Nero* the Tyrant; that we frequently call it *Venice Treacle*, is from great Quantities made in that City, and from whence it is transported to most Parts of the World. As this hath been of long standing, and passed through the Hands of many, in their own Opinion able to alter it for the better, there is indeed some Variety in the Recipe's extant for making it; but this which our College has preserv'd seems much the best; and that in the *Augustane* Dispensatory hardly at all differs from it. *Diemerbroeck* greatly extols the Multiplicity of Ingredients in this Composition, and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of such Ingredients arising to a much higher Degree, and exalting the Virtues of each much beyond what it was possessed of when separate. *Monf. Charas*, a *French* Author, has wrote a whole Treatise upon this *Theriaca*, and is very particular upon each Ingredient; but says little worth notice. *Zwelfer* in his Animadversions upon the *Augustane* Dispensatory, wherein he hath followed *Quercetan*, says much more to the purpose; and is very free in finding fault with some of the Ingredients, as was before taken notice of under the *Mithridate*. In his Dispensation

“ penſation hereof he divides the Ingredients into
“ ſeveral Claſſes, according to their Similitude of
“ Textures: But ſuch a Trouble ſeems altogether
“ needleſs, and the diſſolvable Simples only are to
“ be taken care of as before directed about *Mi-*
“ *thridate*, the reſt being all to be powdered toge-
“ ther, except the Saffron, for Reaſons likewise
“ there mentioned.

“ Many have a Prejudice, that this Medicine
“ made in *England* is not ſo good as that which comes
“ from *Venice*; as if the Name, which by mere
“ accident it hath obtained, confined it to be made
“ good only at that Place; and becauſe their Vi-
“ pers, they ſay, are much better than any where
“ elſe. But there is no Foundation in this; for
“ although their Country is hotter, and ſo may
“ more exalt the *Viperine* Juices, in which their
“ Efficacy in this Composition conſiſts; yet the
“ manner of their making them into Troches loſes
“ ſo much of their Volatility, that the way they
“ are generally managed with here, carries much
“ more of their Virtues into the Medicine. Be-
“ ſides, this is but a naked Suppoſition, and in
“ which there does not ſeem to be any Weight;
“ for if we may judge of their medicinal Efficacy
“ by their poiſonous Properties, the Bites of
“ our Vipers, at the proper Time of the Year,
“ which is the hotteſt, are as powerful and dead-
“ ly as theirs. But if any other Country hath the
“ Advantage of us in this one Ingredient, ours hath
“ it much more in another of as great, if not
“ greater, Moment, and that is in the Saffron;
“ for what our own Country produces of this
“ Flower is of four times more Strength and Good-
“ neſs on every account, than any which comes
“ from abroad. This fooliſh Opinion of the fo-
“ reign *Theriaca* being better than what is made
“ here, hath occaſioned the common People to be
“ cheated

“ cheated with the worst of Medicines for right
 “ *Venice Treacle*; for they weakly imagining that
 “ to be the proper Place for its Preparation, please
 “ themselves with buying a Tin Pot of a dirty
 “ Sailor, who pretends to have imported it; where-
 “ as some of our Druggists, and unworthy whole-
 “ sale Dealers in Pharmacy make it of little else than
 “ the Sweepings of their Shops, and get their *Ita-*
 “ *lian* Bills of Directions printed here in *London*,
 “ as may be known to any one upon Enquiry,
 “ who will find at many Printers such Bills ready
 “ for these Demands.

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS.

Archigenis's Confection.

Take of the best Castor, of Long and Black
 Pepper, *Styrax*, *Spikenard*, *Costus*, *Galbanum*,
 and *Opium*, each half an Ounce; of *Saffron* two
 Drams; of Syrup of *Mugwort*, a sufficient Quan-
 tity to make the whole into a Confection.

“ This hath not been received into any Dispen-
 “ tory of the College before this Reformation of it.
 “ It is originally a Prescription of *Mesue, De Tussi*
 “ *Humida*, and is in Page 30 of the *Venice* Edition
 “ in 1549. It is from thence inserted into the
 “ *Augustane* Dispensatory exactly as it stands here,
 “ unless in the Substitution of Syrup of *Mugwort*
 “ for Honey, and is there recommended for Dissem-
 “ pers of the Breast, as also nervous Disorders;
 “ and those Intentions, it seems, very well accom-
 “ modated to. *Zwelfer* in his *Animadversions* up-
 “ on it, says, great Care is to be taken in its Com-
 “ position, notwithstanding it consists but of few
 “ Ingredients; but it seems to require no other
 “ Skill than in the Composition of the *Capitals*,
 “ that is, dissolving and staining the Gums and
 “ *Opium*

“ Opium so as to incorporate them with the Sy-
 “ rup, and then sift and stir in the rest of the In-
 “ gredients, finely powdered, together.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS.

London Treacle.

Take of the four greater and lesser hot Seeds,
 each one Ounce; of the Roots of Angelica, *Vir-*
ginian Snake-Root, Tormentile, Elicampane, Zedo-
 ary, Contrayerva, Calamus Aromaticus, and Gen-
 tian, each two Drams; of the Leaves of *Cretic*
 Dittany, Scordium, Rue, Laurel, and Juniper Ber-
 ries, each half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, Mace, Saf-
 fron, Myrrh, and Cloves, each three Drams; of
 Ginger, and Opium, each two Drams; of Syrup
 of White Poppies boiled to an higher Consistence
 than ordinary, three times as much as the Weight
 of the whole; and of Canary a sufficient Quanti-
 ty to make the whole into an Electuary.

“ This is much altered from what it hath been
 “ in all the preceding Dispensatories; and as an
 “ Alexipharmic, which is plainly its main Inten-
 “ tion, much for the better; for many Ingredi-
 “ ents, very weakly conducive to such an end, are
 “ now rejected; and one of the most efficacious
 “ we have in the Shops of that Class added, which
 “ is the Contrayerva. But as this hath hitherto
 “ been mostly used by the Surgeons, where warm
 “ Cataplasms are required, how far it is improved
 “ for such Purposes, and especially by the Ex-
 “ change of Honey for *Syrupus de Meconio*, I will
 “ not pretend to be a Judge.

CONFECTIO RALEIGHANA.

Sir Walter Raleigh's Confection.

Take of the Shavings of Hartshorn one Pound; of Vipers Flesh with their Hearts and Livers six Ounces; of the Flowers of Borrage, Rosemary, Marygolds, Sun-Dew, Red Roses, and Elder, each half a Pound; of the Leaves of Scordium, Carduus B. Baum, *Cretic* Dittany, Mint, Marjoram, Betony, each twelve handful; of the Juice of Kermes, of the greater Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, of Juniper Berries, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Saffron, each two Ounces; of the best Cinnamon, Sassafras Bark, and the yellow Peel of Citrons and Oranges, each three Ounces; of Aloes Wood and Sassafras Wood, each six Ounces; of the Roots of Angelica, wild Valerian, Fraxinel of White Dittany, *Virginian* Snake Root, Zedoary, Tormentile, Bistort, long and round Birthwort, Gentian, and Masterwort, each one Ounce and an half. After these are all cut and grossly bruised, put them into a proper Vessel to draw out their Tincture with rectified Spirit of Wine, *S. A.* Filter this Tincture, and evaporate it into an Extract by Distillation in *B. M.* Let the Magma which is pressed out be burned, and a Lixivium made of its Ashes so as to procure from it a pure Salt, *S. A.* which must be added to the aforesaid Extract; and afterwards to this Mixture stir in the following Ingredients, *S. A.* Take of Oriental and Occidental Bezoar, each half an Ounce; of Oriental Pearls two Ounces; of red Coral three Ounces; of Oriental Bole, true sealed Earth, and calcined Hartshorn, each one Ounce; of Ambergrease an Ounce; of Oriental Musk one Dram and an half; of White Sugar Candy powdered two Pound, and make into a Confection, *S. A.*

“ This

“ This hath not been in any Dispensatory that
 “ I know of before, except that of *Bates*. It
 “ hath obtain'd a great Name and Esteem amongst
 “ some Persons, which seems to have been the rea-
 “ son why the College have now made it an offi-
 “ cinal Medicine, by giving it here. The whole
 “ Process is long and troublesome; but the great-
 “ est care incumbent upon the Compounder is that
 “ the Extract be at first left thin enough to receive
 “ the Powders afterwards to be mixed with it, so
 “ that the whole may be of a due Consistence.



ELECTU-

ELECTUARIA PURGANTIA.

Purging Electuaries.

BENEDICTA LAXATIVA.

The Blessed Laxative.

Take of choice Turpeth ten Drams; of Diagrydium, the Bark of Spurge Root prepared, and Hermodactyl, each five Drams; the Seeds of Anise and Fennel, each half an Ounce; of Sal Gem one Ounce; of clarified Honey three times the Quantity of the whole, so as to make into an Electuary.

“ This is originally taken from *Nicolaus*, both
“ by the College into their first Dispensatory, and
“ by the *Augustane*, with very little Variation;
“ and it hath so continued down to the present
“ Reformation of our College, who have now re-
“ jected many needless Spices and Carminatives
“ which were crowded into it under the Notion
“ of Correctors, here being a Sufficiency retained
“ for such Purposes. *Zwelfer* says that some have
“ ordered double the Quantity of the Spurge Root,
“ but thinks that as it stands here it is enough, and
“ that even that requires a due Preparation; which
“ is by infusing it three Days in very sharp Vine-
“ gar, and then drying it.

ELECTUARIUM AMARUM.

The bitter Electuary.

Take of Epithymum half an Ounce; of Angelica Roots three Drams; of Gentian, Zedoary, and Acorus, each two Drams; of Cinnamon one Dram and an half; of Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Saffron, each one Dram; of Aloes six Ounces; and with the Syrups of Citron and Orange Peels, and Sugar, each a sufficient Quantity: Make them into an Electuary.

“ In the first Dispensatory of our College this
 “ is ordered to be made up with the Syrups of Fumitory and Scabious, but both these are now
 “ rejected the Shops: In other respects this stands
 “ as it was ordered there; and there it likewise
 “ is under the Title of *Electuarium Amarum Minus*,
 “ in distinction from another called *Electuarium*
 “ *Amarum Magistrale Majus*; which hath been
 “ continued thro’ all the Emendations of the College to the present, where it is thought fit to be
 “ expunged.

DIACASSIA cum MANNA.

A Composition of Cassia with Manna.

Take of *Damascus* Prunes two Ounces, of Violet Flowers one handful and an half; of Spring Water one Pint and an half: Let them boil till half is wasted; and then in the strained Liquor dissolve of fresh Cassia Pulp six Ounces; of Syrup of Violets eight Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds one Ounce; of white Sugar Candy one Ounce and an half; of the best Manna two Ounces; and make into an Electuary, *S. A.*

“ This

“ This hath passed the same through all the E-
 “ mendations of the College, unless in the pre-
 “ sent Omission of the Sugar of Violets, no such
 “ thing being now made. Its Author is by the
 “ *Augustane* Dispensatory acknowledged to be un-
 “ certain. *Zwelfer* in his Animadversions upon it
 “ cautions that it should be made but in small Quan-
 “ tities at a Time, as all other Compositions indeed
 “ of like kind, for fear they should grow acid,
 “ and ferment by long keeping. *Fernelius* also
 “ gives the like Admonition, but that may be pret-
 “ ty easily prevented by simmering them over a
 “ slow Heat, and stirring all the while with a
 “ wooden Spatule to prevent burning, till they
 “ are of a good thick Consistence, as we shall pre-
 “ sently shew under the *Lenitive Electuary*.

CASSIA EXTRACTA cum FOLIIS SENÆ.

Extract of Cassia with Sena Leaves.

Take of the *Diacassia* with Manna two Pounds;
 of Sena Leaves powdered two Ounces; of Cara-
 way Seeds one Ounce; of Syrup of Violets a suf-
 ficient Quantity, to mix them together into an
 Electuary.

DIAPRUNUM LENITIVUM.

A Lenitive Composition of Prunes.

Take of new and ripe *Damascus* Prunes one hun-
 dred; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water
 till they are soft; then remove them from the
 Fire, and when cold drive the Pulp through a
 Sieve, and set by for use. In the Liquor strained
 from the Prunes before pulping boil one Ounce of
 Violet Flowers, and after straining again, dissolve
 in it two Pounds of Sugar, and boil into a Syrup;

to which add of the forementioned Pulp half a Pound; of Cassia and Tamarinds dissolved in a little of the same Decoction, and pulped, each one Ounce. Boil them again over a gentle Heat, and frequently stir the Mixture; after which sift in the following Powders, of Coriander Seed, Rhubarb, Liquorice, and Marshmallow Roots, each a sufficient Quantity to make into a soft Electuary.

DIAPRUNUM SOLUTIVUM.

A Solutive Composition of Prunes.

Take of the Lenitive Composition of Prunes fresh and warm four Pound; of prepared Scammony two Ounces and five Drams, and mix them into an Electuary, *S. A.*

“ The two latter of these were Prescriptions of
 “ *Nicolaus*, the first of which was received into
 “ the College Dispensatory under the Title of *Di-*
 “ *aprunum Simplex*, *rectius Lenitivum*; but the
 “ latter Part of it is here much abridg'd of many
 “ superfluous Ingredients, as the Spodium, Bar-
 “ berries, and many other things of like Nature.

CATHOLICON.

The universal Purge.

Take of the Pulps of Cassia and Tamarinds, and of Sena Leaves, each two Ounces; of Polypody Root, of Violet Flowers, and of Rhubarb, each one Ounce; of Aniseeds, white Sugar, and Liquorice, each two Drams. Powder those Ingredients together that require it, and then take of fresh Polypody Root bruised three Ounces; of Sweet Fennel Seed six Drams; and boil them in four Pints of Spring Water to the Consumption of a third Part: Strain out the Liquor, and with

two Pounds of the finest Sugar boil it up to the Consistence of a Syrup; then by degrees pour it upon the Pulps, as they stand over the Fire, and afterwards stir in the Powders so as to make the whole into an Electuary.

“ This is originally a Prescription of *Nicolaus*,
 “ and the College received it into their first Dispensatory under the Title of *Diacatholicon*; but
 “ the preceding to This varied considerably from
 “ That both in the Materials and Order of Preparation; tho’ here the cold Seeds, and some
 “ other Ingredients of no great Consequence to the
 “ main Intention of the whole are quite rejected.

ELECTUARIUM EX ELLEBORO.

An Electuary of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore sliced one Pound; of Spring Water twelve Pints: Macerate them together for three Days: then boil to the Consumption of half. Squeeze out the Liquor by a strong Expression; and to it add three Pounds of Honey, and boil up to a due Consistence.

“ In the former Dispensatory this stood under
 “ the Title of *Mel Elleboratum*, and was ordered
 “ with thirteen Pounds of Honey, which makes
 “ this vastly stronger of the Hellebore than that.
 “ It is so rough a Medicine as seldom to be given
 “ but to maniacal Persons, and those of very robust Constitutions; and it chiefly operates by
 “ vomiting.

ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of stoned Raisins, fresh Polypody of the Oak, and the best Sena, each two Ounces; of Mercury one handful and an half; of Figs, No. twenty; of Maiden-Hair, Violets Leaves, and cleansed Barley, each one handful; of *Damascus* Prunes and Tamarinds, each six Drams; of Liquorice half an Ounce: Boil them together *S. A.* in ten Pints of Water to the Consumption of a third Part, and squeeze out the Liquor by a strong Expression; and in part of it, while warm, dissolve the Pulps of Cassia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and of Sugar of Violets, each six Ounces. In the other Part of the strained Liquor melt two Pounds of the finest Sugar; and lastly, add one Ounce and an half of Sena Leaves in Powder, and of Coriander Seeds powdered one Ounce to every Pound of the Electuary; so that it may be brought into a due Consistence for that Form, *S. A.*

“ The last Dispensatory of the College before
 “ this had in some things of no great Consequence
 “ receded from, (chiefly in the Order of Composition)
 “ the first Edition; but this hath again
 “ more nearly conformed to that, except in rejecting
 “ the Jubebs and Sebastians, and substituting
 “ in their room Figs only, which are much
 “ more common to be met with good, and full
 “ as well answers the Intention. *Mathiolus* indeed
 “ gives those Ingredients a very great Commendation,
 “ but it is possible in his Time and Country those
 “ Fruits might be supplied in much greater Perfection
 “ than they are now amongst us here. There are several
 “ other *Lenitive Electuaries* in many Dispensatory
 “ Writers, chiefly

“ ly in the *Augustane*, and the *Pharmacopœia Re-*
 “ *gia*, particularly one of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*
 “ with Manna; but this fully answers all their In-
 “ tentions; for which reason also the *Electuarium*
 “ *Passulatum*, and some others of like Nature,
 “ are rejected in this Edition. It ought to be boiled
 “ up to a higher Consistence than it commonly is
 “ in the Shops, to keep it from Fermentation and
 “ Spoiling; but great care ought to be taken to
 “ prevent its burning, by stirring it all the time
 “ it is over the Fire.

ELECTUARIUM È SUCCO ROSARUM.

Electuary of the Juice of Roses.

Take of Sugar, and the Juice of Damask Roses,
 each one Pound and four Ounces; of the three
 kinds of Sanders, each half an Ounce; of Ma-
 stich three Drams; of Diagrydium twelve Drams;
 Let the Sanders be reduced into a fine Powder,
 and mixed with the Diagrydium and Mastich, af-
 ter they have been separately powdered; and then
 mixed with the Juice of Roses and Sugar, boiled
 up into a Syrup, while it is warm, so as to make
 them all together into an Electuary.

“ This is originally a Prescription of *Nicolaus*
 “ *Myrepsius*, and receiv'd by the *Augustane* and
 “ College Dispensatories exactly alike; but here
 “ is now rejected Spodium, and Camphire, both
 “ which were in before, but of no Service to the
 “ Medicine. There are many other rosated Elec-
 “ tuaries described by Dispensatory Writers, but
 “ they have not been thought worth Transcription
 “ of late, and are wholly neglected by the Shops;
 “ and even this is not often prescribed in the com-
 “ mon Practice.

ELECTUARIUM CARIOCESTINUM.

The Clove and Costus Electuary.

Take of Cloves, white Costus or Zedoary, Ginger, and Cummin Seeds, each two Drams; of Hermodactyls cleared of their Husks, and of Diagridium, each half an Ounce; of the Honey of Roses three times the Quantity of the whole: Let them be all powdered together besides the Diagridium, and stirred into the Honey of Roses with a wooden Spatule; and at last put in the Diagridium powdered by itself, and make them into an Electuary, *S. A.*

“ This differs not from any preceding Dispensatory of the College, nor the *Augustane*, both which have it, unless in ordering Honey of Roses for common Honey, which is an Alteration of no great Consequence. *Zwelfer* gives this a great Commendation for purging away Choler, and breaking away the Obstructions of cachectick Constitutions: And altho’ this does not mightily obtain in common Prescription, it is yet greatly used as a Purge among the ordinary People.

HIERA PICRA Simplex.

Simple Hiera Picra.

This is made by a Mixture of the Species of Hiera Picra with despumated Honey, or Syrup of Violets, into an Electuary.

“ See the Notes under the Species Hiera.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDIS.

A Compound Electuary of Colocynth.

Take of Colocynth, Agaric, Germander, white Horehound, Stœchas, each ten Drams; of Opoponax, Sagapenum, Parsley Seeds, round Birthwort Root, and white Pepper, each five Drams; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Myrrh, and Saffron, each four Drams: Let the Gums be rubbed in a Mortar, and the rest sifted; then stir them into three Pounds, three Ounces, and five Drams of despumated Honey, so as to make the whole into an Electuary, *S. A.*

“ I cannot find this in any Dispensatory before
 “ that of the College preceding This; for it was
 “ not in their first. It is there likewise ordered
 “ to be kept in the Species, if thought fit. But
 “ the Shops have not hitherto been accustomed
 “ to make it, because not yet ordered in common
 “ Prescription.

CONFECTIO HAMECH.

The Confection of Hamech.

Take of the Barks of yellow Myrobolans two Ounces; of the Chebulan and black Myrobolans; of Violets, Pulp of Colocynth, and Polypody of the Oak, each one Ounce and an half; of Wormwood and Thyme, each half an Ounce; of the Seeds of Anise and Fennel, and of red Roses, each three Drams. Bruise all these, and macerate them together for a whole Day in six Pints of Whey; then boil to half its Consumption, and to the strained Liquor after it had been pressed out, add of the Juices of Fumitory, of the Pulps of Prunes and Raisins, each half a Pound; of white Sugar
 and

and clarify'd Honey, each one Pound. Boil these to the Consistence of Honey, sprinkling in at the latter end powdered, of the Troches of Agaric, and the Leaves of Sena, each two Ounces; of Rhubarb one Ounce and an half; of Epithymum one Ounce; of Diagrydium six Drams; of Cinnamon half an Ounce; of Ginger two Drams; of the Seeds of Fumitory and Anise, and of Spikenard, each one Dram; and make them all together into an Electuary, *S. A.*

“ This is a very ancient *Arabian* Composition,
“ and first prescribed by *Mesue*, tho' since altered
“ by *Fernelius*. It is continued heremuch the
“ same as in the *Augustane* Dispensatory, and as it
“ was first received by the College: But it is so
“ nauseous as seldom to be prescribed but in Cly-
“ sters, and not often neither in that manner, so that
“ the Shops have of late not been much accusto-
“ med to make it.

“ The Separation of the Medicines of this Form
“ into *Alterant* and *Cathartic*, is much more con-
“ venient and methodical than in the preceding Dis-
“ pensatories, where they were confusedly inter-
“ spersed. There are abundance now expunged
“ that were even in the last Edition of the Col-
“ lege, and with great reason on many accounts; but
“ chiefly because they are injudiciously composed
“ of Ingredients not well coinciding in their In-
“ tentions, are very irksome to take, and very
“ difficult to keep, because of their Readiness to
“ ferment, in the hot Weather especially; be-
“ sides that all the Intentions they can serve are
“ more conveniently provided for by extempora-
“ neous Prescription.

P I L U L Æ.

Pills.

PILULÆ de AGARICO.

Pills of Agaric.

Take of the Troches of Agaric one Ounce;
of the Species of Hiera half an Ounce; of Myrrh
fix Drams; Syrup of Buckthorn a sufficient Quan-
tity to make into a Mass for Pills, S. A.

“ This Composition is as old as *Mesue*, its ori-
“ ginal Author. The first Dispensatory of the
“ College and the *Augustane* have received it alike;
“ but this hath rejected very justly the Orrice,
“ Horehound, and some other Ingredients very
“ foreign to the main Intention, and serving only
“ to clog the Medicine. *Zwelfer* hereupon orders
“ the Myrrh, as indeed all Gums that are brought
“ into this Form, to be dissolved in a proper
“ Quantity of Wine, or any convenient Liquor,
“ as much better reducible to a due Consistence
“ in the whole, than if powdered with the other
“ Ingredients. But the Composer herein is left
“ to his Discretion, and will always be governed
“ by the Texture and Body of any Gum so order-
“ ed, which will sometimes better suit one Ma-
“ nagement than another.

PILULÆ ALEOPHANGINÆ.

Aromatick Pills with Aloes.

Take of Cinnamon, Cloves, the lesser Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Mace, Calamus Aromaticus, Carpobalsam, or in its defect Juniper Berries, Schœnanth, yellow Sanders, Galangals, and red Rose Leaves, each half an Ounce: Let these be grossly powdered, and a Tincture be drawn from them with Spirit of Wine, in a Glass Vessel close stopp'd, enough to strain off three Pints, in which dissolve one Pound of the finest Aloes, and to it add of Mastich and Myrrh in Powder, each half an Ounce; of Saffron two Drams; of *Peruvian* Balsam half a Dram; and reduce the whole into a due Consistence for Pills by Evaporation of the superfluous Moisture over an Heat of warm Ashes.

“ The Quantities of some of the Ingredients
 “ are somewhat diminished to what they were be-
 “ fore. These are the *Pilula Aromatica* of *Me-*
 “ *sue*; but it seems from *Galen, Lib. 1. de Comp.*
 “ *Med.* as if he borrowed the Prescription from
 “ *Lampone's*, because it is almost the same as his
 “ *Hicra. Zwelfer* is very large in his Animadver-
 “ sions upon this Composition, which in the *Au-*
 “ *gustane* Dispensatory a little differs from this, and
 “ he is very elaborate in its Correction. He di-
 “ rects to draw the Aromatic part of the Ingredi-
 “ ents off by two or three Cohobations with five or
 “ six Ounces of Spirit of Wine by a Retort, which
 “ is to be saved, and a Decoction made of the *Re-*
 “ *sidium* in plain Water, in which the Aloes is to
 “ be dissolved and evaporated; and then the Myrrh,
 “ Mastich, and Saffron to be put to it, with the
 “ Aromatic Spirit before drawn; or else to take
 “ such Aromaticks as have not their essential
 “ Oils

“ Oils in the Shops, and manage thus; and put
 “ a due proportion of those Essential Oils, which
 “ are drawn, to the whole at last, which seems
 “ to be the better way. This is directed in the
 “ *Pharmacopœia Regia* with Hellebore, and entitled,
 “ *Pilulæ Aleophrangine Capitales & Stomachicæ*, but
 “ they are now out of use.

PILULÆ de ALOE LOTÆ.

Pills of washed Aloes.

Take of Aloes, dissolved in the Juice of Roses,
 and again inspissated, one Ounce; of the Troches
 of Agaric three Drams; of Mastich two Drams:
 Syrup of Damask Roses a sufficient quantity, to
 make into a Mass for Pills, S. A.

“ This is in the *Augustane* Dispensatory, under
 “ the Title of *Pilulæ de Aloe lotâ incerti Authoris*,
 “ with the Addition of half a Dram of the *Species*
 “ *Diamoschi dulcis*. It hath stood also in the same
 “ manner in the College Dispensatories down to
 “ the present, which hath also rejected that *Spe-*
 “ *cies* out of the Number of that Class. *Zwelfer*
 “ finds Fault with the Title, because Aloes cannot
 “ properly be said in this process, nor indeed in
 “ any other, to be washed; and directs the *Aloes*
 “ *Rosata* to be used in its stead: There are many
 “ other Compositions in this Form with Aloes, in
 “ the *Augustane* and other Dispensatories, as parti-
 “ cularly one with Mastich from *Nicolaus Myrep-*
 “ *sus*, but they are quite rejected from amongst the
 “ present *Officinals*, except this and the

ALOE S ROSATA.

Rosated Aloes.

Take of bright Succotrine Aloes in Powder four Ounces; of the depurated Juice of Damask Roses one Pint; and digest them together over a gentle Heat, till the superfluous Humidity is exhaled, and the remainder is of a due Consistence for Pills, *S. A.*

“ This is ordered in the *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ to be done three times over; and in the *Phar-*
 “ *macopœia Regia* it is directed with an Addition of
 “ Diagrydium, and Resin of Scammony, but that
 “ is now rejected. The same Dispensatory also
 “ orders another, with Infusion of Violets; but
 “ this is the most Simple of them all, and the only
 “ one that is now used in Practice.

PILULÆ de AMMONIACO MAGISTRALES.

Magisterial Pills of Ammoniacum.

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, prepared with the Vinegar of Squills two Ounces; of Succotrine Aloes one Ounce and an half; of Myrrh, Mastich and Benjamin, each half an Ounce; of Saffron, and Salt of Wormwood, each two Drams; of Syrup of Wormwood a sufficient quantity, to make them into a Mass for Pills.

“ These were not received into any of the Di-
 “ spensatories of the College before, but seemed
 “ to be taken from the *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ where they are ascribed to *Quercetan* for their
 “ Author; the variation here from that is very
 “ little. *Zwelfer* orders so much Vinegar to be
 “ used in the dissolution of the Gums, as not to

“ want any Syrup to bring it to a due Consistence.
 “ He also greatly blames the Lixivial Salt in this
 “ Composition, not only as foreign to the Inten-
 “ tion of the whole, but because it spoils its due
 “ Consistence for Pills, by taking away its Tena-
 “ city, and making it crumble, as all such Salts will
 “ do to adhesive Substances. This Composition
 “ is given by *Schroder*, much in the same manner as
 “ it is continued here.

PILULÆ COCCIÆ Majores.

The greater Pill Cochiae.

Take of Hierā Picra ten Drams; of the Tro-
 ches of Alhandal three Drams and an half; of Di-
 agrydium two Drams and an half; of the most resi-
 nous Turpeth five Drams; and make them into
 a Consistence fit for Pills, with a sufficient quan-
 tity of Syrup of Buckthorn, *S. A.*

“ This is taken from *Rhasis*, Chap. 1. *ad Al-*
 “ *manforem*, and was received at first by the Col-
 “ lege and *Augustane* Dispensatories; but the latter
 “ Emendation of the College changed the Pulp of
 “ Colocynth, which was in the Original Prescripti-
 “ on, for the *Trochisci Alhandal*: But this hath
 “ further mended it, if by rejecting the Stœchas,
 “ and making it into a due Consistence, with Sy-
 “ rup of Buckthorn instead of Syrup of Stœchas,
 “ is more suitable to the design of the Medicine.

PILULÆ COCCIÆ Minores.

The lesser Pill Cochiae.

Take of bright Aloes, the purest Scammony,
 and the Pulp of Colocynth, each one Ounce;
 when they are powdered make them into a Mass,
 with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn,
S. A.

S. A. adding thereunto two Drams of the distilled Oil of Cloves.

“ This is a Modern Composition, and the most
 “ in use of any under this Class: It is not in the
 “ first Dispensatories of the College; and in the
 “ preceding to this it was but two Scruples of
 “ Oil of Cloves to the same proportion of Ingre-
 “ dients; so that this is much warmer, which
 “ adds much to its Efficacy in many Intentions;
 “ especially in Cholick Pains, and to discuss Vif-
 “ cidities, watery Humours, and Flatulencies, for
 “ which Purposes it is often prescribed.

PILULÆ de CYNOGLOSSO.

Compound Pills of Hounds-Tongue.

Take of the dried Roots of Hounds-Tongue, white Henbane Seeds and Opium, each half an Ounce; of Mastich six Drams; of Olibanum five Drams; of Saffron, Castor and Styrax, each one Dram and an half: Let the Hounds-Tongue Root, the Henbane Seeds, and Castor, be powdered together; but the Mastich, Saffron, Olibanum, by themselves separately: Let the Opium be cut into thin slices, and dissolved in Rose Water; afterwards put in the Powders, and make into a Mass of a Consistence fit for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Diacodium.

“ This is a Composition which *Nicolaus* bor-
 “ rows from *Mesue*; but *Fernelius* and *Renodæus*
 “ have altered it, chiefly by the Addition of Castor
 “ and Styrax: And after them our College have
 “ copy'd it into their first Dispensatory. The *Au-*
 “ *gustane* Dispensatory indeed gives two distinct
 “ Forms of it, one standing under the Title of
 “ *Pilula de Cynoglosso cum Castoreo*, and which
 “ hath

“ hath been the nearest followed by the College
 “ in their late Emendations. They are greatly re-
 “ commended by *Zwelfer* against Catarrhs, and for
 “ so doing he had the Authority of *Benedictus Fa-*
 “ *ventius*, a celebrated Physician of *Bononia*, who
 “ used it with great Success in Salt Defluxions,
 “ in Mixture with Juice of Liquorice, and the *Pi-*
 “ *lula de Aloe Lotâ*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives
 “ a Pill *de Cynoglossæ Anodyna*, which is there pre-
 “ ferred in many Cases to the common *Laudanum*.

PILULÆ DIAMBRAE.

Pill Diambra.

Take of new Guaiacum Gum, and the Rosated
 Aloes, each three Drams; and the Simple Hiera
 Picra a Dram and an half; of Mastich one Dram;
 of the *Species Diambra*, without the Perfumes,
 half a Dram: Let these all be reduced to a fine
 Powder, and with a sufficient quantity of *Peruvian*
 Balsam, be made into a Mass of a due Consistence
 for Pills.

“ I do not find this in any Dispensatory, unless
 “ that of the College preceding to this, where in-
 “ stead of the *Species Diambra*, it hath ordered
 “ half a Dram of Ambergrease; nor have I ever
 “ met with it in extemporaneous Prescription, or
 “ seen it yet in the Shops.

PILULÆ È DUOBUS.

Pills of two Things.

Take of Colocynth and Scammony, each one
 Ounce; of Oil of Cloves, half a Dram; of Syrup
 of Buckthorn a sufficient quantity, to make into a
 Mass, of a due Consistence for Pills.

“ These

“ These were first ordered in the Dispensatory
 “ of the College preceding this; and therewith
 “ a sufficient quantity of the Oil of Cloves to
 “ make them into a Mass, only with a little Syrup;
 “ but the ascertaining the quantity is much better
 “ both for the Compounder and Prescriber, tho’
 “ what is here allowed will not make it, by much
 “ so warm as before, nor as the *Coccia Minor* is
 “ now directed.

PILULÆ ECPHRACTICÆ.

Echphratic Pills.

Take of Gentian, Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum,
 Salt of Steel, and Salt of Wormwood, each one
 Ounce; of the Aleophangine Pills two Ounces;
 of the Syrup of Buckthorn a sufficient quantity,
 to make altogether into a Mass of a due Consistence
 for Pills.

“ Practical Authors, and extemporaneous Pre-
 “ scriptions, abound with Forms of this Inten-
 “ tion, but I have not met with any one before
 “ in an officinal Dispensatory. *Sylvius de la Boe*
 “ gives a Recipe under this Denomination, which
 “ some of our extemporaneous Dispensatory Wri-
 “ ters have transcribed, but that considerably
 “ differs from this: A great deal of Pains is re-
 “ quired to bring this into a due Consistence, be-
 “ cause the Salts so much dispose it to crumble.

The Fetid Pills.

PILULÆ FÆTIDÆ.

Take of Aloes, Troches Alhandal, Opoponax,
 Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, and the Seeds
 of Rue, each five Drams; of Scammony, and
 Assa

'Affa Fœtida, each three Drams ; of Turpeth Root half an Ounce ; of the lesser Spurge prepared, and Hermodactyls, each two Drams ; of Ginger one Dram and an half ; of Spikenard, Cinnamon, Saffron and Castor, each one Dram ; of Euphorbium prepared, one Scruple ; of Oil of Amber rectify'd, half a Dram : Let the Gums be dissolved in the Juice of Leeks, and strained ; then add the Powders, and mix them well together, and make into a Mass, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

“ These are the *Pilule Fœtidæ majores* of *Mesue*,
 “ and which our College transcribed exactly into
 “ their first Dispensatory, as also it is in the *Augustane*, in the same manner ; but on a Review
 “ the *Bdellium* hath been expunged, as having no
 “ Virtues corresponding to the Intention of the
 “ whole : The Euphorbium hath been likewise
 “ lessened in half its quantity, because of its excessive Heat and Pungency. Some other small
 “ Alterations are likewise made that are not of
 “ moment enough for particular notice. *Quercetan* hath a Composition under the Title of
 “ *Pilula de Euphorbio*, not greatly unlike these, and
 “ which are transcribed by *Schroder*, who hath,
 “ *Lib. 4.* taught many ways how to correct the Euphorbium, as baking it in a Citron or a Lemon,
 “ or dissolving and washing it with various Acids ;
 “ which means are imagined to abate its Caustick fiery Nature. The *Augustane* Dispensatory
 “ likewise orders it for the same End, to be reduced to a kind of Pulp or Mass, with Oil of
 “ Sweet Almonds, and then macerated warm in
 “ any acid Juices, but the quantity it is here now
 “ reduced to requires no such great trouble. *Zwelfer* greatly recommends this Composition in
 “ arthritick Affections, and cutaneous Foulnesses,
 “ besides

Drams; of Mastich one Dram; of Saffron one Scruple; of the Spirit of Turpentine forty Drops; and make the whole into a Mass, of a fit Consistence for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

“ There are many Forms, under different Titles, of the same Intention as this, both in official and extemporaneous Dispensatories: Tho’ our College had nothing of this kind in their first Dispensatory, yet in the preceding to this they have a Composition under the same Title, which hardly at all differs from the *Pilula Hydropica* of *Bontius*, formerly a noted Physician to the Prince of Orange in Holland, and which *Schroder* hath given in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica. Lib. 2. Cap. 73.* There is a Prescription of *Horstius*, under the Title of *Pilula de Hydrargyro*, wherein, Mercury, Aloes, and Scammony have the greatest Share, and have likewise Oil of Turpentine directed in them: But this Composition certainly excels any preceding ones of the like Intention, both for Uniformity and Efficacy,

PILULÆ MECCHOACANÆ.

Pills of Mechoacan.

Take of Mechoacan Root half an Ounce; of Turpeth two Drams; of the Leaves of Mecereon, macerated in Vinegar and dried, of Dwarf-Elder Seed, and the Troches of Agaric, each two Drams; of the Spurge Root prepared, and Mastich, each one Dram and an half; of Mace, Cinnamon and Sal-Gem, each two Scruples: Let all these, clean powdered, be made into a Mass, with White Wine, and that dried and powder’d again; and lastly, be beat up into a Mass, of a Consistence fit
for

for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

“ These have *Renodæus* for their first Prescriber,
 “ from whom the College transcribed them into
 “ their first Dispensatory; and they have since con-
 “ tinued exactly the same, except in some Cir-
 “ cumstances of making into a Mass, which are
 “ of no great moment. The *Augustane* Dispensa-
 “ tory hath a Composition for the same Intention
 “ of an Hydragogue, which is there ascribed to
 “ *Mesue* or *Foannes Damascenus*, under the Title
 “ of *Pilule de Mezereo*; but it is so different from
 “ this, as not to allow of a suggestion that this
 “ was taken from it.

PILULÆ de RHABARBARO.

The Rhubarb Pills.

Take of Rhubarb one Ounce; of Resin of Jal-
 lap, and Tartar of Vitriol, each two Drams and
 an half; of the Chymical Oil of Nutmegs half a
 Dram; of the thinner Extract of Gentian a suffi-
 cient quantity, to make them into a Mass of a fit
 consistence for Pills.

“ There is transcribed into the *Augustane* Dis-
 “ pensatory a Composition, under this Title, from
 “ *Mesue*; and the College in their first Edition had
 “ one very little different from it; but since it
 “ hath been discontinued by the College until
 “ now, which notwithstanding greatly differs
 “ from either of the before mentioned, both in
 “ leaving out many superfluous Ingredients, and
 “ adding some new ones of greater Efficacy to the
 “ chief Intention of the whole. Tartar of Vitri-
 “ ol is commonly ordered amongst Ingredients of
 “ this Mixture and Operation, only to open and

“ separate their most tenacious Parts, as the Sale
 “ of Tartar is directed in some Infusions of like
 “ Intention.

PILULÆ RUFFI, five COMMUNES.

Ruffy's, or the common Pills.

Take of the best Aloes two Ounces; of choice Myrrh one Ounce, and Saffron half an Ounce, and make them all together into a Mass, of a consistence fit for Pills, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Wormwood.

“ These are generally ascribed to *Ruffi*, a noted
 “ and very ancient Physician; but *Zwelfer* will
 “ have it, that he borrowed them from *Paulus Aegi-*
 “ *neta. Lib. 2. Cap. 26.* but with this difference
 “ from either of them, that they put an equal
 “ quantity of Gum Ammoniacum with the Aloes,
 “ and no Saffron. There are indeed in the *Augu-*
 “ *stane Dispensatory, Pilula Pestilenciales AVI-*
 “ *CENNÆ, seu communes*, with the same Ingre-
 “ dients as here, but somewhat differing in their
 “ proportions; and in the first Dispensatory of
 “ the College, these are recited under the Title
 “ of *Pilula Pestilenciales*, so that they seem to have
 “ been inadvertently confounded by some Writers
 “ with one another. But in this the Modern
 “ Prescriptions chiefly differ from the former, in
 “ ordering but half the quantity of Saffron as of
 “ Myrrh, whereas they generally direct them equal,
 “ and both together as much as the Aloes. The
 “ most Ancient Writers likewise direct them to be
 “ made into a Mass, either with aromatized Wine,
 “ or Juice of Lemons; and even the College at
 “ first directed the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons,
 “ which is here done with the Syrup of Worm-
 “ wood; which some do not however so well like,
 “ because it rather darkens the shining Yellow of
 “ the

“ the Ingredients, upon which Colour the Medi-
 “ cine is much valued. The Ingredients are
 “ best reduced into Powder separately, because they
 “ are so different in texture from one another,
 “ that they will not do in a Mortar so well toge-
 “ ther. This Medicine was designed by its first Pre-
 “ scribers to be dissolved for Potions, but its ex-
 “ treme Bitterness, making it intolerable in that
 “ Form, the Moderns have very justly retained it
 “ in Pills for their extemporaneous Practice. *Felix*
 “ *Platerus* hath a Prescription, under the Title of
 “ *Pilula Pestilenciales*, which hath all the Ingre-
 “ dients of this, but joined with many other, which
 “ seem rather to clog than improve it. *Schroder*
 “ also gives one by the Name of *Pestilenciales*
 “ *Compositæ*, not differing but in the Addition of
 “ Things, that rather spoil than mend it.

PILULÆ RUDII.

Take of Colocynth six Drams; of Agaric, Scam-
 mony, Black Hellebore Root, and Turpeth Root,
 each half an Ounce; of Succotrine Aloes one
 Ounce; of Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves each two
 Scruples: Let the Colocynth be cleared from its
 Seeds and cut small, the Agaric shaved into Chips,
 and the Hellebore, Turpeth and Spices, be grossly
 bruised: And pouring upon them four times as
 much Spirit of Wine, let them macerate four Days
 together in a moderate Heat; then strain and
 press out hard the Liquor, in which dissolve the
 Scammony and Aloes, after they have been before
 duly cleansed: Last of all, put the whole into an
 Alembick of Glass, and draw off so much of the
 superfluous moisture as will leave the remainder as
 thick as Honey, for a Mass to be made into Pills.

“ This differs from the Prescription received into
 “ the first Dispensatory of the College, in substi-
 “ tuting a very few good Aromaticks in the room
 “ of a perplexed Composition that is now quite
 “ expunged the Shop. The Management also of
 “ its Preparation differs somewhat from that, tho’
 “ in nothing of Consequence. *Zwelfer* orders the
 “ same Procedure as in the *Aleophangina*. The
 “ Scammony should be powdered by it self, and the
 “ Aloes should not be added till it is strained from
 “ the other Ingredients, and when that is dissolved,
 “ and it is near high enough, the Scammony should
 “ be sifted and stirred in. The superfluous Spirit
 “ is last drawn off by a Retort, because it may
 “ then be saved again for the same use another time,
 “ whereas Evaporation in an open Vessel would
 “ lose it ; but it can hardly be drawn that way to
 “ a full Consistence, because it requires frequent
 “ trial when near enough, and therefore is best to
 “ be taken out, and put it into an open Vessel to
 “ finish it. This more strictly belongs to the Class
 “ of Extracts, and is most generally titled so in the
 “ Shops, and in extemporaneous Prescriptions; it
 “ is also, under the same Appellation, ascribed by
 “ some to *Eustachius* as its original Author, and
 “ wrote for under the Name of *Extractum Eusta-*
 “ *chii*. There are many Prescriptions in the anci-
 “ ent practical Writers and Dispensatories, and par-
 “ ticularly in the Collections of *Schroder* and *Zwel-*
 “ *fer*, under the Titles of *Panchymagoga* very near
 “ to this, excepting in being more crowded with
 “ Ingredients, and less elegantly Compounded.
 “ Some Shops, especially those of Wholesale Deal-
 “ ers, who make vast quantities at a time, put in
 “ without Order, Salt of Tartar to preserve this
 “ Extract moist, which otherwise grows hard, and
 “ requires a little fresh Spirit to soften it.

PILULÆ STOMACHICÆ cum GUMMI.

Stomachic Pills with the Gums.

Take of the finest Aloes one Ounce; of Sena Leaves cleansed five Drams; of Gum Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar of Squills half an Ounce; of Mastich and Myrrh, each one Dram and an half; of Saffron and Salt of Wormwood, each half a Dram: Make them into a Mass for Pills with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Buckthorn.

“ This Composition was not at first in the College Dispensatory, although there are *Pilulæ Stomachicæ* from *Mesue*, but very different from these, and now justly expunged as a trifling Medicine, consisting of nothing but Aloes, Mastich, and Red Roses, with Syrup of Wormwood. In the *Augustane* and *Royal* Dispensatories there are also several Compositions under the Title of *Stomachic Pills*, but they seem so ill calculated for any one Intention, that they are now quite out of use.

PILULÆ de SCAMMONIO.

Pills of Scammony.

Take of Jallap Root one Dram; of Scammony and Vitriol of Tartar each one Scruple; of the chymical Oil of Nutmegs six Drops; the more liquid Extract of Gentian a sufficient Quantity to make into a Mass for Pills.

“ This is entirely a new Prescription, and is much easier to compound, and more efficacious than almost any before contrived to answer the Intention of an Hydragogue.

PILULÆ È STYRACE.

Styrax Pills.

Take of Styrax, Olibanum, Myrrh, the inspissated Juice of Liquorice, and Opium, each half an Ounce; of Saffron one Dram: Make them all into a Mass for Pills with a sufficient Quantity of the Syrup of white Poppies.

“ This was first ordered by *Mesue* with Frankincense, as it is here with Olibanum, and without Saffron. *Schroder* hath got it with some difference from both, having Laudanum besides the Opium, and adding a Scruple of Ambergrease to somewhat a less Quantity of the Mass. He says that *S. Clossens* used it with great Success to breeding Women who were in danger of Miscarriage from the Trouble of frequent Coughing. It is much that the *Augustane* Dispensatory, as well as the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, hath omitted it; as it is a very good Medicine, and now much used in common Prescription against Catarrhs, &c.

PILULÆ TARTARÆ.

The Tartar Pills.

Take of the best Aloes three Drams, of Gum Ammoniacum cleansed in the Vinegar of Squills one Ounce and an half; of Tartar of Vitriol half a Dram; and make them together into Pills.

“ Here is supposed so much of the Vinegar of Squills to be used in dissolving the Gum Ammoniacum as is sufficient to give a due Consistence to the whole. The first Dispensatory of our College had nothing under this Title, although
“ they

“ they have added one since, which was original-
 “ ly from *Quercetan*, and corrected by *Sennertus*:
 “ Notwithstanding which *Zwelfer* in his Animad-
 “ versions upon it in the *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ is very prolix in directing the manner of Com-
 “ position; but the College have now again ex-
 “ punged that as an injudicious and very trouble-
 “ some Mixture, and here substituted one vastly
 “ more simple, and more efficacious to the Inten-
 “ tion it is designed for, from *Bontius*, formerly
 “ Physician to the House of *Orange*, as it is retain-
 “ ed by *Schroder* in his *Pharmacopœia Medico Chy-*
 “ *mica*; where he tells us that it was of so great
 “ Esteem in *Holland*, as to be religiously made com-
 “ mon for the publick Benefit. *Schroder* gives al-
 “ so the *Pilule Tartaree* of *Quercetan*, not much
 “ different from that in the *Augustane*, and the
 “ former Edition of the College, as also a shorter
 “ Composition of his own under the same Appel-
 “ lation; but these have none of them obtained e-
 “ nough to come down to our present Practice.

LAUDANUM.

Take of *Theban* Opium (extracted with equal
 Parts of Spring Water, and Spirit of Wine) one
 Ounce; of Saffron, extracted in the same man-
 ner, one Dram and an half; of Castor one Dram.
 Let all these be dissolved in a Tincture made with
 half an Ounce of the *Species Diambre* without the
 Perfumes, and Spirit of Wine; and put into it
 ten Drops of the Oil of Nutmegs: Lastly, eva-
 porate the whole into a Mass over a Bath Heat.

“ It is endless to take notice of all the Compo-
 “ sitions and Preparations under this Title amongst
 “ Dispensatory and Practical Writers. That which
 “ is given by the *Augustane* Compilers, and which
Zwelfer

“ *Zwelfer* takes such a vast deal of Pains about in
 “ his Animadversions, has been justly slighted by
 “ our College in all their Editions although they
 “ have in all except the present copied after
 “ them so far as to continue the Perfumes : But
 “ they are now here also left out. In the Evapo-
 “ ration great care must be taken that neither the
 “ Extracts burn to, by want of sufficient stirring all
 “ the time, nor the Aromaticks be exhaled by too
 “ great an Heat.

“ Most of the Compositions of this Class are
 “ Cathartic, Stomachic, or Hysteric ; but many
 “ of the old Dispensatories and practical Writings
 “ are vastly crowded with Medicines of this Form
 “ for all these Intentions : But notwithstanding
 “ the great Authorities of many of their Authors,
 “ and the Conveniency of keeping such Forms in
 “ the Shops, yet the College have now abridged
 “ them to a much less Number ; and given some
 “ new ones, much more simple and easy in their
 “ Compositions and more efficacious in their O-
 “ perations than any before to be met with. Thus
 “ they have thrown out the *Pilule aggregativæ Eu-*
 “ *patori, de Lapide Lazuli, de Hermodactylis, de O-*
 “ *popanace*, all of *Mesue* ; the *Hiera cum Agarico*,
 “ and *Anree* of *Nicolaus* ; the *Imperiales, Mast-*
 “ *china*, and *ex Tribus* of *Fernelius* ; the *Pilule de*
 “ *Succino* of *Crato* ; the *Vaticana, de Cretâ Pal-*
 “ *marii, Macri*, and many others ; and filled their
 “ Places with the *Magistrales de Ammoniaco, Ec-*
 “ *phrastica, Gummosa*, and *Pilule de Scammonio*.
 “ But the greatest Advantages from the present
 “ Emendations are from the Corrections of those
 “ Compositions which have come through all the
 “ former Dispensatories, and are yet retained ; and
 “ which a judicious Compounder will easily discern
 “ as they occur in Business.

TROCHISCI.

Troches.

AGARICUS TROCHISCATUS.

Troches of Agaric.

Take of white and light Agaric scraped small and sifted three Ounces ; of Ginger two Drams ; and make them up together into Troches, with a sufficient Quantity of Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

“ The last Dispensatory of the College hath
 “ conformed to the *Augustane*, where the Agaric
 “ is to be reduced with Wine into a kind of Pulp,
 “ and brought into a due Consistence with Gin-
 “ ger in Powder ; tho’ the first Edition is exactly
 “ the same as *Zwelfer’s* Emendation of it in the
 “ *Augustane*, which hath in it *Sal Gem*, and is
 “ made up with Oxymel. None of these Prepa-
 “ rations, which originally came from *Mesue* and
 “ the *Arabians*, are however now much in Esteem,
 “ and never enter into any but some of the old of-
 “ ficinal Prescriptions.

TROCHISCI ALBI RHASIS.

The white Troches of Rhases.

Take of Ceruss washed with Rose Water ten Drams ; of Sarcocolla three Drams ; of Starch two Drams ; of Gum Arabick and Tragacanth, each one Dram ; of Camphire half a Dram ; and
 make

make them all together into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water, *S. A.*

“ These were the Contrivance of the Physician
 “ whose Name they bear: But in the first Dispensatory of the College they were directed with
 “ half a Dram of Opium, and to be made into
 “ Troches with Milk; although there indeed the
 “ Opium is ordered to be omitted at discretion.
 “ they are used externally for the Eyes, and in other cooling Lotions.

TROCHISCI ALEXITERII.

Alexiterial Troches.

Take of Zedoary Root, of the *Virginian* Snake Root, and of the Powder of Crab's Claws, each one Dram and an half; of the outer Bark of Citrons dried, and of Angelica Seeds, each one Dram; of Armenian Bole half a Dram; and of white Sugar Candy the Weight of the whole. Let them be all made into a fine Powder, and then with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Treacle Water, work them into a Paste fit for Troches.

“ These are transcribed into the first Edition of
 “ the College Dispensatory from *Renodens* much
 “ in the same manner as *Schroder* hath also got
 “ them in his *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chymica*; and
 “ it was continued down to the last of the College
 “ without the Emendations here, tho' much corrected to what it was before. The *Virginian*
 “ Snake Root here is entirely new, and many
 “ things are left out which not only made the Medicine too nauseous for this Form, especially the
 “ Gentian, but also lessened the Proportions of the
 “ most efficacious Ingredients, and frustrated the
 “ main

“ main Intention, which seems originally to have
 “ been contrived as a Preservative against pestilen-
 “ tial Contagions.

TROCHISCI AIHANDAL.

Troches of Colocynth.

Take of white Colocynth Pulp cleared from its Seeds, and cut small; of Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, and Bdellium, each six Drams: Let the Gums be macerated for three or four Days in a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water, so that they may be dissolved in it; and with the fore-mentioned Pulp let all together be beat up into a Consistence for Troches.

“ This Contrivance is as old as *Mesue*, and hath
 “ been but little varied in all the Hands it hath
 “ passed through: It seems originally designed by
 “ the Gums to deaden in some measure the violent
 “ Operation of the Colocynth.

TROCHISCI ALIPTÆ MOSCHATÆ.

Balsamick Troches with Musk.

Take of the purest Labdanum three Ounces; of strained Styrax one Ounce and an half; of Benjamin in Powder one Ounce; of Aloes Wood two Drams; of Ambergrease one Dram; and of Musk half a Scruple. Let the Labdanum be rubbed in a Brass Mortar with an Iron Pestle, both warm and rubbed over with an Almond, with a little Rose Water, until by Agitation it becomes dissolved: Then put in the Styrax and Benjamin, which manage the same way; and lastly, put in the Aloes Wood in Powder, with the Musk and Ambergrease dissolved together in another Mortar with

Rose

Rose Water; and when the whole Composition is almost cold, form it into Troches, *S. A.*

“ This is from a Prescription of *Nicolaus*, and is
 “ transcribed into the *Augustane* and College Dis-
 “ pensatories with half a Dram of Camphire, which
 “ is here omitted, as giving to it a Flavour very
 “ disagreeable to most Persons.

TROCHISCI ALKEKENGI.

Troches of Winter Cherries.

Take of Winter Cherries three Drams; of Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Olibanum, Pine Nuts, Sweet Almonds, Starch, Juice of Liquorice, *Armenian* Bole, and white Poppey Seeds, each six Drams; of Melons, Cucumbers, Citrulls, and Gourd Seed, each three Drams and an half; of the Seeds of Smallage, and white Henbane, white Amber, *Lemnian* Earth, and Opium, each two Drams; and make them all together into a Paste of a due Consistence for Troches; with a sufficient Quantity of the fresh Juice of Winter Cherries, *S. A.*

“ This is an old *Arabian* Prescription, taken o-
 “ riginally from *Mesue*; both the *Augustane* and
 “ first Dispensatories of the College have got it
 “ considerably different from what it is here, and
 “ in some respects also different from one ano-
 “ ther; but this is exactly as in the last Edition
 “ of the College.

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI.

The white pectoral Lozenges.

Take of fine Sugar one Pound; of White Sugar Candy half a Pound; of *Florentine* Orrice Root half an Ounce; of Liquorice Powder six
 Drams;

Drams; of Starch one Ounce and an half; and make them into small Lozenges with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Rose Water. On occasion may be added Ambergrease and Musk, *viz.* four Grains of the first, and three of the latter.

“ These are in all the old Dispensatories in the
“ same manner, without Alteration.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI.

The black pectoral Lozenges.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice, and of white Sugar, each ten Drams; of Gum Tragacanth and Sweet Almonds blanch'd, each six Drams; and make them into Lozenges with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Quince Seeds made with Rose Water, *S. A.*

“ In the *Augustane* Dispensatory this is clogged
“ with many other Ingredients; but the first of
“ the College hath it exactly as here, and there a-
“ scribes it to *Rhases* for its Author. The *Augu-*
“ *stane* Collection hath also many other Composi-
“ tions of the same Form and Intention; but they
“ have not Reputation enough to continue them
“ down to the present Practice.

TROCHISCI de CARABE.

Troches of Amber.

Take of Amber one Ounce, of Burnt Hartshorn, Gum Arabick, Red Coral, Gum Tragacanth, Acacia, Hypocistis, Balauſtines, Mastich, Gum Lacca washed, and black Poppey Seeds, each two Drams and two Scruples; of Frankincense and Saffron, each two Drams, of Opium one
Dram;

Dram; and make them all into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds made in Plantain Water.

“ This Composition is ascribed to *Mesue*, and
 “ seems designed against Hæmorrhages, and chiefly
 “ spitting of Blood. The *Augustane* Dispensatory
 “ and all Editions of the College have continued
 “ it without Alteration.

TROCHISCI CYPHEOS pro MITHRIDATIO.

Troches of Cypress for the Mithridate.

Take of the Pulp of fat Raisins well cleansed from the Husks and Stones, and of *Cyprus* Turpentine, each three Ounces; of Myrrh and Schœnanth, each one Ounce and an half: of Cinnamon half an Ounce; of Calamus Aromaticus three Drams; of round Cyprus Root, Spikenard, Cassia Wood, Juniper Berries, fat Bdellium, and Wood of Aloes, each two Drams and an half; of Saffron one Dram; a small Quantity of Canary; and of the best despumated Honey a sufficient Quantity. Let the Myrrh and Bdellium be reduced in a Mortar, with Wine enough, to the Consistence of a thin Honey; then stir in the Turpentine, the Pulp of the Raisins, and the Powders; and let all together be simmered with Honey well despumated into a due Consistence to be formed into Troches.

“ This is but a troublesome Composition; but
 “ as it is made a standing Ingredient in the *Mithridate*, its Prescription is still necessarily retained here, as it is likewise in the *Augustane*, and
 “ all other officinal Dispensatories of Note. It is
 “ originally ascribed to *Damocrites*, who, it seems,
 “ attempted to reform the *Mithridate*, and con-
 “ trived

“trived these Ingredients into this Form on purpose for that: It is taken notice of by *Galen, De Antidotis*, and recommended in some Cases by it self: But modern Practice knows no other use for it, than what it was originally designed for.

TROCHISCI GORDONII.

Gordon's Troches.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds blanch'd, of the Seeds of white Poppies, Mallows, Cotton, Purslain, and Quinces; of Myrtle Berries, Gum Tragacanth, and Arabick; of Pistachio, and Pine Nuts cleans'd, Sugar Candy, Liquorice, Barley, Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, and Sweet Almonds blanch'd, each two Drams; of *Armenian Bole*, Dragon's Blood, Spodium from Ivory, and Red Rose Flowers, each half an Ounce. Let them be made into Troches, *S. A.* with a sufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

“This hath been continued through the *Augustane*, and all the Dispensatories of the College without any Alteration, unless in the Quantities of Ingredients, and the exchange of a few that are of no great moment. It was originally prescribed by *Gordonius, De Passionibus Renum*, Cap. 10. who also in the following Chapter gives another Prescription for the like Intention, with an Addition of Amber, Spikenard, and some other *Aromaticks*; but that hath never yet obtained a Place amongst the Officinals. It is intended for some Distempers of the Kidneys and urinary Passages, but it is not often prescribed, nor common, for that reason, to be met with in the Shops.

TROCHISCI HEDYCHROI GALENI ad THERIACAM.

Galen's *Hedychroi Troches* for the *Theriaca*.

Take of yellow Sanders, of the Leaves of Marjoram and Marum, and of Asarum Roots, each two Drams; of Valerine, Costus, Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, Cinnamon, Schœnanth, and Opobalsam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, each three Drams; of Cassia Wood, *Indian* Leaf, or in its defect Mace, *Indian* Spikenard, Myrrh, and Saffron, each six Drams; of Amomum, or the lesser Cardamoms, one Ounce and an half; of Mastich one Dram; of Canary a sufficient Quantity. Let the Myrrh be dissolved in the Wine: and then the Saffron and Mastich be well stirred in with it; afterwards put in the Opobalsamum, and mix the other Ingredients, reduced to a fine Powder, with the whole, and pour upon them Wine enough to make them into thick Troches, which are leisurely to be dried.

“ This Composition differs in nothing of moment from either of the College, or any other officinal Dispensatories; the greatest difference is, that in the *Augustane* the Troches are directed to be rubbed over with Oil of Cloves after they are dried: They were first described by Galen, *De Antidotis*, Cap. 10. for the *Theriaca Andromachi*; but they are not used for any other Purposes.

TROCHISCI HYSTERICI.

Hysteric Troches.

Take of Asfa foetida and Galbanum, each two Drams and an half; of Myrrh two Drams; of Castor one Dram and an half; of the Roots of Asarum, long Birthwort, of Savine, Motherwort, and Catmint, each one Dram; and of Dittany half a Dram. Let the Gums be soaked in the Juice or Decoction of Rue, and strained and boiled up to the Thickness of Honey; and then add the other Ingredients finely powdered, so that the whole may be made into Troches, *S. A.*

“ These were transcribed from *Renodens* into
 “ the first Dispensatory of the College, and as the
 “ whole Ingredients concur very well to the same
 “ Intention, they have passed through all their
 “ Emendations without any Change of Consequence. The *Augustane* Collection hath not got
 “ these, nor any other officinal Dispensatory that
 “ I have met with, except those of our College:
 “ But notwithstanding the Efficacy and Uniformity of this Composition, it is not often prescribed in common Practice.

TROCHISCI de LIGNO ALOES.

Troches of Aloes Wood.

Take of Aloes Wood and Red Roses, each two Drams; of Mastich, Cinnamon, Cloves, *Indian* Spikenard, Nutmegs, Carrot Seeds, the greater and lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, Gallia Moschata, Citron Peels, and Mace, each one Dram and an half; and make them into Troches with the Pulp of Raisins: Half a Scruple of Ambergrease and Musk may be added at pleasure.

“ This remains as it was first received by the
 “ College, but it is very rarely prescribed or made.

TROCHISCI de MYRRHA.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh three Drams; of the Leaves of Rue, Horse-Mint, and *Cretic* Dittany; of Cummin Seeds, *Assa foetida*, Sagapenum, *Russian* Castor, and *Opopanax*, each two Drams. Let the Gums be dissolved in a Decoction of Mugwort, and the rest be thrown in, so that the whole may be made into Troches, with a sufficient Quantity of the Juice of Mugwort, *S. A.*

“ These were first prescribed by *Rhases*, Cap. 9.
 “ *ad Almanforem*, against Obstructions of the *Men-*
 “ *ses*. The Composition here somewhat varies
 “ from what it is in the *Augustane* and first *London*
 “ Dispensatory, but in nothing of greater Conse-
 “ quence than rejecting the Lupine Flower, as of
 “ no Efficacy to the main Intention, and substi-
 “ tuting Castor: The whole indeed is so approv-
 “ ed a Medicine, as to be pretty much called for
 “ in common Prescription; and esteemed beyond
 “ the Hysteric Troches before directed for the
 “ same purposes.

TROCHISCI sive SIEF de PLUMBO.

Troches, or Sief of Lead.

Take of calcined Lead washed, of calcined Brass, of Antimony, washed Tutty, Gum Arabick, and Tragacanth, each one Ounce; and an half of Opium half a Dram. Powder and sift the Ingredients, and make them into Troches with a sufficient Quantity of Rose Water.

“ This is a Prescription as old as *Mesue*, to whom
 “ it is imputed for its Author ; and it hath come
 “ down to us through all the officinal Dispensato-
 “ ries without any other Alteration than changing
 “ Rain Water for Rose Water. The first four In-
 “ gredients require Levigation to make them fine
 “ enough for this use, because no Sieve can make
 “ them sufficiently fine ; but both Stone and Grin-
 “ der must be extremely hard, else they will carry
 “ a great deal of them into the Medicine ; the Tutty
 “ alone sometimes almost doubling its Weight by
 “ such Management before it is reduced fine enough.
 “ These are intended for the same Purposes as the
 “ white Troches of *Rhases* ; but being not so neat
 “ a Composition, they are not by much so often
 “ prescribed as the other.

TROCHISCI de RHABARBARO.

Troches of Rhubarb.

Take of choice Rhubarb ten Drams ; of the
 Juice of Eupatorium (that is, of the *Ageratum*
Mesues) inspissated half an Ounce ; of Red
 Roses three Drams ; of Asarum Root, Mad-
 der, and Spikenard, of the Leaves of Wormwood, of
 the Seeds of Anise and Smallage, each one Dram ;
 and with the depurated Juice of Eupatorium make
 them into a Mass for Troches, *S. A.*

“ These were transcribed first from *Mesue*, both
 “ into the first of the College and the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory, and have continued the same since,
 “ except in the present Ejectment of the bitter
 “ Almonds, which were in all the Transcriptions
 “ before, and some little Variation in the Liquor
 “ to bring them into a Consistence with. They

“ are however very rarely prescribed, and seldom
 “ made.

TROCHISCI de SCILLA ad THERIACAM.

Troches of Squills for the Theriaca.

Take Squills gathered about the beginning of *June*, after the Stalk and Leaves are grown dry, of a middle size, plump, white, with the exterior Part peeled off, and the harder Part, whereunto the Roots grow, cut away; and cover it with a Paste of Wheat Flower, to be baked in an Oven, until the Crust is well dryed: Then make an hole into it with a wooden Skewer to try whether the Squill is thoroughly tender: When it is so, beat it well in a Mortar, and mix it with the Flower of white Orobis, or red Cicers sifted fine, eight Ounces to every Pound of Squills: Then form them into Troches of about two Drams each, with Hands rubbed over with Oil of Roses; and dry them in the Shade.

“ This Process is the same, very near, as directed in the *Augustane*, and first *London Dispensatory*: Its first Contrivance is ascribed to *Galen*, who describes it *de Antidotis*, and in the *Theriaca ad Pisonem*, for which it was originally designed; but *Zwelfer* finds great fault with it on many accounts with relation to the Virtues of Squills: But let that be how it will, he says in the Troches there is so little as to avail hardly any thing, reckoning that not above nine Ounces at most of the Troches can be made out of this Quantity, whereas it is certain that eight Ounces is owing to the Cicer Flower.

TROCHISCI de TERRA LEMNIA.

Troches of Lemnian Earth.

Take of *Lemnian*, or sealed Earth, of *Armenian* Bole, *Japan* Earth, Acacia, Hypocistis, Gum Arabick roasted, Dragon's Blood, roasted Starch, Red Roses, Anthora, or, in its defect, Red Rose Seed, Bloodstone, red Coral, Amber, Balauſtines, Ivory Spodium, Purſlain Seeds ſomewhat roasted, Olibanum, Calcined Hartſhorn, Cyprus Nuts, and Saffron, each two Drams; of black Poppy Seeds, Gum Tragacanth, and Pearls, each one Dram and an half; of Opium one Dram, and make them all up together into Troches with a ſufficient Quantity of the inſpiſſated Juice of Plantain.

“ This is deſigned much for the ſame Purpoſe
 “ as the *Trochiſci de Carabe*, and the *Trochiſci Gor-*
 “ *donii*; that is, to ſtop Hæmorrhages, eſpecially,
 “ ſpitting of Blood. They are attributed to *Me-*
 “ *ſue* for their Author, and deſcribed by *Fernelius*,
 “ from whom the *Auguſtane* and College Diſpen-
 “ ſatories at firſt copy'd them, little different from
 “ what they are here, unleſs in the Order of the
 “ Ingredients: They are not very often pre-
 “ ſcribed, nor very common to be met with in
 “ the Shops.

TROCHISCI ſive SIEF de THURE.

Troches, or Sief of Frankincenſe.

Take of Frankincenſe, Calamine Stone, and Pomphylax, each ten Drams; of Ceruſs five Ounces; of Gum Arabick and Opium, each ſix Drams: and with fair Water, or the Mucilage of Fœnugreek Seeds, make them into Troches to be dried.

“ This is intended for the same Uses as the
 “ *Troches Albi Rhafis*, and the *Sief de Plumbo*,
 “ which see; but they are not very often to be
 “ met with in Prescription, or ready made in the
 “ Shops. They are ascribed to *Rhafes* for their
 “ first Composer, and have passed through all
 “ the officinal Dispensatories with little or no Al-
 “ teration.

TROCHISCI de TERRA JAPONICA.

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of *Japan Earth* two Ounces; of white
 Sugar sixteen Ounces; of the Mucilage of Gum
 Tragacanth made in Plantain Water, a sufficient
 Quantity to make them into Troches, *S. A.*

“ These were not in any Dispensatory before, and
 “ are not only easy to preserve and take, but also
 “ more effectual to all the Intentions of a Restrin-
 “ gent than any of the preceding.

TROCHISCI è VIOLIS SOLUTIVI.

Solutive Troches of Violets.

Take of Violet Flowers moderately dried six
 Drams; of Gummy Turpeth one Ounce and an
 half; of the Juice of Liquorice, Scammony, and
 Manna, each two Drams. To the Violets well
 beat, put Manna, and the Juice of Liquorice, and
 Turpeth, and Scammony in fine Powder; and
 when they are all well mixed together, make them
 into Troches with a little Syrup of Violets, if it
 be wanted.

“ These

“ These are attributed to *Mesue* by the *Angu-*
 “ *stane* and first *London* Dispensatory Authors,
 “ which have them in the same manner as all the
 “ officinal ones since. *Zwelfer* takes a great deal
 “ of Freedom in finding fault with these in his
 “ Animadversions. They are however hardly at
 “ all prescribed, or made of late.

TROCHISCI de VIPERA ad THERIACAM.

Troches of Vipers for the Theriaca.

Take of Vipers Flesh, after the Skin is stripped off, the Fat and Intrails being taken out, and without the Head and Tail, eight Ounces; of the finest wheaten Bread, or rather Bisket, powdered and sifted, two Ounces: Let them be formed into little Troches by anointing the Hands with Opobalsam, or Oil of Nutmegs by Expression; then dry them upon the bottom of a Sieve inverted in some open Place, where the Air hath Passage through, and turn them often till they are thorough dry.

“ There has been a great deal wrote by many
 “ others about the Choice of Vipers, and the several ways of making these Troches; but this
 “ Prescription comes nearest to that of *Galen*.
 “ *Zwelfer* particularly abounds in his Animadversions hereupon, and gives abundance of *Formulae*
 “ under various Titles, wherein the Viper is the
 “ chief Ingredient: But as these are chiefly made
 “ for the *Theriaca*, being little used otherwise,
 “ them only have the College thought fit to take
 “ notice of. They frequently are brought to us
 “ from several Parts of *Italy*, and particularly from
 “ *Venice*; but they who lay most stress upon them
 “ chuse

“ chuse much rather to be the Preparers them-
 “ selves with our own Vipers here, which at
 “ the proper time of the Year are full as good,
 “ and the Troches are much better for being
 “ fresh, which they cannot so well be from a-
 “ broad.

“ The ancient Dispensatories very much abound
 “ with Forms of this Class, as they made them a
 “ sort of Reservatories of many things for present
 “ Use, which were not so conveniently to be got
 “ together from the Simples in Separation. But
 “ the Practice of later Times hath greatly redu-
 “ ced this Class by the Expulsion of many tedious
 “ and incoherent Prescriptions. The *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory, and even the first of our College,
 “ preserved a great many; but *Zwelfer* even quar-
 “ rels with most of them in his Animadversions.
 “ Of those which are here rejected, that were con-
 “ tinued down to the last Edition of the College,
 “ are the *Trochisci de Absinthio* of *Mesue*, *de Ber-*
 “ *beris*, *de Camphora*, *de Capparibus*, *de Eupatorio*,
 “ *de Gallia Moschata*, *de Ramich*, and *de Spodio*,
 “ all of the same Author. The *Trochisci Polyide*,
 “ or *Sphragis Andromachi*; and the *Trochisci Vi-*
 “ *ticis*, or *de Agno Casto* of *Rhases*; and nothing
 “ added but the *Trochisci de Terra Japonica*. And
 “ the main reason why these Forms are abridged
 “ so much, as well as many under other Classes,
 “ is owing to much better Management of the
 “ *Materia Medica* in extemporaneous Prescrip-
 “ tion, which now endeavours to provide for e-
 “ very Exigence with as much Simplicity and
 “ Ease as possible to the Compounder, and all
 “ convenient Elegance, Neatness and Efficacy to
 “ the Patient; whereas heretofore the Custom
 “ was to crowd into Compositions, almost all that
 “ could be thought conducive to any one Inten-
 “ tion,

“ tion, and sometimes they aimed to answer many
“ at the same time; so that almost all their Me-
“ dicines were not only necessarily made officinal,
“ to be dosed out on occasions, but were both
“ very tedious and perplexed to make, and nauseous
“ to be taken.



OLEA

O L E A.

*Oils.*OLEA SIMPLICIA per EX-
PRESSIONEM*Simple Oils by Expression.*

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM.

Oil of Sweet Almonds.

Take of Sweet Almonds fresh and dry as many as you please; break and throw away the hard Shells, and blanch the Kernels, then beat them in a Stone Mortar, and by degrees press out the Oil without any help of Fire.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM AMARARUM.

Oil of Bitter Almonds.

It is made after the same manner as the Sweet Almonds, unless that here there is no occasion for blanching, nor so much Inconveniency from any Heat, to facilitate their Pressure. After the same manner is drawn the Oil of Hazle-Nuts, Benn Acrons, and the Oil of Nutmegs, from the Nut as that of Mace from the second reticular Coat of the same Fruit.

OLEUM CARYINUM.

It is made after the same manner from Walnuts.

OLEUM CHRYSOMELINUM.

This is made by the Expression of Apricock Kernels: After which manner likewise is procured Oil from the Kernels of Cherries, Peaches, Pine Nuts, Pistach Nuts, and Plumbs; as also from the Seeds of Oranges, Hemp, Bastard Saffron, called Cnicinum, Citrons, Cucumbers, Gourd, Citruls, Dwarf-Elder, Henbane, Lettice, Linseed, Melons, Poppies, Parsley, Horse Radish, Rape, the greater Cataputia, Recinus (called *Oleum Cicinum*, *Recinum*, and *de Kerva*) *Sesamum*, called *Oleum Sesaminum*, Mustard, and Grape Stones.

“ Notwithstanding the Officinal Dispensatories,
 “ especially the most ancient, abound with Oils
 “ of this kind, and the present in Conformity there-
 “ unto retains some Notices of them, yet they
 “ are scarce any of them made, besides the Oil of
 “ Almonds and Linseed, or hardly any of them ever
 “ met with in Prescription. An Oil indeed from
 “ Mustard Seed hath of late been extolled by some
 “ particular Persons, but it yet does not much ob-
 “ tain in the common Practice,

OLEUM LAURINUM.

Oil of Bays.

Take of Bay-Berries ripe, and gathered not many days, any quantity; after bruising them boil in a sufficient quantity of Water, and force out their Oil with a Press: Beat again the remaining Fæces, and pour hot Water upon them as before, and again press out all that you can; then separate the Oil that swims upon the Water for use, *S. A.*

OXYRRHO-

OXYRRHODIUM.

Is made of four or five Parts of Oil of Roses,
and one of Vinegar.

“ The former of these two is a very common
“ Medicine in the Shops, but the latter never made
“ but on extemporaneous Prescription, as it may
“ very soon and easily be done.



OLEA

OLEA SIMPLICIA per INFUSIONEM vel DECOCTIONEM.

Simple Oils by Infusion or Decoction.

OLEUM ROSACEUM.

Oil of Roses.

Take of the exungulated red Roses, not quite blown, and bruised in a Marble Mortar, with a Wooden Pestle, four Ounces; of clean Oil of Olives one Pound: Expose them to the Mid-Day Sun, in a Glass Vessel well stopped, for a whole Week, and shake them together every Day; then gently simmer in a Bath-Heat, and press out the Oil: Put in fresh Roses, which manage after the same manner, and repeat the Process a third time; then let them stand together for Forty Days, at the expiration of which set by the Oil for use, without pressing the Roses.

“ This is much the same as the *Oleum Rosatum*
 “ *Omphacinum* of the *Augustane* Dispensatory, and
 “ the first of the College; and the *Oleum Rosatum*
 “ *Compositum* of *Augustane*, and the *Oleum Rosatum*
 “ *Complectum* of the first College Dispensatory,
 “ both ascribed to *Mesue*, differ from it so little,
 “ that they have not been thought worth any No-
 “ tice here.

OLEUM ABSINTHITES.

Oil of Wormwood.

This is made after the same manner as the foregoing, by a triple Maceration of four Ounces of
 4 the

the Tops of common Wormwood, in three Pounds of ripe Oil, adding the third time four Ounces of the Juice of Wormwood, and evaporating it again, over the Fire, by a slow boiling.

“ It is here, aslikewise in all these Prescriptions,
 “ to be observed, that the *Omphacinum* is the Oil
 “ of Olives expressed before they are ripe, in distinction from the *Oleum Maturum* which is expressed from them when full ripe; and the latter is always understood when *Oleum* only is named, without the Addition of *Maturum*.

“ The *Augustane* Dispensatory orders this to be made with the *Omphacinum*, and adds red Roses, which seem to have little to do with the Virtues of Wormwood, and therefore they are justly here rejected.

OLEUM ANETHINUM.

Oil of Dill.

Is made with one Pound of Oil and four Ounces of the Flowers and Leaves of Dill, three times repeated, as before.

OLEUM de CASTOREO.

Oil of Castor.

Take of Castor one Ounce; of Oil one Pint, and of some generous Wine two Ounces: The Castor is to be powdered, and stand two Days in the Wine; then put them to the Oil, and boil them until the Wine is consumed by Evaporation; and strain out the Oil for Use.

“ These three are seldom directed in the common Practice, and therefore very rarely kept in the Shops, especially the last.

OLEUM

OLEUM CHAMÆMELINUM.

Oil of Camomile.

This is made with the same proportion of Oil and Camomile Flowers and Leaves, fresh cut and bruised, with all the withered ones pickt out; three times macerated and expressed, as in the former Directions.

“ This is a good warm discutient, and much
 “ used by the Surgeons, and many external Appli-
 “ cations; as also sometimes in Clysters.

OLEUM CHEIRINUM sive KEIRINUM.

Oil of Wall-Flowers.

This is made of the Flowers, and Oil, in the same manner as that of Dill.

OLEUM EUPHORBII.

Oil of Euphorbium.

Take six Drams of Euphorbium, five Ounces of the *Oleum Cheirinum*, and three Ounces of Aromatic Wine, which boil together, in a double Vessel, till the Wine is wasted by Evaporation.

OLEUM sive BALSAMUM SIMPLEX HYPERICI.

Simple Oil or Balsam of St. John's-wort.

This is made from the Oil of the St. John's-wort Seeds, ground in a Mill, and pressed out, with the Addition of St. John's-wort Flowers, duly macerated together.

OLEUM LILIORUM.

Oil of Lilies.

Is made in the same manner as the Oil of Roses.

OLEUM LUMBRICORUM.

Oil of Worms.

Take of Earth Worms half a Pound: First wash them in several Waters, and then in White Wine, wherein let them stand an Hour: Then pouring off the Wine put them into a double Vessel, and pour upon them two Pounds of Oil, and of White Wine half a Pint: Boil to the consumption of all the Wine, and strain the Oil through a linen Cloth for use.

OLEUM MAJORANÆ.

Oil of Marjoram.

Take of the Herb, a little bruised, four Ounces: of good White Wine six Ounces: of Oil one Pound: Let them be mixed together, macerated and expressed, and fresh Herb put in to the third time, and then the Wine evaporated, by boiling in a double Vessel.

OLEUM NARDINUM.

Oil of Spikenard.

Take of Spikenard three Ounces; of Sweet Oil one Pound and an half; of Aromatic Wine, and clear Water, each two Ounces and an half: boil them together, in a double Vessel, over a gentle Fire, often stirring them, till all the aqueous Humidity is evaporated.

OLEUM

OLEUM NICOTIANÆ.

Oil of Tobacco.

Take of Tobacco Juice, and common Oil, each equal parts, and boil them in a Bath Heat, S. A.

OLEUM PAPAVERIS.

Oil of Poppies.

Is made of the Flowers, Heads and Leaves of Garden Poppies, and Oil of Olives, in the same manner as the Oil of Dill.

OLEUM RUTACEUM.

Oil of Rue.

Is made of the bruised Herb, and ripe Oil, as the Oil of Roses.

OLEUM SABINÆ.

Oil of Savine.

Is made after the same manner.

OLEUM SAMBUCINUM.

Oil of Elder.

Is made from the Flowers and Oil, as the Oil of Roses.

“ There are many more simple Oils directed to
 “ be made much after the same manner, in some
 “ of the old Dispensatories, which are here neg-
 “ lected, as things quite out of use: Some also
 “ here retained, are seldom to be met with, either
 “ in prescription or the Shops; particularly the
 “ *Cheirinum, Euphorbii, Nardinum, Nicotiana,* and

“ *Papaveris*: The *Balsamum Hyperici*, I have not
“ met with in any but the *London* Dispensatories;
“ and may deserve to come into use, as its Com-
“ pound Oil, hereafter to be given, is in very
“ great Esteem in many Cases, particularly amongst
“ the Surgeons. The double Vessel made use of, as
“ directed in these Operations, is the Vessel contain-
“ ing the Medicine, set in another full of Water,
“ and receiving its Heat from that, and not imme-
“ diately from the Fire, which much softens it:
“ The same Contrivance is likewise to be under-
“ stood, wherever a Bath Heat, or that of *B. M.*
“ is ordered.



OLEA COMPOSITA, per INFUSIONEM & DECOCTIONEM

Compound Oils, by Infusion and Decoction.

OLEUM de CASTOREO Compositum.

Compound Oil of Castor.

Take of Castor, Styrax, Galbanum, Euphorbium, Opopanax, Cassia Wood, Saffron, Carpopbalsam or Cubebs, Spikenard and Costus, each three Drams; Cypress, Schœnanth, long and black Pepper, Savine and Pellitory, each two Drams and an half; of ripe Oil four Pounds; of Canary two Pints: Boil all these, excepting the five first, after due preparation for that purpose, gently in the Oil and Wine, until the Wine is evaporated: In the mean while dissolve the Galbanum, Opopanax, and Euphorbium, first beat small, in part of the same Wine, which is to be kept on purpose; After they are strained, let them be carefully mixed, by putting them to the Oil pressed out, and standing over the Fire, deliberately while hot, and briskly stirring them about with a Wooden Spatula. Lastly, stir in the Styrax and Castor powdered.

“ This is ascribed to *Jacobus de Manlius*, and is
 “ in the *Augustane*, and first Dispensatory of the Col-
 “ lege also; but this somewhat varies both in the
 “ proportions of Ingredients, and in the man-
 “ ner of Preparation, yet the Alterations are of no
 “ great Consequence, especially as the Composition

“ fition hath of late been but little, if ever, wrote
 “ for, or made.

OLEUM COSTINUM.

Oil of Costus.

Take of the bitter Costus Root two Ounces ;
 of Cassia Wood one Ounce ; of the Tops of Mar-
 joram eight Ounces : grossly bruise them together,
 and macerate them for two Days, in twelve Oun-
 ces of Aromatic White Wine, and then with two
 Pounds of Olive Oil, washed in White Wine, let
 them be boiled in *B. M.* to the consumption of
 the Wine, *S. A.*

“ This is ascribed to *Mesue* for its Author, and
 “ *Zwelfer* gives it a prodigious recommendation
 “ for warming the Nerves, where such things are
 “ required : The *Augustane*, and all the Emenda-
 “ tions of the *London* Dispensatory retain it also.
 “ But it is but very little used, and hardly to be
 “ met with in the Shops.

OLEUM de EUPHORBIO.

Oil of Euphorbium.

Take of Staves Ager, and Soapwort, each half
 an Ounce ; of Pelitory six Drams ; of dry Moun-
 tain Calamint one Ounce and an half ; of Costus
 ten Drams ; and of Castor five Drams : Bruise and
 macerate these three Days in three Pints and an
 half of fragrant White Wine, and then boil with
 one Pint and an half of the Oil of Wall-Flowers,
 adding before the Wine is quite consumed, of Eu-
 phorbium half an Ounce, and then finish the
 boiling, *S. A.*

“ There

“ There is a Compound Oil under this Title,
 “ given by *Mesue*, and received into the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory, but that hath no other Ingredi-
 “ ents than the Euphorbium; and the same Oil
 “ as here ordered, This is a Composition of *Ni-*
 “ *colaus*, and was at first taken into the Dispen-
 “ satory by the College, and continued down to
 “ the present without any alteration; but it is
 “ very rarely used, if ever, and hardly to be met
 “ with.

OLEUM EXCESTRENSE.

Exeter Oil.

Take of Wormwood, the lesser Centaury, Eupatorium, Fennel, Hyssop, Bays, Marjoram, Savine, Sage and Thyme, each four Ounces; of Southernwood, Betony, Ground Pine, and Lavender, each six Ounces; of Rosemary one Pound; of Camomile and Broom Flowers; of Cummin and Fenugreek Seeds; of Black and White Hellebore Root, and of Lemon Peel each four Ounces; of Euphorbium, Mustard, Castor and Pellitory, each one Ounce; of Oil sixteen Pints; and of Wine three Pints: Let the Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Euphorbium be bruised; the Roots, Peels and Castor sliced, and macerated together twelve Hours, in a Bath-Heat, with the Wine and Oil; then after a gentle boiling, till the Wine is all consumed by Evaporation, let the Oil be strained out and kept for use.

“ I find this in no Dispensatories, but those of our
 “ own College, and though all of them hath passed
 “ without any Alterations of moment: It is ge-
 “ nerally kept in the Shops, but more called for
 “ by the common People, than in regular Pre-
 “ scription.

OLEUM HYPERICI Compositum.

Compound Oil of St. John's-wort.

Take of fragrant White Wine one Pint; of the Tops of St. John's-wort, with the Flowers and Seeds, four Ounces: Let them be bruised and macerated in a Glass Vessel well stopped, for three Days, in one Pint of Linseed Oil, either in the Sun or a Bath Heat, and then pressed out: Let a second and third Infusion be made after the same manner, of the Tops of St. John's-wort, without the Wine; and after the third Infusion is boiled to a Consumption of almost all the Wine, press it out, and add of Turpentine three Ounces, and Saffron one Dram, and then give it another gentle boil, and put it by for use.

“ This is very near copy'd after the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory: For the first of the College hath
 “ got a very different sort, with the Addition of
 “ many Ingredients that are of much more trouble
 “ than advantage: It is there called *Oleum Hyperici Compositum, seu Balsamum Magistrale Flo-*
 “ *rent.* and it is continued down to the last but
 “ this, under the Title of *Oleum Hyperici magis*
 “ *Compositum*; yet it was hardly ever used, being
 “ an injudicious Contrivance: It is now justly re-
 “ jected, and this only retained, which is not so
 “ tedious to make, and is well esteemed by our
 “ Surgeons, for many Intentions of Consequence,
 “ tho' for some Purposes they blame the Terebinth
 “ and Saffron.

OLEUM IRINUM.

Oil of Orrice.

Take of Florentine Orrice Root, three Pounds and four Ounces; of white Lilly Flowers, with their yellow Heels cut off, fifteen Ounces; of fresh Cypress Root six Ounces; of Elicampane three Ounces; of Bugloss Root two Ounces; of Cinnamon, Spikenard, and Benjamin, each one Ounce: Bruise all as they require, and macerate them together in the Sun, or any warm place, in fifteen Pounds of old Oil, and four Pints and an half of Spring Water; and after four Days and an half standing in that manner, boil them in *B. M.* to the Consumption of the aqueous Humidity; then strain by a strong pressure, and put by for use.

“ *Mesue* hath given a very concise Prescription
 “ of this, with nothing but the Orrice Roots and
 “ Flowers, which the *Augustane* Collection hath
 “ preserved, as also is it in the first Dispensatory
 “ of the College, amongst the Simple Oils; but
 “ this Prescription, which is likewise there, is
 “ from *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*; but notwithstanding
 “ it hath been continued down to the pre-
 “ sent Edition, it hath yet been very little called
 “ for in common Practice, and hardly, I believe,
 “ ever made.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI.

Locatellus's Balsam.

Take of the best Yellow Wax one Pound, melt it over a moderate Heat, in a like Quantity of Canary: Then add of the best Oil of Olives, and Venice Turpentine, washed to a whiteness in Rose Water,

Water, each one Pound and an half. Boil them by a gentle Fire, till the Wine is evaporated; then removing it off, sift in of red Sanders, in fine Powder, two Ounces; stirring the whole about continually, till it is quite cold, that it may become a Balsam.

“ This is but a Modern Prescription, so that
 “ the College had it not at first: It is used how-
 “ ever very much in present practice, both for
 “ Internal and External Uses.

OLEUM MANDRAGORÆ.

Oil of Mandrake.

Take common Oil two Pounds; of the Juice of Mandrake Apples, or in their defect, of its Leaves four Ounces; of the Juice of White Henbane two Ounces; of the Juice of Black Poppy Heads three Ounces; of the Juices of Violets and young Hemlock, each one Ounce; of Opium and Styrax, each half an Ounce: Let the Juices, with the Oil, be exposed to the Sun, and after ten Days standing, boil them leisurely to the consumption of the Juices; then sprinkle in the Opium finely powdered, and work in the Styrax, dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Turpentine, *S. A.*

“ This is transcribed from *Nicolaus*, both into
 “ the *Augustane* and first *London* Dispensatory,
 “ whence it hath been continued down to the pre-
 “ sent, without any Alteration of moment: It is in-
 “ tended against Inflammations, to procure Sleep,
 “ and ease Pains of the Head, by washing the Tem-
 “ ples and Nostrils with it; but it is rarely pre-
 “ scribed, and hardly to be met with ready made.

OLEUM NARDINUM Compositum.

Compound Oil of Spikenard.

Take of Spikenard three Ounces; of fresh Marjoram two Ounces; of Aloes Wood, Calamus Aromaticus, fresh Elecampane, Cypress, fresh Leaves of Bays; of Mace, Schœnanth, and Cardamoms, each one Ounce and an half: Let all be grossly beat together, and macerated for a whole Day in Water and generous Wine, each fourteen Ounces; and Oil of Olives four Pounds and an half; Then with a slow Heat, and in a double Vessel, evaporate the Wine and Water, so as to have the Oil perfect by it self, *S. A.*

“ This is originally ascribed to *Mesue*, and hath
 “ hardly been omitted in any officinal Dispensatory
 “ since: Tho’ where here is put Cypress, in the
 “ *Augustane* is Mace, and in the first Edition of
 “ the *London, Indian Leaf*: But such are not Al-
 “ terations of any great Consequence. It is sel-
 “ dom used or made.

BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM.

A Balsam of many Virtues.

Take two Pints and an half of Spirit of Wine; infuse in it with a gentle Heat, and often stirring it, twelve Ounces of the Gum of Guajacum: And lastly, add one Spoonful of *Peruvian Balsam*; so that the whole may mix together into a Balsam.

“ This is but a very modern Prescription, and
 “ lately received by the College; but here it dif-
 “ fers from their former Edition in rejecting the
 “ *Sarsaparilla*, and encreasing the Gum Guajacum,
 “ which

“ which is certainly much to the Advantage of
 “ the Medicine, because its Virtue wholly consists
 “ in the two Ingredients here retained, the Sarsa-
 “ parilla affording nothing to the main Intention,
 “ which is greatly to warm the Nerves, and re-
 “ fresh the Spirits.

BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Balsam of Turpentine.

Take of the best Resin, and Sand, each equal Quantities : Mix them together, so that they may be distilled in a slow Sand Heat ; first the Phlegm, then the Oil, and lastly upon raising the Fire, and changing the Receiver, the Balsam will come over.

“ I have not met with this Process any where
 “ before: The Sand is of no other Effect than to
 “ divide the Resin, and facilitate its rising in the
 “ Retort.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE.

The Green Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil half a Pint ; of Gum Elemi two Ounces ; of Verdegrease in Powder two Drams : Mix, and boil together over a gentle Heat, so as to make them into an Ointment, S. A.

“ This is a very modern Contrivance, and is
 “ much used by our Surgeons in some particular
 “ Dressings ; as is also the following, both which
 “ are ascribed to a very eminent Person now living
 “ for their Author.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE VULNERARIUM.

The Green Vulnerary Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil one Pound and an half; Turpentine twelve Ounces; of the Leaves of Ad-ders Tongue, gathered in the Month of *May*, six handful: Mix and infuse these warm together, then boil them till the Leaves are crisp. Press out the Oil, and add to it of Gum Elemi four Ounces; of Oil of Bays newly extracted two Ounces; of the best Turpentine one Ounce; of the Flowers of Verdegrease two Drams. Let them all melt over a gentle Fire, continually stirring them about to facilitate their Mixture; then strain again, and let the whole cool into a Balsam.

BALSAMUM VIRIDE DETERSIVUM.

The Green Detersive Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each one Pound; of Gum Elemi, Oil of Bays, and the best Turpentine, each four Ounces; Powder of Verdegrease one Ounce: Mix and melt all together over a gentle Heat, continually stirring all the while, so as to make them into a Balsam, *S. A.*

“ This is also ascribed to the same Author as the
 “ foregoing, and is said to be greatly valued in the
 “ present Practice amongst our Surgeons as a De-
 “ tergent.

“ In this Emendation there are expunged a great
 “ many compound Oils, that had been continued
 “ down even to the last, such as the *Oleum de Cap-*
 “ *paribus, Catellorum, Hirundinum, Majorane com-*
 “ *positum, Nicodemi, Vulpinum, &c.* with many
 “ others

“ others of less Consideration. Under the Title
“ of Balsams too there stood before a *Balsamum*
“ *Vulnerarium*, which is here rejected, but ex-
“ tremely much better supplied with the three
“ last, that were never in any Dispensatory be-
“ fore.



UNGUENTA

UNGUENTA SIMPLICIORA.

The more Simple Ointments.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM.

The white Ointment.

Take of Oil of Roses nine Ounces; of Cerufs carefully washed in Rose Water, and powdered, three Ounces; of white Wax two Ounces. After the Wax is melted in the Oil, sift in the Cerufs after it hath been well dried from its washing, first in common, and then in Rose Water, so that together they may be made into an Ointment, *S. A.* To which add two Drams of Camphire, rubbed with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds, and then it is called the *Camphorated white Ointment.*

“ There is a very different Ointment in the *Phar-*
 “ *macopœia Regia* under the same Title, and which
 “ too is ordered at pleasure to be Camphorated :
 “ But that hath not been thought worth any ones
 “ Prescription since. *Avicen* likewise directs one
 “ under the same Name, which the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory hath got, wherein Litharge is made
 “ an Ingredient, and the white of Eggs beat into
 “ it ; but that also now is quite laid aside. That
 “ which is here retained is attributed to *Rhases*,
 “ whose Compositions are generally more uniform,
 “ and simple, than any of the *Arabians*. But our
 “ wholesale Dealers in Medicine have learned grie-
 “ vously to corrupt it by using Hog’s Lard for
 “ the Oil of Roses and Wax, which greatly fru-
 “ strates the Intention of the Medicine as a cool-

“ er; infomuch that it may not be unworthy the
 “ particular care of a Prescriber to enquire into this
 “ Matter, when any Strefs is laid upon this Medi-
 “ cine, which is the most commonly used of any
 “ of this Intention.

U N G U E N T U M Æ G Y P T I A C U M.

The Ægyptian Ointment.

Take of Verdegrease, or of the green Rust of Brass, finely powdered, five Parts; of Honey four Parts; of the sharpest Vinegar seven Parts. Boil them all together into a due Consistence, and a dusky red Colour. The Scum of this Ointment is called *Mel Ægyptiacum*, Ægyptian Honey.

“ The *Pharmacopœia Regia* orders an Oint-
 “ ment under this Title not much different, but in
 “ the Addition of some Juices, which are of no
 “ great Consequence to its Virtues. The *Augu-*
 “ *stane* hath an *Unguentum Ægyptiacum Compositum*
 “ *Magistrale*, wherein are *Theriaca*, *Mithridate*,
 “ *Camphire*, and many other things foreign to this
 “ Intention, and troublesome for use or making,
 “ but it hath been followed by none: However,
 “ the *Unguentum Ægyptiacum Simplex* there also
 “ given, and ascribed to *Mesue*, is exactly the same
 “ as we have here; and it hath been so received
 “ and continued through all the Editions of the
 “ *London Dispensatory*.

U N G U E N T U M Æ G Y P T I A C U M Magis Compositum.

A more compounded Ægyptian Ointment.

Take of Verdegrease four Ounces; of the sharpest Vinegar six Ounces; of Honey one Pound. Let them all boil over a gentle Fire to a dusky Colour, adding towards the latter end, of Rock Alum,

Alum, and Sal Ammoniac, each half an Ounce;
and make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is very different from that mentioned a-
“ bove in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*, although both
“ these additional Ingredients are in that; for that
“ is crowded with many other things of foreign
“ Qualities. This never was in any of the Editi-
“ ons of the *London Dispensatory* before, and is
“ a very late Contrivance.

UNGUENTUM È PLUMBO.

Ointment of Lead.

Take of the Oil of Roses six Ounces; of cal-
cined Lead, and Litharge, each ten Drams; of
Turpentine one Ounce; of Cerufs and Antimony
each half an Ounce; of white Wax two Ounces.
Make them into an Ointment by mixing them to-
gether in a Leaden Mortar, *S. A.*

“ This is ascribed to *Fœsius* for its Author. The
“ *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath an *Unguentum Satur-*
“ *ninum*, but considerably differing from this; and
“ what the College at first received hath not in it
“ the Wax, or any certain Quantity of the Oil of
“ Roses; but it is now seldom called for or made.

UNGUENTUM È GUMMI ELEMI, sive LINI- MENTUM ARCÆI.

Ointment of Gum Elemi, or Arcæus's Liniment.

Take of Gum Elemi, Turpentine of Firr, each one
Ounce and an half; of old and depurated Mutton
Suet two Ounces; of old and depurated Hogs Lard
one Ounce: Mix them and make an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This most commonly goes by the Name of Li-
N
“ *nimentum*

“ *nimentum Arcaei*, from *Arcaeus* its Inventor, who
 “ in a Treatise *De rectâ Vulnerum Curatione*, Lib. 1.
 “ Cap. 4. greatly extols this *Balsam*, as he calls it,
 “ particularly in Wounds of the Head; and our
 “ Surgeons say it digests and incarns much better
 “ than the *Basilicon* which is apt to foul a Wound,
 “ and generate fungous Flesh.

UNGUENTUM AUREUM.

The Golden Ointment.

Take of yellow Wax half a Pound; of common Oil two Pounds; of Turpentine two Ounces; of the Pine Tree Resine, and Colophony, each one Ounce and an half; of Frankincense and Mastich each one Ounce; of Saffron one Dram. First of all melt the Wax in the Oil; then put in the Turpentine, and give them a boil together: After they have stood to cool a little, sift in all the rest finely powdered, put the Saffron last of all, and stir them about with a wooden Spatule till they become an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is a Composition originally of *Mesue*, and
 “ had its Name first given it both on account
 “ of this Colour, and the wonderful Virtues ascribed to it, on which last Score too by some Authors it is titled *Unguentum Regis*. The *Augustane* Dispensatories, and all the Editions of the College have received it exactly the same down to the present: Yet I cannot learn that it is in any great Esteem in the present Practice of our Surgeons; tho’ *Zwelfer* says it is a wonderful good Incarner, especially in the most tender Constitutions: But he says that it is much better for several Purposes, especially in Wounds of the Head, and Tendons, to use in it Oil of Turpentine instead of the common Oil.

UNGUENTUM

UNGUENTUM BASILICON MINUS, seu
TETRAPHARMACUM.

The lesser Royal Ointment, or a Medicine of four Ingredients.

Take of yellow Wax, fat Refine, and Pitch, each half a Pound; of Oil nine Ounces: Mix them together into an Ointment by melting, *S. A.*

“ This is as old as *Mesue*, to whom it is ascribed
“ ed as its Author. It hath been continued the
“ same through all the officinal Dispensatories, e-
“ specially those of our College, and is much used
“ to incarn Wounds; tho’ of late our Surgeons
“ begin to substitute for such Intentions Dressings
“ that are not so liable to produce Fungosities, one
“ of which is the following.

UNGUENTUM BASILICON FLAVUM.

The yellow Royal Ointment.

Take of yellow Wax, and Refine of the Pine Tree, each three Pounds; of *Strasburgh* Turpentine twelve Ounces; of Linseed Oil three Pounds and six Ounces: Melt them over a slow Fire; and then put in three Pounds of *Burgundy* Pitch, and let them all melt together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This was never before in any officinal Dis-
“ pensatory; and it hath the Reputation of a ve-
“ ry eminent Person now living for its Author.
“ It seems, if any regard was had in its Contri-
“ vance to Example, to have chiefly followed the
“ *Unguentum Aureum* of *Mesue*, just before taken
“ notice of; but this is a much neater Composi-
“ tion than that, tho’ both pretty much agree in

“ Intention. *Nicolaus* hath indeed a Prescription
 “ under the Title of *Unguentum Basilicon Citrinum*,
 “ which the *Augustane* Dispensatory hath transcri-
 “ bed; but that is a very injudicious Medley of
 “ Ingredients of different Virtues, notwithstanding
 “ *Zwelfer* takes a mighty deal of Pains in his Ani-
 “ madversions to direct the manner of compound-
 “ ing it. All the *London* Dispensatories before this
 “ have likewise retained from *Mesue* an *Unguentum*
 “ *Basilicon Magis*, but it is a most perplexed
 “ Mixture and never used, and therefore very
 “ justly omitted here.

U N G U E N T U M C Æ R U L E U M.

The Blue Ointment.

Take of live Quicksilver one Pound: of *Venice*
 Turpentine six Ounces: Mix them together in
 Mortar till the Globules of Mercury disappear
 and then add to it four Pounds of Hog's Lard
 made warm, so as to make them together into an
 Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This likewise was never before in any offici-
 “ nal Dispensatory, and hath the Credit of the
 “ same Contriver as the foregoing; tho' very
 “ much like unto this hath been long made in the
 “ Shops a *Succedaneum* to the *Unguentum Enullae*
 “ *tum cum Mercurio*, which seems to have owed
 “ its Invention rather to Cheapness and Dispatch
 “ the inseparable Motive to a Wholesale Medicin-
 “ Maker, than any laudable Design for Improve-
 “ ment. The *Augustane* Dispensatory indeed gives
 “ an *Unguentum Mercuriale*, which is vastly diff-
 “ rent from this, and crowded with a strange Di-
 “ formity of Ingredients; but *Zwelfer* in his
 “ animadversions thereupon gives one much more
 “ Simple, and that differs not much from the

“ b

“ but in the Addition of Oils from Guajacum and
 “ Styrax. In his Notes upon that he says that
 “ the best way of mixing Mercury with Unguents
 “ is to dissolve it in *Aqua Fortis*; and after that
 “ Dissolution is well mixed with Lard, to evapo-
 “ rate the *Aqua Fortis* over a Fire in a Glass Vef-
 “ sel. But I conjecture that the Mercury by such
 “ Management would also exhale, or run again in-
 “ to its natural Globules; or that a great deal of it
 “ would however be so lost.

UNGUENTUM de CALCE.

Ointment of Lime.

Take of Lime that hath been seven times, at least, washed, half a Pound; of Wax three Ounces; of Oil of Roses one Pound: Let them be all briskly worked together in a leaden Mortar, after the Wax hath been by a slow Fire melted in a sufficient Quantity of the same Oil.

“ This is taken by the *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ as well as that of our College, from *Fæsius*,
 “ Sect. 11. which is there directed amongst some
 “ other things against Burns. *Zwelfer* found fault
 “ with so many Ablutions of the Lime, because
 “ he says it reduces it to a mere dead Earth. This
 “ is however seldom called for in Prescriptions, and
 “ I believe hardly ever made.

UNGUENTUM DIALTHÆÆ.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of fresh Marshmallow Roots bruised two Pounds; of Linseed and Fœnugreek Seed, each one Pound: Let them macerate three Days in eight Pints of Water: Then slightly boil them, and press out the Mucilage, of which take two

Pints; of Neats-foot Oil four Pound; and let them boil together until the more aqueous Part of the Mucilage is consumed; then add of Wax one Pound; of Refine half a Pound; of Turpentine two Ounces: Let them be again boiled into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is Titled by the *Augustane* Dispensatory
 “ *Unguentum de Althæâ Simplex*, in distinction from
 “ an *Unguentum de Althæâ Compositum* there also
 “ given, and both taken from *Nicolaus*. The *Lon-*
 “ *don* Dispensatory likewise received them both at
 “ first; but the greater Composition is very
 “ blameable on many Accounts, as may be seen by
 “ *Zwelfer's* Animadversions upon it; and therefore
 “ hath it been for some time justly expunged by
 “ our College. In that which is here yet retain-
 “ ed the Neats-foot Oil for common Oil of Olives
 “ always before directed, is indisputably a very good
 “ Emendation, because its mucilaginous Quality
 “ suits it much better to the Intention of the Me-
 “ dicine. *Zwelfer* tells us that some put in Tur-
 “ meric Root to beautify the Colour, but blames
 “ it for being foreign to the true Intention of the
 “ whole; and it is to be wished that a much
 “ greater Fault was not to be found with some
 “ Medicine Merchants amongst us, who, to save
 “ both Trouble and Charge, put in little or none
 “ of the Mucilage, but give their Smell to it by
 “ a Mixture of some of the Seeds with which it
 “ ought to be made in Powder. And this Caution
 “ it is hoped will not be taken amiss by any honest
 “ Compounder because the Composition is justly
 “ designed for some Purposes of Consequence, and
 “ which it may fail in by means of such unworthy
 “ Practices.

UNGUENTUM DIAPOMPHOLYGOS.

Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of Oil of Roses twelve Ounces; of the Juice of Garden Hemlock Berries six Ounces; of Nightshade, white Wax and washed Ceruss, each four Ounces: of Lead that hath been macerated three Days in the sharpest Vinegar, and then dried and powdered, and prepared Pompholyx, each two Ounces; and of fine Frankincense one Ounce. Let the Oil and Juice be boiled together to the Consumption of the latter; then let the Wax be melted in the same Oil, and the rest immediately added in Powder, and Continually stirred about with a wooden Spatule, till the whole is cold and formed into an Ointment.

“ This is ascribed to *Nicolaus*, and received in-
 “ to the *Augustane* Dispensatory, and the first of
 “ our College, with the Addition of *Nihili* to its
 “ Title. The latter hath indeed taken it with
 “ some Alterations, which are conformed to in
 “ this; but they are of no great Moment: It was
 “ designed for salt, hot, inflammatory Ulcers, but
 “ it is very rarely used for those or any other Pur-
 “ poses in the present Practice.

UNGUENTUM ENULATUM.

Ointment of Elecampane.

Take of Elecampane Root, boiled in Vinegar, beat and pulped through a Sieve, one Pound; of Turpentine washed in the same Decoction, two Ounces; of yellow Wax one Ounce; of old Hog's Lard salted, and of old Oil, each four Ounces; of common Salt half an Ounce. Let the Lard, Wax, and Oil melt together, and af-

terwards add the Turpentine, the Pulp of Elecampane, and Salt, finely powdered, so as to make all together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is continued as in the former Dispensatories of the College, with a very little Alteration in some of the Quantities of the Ingredients; but it is little used except as altered by the following.

UNGVENTUM ENULATUM cum MERCURIO.

Ointment of Elecampane with Mercury.

This is made of the foregoing Ointment, with the Addition of two Ounces of Quicksilver; first very well killed or incorporated with a sufficient Quantity of Turpentine.

UNGVENTUM LILIORUM.

Ointment of Lilies.

Take of the Oil of white Lilies six Ounces; of the Oils of Dill and Chamomile, each two Ounces; of the Oil of Sweet Almonds one Ounce; of Ducks and Hen's Fat, each two Ounces; and of yellow Wax three Ounces; and melt them all together into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ I have not met with this before in any official Dispensatory, at least not under this Title: It seems calculated for the same Intention as the *Unguentum de Althæa*, to soften and discuss Tumours.

UNGUENTUM de MINIO CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Ointment of red Lead.

Take of Oil of Roses one Pound and an half; of red Lead three Ounces; of Litharge two Ounces; of Ceruss one Ounce and an half; of Tutty three Drams; of Camphire two Drams; of Wax one Ounce and an half. Make them into an Ointment with a Leaden Mortar and Pestle; the Wax being first melted with a gentle Fire, and the rest being added in fine Powder.

“ Somewhat like this is in the *Pharmacopœia*
“ *Regia*, under the Title of *Unguentum de Lithar-*
“ *gyro seu Saturninum*. The *Augustane* Dispensato-
“ ry also gives a Prescription much of the same
“ Intention under the Name of *Unguentum de Li-*
“ *thargyro*: but that is as scanty in Ingredients as
“ the other is prolix. That which the College
“ therefore first received under this Title, with
“ the additional Appellative of *Rubrum*, and is con-
“ tinued down to the present, is between both
“ these Extremes; but the common Practice does
“ not greatly call for this Composition.

UNGUENTUM è NICOTIANA, seu PETO.

Ointment of Tobacco.

Take of the depurated Juice of Tobacco, of fresh Hog's Lard diligently washed, of each one Pound; and boil them together to the Consumption of the Juice; then add of Turpentine four Ounces, and of round Birthwort in Powder two Ounces, and make them into an Ointment,
S. A.

“ This

“ This is originally taken from a Dispensatory of
 “ *Laurentius Joubertus*. The *Augustane* Collection
 “ and our College first received it alike ; but it is
 “ here contrived to be made with much less Trou-
 “ ble, and the Wax is justly left out as unneces-
 “ sary. Its first Prescriber gives it an extraordi-
 “ nary Character for dissipating schropulous Tu-
 “ mours, and healing green Wounds ; but the mo-
 “ dern Practice directs it chiefly in cutaneous Foul-
 “ nesses ; tho’ it is so uncleanly a Medicine at best,
 “ to be offensive to nice Persons.

UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM.

An Ointment by Mixture.

Take of Litharge of Gold in fine Powder half a Pound ; of Wine Vinegar five Ounces ; of Oil of Roses one Pound. Let the Litharge be stirred about in a Mortar, by turns pouring in Oil and Vinegar, in little Parcels, until the Vinegar ceases to be visible, and the whole becomes of a white Ointment.

“ This hath not been in any officinal Dispen-
 “ satory till in some of the last Editions of the
 “ College : It is very drying and even in keep-
 “ ing will grow so brittle as to want fresh Oil
 “ to make it fit for use ; But it is not greatly in
 “ Esteem.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of Tutty and Calamine, each six Drams ; of calcined Lead and Camphire, each two Drams ; of Myrrh, Sarcocolla, Aloes, and white Vitriol, each one Dram ; Make them all into a fine Powder.

der. Then take of fresh Butter twelve Ounces; of white Wax two Ounces; and when these are melted together, by degrees shake in the fore-mentioned Powders, and stir all together, till the whole is cold and becomes an Ointment.

“ There is an Ointment, under this Title, in the
 “ first Dispensatory of the College, taken from
 “ *Renodæus*, and also in the later Editions; but
 “ they are as different from one another, as this
 “ differs from them both. All the Ingredients that
 “ require powdering, ought to be reduced to the
 “ utmost Fitness, and the Whole made as smooth
 “ as possible. It is taken from the Experience of
 “ a very eminent Person yet living.

UNGUENTUM EX OXYLAPATHO.

Ointment of Sharp-pointed Dock

Take of Sharp-pointed Dock Root, boiled in Water, and drove through a Sieve; and live Sulphur, each one Ounce and an half; of Hog's Lard, boiled in the Juice of Scabius, to a Consumption of all the Juice, half a Pound; of the *Unguentum Populneum*, boiled in the Juice of Elecampane, half an Ounce; some Drops of Oil of Rhodian Wood, and let them all be reduced in a Mortar into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This with very little variation is in the first
 “ Dispensatory of the College, under the Title of
 “ *Unguentum ad Pruritus Scabiosorum*, and was
 “ taken from *Renodæus*. It is designed for the
 “ Itch, and cutaneous Distempers, but is so trou-
 “ blefome to make, and so uncleanly at best, that
 “ it is seldom used or made. There is in the *Phar-*
 “ *macopœia Regia*, a Composition not much unlike
 “ this, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Scabiens*;
 “ and

“ and another under the same Appellation, in the
 “ *Augustane* Dispensatory, but that greatly differs
 “ from both, and are neither of them regarded
 “ in the present Practice: Besides Ointments
 “ long made for these Intentions, grow too
 “ rancid to be tolerable, and therefore are much
 “ better and more commonly provided for in ex-
 “ temporaneous Prescriptions.

UNGUENTUM POMATUM.

Ointment of Apples.

Take of fresh Hogs Lard three Pounds; of fresh
 Sheeps Suet nine Ounces; of the Apple common-
 ly called POME-WATERS, pared and sliced, one
 Pound and nine Ounces; of the most fragrant Rose
 Water six Ounces; of *Florentine* Orrice Root,
 grossly powder'd, six Drams: Let these boil to-
 gether in *B. M.* till the Apples are dissolved, then
 strain without Expression, and keep for use: Heat
 it then over again, and wash the whole with Rose
 Water.

“ Almost all the Official Dispensatories abound
 “ with Prescriptions for this Ointment: The
 “ *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath one, containing these
 “ Ingredients, but crowded with many more, as
 “ also hath the *Augustane* Collection, one yet more
 “ loaded; but that also gives another from *Amatus*
 “ *Lusitanus*, much more contracted, and from
 “ thence likewise our College seemed first to take
 “ it, but yet with a further Abridgment of Super-
 “ fluities. *Zwelfer* takes great pains, in his Ani-
 “ madversions, to teach the most convenient man-
 “ ner of Composition, and Mixture of so many
 “ Things of different Texture: But as short a
 “ Compass as it is reduced to here, seemingly to
 “ avoid these Difficulties, the common Practice of

“ the Shops have of late found out a much nearer
 “ way; which is by buying it of Persons who
 “ make it their sole Business, and who do nothing
 “ but beat up fresh Hogs Lard with Rose Water
 “ into a kind of Curd, and scented with any of
 “ the Aromatic Oils, most suitable to the liking
 “ of their Customers.

UNGUENTUM È RESINA.

Ointment of Resine.

Take of the finest Pine Tree Refine, of Turpentine, yellow Wax washed, and fine Oil, each equal Parts: Let the Wax and Refine be melted in the Oil, and then the Turpentine added to them, so that they may all have a boil over the Fire together, and be strained, *S. A.*

“ I have not met with this in any Official Dispensatories, unless those of our College, who
 “ have taken it from *Eustachius Radolphus de Morbo Gal. Lib. 5. Cap. 1.* and continued the same through
 “ all their Emendations, but it is rarely used or
 “ made.

UNGUENTUM ROSATUM.

Ointment of Roses.

Take of Hog's Lard, clear'd from all its Membranes, and well washed, one Pound; and add to it one Pound of fresh red Roses; which suffer to stand together for seven Days; then boil them over a gentle Fire, and press out the Lard: then macerate again with fresh Roses the same space of time, and boil and strain as before. Lastly, Put to it six Ounces of the Juice of red Roses; of Oil of sweet Almonds two Ounces, and boil over a slow Fire, to a consumption of all the Juice, then strain

strain it again, that it may become an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This hath *Mesue* for its Author; and in the
 “ *Augustane* Dispensatory, three Ounces of the Oil
 “ of Almonds is directed; but *Zwelfer* says, there
 “ ought to be more, because it gives too soft a
 “ Consistence to the Ointment: And the College
 “ seemed at first of the same Opinion, by leaving
 “ it out; but in their later Editions they have
 “ thought fit to restore it in somewhat a lesser
 “ Quantity. *Zwelfer* seems to take more Pains in
 “ his Animadversions on the manner of Procedure
 “ in this Composition than it deserves, it being not
 “ possible at the best to answer any Intention of any
 “ great Consequence with it, although it is some-
 “ times used as a Lenient and a moderate cooler.

UNGUENTUM RUBRUM DESICCATIVUM.

Red drying Ointment.

Take of common Oil two Pints; of yellow Wax twelve Ounces; of *Armenian* Bole, and the *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol, each six Ounces; of Calamine levigated four Ounces; of Litharge and Ceruss, each six Ounces and an half; of Camphire half an Ounce; and boil over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of an Ointment.

“ This hath somewhat transposed the Ingredi-
 “ ents and altered the Quantities, to what they
 “ were in all the former Dispensatories of the Col-
 “ lege, who first took it from *Nicolaus*. The
 “ Wax and Oil only are to be put over the Fire
 “ together, and as soon as they are melted, all the
 “ rest stirred in, finely powdered; and the Cam-
 “ phire must be first reduced by it self, in a Mor-
 “ tar rubbed with Oil of Almonds.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCINUM.

Ointment of Elder.

Take of the Elder Leaves, gathered in *May*, ten Handsful; of the young Shoots, growing about the bottom of the Tree, two Pounds; of the inner Bark of the same, one Pound. After these are all cut small, boil them in twelve Pounds of fresh Butter, over a slow Fire, continually stirring them all the while. Press out the Butter and strain it: To it put the same quantity of fresh Leaves, Shoots and Bark, and repeat the Process as before, and then press it out again with less Force, so that it may be an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is entirely new, and wonderfully well
 “ contrived to preserve all the Virtues of the Elder,
 “ as much as such a Form will admit of: The mea-
 “ sure of boiling is until the Leaves, &c. grow
 “ crisp.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

Oil of Tutty.

Take of prepared Tutty two Ounces; of Calamine burnt and quenched two or three times in Plantain Water, one Ounce: Let them be reduced to a very fine Powder, and mixed with one Pound and an half of the *Unguentum Rosaceum*, so as to make them into an Ointment.

“ *Nicolaus* was the first who gave a Prescripti-
 “ on under this Title, and which is in the *An-*
 “ *gustane* Dispensatory, but that is loaded with a
 “ great many unnecessary Ingredients, and differs
 “ but little from the *Diapompholygos*: but the
 “ College at first received it in this more compen-
 “ dious

“ dious manner, with the liberty of making it
 “ either with Hog’s Lard, or the *Unguentum Ro-*
 “ *saceum*. The Tutty is prepared by Levigation,
 “ but if the Stone upon which it is ground, is not
 “ extreamly hard, it will carry a good deal along
 “ with it into the Medicine: this is not very of-
 “ ten referred to in Prescription, but is in great
 “ esteem amongst the common People.

VALENTIA SCABIOSÆ.

Powders of Scabius.

Take of the Juice of green Scabius, pressed out and strained through a Cloth, and of Hog’s Lard, cleared of its Membranes, each as much as you please. Let the Lard be beat in a Stone Mortar, and the Juice poured in by little at a time, for the conveniency of Mixture, and giving its Tincture: then put them together into a proper Vessel, to be exposed to the Sun, and so that the Juice may cover the Lard; after nine Days, put them again into the Mortar as before, and throw away that thin and discolour’d Humidity, which separates upon beating, without rubbing them together; and again put it into its Vessel for five Days. Afterwards beat it again, and by a little at a time mix with it fresh Juice of Scabius; and after a fresh Insolation of fifteen Days, in its proper Vessel, in the Sun, let it be cleared as before of its watry Humidity. Let it then stand again in the same manner, for fifteen Days longer, with fresh Juice, and after a little beating, let it be kept for use, in a Glass or Earthen Vessel.

“ This we are told by the first Compilers of
 “ the College Dispensatory, was the Contrivance
 “ of *John Ardern*, an experienced Surgeon at
 “ *Newark* in *Nottinghamshire*, who lived in
 “ the

“ the Reign of *Edward the Third.* After
 “ Insertion of this, which they had from an
 “ ancient Manuscript, particularly it is directed
 “ to repeat the Processes with fresh Juice, till
 “ the Lard looks of a deep Green, and that is
 “ made the measure of the Repetitions necessary.
 “ The Powders, and Honey of Mullen, were from
 “ the same Author, and almost Three Hundred
 “ Years ago in great esteem amongst the Surgeons
 “ of our own Country; though they have now
 “ been long in disuse.

TAPSI VALENTIA.

The Powders of Mullen.

Take of the Juice of boarded Mullen, and of
 Hog's Lard, each as much as you please: let the
 Lard be cleansed of its Membranes and Fibres,
 and broke into small Parcels; then beat it with
 the expressed Juice, press out, and strain as di-
 rected in the preceding Process. Let it after-
 wards be put into a proper Vessel for nine or ten
 Days, and then be twice more impregnated with
 fresh Juice, untill it is quite green. Lastly, After
 all the Humidity that will separate is poured off,
 beat it again briskly, and put it by in a proper
 manner for use.

“ The first Contriver of these Processes, as it
 “ appears from the first Edition of the College
 “ Dispensatory, directs the Medicines thus made
 “ to be fresh beat once in a Month.

TAPSIMEL.

Honey of Mullen.

Take of the Juice of Celandine, and bearded
 Mullen, each one Pint; of despumated Honey
 O “ three

three Parts; boil gradually till the Juices are evaporated; adding thereunto, if the Operator pleases, calcin'd Vitriol, and Alum, with Coperas, and again boil into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ The first Dispensatory adds from the Author,
“ that if occasion requires, this should be at last
“ boiled up to a pretty thick Consistence, and says,
“ that it certainly will cure Itchings in any Part
“ of the Body, and is a most noble Ointment.
“ But it seems the present Practice hath not Faith
“ enough to rely upon it for any thing, as neither
“ this nor the foregoing are ever prescribed or
“ made. However it hath been thought fit to
“ continue such extraordinary Discoveries still
“ upon Record, for the sake of any who may think
“ proper to make trial with them.



UNGUENTA magis COMPOSITA.

Ointments more Compounded.

UNGUENTUM ADSTRINGENS, five SUMACH.

An Astringent Ointment.

Take of the Oil of Roses, often washed in Alum Water, one Pound and an half; of white Vax four Ounces; of unripe Galls, Cypress Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Balauftines, Pomegranate Peel, Corn Cups, Acacia, Sumach, and Mastich, each one Ounce. After all are well beat, macerate them for four Days, in the Juice of Medlars and Services; then let them all be dried by a moderate fire, and make them into an Ointment, with the Oil and Wax, *S. A.*

“ This was at first received by the College from *Fernelius*, and hath been since continued without any other Alteration than some small Transposition in the Order of the Ingredients. It is however rarely, if ever to be met with in Prescriptions, or in the Shops.

UNGUENTUM AMARUM.

The Bitter Ointment.

Take of the Oils of Rue, Savine, and Mint each two Ounces and an half; Juice of Wormwood one Ounce; Powder of Rue, Gentian, the Her Centuary, and Myrrh, each one Dram; of the Pulp of Colocynth two Drams; of Succotrine loes three Drams; of Lupine Flower half an Ounce;

Ounce; of Oxe's Gall, and of Wax, each one Ounce and an half; and boil up to an Ointment, *S. A.* with a sufficient Quantity of the Juice of Wormwood.

“ The *Augustane* Dispensatory hath a Composition of this Intention, under this Title of *Unguentum ad Vermes*, and which agrees with this in many Ingredients; but that takes in many others which *Zwelfer* justly finds fault with, as of no Advantage to the Medicine. This therefore seems to have had no regard to that as a Pattern but very plainly follows the Prescription taken into the first Dispensatory of the College from *Fœsius*, under the Title of *Unguentum ad Lunaticos majus*. This differing from that in nothing but the Expulsion of some needless Ingredients, as the Juice of Peach Blossoms, &c. and changing Hepatick for Succotrine Aloes; but this last Alteration is against the Opinion of those who prefer the Hepatick sort in External Applications, as this is designed chiefly to anoint the Bellies of Children troubled with Worms because its more vigorous and fetid Scent is more likely to pass through the Pores, and give the disturbance to those troublesome Creatures, as intended.

UNGUENTUM DETERGENS.

A Detergent Ointment.

Take of yellow Resine, of Sheeps and Hoggs Fat, each one Pound; of yellow Wax, and Powder of Olibanum, each one Pound and an half; Gum Euphorbium, and Powder of Verdegrease, each two Ounces; of *Strasburgh* Turpentine three Ounces. Let the Fats, Resine and Wax be melted together, and strained; then to them sift in the

Olibanum

Olibanum, Euphorbium, and Verdegrease in Powders; and lastly, put in the Turpentine, and when the Vessel is taken off the Fire, keep stirring till the whole is cold.

U N G U E N T U M D I G I T A L I S.

Ointment of Bell-Flower, or Fox-Glove.

Take of the whole Plant of Fox-Glove any Quantity, and boil it in a sufficient Quantity of fresh Butter; which press out, and boil again with more of the Plant, as before, which repeat a third time, and make into an Ointment.

U N G U E N T U M F U S C U M.

The Brown Ointment.

Take of Colcothar, and the Phlegm of Vitriol, each one Ounce; of Vinegar one Ounce and an half; of the Flowers of Verdegrease five Drams; of despumated Honey three Ounces; and make into an Ointment, *S. A.*

U N G U E N T U M L I N A R I Æ.

Ointment of Flax-weed.

Take of the Leaves of Flax-weed, with its Flowers, as much as you please, and boil it, after bruising in Hog's Lard, until the Lard is very green, and then make it into an Ointment.

“ These four last are entirely new. *Nicolaus* indeed gave an Ointment, under the Title of *Unguentum Fuscum*, which the *Augustane* Collection hath got; but that vastly differs from this, both in the Materials and Intention.

UNGUENTUM MARTIATUM.

The Soldier's Ointment.

Take of fresh Bay Leaves three Pounds; of Garden Rue two Pound and an half; of Marjoram two Pounds; of Mint one Pound; of Sage Wormwood, Costimary and Basil, each half Pound; of Olive Oil twenty Pound, of yellow Wax four Pound; of *Malaga* Wine two Pints and make them all into an Ointment, by bruising, macerating, boiling and expression, as required, *S. A.*

“ This is said to have been the contrivance of
 “ one *Martian*, for the Soldiers to preserve their
 “ Limbs from the Injuries they were liable to in
 “ long Encampments, and by sustaining Cold
 “ *Nicolaus* gives it with an intolerable crowd of
 “ Ingredients, and the *Augustane*, and first *London*
 “ Dispensatories have transcribed it from him, with
 “ very little Alteration; but later Revises of the
 “ College have rejected the insignificant Ingredients,
 “ and brought it to that concise uniform
 “ Composition it now stands in here: it is esteem
 “ ed enough to be pretty frequently prescribed, and
 “ constantly kept in the Shops.

UNGUENTUM MASTICHINUM.

The Mastich Ointment.

Take of the Oils of Mastich, Wormwood, and Spikenard, each two Ounces; of the Powders of Mastich, Mint, red Roses, red Coral, Cloves Cinnamon, Aloes Wood, Schœnanth, each one Dram; and of Wax a sufficient Quantity to make into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This

“ This is exactly the same as in the foregoing
“ Dispensatory of the College; but I can find it
“ neither in their first, nor any other officinal
“ Dispensatory; nor is it now, except very little
“ prescribed, and hardly to be met with in the
“ Shops.

UNGUENTUM de MUCILAGINIBUS.

The Mucilage Ointment.

Take of the Oils of White Lilies, Orrice, Violets, and Camomile, each six Ounces; of the Mucilage of Linseed, Quincefeed, Fenugreek Seeds, and Marsh-Mallow Roots, each four Ounces: of Ducks and Hens Fat, each five Ounces, of white Wax one Pound; mix and make into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is exactly as in the preceding Dispensatory of the College, but it was not in their first
“ Edition. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Composition of like Intention, under the Title of
“ *Unguentum de Althæa Simplex*, but that is vastly
“ crowded with Ingredients of differing Virtues.
“ The *Augustane* Dispensatory also hath a prescription under the same Title, and another
“ called *Unguentum de Althæa Compositum*, both
“ from *Nicolaus*; all which agree in the Mucilage, which is the chief, but vary in other
“ things, and much for the worse: but as this
“ stands here, it differs not much from the *Unguentum de Althæa*, and is certainly continued
“ for the same Intention; yet we meet with it
“ but little, if at all in the common Practice.

MUNDIFICATIVUM ex APIO.

The cleansing Ointment with Smallage.

Take of the Juice of Smallage one Pint; of Honey nine Ounces; of Wheat Flower three Ounces. Boil them till they grow thick together, of the Consistence of an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This hath passed through all the College Dis-
 “ pensatories exactly the same, and seems of the
 “ same Cast as the *Tapsimel* before describ'd; but
 “ I have never known it prescribed or made.

UNGUENTUM NERVINUM.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the Cowslip Leaves with their Flowers, of Sage, Ground Pine, Rosemary, Lavender, Bays with the Berries, Camomile, Rue, Smallage, Melilot with its Flowers, and of Wormwood, each one handful; of Mint, Betony, Pennyroyal, Parsley, the lesser Centaury, and St. John's Wort, each half an handful; of Sheep's or Neats Foot Oil five Pints; of Mutton or Beef Suet, or the Marrow of both, two Pounds; of Oil of Spike half an Ounce. Bruise them, and boil together with the Oils and Suets, till they become an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Prescription
 “ under this Title, but much differing from this,
 “ however justly enough recommending the Ad-
 “ dition of some *Peruvian* Balsam, as adding to the
 “ Efficacy of the main Intention, which is ex-
 “ pressed by the Title. The *Augustane* Dispensa-
 “ tory likewise gives a Composition of like Deno-
 “ mination and Intention, which *Zwelfer* indeed
 “ takes

“ takes a great deal of pains to correct; but it
 “ however at best falls short of this both in Con-
 “ ciseness and Uniformity of Intention. This is
 “ much like the *Martiatum*, but warmer of the
 “ two; and it is in Esteem enough to keep its
 “ Place in the Shops, and be sometimes pre-
 “ scribed.

UNGUENTUM EMOLLIENS.

The Emollient Ointment.

Take of fresh Butter washed in Rose Water six Ounces; of Oil of Sweet Almonds four Ounces; Oils of Camomile and Violets, each three Ounces; of Duck's and Hen's Fat, each two Ounces; of Orrice Root two Drams; of Saffron half a Dram. When the Orrice and Saffron are powdered, and the rest melted together, make them into an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This was not in any officinal Dispensatory be-
 “ fore, and seems contrived much for the same In-
 “ tention as the *Unguentum de Althæâ*, and *Muci-*
 “ *laginibus*.

UNGUENTUM POPULNEUM.

Ointment of Poplar.

Take of the fresh black Poplar Buds one Pound and an half; of the Leaves of Violets, and Navelwort of the Wall, each three Ounces; of fresh, unsalted Hog's Lard cleared from its Membranes, and washed, four Pounds. Bruise, mix, and macerate these together, and then add the tender Tops of the Bramble, Leaves of black Poppies, Mandrake, Henbane, Nightshade, Lettice, the greater House-leek, and the greater Burdock, each three Ounces. Bruise again, and mix all together very well,

well, and then after ten Days standing, pour on one Pint of Rose Water; after which boil over a gentle Fire continually stirring with a Spatule, until all the superfluous Humidity is evaporated; then strain and squeeze out with a Press so as to obtain an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ This is originally ascribed to *Nicolaus*. The
 “ *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Prescription of it, as
 “ also does the *Augustane* Dispensatory, but the latter much nearest to what is here retained. This
 “ hath corrected a Mistake the former Editions were
 “ liable to, in expressing the House-leek to be the
 “ greater sort, because the lesser commonly called
 “ Stone-Crop, which was liable to be put in its
 “ stead, is of a very opposite Quality to the Inten-
 “ tion of the Medicine.

UNGUENTUM SPLANCHNICUM.

An Ointment for the Bowels.

Take of the Bark of Caper Root six Drams; of Bryony Root, *Florentine* Orrice, Powder of Sweet Fennel Seeds, and Ammoniacum dissolved in Vinegar, each half an Ounce; of the Tops of Wormwood and Camomile Flowers, each one Dram; of the Ointment of Bays one Ounce and an half; let those things be powdered which require it, and sifted, and the rest mixed therewith in a warm Mortar, so as to make an Ointment, *S. A.*

“ The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives a Prescription
 “ of this Intention, and somewhat like it in Materials, under the Title of *Unguentum Spleneticum*: *Schroder* hath one also under the same Title, but different. The College have two Prescriptions under the same Denominations in their
 “ first Dispensatory, the last of them being distinguished
 “ guished

“guished by *Unguentum Spleneticum aliud Magi-*
 “*strale*; and that is exactly the same as this in e-
 “very thing of any moment; but it is very rare-
 “ly called for, or made.

“Under this Division of Ointments are left out
 “many that were in before, either as injudicious
 “Compositions, or because their Intentions are
 “better answered by somewhat else in more E-
 “steem and use; as the *Unguentum Agrippæ, A-*
 “*regon, Citrinum, Dialthææ comp. Pectorale, and*
 “*Resumptivum*, from *Nicolaus: De Artanita Ma-*
 “*jus, Basilicon Majus*, and *ex Bdellio*, from *Mesue:*
 “*De Alabaastro*, of *Benedictus Faventinus*: The *A-*
 “*postolorum* of *Avicen*: *E Succis Aperitivis pri-*
 “*mum & secundum, Potabile*, of *Fœsius: Ad He-*
 “*morrhoidas*, and *Stomachicum*, from the *Norim-*
 “*berg Dispensatory*: The *Catopsoras, Comitisse,*
 “*Hæmorrhoidale, and Resumptivum*, from uncer-
 “tain Authors: *Neapolitanum* of *Renodæus*, and
 “*Refrigerans* of *Galen*: And instead of these are
 “substituted the *Unguentum Egyptiacum ma-*
 “*gis compositum, Basilicon Flavum, Cæruleum,*
 “*Detergens, Digitalis, Emolliens, Fuscum, Li-*
 “*nariæ, de Mucilaginibus, and Sambucinum.*
 “Some are also here put under different Titles
 “than what they stood before under in other Dis-
 “pensatories, as the *Unguentum Liliorum* the same
 “as the *Unguentum Anodynum* in the first Edition;
 “and so of some others, more expressive of the
 “chief Ingredients, and more suitable to the main
 “design of the Compositions, as it is generally re-
 “marked under these respective Forms. One ge-
 “neral Rule is worth every Compounder’s Notice
 “and Observation, that in every green Ointment
 “or Oil the aqueous Humidity be gently evapo-
 “rated over a slow Fire after the Ingredients are
 “pressed out; because at first it is impossible not
 “to have some Remainder of it, unless the Boil-
 “ing

“ ing is continued till the Ingredients are quite
“ black, and brittle, which will spoil the Medi-
“ cine, which Remainder will give it a tawny
“ green, and not by much so beautiful as further
“ Evaporation will yield; as may be seen by
“ dropping from time to time a little upon a white
“ Tile, which may be observed to change into a
“ finer Colour the longer the Process is conti-
“ nued.



CERATA.

C E R A T A.*Cerates.*

CERATUM CITRINUM.

The white Cerate.

Take of the whitest Wax four Ounces; of Oil of Sweet Almonds five Ounces; of the finest Sperma Ceti one Ounce; of Cerufs washed in Rose Water one Ounce and an half; of Camphire half an Ounce: Make them into a Cerate, *S. A.*

CERATUM CITRINUM.

The yellow Cerate.

Take of yellow Refine half a Pound; of Sheep's Suet four Ounces; of the best Turpentine two Ounces. Let them be melted by a gentle Fire; then give a little Boil, and strain so as to make a Cerate.

“ There are several under this Title in the old
“ officinal Dispensatories, and especially those of
“ our College; but they are all so troublesome of
“ Composition, so inelegant, and so little used,
“ that they are thrown out here, and these
“ two only added new, which are both easy to
“ make, and cleanly to use. But the chief Reason
“ why this Class is so much reduced, seems to
“ be the Conveniency of providing for all the Intentions
“ they are suited for by extemporaneous Prescrip-

“ Prescriptions, so that there is no occasion to
“ trouble the Shops with them till they are called
“ for: Although indeed there is not a Necessity
“ of keeping any thing in readiness that can be
“ made with dispatch enough for every Exi-
“ gence.



EMPLASTRA.

EMPLASTRA.

Plaisters

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM.

The sticking Plaister.

Take of the simple Diachylon, and Diacalcitis, each one Pound; of *Burgundy* Pitch six Ounces; of Turpentine one Ounce; of Gum Sarcocolla four Ounces. Make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is taken from *Bates*, with some little Variations in the Quantities. The Pitch and Gum Sarcocolla must be very carefully strained, or else the Plaister will be almost useless. There are indeed many Compositions of this kind of Practice amongst our Surgeons, who vary them at their own Discretion, and most of them omit the Sarcocolla, as giving more Trouble to make it smooth than its qualities are judged to deserve.

EMPLASTRUM ex AMMONIACO.

The Ammoniacum Plaister.

Take of the strained Gum Ammoniacum six Ounces; of yellow Wax, and Refine, each five Ounces; of the simple Melilot Plaister, Ointment of Marshmallows, of the Oils of Bays and Orrice and *Venice* Turpentine, each one Ounce and an half; of Goose Fat one Ounce; of Sal Armoniac, of Briony Root, and the Root of Orrice, each half an Ounce; of Galbanum and Bdellium, each

two Drams. Let them boil together so as to make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This hath passed through all the Editions of
 “ the *London* Dispensatory without any great Al-
 “ terations: It requires a good deal of Care and
 “ Skill to compound it well. All the things ca-
 “ pable of melting should be so managed together
 “ and strained, and the other things sifted in, in
 “ fine Powder. But this is not much used, and
 “ but rarely made.

EMPLASTRUM È BACCIS LAURI.

Plaister of Bay Berries.

Take of Bay Berries, having their Husks cleared off, two Ounces; of Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh, each half a Dram; of Cypress, Costus, yellow Wax, Turpentine, and Oil of Bays, each one Ounce; of despumated Honey, just made warm, four Ounces. Powder together the Cypress, Costus and Bay Berries, to be mixed with the Honey: Let the Frankincense, Mastich, and Myrrh be separated, reduced, and mixed with the Honey; and then add the Oil of Bays, the Turpentine and Wax all melted together, so as to make a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is originally ascribed to *Mesue*. The
 “ *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Prescription under
 “ the Title of *Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri Stoma-*
 “ *chale*, not much unlike this but in the Addition
 “ of some Aromatics. The *Augustane* hath this
 “ with less Variation than the first Dispensatory of
 “ the College whereinto it is likewise transcribed;
 “ for that Edition of the College quite leaves out
 “ the Wax, without which it seems impossible to
 give

“ give it a good Consistence. There are also
 “ some Variations in the Quantities in almost all
 “ the Dispensatories it hath been received into, but
 “ not so as to be of any great Consequence.

EMPLASTRUM de BETONICA.

Betony Plaister.

Take of green Betony, Pimpinell, Agrimony,
 Sage, Pengeroyal, Yarrow, the lesser Centaury, and
 Clarey, each six Ounces; of Frankincense and Ma-
 stich, each three Drams; of Orrice and round
 Birthwort, each six Drams; of Wax and Turpen-
 tine, each eight Ounces; of Refine of the Pine
 Tree six Ounces, of Gum Elemi, and Oil of Firr,
 each two Ounces: of White Wine three Pounds.
 Let the Herbs be well bruised in a Mortar, and
 stand in Maceration for a Week with the White
 Wine, and then stirred about and boiled: When
 the Wine is pressed out, strained and boiled to the
 Consumption of a third Part, put to it the Oil of
 Firr, then the melted Wax, afterwards the Refine,
 and Gums, and last of all the Turpentine. When
 these have had a gentle Boil, and been taken from
 the Fire, and near cooled, sift in the Orrice and
 Birthwort in fine Powder, and stir them briskly
 together, so as to make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This hath passed through all the Revises of
 “ our College with little or no Alteration, but is
 “ not in any other officinal Dispensatory that I
 “ have met with. It requires a good deal of Care
 “ and Trouble in the Composition: Yet as it is
 “ sometimes met with in Prescription, most of the
 “ Shops are at the Pains to keep it by them.

EMPLASTRUM CÆSARIS.

Cæsar's Plaister.

Take of Red Roses one Ounce and an half; of Bistort Root, of Cypress Nuts, of all the Saunders, of Mint, and Coriander Seeds, each three Drams; of Mastich half an Ounce; of Hypocistis, Acacia, Dragon's Blood, sealed Earth, true Bole, and red Coral, each two Drams; of Turpentine washed in Plantain Water four Ounces; of Oil of Roses three Ounces; of white Wax twelve Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree ten Ounces; of Pitch six Ounces; of the Juices of Plantain, Housleek, and Orpine, each one Ounce. Let the Wax, Refine, and Pitch be melted together; then add the Turpentine and Oil; the Hypocistis and Acacia, dissolved in the said Juices; and lastly the Powders, so as the whole may be made into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This I find likewise only in our own Dispensatories, and through all of them it hath passed but
 “ with very little Alterations, as in the Quantities
 “ and Transpositions of the Ingredients, of no
 “ great Consequence to the main Intention, or
 “ Facility of Composition; but this is seldom
 “ called for in Prescription, and scarcely made in
 “ the Shops.

EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM.

Cephalic Plaister.

Take of transparent Refine two Ounces; of black Pitch one Ounce; of Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and Orobus Flower, and Pigeon's Dung, each half an Ounce; of Myrrh and Mastich, each one Dram and an half; of Gum Juniper

per and Nutmegs, each two Drams. Let the Myrrh and Labdanum be dissolved in a warm Mortar; and with an Addition of the rest of the Ingredients make into a Plaister, *S. A.* If it be desired stronger, add the Powders of Euphorbium, Pellitory, and Black Pepper, each two Scruples.

“ Both *Schroder*, and the *Pharmacopœia Regia*,
 “ give Compositions under this Title, but differ-
 “ ing from one another as much as this differs
 “ from both. This hath passed through all the
 “ College Emendations without much Alteration,
 “ and is now much used in common Prescrip-
 “ tion.

EMPLASTRUM È CICUTA cum AMMONIACO.

Plaister of Hemlock with Ammoniacum.

Take of the Juice of Hemlock Leaves four Ounces; of Vinegar of Squills, and Gum Ammoniacum, each eight Ounces: Dissolve the Gum in the Juice and Vinegar, and after due time standing together, strain them and reduce to the Consistence of a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ The first Dispensatory of the College adds to
 “ this Wax, and Oil of Almonds; but neither the
 “ Intention of the Medicine, nor Consistence re-
 “ quire them; and therefore they are much bet-
 “ ter left out here: The Vinegar of Squills is
 “ likewise a good Advantage to the Efficacy of a
 “ Discutient, much beyond the common Vinegar,
 “ before ordered.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINO.

Cummin Plaister.

Take of Cummin Seeds and Bay Berries, each half a Pound; of Ground Pine four handsful. Boil them in twelve Pints of Spring Water; and afterwards in the strained Liquor boil six Pound of *Burgundian* Pitch to the Consistence of an hard Plaister. Let them stand together till almost cold, then pour away the separated Decoction. Melt again the Pitch, and to it by degrees add the Powder, Bay Berries, and Cummin Seeds, each half a Pound, and continually stir them together till the Plaister acquires a due Consistence.

“ This was never received by any officinal Dispensatory until by the College of *London*; and
 “ the first Edition of theirs puts half a Pound of
 “ the Oil of Dill but with a Pound of each the
 “ Powders, so that the Consistence in both comes
 “ out pretty much the same. The Ground Pine
 “ is likewise an Addition in the Decoction; tho’
 “ the first Receipt directs no Decoction; at all. If
 “ good care is not taken that the Seeds and Berries be reduced to Powder without too fierce a
 “ drying, the whole will be of a brittle Consistence; but otherwise there will remain in them
 “ so much of an Oily Moisture, as not to make
 “ the Pitch harder than it would be without them,
 “ but give to the whole a very good Body.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHALCITEOS.

Compound Plaister of Chalcitis.

Take of old unsalted Hog’s Lard, cleansed from its Membranes, two Pounds; of old Oil of Olives, of the Litharge of Gold, powdered and

sifted, each three Pounds; of white Vitriol calcined and powdered four Ounces. Let the Litharge, Lard, and Oil be boiled together over a gentle Fire, with a little Plantain Water, and continually stirred with a Spatule, to the Consistence of an Emplastrum; and when this is taken off the Fire, stir in the Vitriol, so as to make it into a Mass, *S. A.*

“ This is a Composition as ancient as *Galen*, and
 “ is ascribed to him for its Author. This is by
 “ many Authors indifferently called *Diapalma*, as
 “ well as *Diachalcitis*, and in the first Dispensatory of the College is titled *Emplastrum Diapalma seu Diachalciteos*, tho’ the former Appellation is most commonly confounded with the
 “ *Diachylon Simplex*. The *Chalcitis*, whence it takes its Name, is a Mineral not much unlike
 “ Brass, and a Species of native Vitriol, tho’ the Shops too often substitute for it the *Calcothar*, or *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol after its Distillation. *Schroder* says it is an intermediate Body between the *Misy* and *Sory*, being harder than the former, and softer than the latter. *Zwelfer* makes it the same as *Chalcanthum*, and is at the pains to give the many Names it goes by in the Writers on Pharmacy, which are not worth Recital here. This Plaister is seldom made, because commonly confounded with the following.

DIACHYLON SIMPLEX.

Simple Diachylon.

Take of Mucilage of Fœnugreek and Linseeds, and of Marshmallow Root, each one Pound; of old Oil that’s fine three Pounds; of Litharge of Gold one Pound and an half. To make the afore-

saïd Mucilage, take of Fœnugreek and Linseeds, and of Marshmallow Roots, each three Ounces; of common Water six Pints. Let the Litharge be finely powdered and mixed with the Oil, then boil it over a gentle Fire, stirring it all the while with a Spatule, until it grows thick as the Consistence of Honey. Take it from the Fire, and let it leisurely cool, and then mix it with the Mucilage, and gently boil it again to the Consumption of all the aqueous Humidity, so as to make it into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is originally prescribed by *Mesue*, and is
 “ not only the most common Plaister of the Shops,
 “ as it is much used alone, but also as it is the Basis of many others. What is given in the *Augustane* Dispensatory under the Title of *Diachylon Simplex sive Album*, is exactly the same as this, and the *Diachylon Parvum* ascribed to the same Author, in the same Collection, differs only in adding Henbane and Fleawort Seeds to the Mucilage. But the Simplicity of this Composition is such as to have admitted but very little Variation in any Hands it hath passed through; notwithstanding which however we have some Dealers in Medicine amongst us who have had Ingenuity and Dishonesty enough to improve it by the Use of Hog’s Lard instead of Oil, and adding Cerufs to it, to make it heavier, with an Omission also of the Mucilage, only for sake of a greater Profit in its Sale.

DIACHYLON MAGNUM.

The greater Diachylon.

Take of the Mucilages of Raisins, Figs, Marshmallow Roots, Fœnugreek, and Linseeds, Birdlime, of the Juices of Orrice and Squills, of Oesyphus,

ſypus, or Sheeps-Foot Oil, each one Ounce and an half; of the Oils of Orrice, Camomile, and Dill, each eight Ounces; of Litharge of Gold finely powdered one Pound; of Turpentine three Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree, and yellow Wax, each two Ounces. Let the Oil and Litharge be well ſtirred together, and then boiled over a gentle Fire, all the while ſtirring it, till they incorporate it into a Body; then removing it off the Fire till it is cold, add the Mucilages, and boil again to the Conſumption of all the ſuperfluous Humidity. Afterwards put in the Bird-Lime, the Oeſypus, with the Juices of Orrice and Squills, and boil again to the Conſumption of theſe Juices; and while the Mixture is yet hot melt in the Wax and Refine; after it is taken off the Fire mix in the Turpentine by brisk ſtirring, ſo that the whole may obtain a ſuitable Conſiſtence for an Emplaſter.

“ This is alſo aſcribed to *Mefue*, and hath kept
 “ its Place in almoſt all the officinal Diſpenſato-
 “ ries, as well as thoſe of our College, and with-
 “ out much Alteration: Indeed *Zwelfer* takes the
 “ Liberty to ſay this, and all Compoſitions of like
 “ kind, deſerve rather to be quite expunged than
 “ mended; although in the ſame Place he is at a
 “ good deal of pains to direct the particular man-
 “ ner of its Compoſition; That is however ſo
 “ fully done here as not to want any of his help.
 “ The *Oeſypus* was frequently directed in the an-
 “ cient Pharmacy, as particularly by *Mathiolus* and
 “ *Dioſcorides*, from whom *Schroder* teaches us that
 “ it was made by boiling the Wool of a Sheep,
 “ that grows chiefly upon the Neck and Flanks,
 “ in Water till the Oil was got out of it, and
 “ could be ſeparated from the Water: But the
 “ Joint Oil of the Feet which is here ſubſtituted

“ to save that Trouble, is every jot as good for
 “ the same Intention, in partaking as much of that
 “ soft mucilaginous Nature as the other was sup-
 “ posed to do.

[DIACHYLON MAGNUM cum GUMMIS.]

The great Diachylon with Gums.

Take of strained Galbanum three Ounces; of Bdelium, Sagapenum, and Ammoniacum, each two Ounces: Let them be added to the preceding *Great Diachylon*, after Solution in Wine, straining and boiling up to the Consistence of Honey; and by this means it becomes a Diachylon with Gums.

“ This Addition to the former was first the
 “ Contrivance of *Renodæus*, excepting the Galba-
 “ num; but the *Pharmacopœia Regia* adds the
 “ Gums to the *Diachylon Simplex*, which is a
 “ much less troublesome way, leaving out the
 “ Bdelium, and putting in both Galbanum and
 “ Opopanax. The *Augustane* Dispensatory gives
 “ a Prescription from another Author, but that is
 “ so extremely perplexed as to have been followed
 “ by none since.

DIACHYLON COMPOSITUM, five EMPLASTRUM
 è MUCILAGINIBUS.

Compound Diachylon, or the Mucilage Plaister.

Take of the Mucilage of the middle Bark of Elm, of Marsh-Mallow Root, and Fœnugreek and Linseed, each four Ounces and an half; of the Oils of Camomile, Lilies, and Dill, each one Ounce and an half; of Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, each half an Ounce; of yellow Wax twenty Ounces: of Turpentine

two Ounces; of Saffron two Drams. Let the Mucilage, extracted with Water, be boiled over a gentle Heat with the Oils, to a consumption of their aqueous Humidities; and the Wax, cut into small Pieces, be melted in them, and stirred in with a Spatule: when they are taken from the Fire, and while hot, add by degrees the Gums dissolved in Turpentine, and well stirred about; lastly, put in the Saffron, finely powdered, so that the whole may be made into a Mass, of a Consistence fit for a Plaister.

“ This is a Composition of *Mesue*, and hath
 “ been in all the officinal Dispensatories, with lit-
 “ tle or no Alteration. It is much in esteem now
 “ amongst our Surgeons, who use it chiefly as a
 “ Suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM DIASULPHURIS.

The Sulphur Plaister.

Take of the Flower of Sulphur, and *Venice* Turpentine, each half an Ounce, stir them over a gentle Heat, that they may incorporate together, and be in perfect fusion; after removal from the Fire, put in an Ounce more of Turpentine, and stir about till they are cold. Of this Mixture take one Ounce; of Wax two Drams; melt these together, and remove them off the Fire, to stir in of Myrrh, in fine Powder, one Ounce; of Camphire one Dram; mix them exactly, so as to make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is originally ascribed to *Rulandus*; and
 “ *Sennertus*, in his Institutions, gives it a great Re-
 “ commendation for the Cure of all sorts of Ul-
 “ cers. *Schroder*, and our Country-man *Bates*,
 “ have given Prescriptions of it alike; but this
 “ differs

“ differs from them both very considerably, in
 “ omitting the Refine, adding Camphire, and
 “ changing indeed the manner of Composition in
 “ most Parts of the Process.

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM Primum.

The first Blistering Plaister.

Take of the Simple Melilot Plaister one Pound
 and an half; of Cantharides, in fine Powder, twelve
 Ounces; of the Seeds of Bishops Weed one Ounce
 and an half; of Vinegar half a Pint; and make in-
 to a Plaister, *S. A.*

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM Secundum.

The second Blistering Plaister.

Take of Burgundy Pitch twelve Ounces; of
Venice Turpentine four Ounces; of the Powder
 of Cantharides six Ounces; mix and make them
 into a Plaister, *S. A.*

PASTA EPISPASTICA.

The Blistering Paste.

Take of Cantharides in Powder, and Wheat
 Flower, each as much as you please; and of strong
 Vinegar a sufficient Quantity, to make into a
 Paste.

“ None of these are exactly the same in any
 “ former Dispensatory; and indeed most vary so
 “ much in their Opinions concerning the Consist-
 “ ence and Adhesion necessary or best in Compo-
 “ sitions of this Intention, that it is not like to
 “ have any particular Standard, from which some
 “ or other in their private Practice will not be
 “ apt to deviate.

EMPLA-

EMPLASTRUM à NOSTRATIBUS, FLOS UNGUENTORUM DICTUM.

A Plaister, called in our Country, The Flower of Ointments.

Take of common Refine, Refine of the Pine Tree, yellow Wax, and Sheep's Suet, each half a Pound; of Olibanum four Ounces; of Turpentine two Ounces and an half; of Myrrh, and Mastich, each one Ounce; of Camphire two Drams; of white Wine half a Pint; boil them together into a Plaister.

“ This hath been the same in all the Editions
 “ of the College Dispensatory; but in their first
 “ it is directed to be made into a Cerate, and indeed its Consistence is so soft, as rather to come
 “ under that Appellation than that of a Plaister.
 “ It is pretty much in use among our Surgeons
 “ for a warm Suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMI ELEMI.

Plaister of Gum Elemi.

Take of Gum Elemi four Ounces; of Refine of the Pine Tree, fine Wax, and Gum Ammoniacum, each two Ounces; of Turpentine three Ounces and an half; of *Malaga* Wine a sufficient Quantity: Boil till the Wine is evaporated, then put in the Ammoniacum dissolved first in Vinegar.

“ This was taken in by the College from an
 “ Author of no great Note, and hath been since
 “ continued with little or no Alteration; but is
 “ very rarely used or made.

EMPLASTRUM GRISEUM de LAPIDE
CALAMINARI.

The Calamine Plaister.

Take of prepared Calamine one Ounce; of Litharge two Ounces; of Ceruss half an Ounce; of Tutty one Dram; of Turpentine six Drams; of white Wax one Ounce and an half; of Sheep's Suet two Ounces; of Frankincense five Drams; of Mastich three Drams; of Myrrh two Drams; of Camphire half a Dram. Let the Turpentine, Wax and Suet be all melted together; then put in the Frankincense, Mastich and Myrrh, in Powder, and after they are very well mixed, add the Calamine, Litharge, Ceruss and Tutty, also in fine Powder: Lastly, before they are quite cold put in the Camphire, dissolved in a little Spirit of Wine, and make into a Plaister.

“ This is exactly as in the *Augustane* and first
 “ Dispensatory of the College: the manner of
 “ Composition is also directed the same by *Zwelfer*,
 “ *fer*, who says, The Prescription shews the Skill
 “ of its Contriver in nothing more than the Facility
 “ of making it, because it requires no other
 “ management but that order of Mixture as here
 “ directed, to obtain a due Consistence: but
 “ notwithstanding, it stands recommended for a
 “ great healer of Ulcers, it doth not much take
 “ place in the present Practice. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* also gives one under this Title, *Ad*
 “ *Ulcera fluida Antiqua*, but it is likewise now in
 “ neglect.

EMPLASTRUM ad HERNIAM.

Plaster against Ruptures.

Take of Galls, Cypress Nuts, Pomegranate Peel, Balauftines, Acacia, the Seeds of Plantain, Fleawort, and Cresses, Acorn Cups, roasted Beans, long and round Birthwort and Myrtles, each half an Ounce. Let all these be powdered and macerated four Days, in Vinegar of Roses, and afterwards dried: then take of the greater and lesser Comfrey; of Horsetail, Woade, Ceterach, Roots of Osmund Royal and Fern, each one Ounce; of Frankincense, Myrrh, and Mastich each two Ounces; of *Armenian* Bole washed in Vinegar; of prepared Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragons Blood, each three Ounces; of Pitch two Pound; of Turpentine a sufficient Quantity, to make the whole into an Emplaister, *S. A.*

“ There are two Prescriptions in the *Pharmacopæia Regia*, under the Title of *Emplastra ad Rupturas*; but both very different from this, which is not only intended for what is signify’d by its Title, but for the strengthening any weak Part. This hath *Fernelius* for its Author, but it is a troublesome Composition to make, because the great Quantity of Things to be mixed in Powder, give it a very hard Consistence, unless Turpentine enough be put in to make it otherwise, which is then apt to make it too adhesive, and not well to keep its Form. If the Litharge be boiled up into a Diachylon, with a sufficient quantity of Oil, it greatly mends the Consistence, and makes it much more convenient for use; for it is frequently prescribed, but generally in Mixture, with Diachylon, or some other of the like Texture, for the Reasons before given.

EMPLA-

EMPLASTRUM de MASTICHE.

The Mastich Plaister.

Take of Mastich three Ounces ; of *Armenian* Bole, washed in red Wine, one Ounce and an half ; of red Roses six Drams ; the Raspings of Ivory, and Myrtle Berries, each half an Ounce ; of Turpentine, Colophony, Tacamahac, and Labdanum, each two Ounces ; of yellow Wax half a Pound ; of the Oil of Myrtles one Dram and an half : Let those things be powdered apart which require it ; then melt the Wax in the Oil, and to them, when taken off the Fire, add the Turpentine ; afterwards mix the Bole, Roses and Ivory in Powder, and last of all the Mastich ; then briskly stir them about in a warm Mortar, so as to bring them into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is a Prescription of *Renodæus*, and stands
 “ here as in the foregoing Dispensatory of the
 “ College, though differing somewhat from their
 “ first Publication ; it is however but rarely called
 “ for in Practice, and therefore seldom to be met
 “ with in the Shops.

EMPLASTRUM de MELILOTO Simplex.

Simple Melilot Plaister.

Take of fresh Resine eight Pound ; of yellow Wax four Pound ; of Sheep's Suet two Pound ; after these are melted together, put in five Pound of green Melilot, cut small ; and make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ There is in all the preceeding Editions of the
 “ College, as also in the *Augustane*, a Compound
 “ Plaister of Melilot from *Mesue*, but justly re-
 “ jected

“ jected here as a very troublesome Composition,
 “ and never made use of; however this retains the
 “ distinction of *Simplex*, and is but a modern
 “ Contrivance, but now greatly in use, chiefly
 “ for dressing Blisters. The Shops have been ac-
 “ customed to boil the Melilot Leaves, with Suet
 “ only, both because it is then much fitter to
 “ strain, and may be made at the time of gather-
 “ ing the Herb, to be kept under the Title of
 “ *Serum Meliloti*, to make the Plaister, by an ad-
 “ dition of the rest, at a cooler Season, which is
 “ vastly more convenient than for the Operator;
 “ for neither will the Refine strain without vast
 “ difficulty and loss, nor can the whole be worked
 “ up when the Weather is hot, without a very
 “ tedious Trouble.

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE.

The Mercury Plaister.

Take of Quicksilver, which hath been strained
 through Leather, eight Ounces; of Liquid Sty-
 rax, one Ounce and an half; of *Venice* Turpen-
 tine one Ounce; let the whole be worked together
 in a Mortar, to an entire Incorporation of the
 Mercury; then take of the *Diachalcitis* Plaister,
 one Pound; of Gum Ammoniacum half a Pound:
 melt them and put them into a Mortar, and work
 them about in a Plaister until cold.

“ The *Pharmacopœia Regia* hath a Composition
 “ of the same Intention as this, under the Ti-
 “ tle of *Emplastrum Mercuriale Anti-venereum*:
 “ *Schroder* hath also one *ad Tophos & Gummata*;
 “ but this is much preferable, both as to the
 “ Neatness and Facility of Composition, and Effi-
 “ cacy against what it is designed: It hath been
 “ in many Dispensatories before, and hath the
 “ Reputation

“ Reputation of a very eminent Person now living
 “ for its Contriver.

EMPLASTRUM de MINIO.

Red Lead Plaister.

Take of the red Lead nine Ounces; of the Oil of red Roses one Pound and an half; of white Wine Vinegar six Ounces; and boil them to the perfect Consistence of a Plaister.

“ This Composition will change Brown or
 “ Black, before it comes to a due Consistence;
 “ they who therefore covet it red, put in Wax,
 “ and boil the *Minium* first to a Consistence
 “ with Water only. The *Augustane* Dispensatory,
 “ and all the Editions of the College, before this
 “ give a Compound *Minium* Plaister, which is
 “ here very justly rejected as troublesome, and
 “ never used.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM.

The Black Plaister.

Take of white Cerufs one Pound; of Linseed Oil two Pound; and boil them to a sufficient Consistence, stirring all the while with a Spatule.

“ The old Dispensatories, and particularly the
 “ *Augustane*, and first of the College, have a very
 “ tedious Composition under this Title, but now
 “ expunged, as not worth making; yet this, as
 “ easy as it is to make, is seldom used.

EMPLASTRUM OPODELDOC.

Opodeldoc Plaister.

Take of Bdellium, Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, and Opopanax, each two Ounces: melt these together, and add to them half a Pound of *Strasburgh* Turpentine: four Ounces of Oil of Bays; two Ounces of Amber, and stir them together over a gentle Fire. Take of Litharge one Pound, Calamine one Pound and an half; of Oil of Olives two Pound; of Linseed Oil one Pound; boil these likewise over a gentle Fire, stirring all the while with a Spatule, and when these are all mixed, add of yellow Wax, and Colophony, each one Pound; and after these are melted and mixed with the preceding, boil again, and stir until all are reincorporated; then gradually put in of the Adstringent Saffron of Mars, Loadstone, red Colcothar, Olibanum, Myrrh, Amber, Mastich, Sarcocolla, Dragons Blood and Camphire, each an Ounce; of round Birthwort Root two Ounces: and let them stand over the Fire, till the whole hath obtained a due Consistence.

“ This Composition hath been greatly extolled
 “ heretofore, and particularly by *Paracelsus*, who
 “ frequently mentions it in his Chirurgical Wri-
 “ tings, and from him *Schroder* hath taken a Pre-
 “ scription of it into his *Pharmacopœia Medico-*
 “ *Chymica*; as also hath the same Collector tran-
 “ scribed another, under the same Title, from one
 “ *Felix Wurtz*: but this which the College hath
 “ now the first time given a place in their Dispen-
 “ satory, is the nearest copy’d after *Mindererus*, and
 “ which the *Augustane* Collection hath also got
 “ from the same Author, but with some Variati-
 “ ons of no great moment. *Zwelfer* is very par-
 “ ticular

“ ticular in his Animadversions upon the manner
 “ of Composition, but is hardly worth Transcrip-
 “ tion here: yet with his usual freedom he greatly
 “ blames this Contrivance, as containing many
 “ Ingredients of different if not contrary Quali-
 “ ties, and laughs at the Conceit of the Load-
 “ stone therein. Every one however is not tied
 “ to his Opinion.

EMPLASTRUM OXYCROCEUM.

Take of Saffron two Ounces and an half; of
 Pitch, Colophony, and yellow Wax, each four
 Ounces; of Turpentine, Galbanum, Gum Am-
 moniacum, Myrrh, Olibanum and Mastich, each
 one Ounce, and three Drams. To the melted
 Wax put the Pitch, cleared of all Dross and strained
 ed, as also the Colophony; and after they are
 melted together, taken off the Fire, and a little
 cooled, mix with them the Galbanum and Ammo-
 niacum, dissolved in Vinegar, strained, and boiled
 to the consumption of the Vinegar, as likewise
 the Turpentine; then sift in the Mastich and
 Myrrh, powdered separately, and last of all the
 Saffron; stirr then all well together, and make
 them into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is ascribed to *Nicolaus* in the *Augustane*
 “ Dispensatory, as likewise by the first of the Coll-
 “ lege, into which it is transcribed; but here the
 “ Quantity of Saffron is much abridged. This
 “ seems to have taken its Name from the Saffron
 “ and Vinegar, both which are expressed by it
 “ notwithstanding the small share Vinegar hath in
 “ it; and indeed the *Augustane* Collection gives
 “ one Prescription, under this Title, from *Vigorn*
 “ which is also in the first Edition of the College

“ that hath in it neither Saffron nor Vinegar, but
 “ that whole Composition is very justly censured
 “ by *Zwelfer*. The *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives
 “ likewise a Prescription bearing this Title, and not
 “ greatly differing in Materials. This hath been
 “ in great Esteem amongst most, for many Inten-
 “ tions of Consequence; tho’ *Hildanus*, *Cent.* 4.
 “ *Obs.* 99, 100. takes notice of some Inconveniences
 “ and Mischiefs arising from its use. The manner
 “ of its Composition hath been very particularly
 “ directed by *Zwelfer*; but what the College have
 “ thought fit to be here given, is sufficient for any
 “ Compounder. Notwithstanding the Abridg-
 “ ment of the Saffron in its Quantity (which
 “ in some measure might probably be from the
 “ Virtues of ours being so much beyond any that
 “ is foreign) yet the Covetousness of our Whole-
 “ sale Medicine-Makers hath found out a way to
 “ diminish even that, and it is to be feared some-
 “ times, to imitate its Colour, without putting in
 “ any Saffron at all; so that it is needful to be
 “ cautious, when any dependance of moment is
 “ put hereupon.

EMPLASPRUM de SAPONE.

Soap Plaister.

Take of common Oil two Pounds; of red Led
 one Pound: Let them be put upon the Fire and
 briskly stirred about a good while, until they are
 very well mixed; then take the Mixture off the
 Fire, and before it is quite cold, stir in of *Venice*
 Soap, cut into thin slices, half a Pound, and
 make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is but a very Modern Contrivance, though
 “ much in esteem amongst some Persons; chiefly

“ for discussing Gouty Tumours, and the Juices
 “ stagnating after Sprains.

EMPLASTRUM STICTICUM.

Stictic Plaister.

Take of the Oil of Olive six Ounces; of yellow Wax one Ounce and an half; of ground Litharge four Ounces and an half; of Gum Ammoniacum, and Bdellium, each half an Ounce; of Galbanum six Ounces; of Opopanax, Oil of Bays, Calamine, both the Birthworts, Myrrh and Frankincense, each two Drams, and of fine Turpentine one Ounce. Let the Oil and the Litharge be boiled, and incorporated together, stirring all the while with a Spatule, till it ceases to stick to the Fingers; then removing it off the Fire, melt in the Wax, then the Turpentine mixed with the Gums, and last of all the Powders: When all is cold, put in the Frankincense and Oil of Bays, so as to make the whole into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ This is originally the Prescription of *Para-*
 “ *celsus*, for which reason it is frequently, in the
 “ Shops, called *Paracelsus's* Plaister. It differs not
 “ much from the *Emplastrum Ceroneum*, and the
 “ *Divinum* of *Nicolaus*. The *Augustane* Dispen-
 “ satory gives one under the same Title, from
 “ *Oswald Crollius*, which is crowded with so
 “ many insignificant Ingredients, as not to be
 “ now at all minded. It hath passed through
 “ all the College Editions with little or no Al-
 “ terations, and is now much in esteem for many
 “ Intentions.

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM MAGISTRALE.

The Magisterial Stomach Plaister.

Take of Mint, Wormwood, Stœchas, and Bays, each one Dram; of Marjoram, red Roses, and yellow Sanders, each two Drams; of Calamus Aromaticus, Aloes Wood, Flowers of Lavender, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Galangals, long Pepper, and Mace, each one Dram; of Mastich three Drams; of Cloves two Drams and an half; of Oils of Mint, one Ounce and an half; of Nardinum one Ounce; and of Spike one Dram; of Refine and Wax, each four Ounces; of Labdanum three Ounces; of strained Styrax half an Ounce: Make into an Emplaister, S. A.

“ There are no less than three Prescriptions,
 “ under this Title, in the *Pharmacopœia Regia*,
 “ and two in the first Edition of the College,
 “ one of which is ascribed to *Mesue: Schroder*
 “ hath one not much unlike. They all aim at the
 “ same Intention, of warming and comforting the
 “ Stomach, by the Steams of Volatile Aromatics;
 “ ticks; but what is now here retained is much
 “ preferable to them all, particularly in Uniformity
 “ of Intention; though this too sufficiently
 “ abounds in the Number of Ingredients, which
 “ is some detriment to a good Consistence in the
 “ whole. It is now much in esteem, and frequently
 “ prescribed, insomuch that there are
 “ hardly any Shops without it.

EMPLASTUM TONSORIS.

Take of hard Pitch two Pounds; of Wax one Pound; of Refine of the Pine Tree half a Pound; of Fenugreek Flower, and the Powder of black Chamæleon and Bryony Root, each four Ounces; of Cummin Seeds finely powdered two Ounces: Make into a Plaister, *S. A.*

“ I cannot trace this further back than the last
 “ Editions of the College, nor guess at the rea-
 “ son for its particular Name. It is however so
 “ obscure both in Practice, and in the Shops, as
 “ being hardly ever called for or made.

“ This Class of Compositions, hath likewise
 “ had its share of Improvement, by the present
 “ Emendation of the College Dispensatory, both
 “ in the Expulsion of some useleſs ones, and the
 “ Addition of what were not in before: Of the
 “ former sort are the *Emplaſtrum Album coctum*
 “ *ULMENSE*; *Barbarum magnum* of Galen; *Cat-*
 “ *tagmaticum*, both of Vigon and Renodeus; *è Cin-*
 “ *nabari*; *è Cretâ*; *de Crusta Panis*; *Diaphœnicon*,
 “ *Calidum & Frigidum*, both of Meſue; *Divinum*
 “ of Nicolaus; *Gratia Dei* of the ſame Author;
 “ *de Hermodactylis*; *Hystericum* from Renodeus; *de*
 “ *Janua* of Nicolaus; *Μητροπολιτικόν*; the *De*
 “ *Minio Comp*; *nervinum*, and *de Ranis* of Vigon;
 “ *Sacrum*; *de Sandyce*; *Cicyonium ſive Pari*;
 “ *Στεφανιαῖον*; and of the latter are the *Adheſivum*;
 “ *Epispasticum*, eſpecially the *Pasta Mercuriale*
 “ and *Opodeldoc*; beſides which addition many for-
 “ merly inſerted are much improved, as the *Em-*
 “ *plaſtrum è Chymino*, and many others.

“ It may not be improper to subjoin to Com-
 “ positions of this kind a general Caution, that
 “ where boiling is required of adhesive Bodies,
 “ such as Litharge, or any of the Calxes of
 “ Lead, made with Oil, and which require a due
 “ Quantity of some aqueous Humidity to keep
 “ them from burning, or changing Colour, be-
 “ fore a due Consistence is obtained; that no fresh
 “ Liquor be put in cold, because the included Air
 “ therein will so suddenly rarify, and explode with
 “ the Heat, as to throw the Mixture out of the
 “ Vessel, and endanger burning any who stand
 “ near: The Vessels also in such Processes ought
 “ to be eight times bigger than will hold the
 “ Materials when cold, because they will swell so
 “ much upon boiling, as otherwise to run over.





OLEA CHYMICA,

ET

Medicamenta Chymica,

ET

PRÆPARATIONES MEDICAMENTORUM.

CHYMICAL OILS,

AND

MEDICINES,

AND THE

Preparations of Simples.

OLEA ex HERBIS & FLORIBUS.

Oils from Herbs and Flowers.

OLEUM ABSINTHII.

Oil of Wormwood.



TAKE of Wormwood one Pound; and
as much Spring Water as will stand a-
bove it three or four Fingers Breadth:
Distil in a large Alembick, with its Re-
frigeratory; or in a Copper Body with its Head and
Neck winding in a spiral Form through a Vessel

off

Oils from Herbs and Flowers. 233

of Water. Let the Oil which comes out with the Water be separated by a Glass Funnel, called the Separatory; and keep the Water so cleared of its Oil for another Distillation.

“ After the same manner are procured the Oils of
“ Marjoram, Mint, Origany, Penderoyal, Rosemary,
“ rue, Savin, Sage, Savory, Thyme, &c.

“ After the same manner is prepared the Oil,
“ or as some chuse to call it, the Fat of Damask
“ Roses, of Camomile and Lavender Flowers;
“ as indeed from all other warm Herbs and Flowers.

“ From the same Procedure also are procured the
“ Oils from the dry Peels of Oranges, Citrons, and
“ Lemons: Although Oils may likewise be drawn
“ from the same Peels, while green and succulent,
“ by bruising and distilling with a sufficient Quantity
“ of Water, both in a greater Quantity, and
“ as useful to any medicinal Purposes.



OLEA è SEMINIBUS.

Oils of Seeds.

OLEUM è SEMINIBUS ANETHI.

Oils from the Seeds of Dill.

Take two Pounds of Dill Seed bruised; of Spring Water twenty Pints. Let them be distilled in an Alembick with its Refrigeratory; and when the Oil is separated by a proper Funnel, keep the Water for farther Distillation.

After the same manner Oils are drawn from the Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Cummin, Carrot, Fennel, Parsley, Saxifrage, &c.

The same Management likewise procures Oils from Aromatics, as from Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c. which for these Purposes are not to be powdered, but only cut small, and slightly bruised.

OLEA EX LIGNIS AROMATICIS.

Oils from Aromatic Woods.

As from Sassafras, Rhodium, &c. the Woods must be rasped small, and then distilled, as before directed.

OLEUM GUAIACI.

Oil of Guajacum.

This is drawn over in a Retort along with its Spirit, with which it is after rectified and separated, S. A. The same Procedure is required in
the

the Distillation of Oils from Box, Hælle, and other hard Woods; as also in the Distillation of the Salt of Tartar with its acid Spirit.

OLEUM È BACCIS JUNIPERI.

Oil of Juniper Berries.

Take two Parts of Juniper Berries; of Sea Salt one Part; bruise them together, and with a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water distill next day in the common Vessels.

OLEUM five SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ, five, ut vulgo dicitur, OLEUM SPICÆ.

Oil or Spirit of Turpentine; or, as it is commonly called, Oil of Spike.

Take any Quantity of *Venice* Turpentine, and four times as much Water; put them into an Alembic, or Copper Body, with a Refrigeratory, and a due Fire under it; a thin and white Oil will come over like Water, and in the bottom of the Vessel will remain a Colophony.

OLEUM CERÆ.

Oil of Wax.

With yellow Wax melted one Pound, mix three Pounds of Brickdust; put them into a Retort, and draw off the Oil in a Sand Heat; and rectify that with new Brickdust: Or to the Oil just drawn off put double the Quantity of fresh Wax sliced, and again distil with a Retort in a Sand Heat.

After the same manner are distilled Oils from fat Substances; as also from Gums and Resins, that cannot be reduced into Powder.

“ Some of the ancient Writers on Pharmacy
 “ were at great pains to direct the Distillation of
 “ Oils from these fat glutinous Substances; but
 “ all is contained in this general Rule, in Proportion
 “ to their Quantities of Cohesion, to divide
 “ them with brittle Substances, such as Brickdust,
 “ Sand, or common Salt; because by such means
 “ the more Oil will rise with the same degree of
 “ Heat which cannot be raised very high in many
 “ Cases without giving such an *Empyreuma* as
 “ will render the Oils useless: But even at the
 “ best they are apt to come over so foul and foetid,
 “ as to require good Rectification; tho’ they are
 “ now much less in Esteem, and less used than formerly,
 “ inasmuch that the Shops are accustomed
 “ to keep very few of such things by them.

OLEUM PHILOSOPHORUM.

The Philosophers Oil.

Let hot Bricks be quenched in Oil of Olives until they have imbibed all the Oil, and then let them cool, and the Oil be drawn from them by a Retort; and separated from the Spirit.

An Oil from *Barbadoes* Pitch is to be drawn by a Retort.

“ What is called a Spirit in these Processes, and
 “ from which the Oil is required to be separated
 “ and rectified, is little else than a Phlegm from
 “ the humid Part of such Substances.

OLEUM SUCCINI.

Oil of Amber.

Take of yellow Amber seven Parts; of Potters Earth five Parts; mix them and distil by a Retort; and rectify what comes over with fresh Earth.

The Salt of Amber that adheres to the Neck of that Retort must be brushed off, dissolved, filtrated, and coagulated in its own Spirit, *S. A.* until it is quite pure; and then put it by for use.

After the same manner may an Oil be made from Agate and from Gums and Resins, which cannot be reduced into Powders, as from Benjamin, Mastich, Frankincense, &c.

“ The Argil, or Potters Clay, hath no more to
 “ do here than the Brickduft, or Sand, or any o-
 “ ther Process of like Nature; *viz.* to divide the
 “ Particles of an adhesive Body, and dispose them
 “ to rise with more ease into a Receiver in their
 “ constituent Principles, which before were in too
 “ strong a Combination to be separated by Fire
 “ only.

OLEUM seu BUTYRUM ANTIMONII.

Oil or Butter of Antimony.

Take of crude Antimony, and Mercury Sublimate, each one Pound; powder them and put them into a Retort, with a wide Neck, and distil by a gentle Fire: Let the Neck of the Retort be cut off, and remain in a moist Place till the fat Substance adhering to it dissolves into a Liquor.

“ Our Chymists now have learned to make the
 “ Butter and Cinnabar of Antimony in the same
 “ Process, as may be seen in *Wilson's Course of*
 “ *Chymistry*, and other modern Writers.

OLEUM SULPHURIS.

Oil of Sulphur.

This is made by a Glass Bell under which the Sulphur is burned, and the condensed Oil distils down the sides of the Bell into a Vessel contrived on purpose to receive it.

“ The Tedioufness and Charge of making this
 “ genuine, to what some of our Chymists have
 “ learned to imitate this withal, makes it extreme-
 “ ly adulterated, and seldom to be met with as it
 “ ought to be made: The most common way
 “ of counterfeiting it, is with the Spirit or Oil of
 “ Vitriol, or substituting that only in its room.
 “ The Preparations of this kind are by most in-
 “ differently called *Oils* or *Spirits*; both of which
 “ are indeed strictly improper, because they are
 “ rather dissolved Salts, or rather Salts put into
 “ Fusion, by Fire.

GAS SULPHURIS.

The Gas or Spirit of Sulphur.

This is made by burning Sulphur under a Glass Bell set over a Vessel of Water, till the Water is sufficiently impregnated with the Sulphur.

LAC SULPHURIS.

Milk of Sulphur.

Take of Sulphur one Part; of Quick-Lime, or Salt of Tartar, three Parts; boil in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water to dissolve the Sulphur. Filter it while hot, and precipitate the Sulphur with Spirit of Vitriol; which edulcorate and dry for use.

“ The Chymists have several ways of making
“ this, and sometimes precipitate it with Urine.
“ The Edulcoration required, is washing it with
“ warm Water until the Taste of the Precipitant,
“ of what kind soever, is lost.

AQUA FORTIS SIMPLEX.

Simple Aqua Fortis.

Is made from two Parts of Vitriol, and one Part of Nitre.

AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX.

Double Aqua Fortis.

This is distilled in a Reverberatory Heat from equal Parts of Vitriol and Nitre.

OLEUM VITRIOLI.

Oil of Vitriol.

Take any Quantity of the best *English* Vitriol; melt it in an unglased earthen Vessel by putting live Coals under it: Exhale all its Humidity, so that at length it comes into a yellow Powder; put that into an earthen Retort that will bear the Fire, and place it in another Furnace: Give a Fire in the highest Degree for three Days together, until the Receiver becomes clear of those thick Fumes that at first came over. Let the Liquor which comes out be put into a little Retort, so that it may be rectified in a Sand Heat by Separation of its Phlegm, *S. A.* And the most strong and heavy Oil must be kept by itself for use.

AQUA MELLIS.

Water of Honey.

Take of the finest Honey four Pounds; of Sand which is very dry two Pounds; put them into a Cucurbit so large that not above a fifth part of the Vessel may be full; in a moderate Heat draw off the Phlegm, and afterwards with a higher degree of Fire throw out a yellow acid Water.

“ This is strictly a Water of Honey; but of late
 “ we have many Prescriptions under the same Title,
 “ wherein Aromatics and Perfumes are used,
 “ one of which particularly is given by *Wilson* in
 “ his *Course of Chymistry*; but these are not so
 “ much contrived for any medicinal Uses, as for
 “ Perfumes.

LIQUAMEN

LIQUAMEN TARTARI, seu OLEUM TARTARI per
DELIQUIUM.*Dissolved Tartar, or Oil of Tartar by Fusion.*

Take of White Wine Tartar calcined to a Whiteness, *S. A.* as much as you please; put it into a Flannel Bag, and hang it in a moist Cellar till the Tartar melts through.

“ Like unto this, on account of Preparation, al-
“ though not a Chymical Medicine, is

OLEUM MYRRHÆ per DELIQUIUM.

Oil of Myrrh by Fusion.

Let some Hen's Eggs be boiled hard, and cut through the middle so that their Yolks can be taken out; then about half fill the Cavities of the Whites with Powder of Myrrh; join the Parts again together and tie them with a Thread; place them between two Plates in a moist Air, so that the Liquor which melts away from the Myrrh may be received by the undermost.

“ This Contrivance requires a good deal of
“ Trouble; but the present Practice doth not
“ put Esteem enough upon it to put any one
“ upon the Process; for I never knew it either
“ prescribed or made.

SPIRITUS TARTARI.

Spirit of Tartar.

Take of the pure Cryſtals of Tartar four Pound; diſtil it in a Retort with a large Receiver, encreaſing the Fire by degrees, till the Fumes altogether diſappear. There will come out a Phlegm, a Spirit, and an Oil; after the laſt of theſe is ſeparated, put the other into a Glaſs Cucurbite, and rectify in a Sand Heat two or three times over, drawing off every time not above a third Part. Of the Remainder may be made a Salt of Tartar by Calcination, from whence likewiſe may be obtained an Oil of Tartar by Fuſion.

“ All the Medicines of this Claſs that are
 “ from any Parts of aromatic Plants, may be re-
 “ lied upon for genuine, becauſe it is extremely
 “ difficult to adulterate them ſo as not to be diſ-
 “ covered either by their Scents or ſpecifick Gra-
 “ vities, notwithſtanding the Chymical Pharma-
 “ cy hath been of late as much ſpoiled by Kna-
 “ very and Sophiſtication, as it hath heretofore
 “ been with Enthuſiaſm and implicit Faith. The
 “ Oils of Cinnamon and Cloves, which are moſt
 “ uſed, and of the moſt Conſequence of any un-
 “ der this Diviſion, may be tried by their ſpec-
 “ ifick Gravities, ſo as not to allow of the leaſt
 “ Sophiſtication without Diſcovery; as alſo may
 “ the Rhodium in a good meaſure; the Oil of
 “ Aniſeeds likewiſe hath a particular Property of
 “ growing hard, which it will not do with any
 “ foreign

“ foreign Mixture. Indeed most of the Oils
“ from Gums, Resins, Wax, &c. tho’ insert-
“ ed, as in all officinal Dispensatories, yet they
“ are hardly ever made, especially most of
“ them.



MEDICAMENTA CHYMICA

Chymical Medicines.

TINCTURA ANTIMONII.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of the best crude Antimony one Ounce
of the Salts of Tartar and Nitre, each two Ounces
and an half. Let them be put into Fusion together
in an hot Crucible; then throw the Mixture into
an Iron Mortar, and pour upon it when cold
and powdered a sufficient Quantity of the Spirit
of Wine to extract its Tincture.

“ This should not be made in great Quantities
“ because it loses its Colour by keeping, which
“ puts it out of the esteem of most People, if
“ does not with it really lose its Virtues.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI MYNSICHTI.

Mynsicht's Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Cloves, each
three Drams; of Calamus Aromaticus one Ounce
of the lesser Galangals one Ounce and an half;
Sage and Mint, each half an Ounce; of Cubes
and Nutmegs, each two Drams; of Aloes Wood
and Citron Peel, each one Dram. Make these
to a Powder; and add of Sugar Candy three Ounces;
of Spirit of wine one Pint and an half;
Oil of Vitriol one Pint. Draw out the Tincture
by twenty Days Digestion, *S. A.* and then fill
for use.

“ The Author whose Name this bears hath also
 “ supply’d our modern Dispensatories with some
 “ other Medicines from the chymical Pharmacy ;
 “ but there is hardly any one in the Shops now
 “ more celebrated than this, for the Purposes
 “ it was designed for as a Stomachic ; for it great-
 “ ly excels any Bitters in Loss of Appetite, and
 “ Weaknesses of Stomach, especially from frequent
 “ Debauches. It never was in any Dispensatory
 “ of the College before, but in that of *Bates*. If
 “ the Spices stand in the Spirit of Wine some
 “ time before the Vitriol is put in, their Virtues
 “ will be the better taken out, because the acid
 “ gives a greater Body to the Spirit, which wea-
 “ kens it as a Menstruum, and rather burns and
 “ hardens the Ingredients than opens them.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM.

Diaphoretick Antimony.

Take of the best Antimony one Part ; of the
 finest Nitre three Parts : Let the Antimony be first
 rubbed by it self ; and then adding the Nitre, re-
 duce both together into a Powder, which must
 be calcined in a Crucible, and is best performed by
 leisurely throwing in the Powders at a Spoonful a
 time into an hot Crucible. Lastly, take out the
 calcined Matter, reduce it to a Powder, and after
 due washing with any distilled, or Spring Water,
 put it by for use.

“ This must be afterwards kept close stopped,
 “ or else it will imbibe the Air so as not only to
 “ grow moist, but also emetic : Nay *Zwelfer*
 “ says it cannot be kept even in the most care-
 “ ful manner long, without contracting some mis-
 “ chievous Qualities, for this is a very ancient Pro-

“ and is directed various ways by some Authors,
 “ particularly by *Schroder*, one of which seems
 “ much preferable to the rest : But we are not al-
 “ lowed here to deviate in the least from the Stand-
 “ ard the College thinks fit to give, because it
 “ would occasion many Confusions and Inconve-
 “ niences in Practice.

BEZOARTICUM MINERALE.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take of the Butter of Antimony three Ounces ;
 drop upon it slowly as much Spirit of Nitre ; draw
 that off again in a Sand Heat ; which pour back
 again, with the addition of another Ounce of the
 same ; which draw off again, and repeat that O-
 peration three or four times : Let the remaining
 Matter be powdered, and calcined for an Hour in
 a Crucible ; then edulcorate by washing, and burn
 it three or four times with Spirit of Wine.

“ This seems to have been originally the Con-
 “ trivance of *Crollius* ; tho’ *Quercetan*, *Sennertus*,
 “ *Hartman*, and many other practical Writers give
 “ several Processes for its Preparation ; as doth al-
 “ so *Schroder* give one not much differing from
 “ this. It hath been much controverted by some
 “ whether this is rather a Mercurial or an Anti-
 “ monial Medicine ; but it is not of Consequence
 “ enough to require any Notice of the several O-
 “ pinions thereupon. This Medicine is however
 “ of Efficacy and use enough to tempt some Chy-
 “ mists, and such like Artificers who keep Medi-
 “ cine Warehouses, to sophisticate it ; for to make
 “ it genuine will cost double (besides the Trouble
 “ and Danger of noxious Steams) of what those
 “ Impostors frequently sell it for.

CHALYBS PRÆPARATUS cum ACETO.

Steel prepared with Vinegar.

Take any Quantity of Steel Dust; wet it frequently with the sharpest White Wine Vinegar, and dry it again as often in the Sun, or in a warm dry Place; then Powder it in an Iron Mortar, and by Levigation upon a Porphyry Stone reduce it to an impalpable Powder, and keep for use. It may also be made from the Rust of Iron without Vinegar.

CHALYBS cum SULPHURE PARATUS.

Steel prepared with Sulphur.

With a red hot Steel Bar melt a Roll of Brimstone, so that it falls by Drops into a vessel of Water; which when it is dryed and powdered keep for use.

“ The former of these two is the general Prac-
“ tice of the Chymical Pharmacy; tho’ the latter
“ I have not met with but here and in the pre-
“ ceding Edition of the College; and it seems
“ not likely to have much from the Steel or to
“ be little else than plain Sulphur; tho’ the usual
“ Custom hath been to burn equal Quantities of
“ Steel and Sulphur together, till the Mixture hath
“ acquired a red Colour. The various ways in-
“ deed of preparing this Metal for medicinal Uses
“ by Dispensatory Writers, are endless to recite;
“ and it is needless, because the common Practice
“ now hath regard only to very few of them.

CRYSTALLI TARTARI.

Crystals of Tartar.

Take of Rhenish or White Wine Tartar what Quantity you please, and reduce it into a gross Powder; then boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water, and after taking off the Scum that rises upon it, filter while hot through Cap-Paper into a Glass Vessel made warm, for fear of breaking it. Let the filtered Liquor cool, and place it in a Cellar under Ground, or any cool Place, so that the Crystals may shoot along the sides of the Vessel; which take out, wash them with fair Water, and spread them upon a spongy Paper to dry, and keep for use.

CROCUS MARTIS APERITIVUS.

The opening Saffron of Mars.

Is made with Steel prepared with Sulphur in a Reverbertatory Heat.

CROCUS MARTIS ASTRINGENS.

Binding Saffron of Mars.

Burn the Filings of Steel in so fierce a Fire that may raise it into a very light and red *Crocus*.

CROCUS METALLORUM.

Saffron of Metals.

Take of that Antimony which shoots into long shining Veins, and of the finest Nitre, each equal Parts: Reduce them into Powders separately, and then mix them together. Throw this Mixture gradually into a Crucible that is made hot; and when it is thoroughly burned and the crackling ceases,

ceases, take it from the Fire to cool as soon as possible; and after breaking the Vessel, separate the reddish metallick Substance from the white Crust upon it, and keep it for use.

FLORES SULPHURIS.

Flowers of Sulphur.

Take of the yellow Sulphur broke into pieces one Pound; put it into a Glass Cucurbite well luted and set it in a Sand Heat; and fitting it to a Glass Head, sublime at first with a moderate Fire, but afterwards with a more strong one. Let the Flowers which rise into the Head be swept off, and kept for use.

“ The great Consumption of this makes it necessary for those who would find a Profit in it
 “ to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to
 “ burn an hundred Weight of Sulphur at a time ;
 “ and those few that have put themselves to such
 “ Expence serve the rest of the Business. This
 “ Process is enough to discover the Nature of these
 “ Flowers, as a Medicine, and to inform us that
 “ they are the finest Part of the Brimstone; tho’
 “ with these there arises a great deal of Salt, as some
 “ other Processes plainly demonstrate.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take four Ounces of the Flowers of Sulphur melted, and add to it half an Ounce of the finest Salt of Tartar, and mix them by briskly stirring with a Spatule; then take it from the Fire, and keep for use. It serves to make the Tincture and Syrup of Sulphur with.

“ This Process is to open the Body of the Sul-
 “ phur so that it may the better give its Virtues,
 “ or mix with any common Menstruum; for the
 “ Salt of Tartar, or any thing of like Texture,
 “ divides the Parts of sulphureous and adhesive Bo-
 “ dies, and greatly facilitates their Conjunction
 “ with others, which before they would not u-
 “ nite with.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI.

Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

They are made of common Salt put into Fusion,
 and of Sal Ammoniac, each equal Parts, sublimed
 together.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI MARTIALES.

Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of Sal Ammoniack one Pound; of the Fil-
 ings of Steel ten Ounces. Let them be rubbed to-
 gether, and distilled in a Retort with a large Neck
 in a Reverbatory Fire raised by degrees. When
 the Vessel is cold sweep out the sublimed Flowers
 and keep them in a Bottle close for use.

FLORIS BENZOINI.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Are made by putting Benjamin into an Earthen
 Pot, which is to be exactly covered with a Cone
 of Paper; put under it a Fire, and sublime the
 Flowers; shift the Paper now and then, and brush
 out the Flowers; which if there be occasion may
 be rectified the same way.

VITRIOLUM CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Vitriol.

Take of calcined Vitriol six Ounces; of Camphire dissolved in Spirit of Wine one Ounce; mix them together, and with a gentle Fire draw off the Spirit, *S. A.*

LAPIS INFERNALIS, five SEPTICUS.

The Infernal, or Corrosive Stone.

Let the strong *Lixivium* that is used in making Soap, be boiled in a Pan, to the hardness of a Stone; taking care however that all the Liquid does not exhale and dry away: When it is cold cut it in small Pieces, and keep it in a Glass close stopped for Use.

ALITER.

Another Way.

Take of red Vitriol calcined two Ounces; of Sal Ammoniac one Ounce; of Tartar calcined to a whiteness, and Quicklime, each three Ounces; when they have been melted together, pour upon them the *Lixivium* of Fig-Tree, Spurge, or Soap; and pass it through them till almost all the Matter is washed away with it: Let the strained Liquor be boiled in an Earthen Vessel, to a Consumption of its Humidity, and what is left to be put into a Glass well stopped, to be kept for Use.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE.

The Lunar Caustick.

Dissolve of Copel Silver one Part, in three Parts of Aqua Fortis, and evaporate to the remainder of a third Part; pour out the remainder into an Iron Vessel.

“ These are all used by our Surgeons, and chiefly
 “ the first, which is much the least troublesome
 “ to make, but is more apt to spread upon a Part
 “ to which it is apply'd than the latter: The
 “ latter is poured out as into a Mould to harden
 “ in, but as the other, it must afterwards be stop-
 “ ed up close from the Air.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS.

The Medicinal Stone.

Take of Rock Alum and Litharge of Gold, each six Pounds; of the Colcothar of Vitriol, three Pounds; of *Armenian* Bole six Pounds; of the best Vinegar three Pounds, and boil them together to the Consistence of a hard Stone.

“ This hath not before been taken notice of in
 “ any Dispensatory of the College, unless in *Ship-*
 “ *ton's Additamenta* to the last Edition; although
 “ practical Writers abound with Prescriptions how
 “ to make it: yet this in some measure differs
 “ from them all, as they all do from one another.
 “ *Schroder* ascribes one to *Crollius*, and gives several
 “ others, which are not followed by any since.
 “ It is to be dissolved in Water at the time of use,
 “ to wash Sores, Ulcers, &c.

TINCTURA MARTIS GLAUBERI.

Glauber's Tincture of Steel.

Take of Rhenish Tartar, and the Filings of Steel, each four Ounces; make them into a fine Powder, and boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water in an Iron Pot, that two Gallons may remain after thirty six Hours boiling: Filter that hot, and then evaporate it to five Pints.

“ This hath not before had the Reputation of a
“ place in any officinal Dispensatory that I have
“ met with, nor hath it yet obtained enough in
“ Practice to be met with in the Shops. There
“ are indeed a vast variety of Tinctures, drawn from
“ Steel in Chymical Authors, but few of them
“ are now used, and therefore the College have
“ very justly retained but only the chief of them
“ as follows.

TINCTURA MARTIS MYSICHTI.

Mysicht's Tincture of Steel.

Take of the Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniac one Ounce; of French Brandy four Ounces: digest and strain.

“ This is much easier than the usual Processes
“ before ordered, with the Sal Ammoniac and Filings of Steel, and hath in every respect the same
“ Medicinal Virtues.

TINCTURA MARTIS cum SALE AMMONIACO.

Tincture of Steel with Sal Ammoniac.

Take of the Filings of Steel, with an equal Quantity of Sal Ammoniac, exactly mixed, any Quantity, and sublime them together, *S. A.* Let the Liquor which remains in the *Caput Mortuum* be evaporated to a dryness; and with the rectifi'd Spirit of Wine draw it from a Tincture, which exhale to half its Consumption; then add some Drops of Spirit of Salt, and digest for four Days till they are entirely incorporated, *S. A.*

“ This Process is so far an Advantage, that the
 “ Chalybiated Flowers of Sal Ammoniac are made
 “ at the same time: So far as it concerns the
 “ procuring a Tincture, it is exactly the same as in
 “ *Shipton's* Supplement to the Edition of the
 “ College Dispensatory immediately preceding
 “ this.

TINCTURA MARTIS cum SPIRITU SALIS.

Tincture of Steel with the Spirit of Salt.

Take of the Rust of Iron one Ounce; of the Spirit of Salt half a Pound; infuse them cold, so as to draw out a Tincture; and when that Tincture is become clear by setting, draw off two Parts by Distillation, and to the Remainder put half a Pint of Spirit of Wine, and digest till the Tincture is perfected.

“ This is the *Tinctura Martis Aurea* of *Bates*,
 “ with the additional Alteration of drawing by Di-
 “ stillation some part of the Acid Spirit, but whe-
 “ ther the Advantages procured thereby are worth
 “ the Labour, I do not pretend to be a Judge.

TINCTURA SALIS TARTARI.

Tincture of the Salt of Tartar.

Take of the clearest Salt of Tartar six Ounces ; set it in Fusion in a Crucible, till it acquires a very red Colour ; then while it is hot and in Powder, put to it, in a strong Matrafs, with a long Neck, a sufficient Quantity of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine, to stand above it three or four Fingers Breadth : Digest in a Sand Heat considerably intense for many Days, to get out the Tincture.

“ It would be endless to enumerate the several
“ ways that are directed in the Chymical Phar-
“ macy to draw this Tincture, but this is the most
“ simple, and as efficacious as any.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of the Salt of Tartar, and Sal Ammoniac, each three Pounds : Powder these separately, and when they are mixed, put them into a large Cucurbite, pouring upon them six or eight Pints of Water : Then distil in a Sand Heat, and the pure Spirit will come over with a gentle Fire. If this Spirit be rectify'd in an higher Cucurbite, a most fine Volatile Salt will sublime into the Receiver.

“ This is also directed various ways but none
“ easier and better than this : It is also made the
“ Basis of many other medicated Spirits, described
“ at large by some Writers, though none of them
“ thought worth insertion here, because quite out
“ of use.

SPIRITUS FULIGINIS.

Spirit of Soot.

Take so much of Wood-Soot that is heavy and shining, like black Pitch, as will above half fill an earthen Retort, to which fit a large Receiver, and distil in a reverberatory Fire, by degrees to be increased. In a little time a Vapour will arise like white Smoak; and afterwards the Oil with a Volatile Salt, which Salt may be rectified in a higher Cucurbite, and put by for use. The other Liquor, when separated from the Oil by Filtration, may be rectified by distillation two or three times in a Bath or Sand Heat.

The Shavings of Hartshorn may be distilled in the same manner; that is, in a naked Fire, or with a Glass Retort in a Sand Heat: As in like manner may a Spirit with its Volatile Salt and Fetid Oil be drawn from Skulls, Bones, and Blood.

“ This and many other from Substances of like
 “ Nature, have been standing Processes in the
 “ Chymical Dispensatories; but of late they are
 “ fallen greatly into Neglect, and very much give
 “ place, to much less troublesome, and much
 “ more elegant and efficacious Preparations: as
 “ the

SPIRITUS SALIS VOLATILIS OLEOSUS.

The Oily Spirit of Volatile Salt.

Take of Cinnamon two Ounces; of Mace
 half an Ounce; of Cloves one Dram; of Citron
 Peel one Ounce and an half; of Sal Ammoniac
 and Salt of Tartar, each four Ounces; of Spirit
 of

of Wine twelve Ounces: Mix and distil in a Sand Heat.

“ This is now become one of the most com-
 “ mon Medicines of the kind; its Invention is
 “ not older than *Sylvius de la Boe*, to whom it is
 “ ascribed; but though Sal Ammoniac and a Lix-
 “ ivial Salt are the principal Ingredients, yet the
 “ Aromatics are so much varied at pleasure, that
 “ very few make it alike: However now a Stan-
 “ dard is given by proper Authority, it ought to
 “ be kept to, that a Physician may know what
 “ to trust to, when he prescribes it.

SPIRITUS SALIS.

Spirit of Salt.

Take of common precipitated Salt two Pounds;
 mix it with calcined Argil four Pounds; and distil
 it in an open Fire, with a Retort.

SPIRITUS SALIS DULCIS..

Sweet Spirit of Salt.

Take of the best dephlegmated Spirit of Salt
 four Parts; of rectify'd Spirit of Wine six Parts;
 draw out half in a Glass Alembick.

“ Very few Chymists will be at the Pains to
 “ do any thing further than a bare mixture of
 “ these; the rectify'd Spirit of Wine by that
 “ means only greatly abating the Strength and
 “ Corrosiveness of the Spirit of Salt.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir of Property.

Take of choice Myrrh, of the best Aloes, and of Saffron, each three Ounces; when they are powdered, pour upon them two Pints of the rectify'd Spirit of Wine; digest them four Days to an Extraction of the Tincture, which pour off; To the Remainder pour on more Spirit of Wine; digest and pour off as before, and afterwards draw away some of the Spirit by Distillation: It is made acid by an Addition of the Spirit of Sulphur, any Quantity at discretion.

“ This is originally prescribed by *Paracelsus*.
 “ *Archidox. Lib. 8. Numb. 9.* But he directs a
 “ great many things troublesome and unnecessary
 “ in its preparation: *Crollius* hath given some
 “ Additional Instructions about it, much more approved of; but from the Emendations of *Agri-*
 “ *cola* it is that the present Practice takes it; and
 “ thus it is directed in the *Augustane* Dispensatory
 “ as well as in those of our College, and other
 “ more modern Writers in Pharmacy.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS HELMONTII.

Helmont's Elixir of Property.

Take of red Tartar, and Nitre, each twelve Ounces: Let them be powdered and by degrees put into an hot Crucible; let then the calcined Matter be poured into a Glass Mortar, whereupon pour two Pints of White Wine, and make a *Lixivium*: In this *Lixivium* put Aloes and Saffron each one Ounce and an half, so as to make a Tincture.

Take

Take of Sal Armoniac eight Ounces; dissolve it in twenty Ounces of Spring Water, and when strained evaporate it to a driness.

Of this Salt take one Ounce; of White Wine one Pint, and make a *Lixivium*, in which dissolve one Ounce and an half of Myrrh, so as to make a Tincture.

Mix all these Tinctures together in a Vessel well stopped, so as to make them into an Elixir.

“ This seems contrived for the same Intentions
“ as the Elixir *Proprietatis Tartarizatus* given in
“ *Shipton's Additamenta* to the last Dispensatory of
“ the College before this; but it is considerably
“ more troublesome to make; I do not remember
“ to have met with it transcribed into any officinal
“ Dispensatory before.

LAPIS, seu SAL PRUNELLÆ,

The Stone or Salt of Prunel.

Take of the purest Nitre, shot into CrySTALLINE Needles, one Pound; put it into a Crucible set round with live Coals, that the Nitre may flow like a Metal: After it is in Fusion, and scummed, by little and little, at several times, throw in two Ounces of the Flowers of Sulphur; after the Sulphur is burned out, and the Crucible is taken off the Fire, pour the melted Nitre into a Brass Bason; and when it is cold, keep it in a close Glass Vessel for use.

“ This is generally thrown into little Moulds
“ of different Sizes; but the Circumstance of
“ keeping it in a close Vessel, hath not before
“ been ordered.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury.

Take of the best Vitriol, calcined to a redness, one Pound; of common Salt, and purify'd Nitre, each half a Pound; of crude Mercury cleansed by straining through Leather, one Pound: Rub all together in a Wooden Mortar, with a Wooden Pestle, until the Salts are reduced into Powder, and not the least Globule of Mercury appears: which may the more conveniently be done, if this Incorporation be made in Parcels at several times; taking, for instance, of the Vitriol and Mercury, each one Ounce, of Salt and Nitre each half an Ounce at a time; and managing the Remainder till the Whole is reduced and mixed. Let then this Mixture be put into a Matraass, so big that above half of it may not be filled: Put the Vessel, above half its Height, in a convenient Furnace, with a Sand Heat; under which a Fire being kindled, and raised to the highest degree, after twelve or sixteen Hours, the Mercury will be sublimed and stick to the Top of the Vessel.

“ Almost all the Chymical Writers have some-
 “ thing singular to themselves, in the Direction
 “ of this Process; but *Beguinus* seems of all to have
 “ best reformed it; and this differs from him in
 “ nothing but in dissolving the Mercury first in
 “ *Aqua Fortis*, or *Spiritus Nitri*, which is a differ-
 “ rence of no great moment.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

Sweet Sublimate of Mercury.

Take of the Sublime of Mercury, just before described, four Ounces; of crude Mercury cleansed three Ounces; rub them together in a Wooden Mortar with a Wooden Pestle, until they are thoroughly mixed; let the Powder be put into a long upright Glass, and placed in Sand above its Middle, put under a gentle Fire, which raise by degrees for six Hours together, so that the Mercury may be raised from the Bottom to the Middle of the Vessel. Take it out and clean it of the Particles of crude Mercury which rose with it without thorough Mixture, and sublime it again, and so a third time if there be occasion, till it is as white as Snow, but if it be raised four times or oftner, it is then called *Calomel*.

“ This is also taught many ways; and some
 “ of more whimsie, than good Philosophy, have
 “ called it *Draco Mitigatus*, with many other Fantastical Names; and it is the *Panchymagogum*
 “ of *Quercetan*; *Beguinus*’s way of making this
 “ is not so good as that of the crude Sublimate,
 “ and therefore not regarded; and none can be
 “ possibly more simple and easy than this.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS CORROSIVUS.

Corrosive Precipitate of Mercury.

This is made by a Solution of crude Mercury one Part, in two Parts of *Aqua Fortis*; then distilled to a driness, in an Alembick placed up to the Middle in Ashes; afterwards stirring it about with an Iron Rod, and raising the Fire, till it be-

comes of a red Colour; which changes it into a red corrosive Precipitate, that is to be kept in a Glass Vessel for use.

“ This is still in compliance with custom, called
 “ a Precipitate, although it is not so in that strict
 “ Sense which other Medicines are, as come
 “ under that Denomination.

MERCURIUS DULCIS PRÆCIPITATUS.

Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of crude Mercury, drove over from Sea-Salt in a Retort, or revived from common Cinna-
 bar one Part; of *Aqua Fortis* two Parts, and make a Solution, *S. A.* In the mean time prepare a Brine, with Spring Water and Sea Salt, as strong as can be made, which filter through a Cap Paper. Let the Solution of Mercury be gradually dropped into this Brine, and there will precipitate a white Powder which is to be washed from all its Acrimony with some Simple distilled Water, or Spring Water warm; dry in a gentle Heat, and put up into a Phial for use.

“ This is the common Precipitate of the
 “ Shops, that used to pass under the Title of
 “ *White Precipitate*. The Way here taught is but
 “ very little different from preceding Dispensato-
 “ ries, most of which allow some Sal Ammoniac
 “ in the Brine, but that makes no Alteration of
 “ any great Consequence.

MERCURIUS VITÆ.

Mercury of Life.

Take of the Butter of Antimony, made according to our preceding Direction, rectify'd and dissolved into an Oil, or Liquor, which cast into clear Water, and it will immediately turn white; a Powder as white as Snow will subside, which must be sweetned by many Ablutions; dry by a moderate Heat, and put by for use.

“ How this came by its Title does not appear
“ from the Nature of the Process, or any Virtues
“ in the Medicine; but rather it seems owing to that
“ Luxuriancy of Conceit, which the Adepts in
“ Chymical Pharmacy have been heretofore much
“ given to: But tho' it is generally ranked, as
“ here, amongst the *Mercurials*, yet hath it been
“ much disputed, whether it belongs to that
“ Class or no; as was before observed in the Re-
“ marks under the *Butyrum Antimonii*.

TURPETHUM MINERALE.

Mineral Turpeth.

Take of the most refined crude Mercury, and of Oil of Vitriol, cleared of all its Phlegm, each equal Parts; put them into a Retort, and in a Sand Heat, gradually raising the Fire, evaporate to a dryness: There will remain at the bottom of the Vessel a white Mass; which when separated from some Particles of crude Mercury with which it will be mixed, throw into clear Spring Water, whereupon it will immediately turn yellow: Lastly, wash it until sweet, and dry for use.

“ This is most conformable to *Lemery's* way,
 “ who substituted Oil of Vitriol for Spirit of
 “ Nitre, because the other was too corrosive and
 “ fiery: *Beguinus*, on the same Principles, di-
 “ rects it with Oil of Sulphur by the Bell; but
 “ our Chymists, who generally have most regard
 “ to their Profits, have not thought fit to coun-
 “ tenance that Emendation. The way here taken
 “ is between both, having due regard to the
 “ Goodness of the Medicine, and not laying too
 “ great a Temptation at the same time upon those
 “ mercenary Philosophers.

REGULUS ANTIMONII.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of crude Antimony, Nitre, and Tartar,
 each equal Parts: Let the Antimony be rubbed
 separately, in an Iron Mortar with an Iron Pestle;
 and then adding the rest, bring them all together
 into a Powder: Let the Powder be gradually
 with a Spoon thrown into an hot Crucible. After
 the Deflagration is over, raise the Fire to a degree
 for Fusion, and gently shake the Vessel that the
 Regulus may settle to the Bottom, which when
 the Crucible is cold take out, and clear of its
Scoria.

“ This is commonly formed into Cups or Pills,
 “ to give an Emetick Quality to Wine or other
 “ Liquors, as is done with the *Crocus Metallorum*;
 “ the *Scoria* are kept for other Processes in Chi-
 “ mistry.

SACCHARUM SATURNI.

Sugar of Lead.

Take of Cerufs what Quantity you please, and pour upon it, in a Glass Vessel, a sufficient Quantity of distilled Vinegar, to stand above it four Finger's Breadth: Heat it, and keep continually stirring for some time; after settling, pour off the sweet Vinegar, and put on more, and proceed as before, until no Sweetness remains to be drawn out: Put all the Liquors so poured off together, and let them grow fine by settling; then in a Glass Vessel exhale to the Consumption of half, or so far, that the Remainder will, in a cool place, shoot into Crystals: Pour of the Liquor from those Crystals, and evaporate again, till it will shoot afresh in a cool place: And so contrive to evaporate and crystallize, till it will shoot no more.

SAL VITRIOLI.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take of *English* Vitriol, and reduce it by Calcination, in a Crucible, to a Violet or an obscure purple Colour: Throw this Powder, by small Parcels at a time, into a large Glass Vessel, having in it clear Water; and continually stir it about with a stick, until the Water, which was at first warm, grows cold. Let all remain thus quiet for four and twenty Hours; then let the Liquor be filtered through a coarse Paper, and last of all evaporate in a Glazed Vessel, till, by Coagulation, you procure a Salt of Vitriol, *S. A.*

“ There is a Salt to be made from the *Caput*
 “ *Mortuum*, after distillation of the Oil of Vitriol,
 “ which our Chymists understand well enough
 “ how

“ how to supply the Shops with : The *Gilla Theophrasti*, which some Writers mention, is the
 “ same; and indeed, considering a calcined Vitriol
 “ in a Crucible, and that *Caput Mortuum*, can
 “ differ hardly in any thing material, this Ingenu-
 “ ity is much more pardonable than many others
 “ of the same Artists.

SCAMMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Scammony prepared with Sulphur.

Take of powdered Scammony any Quantity; spread it upon a coarse Paper, and hold it over live Coals, on which Sulphur is burning, until the Scammony (which must be stirred all the while) begins to run, and grows white.

RESINA JALAPII.

Resine of Jalap.

Take of the heavy, black, and shining Roots of Jalap one Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine three Pints; digest them with a gentle Heat one or two Days in a close Vessel; separate the tinged Spirit by Filtration, pour more, and do it so often, till the Spirit can receive no more Tinge: Evaporate all these tinged Spirits together in a Cucurbite, till but a fourth Part remains, and then by pouring in a little cold Water, the Resine will fall to the Bottom of the Vessel; which being cleared from any Dross or Filth by Ablution, dry it and keep for use.

After the same manner, a Resine may be procured from Scammony, Turpeth, Guaiacum, and any other resinous Substances.

“ Here it is impossible, because unjust, to pass
 “ by a notorious Imposition in silence, which is
 “ frequently

“ frequently practised upon the Publick by those
“ ingenious Craftsmen in Chymistry, often taken
“ notice of already, who will adulterate this Re-
“ sine, as well as any other of like kind that comes
“ out dear when genuine, with the common
“ black Refine; the Truth of which Accusation
“ cannot be doubted by any who computes the
“ Price which the genuine Refine will stand one
“ in who makes it with Jalap at a middle Rate,
“ and the Price some of those wicked Deceivers
“ will sell it at: And I have been much misin-
“ formed, if some have not gone so far as to mix
“ two Parts of the common black Refine with
“ one of the genuine; what a Condition then a
“ Physician must be in as to his Reputation, and
“ every Patient as to his Health, who falls into such
“ Hands, any one may be a judge, though but
“ indifferently acquainted with these Matters.

SAL seu VITRIOLUM MARTIS.

Salt or Vitriol of Steel.

This is made with four Ounces of Spirit of Wine, and two Ounces of Oil of Vitriol, kept together in an Iron Pan, till they shoot into Crystals.

“ There are several Ways taught to make this,
“ which all agree as to the main Efficacy of the
“ Medicines; for every way that impregnates a
“ Liquor with Acid and Iron enough, will enable
“ it to shoot into green Crystals, which is no-
“ thing else but a Combination of the Acid Salts,
“ and those of the Steel together. The common
“ way therefore the Shops have been accustomed
“ to, is to boil the Filings of Iron with a sufficient
“ Quantity of Acid in an Iron Pot, till a Pellicle
“ will appear on the Surface, then crystalize
after

“ after Filtration, by standing in a cool Place, and
 “ so evaporate and crySTALLIZE as directed in the *Sac-*
 “ *charum Saturni*, till no more will shoot.

TARTAR EMETICUS.

Emetic Tartar.

Is made of Cream of Tartar, and the Saffron of Metals, each as much as can be dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water by the help of Warmth; and letting the filtered Liquor be evaporated to a Dryness; unless you would have Crystals, and then evaporate only until a Pellicle will appear on its Surface.

“ The Custom hath been to put four times as much
 “ Tartar as of the Saffron of Metals, and to heat
 “ together in a Crucible before Solution, in order
 “ to have it stronger of the Crocus: But it is a
 “ rough Medicine at best, and chiefly used in Prac-
 “ tice amongst Surgeons, and those who have
 “ learned a rough Treatment of their Patients on
 “ board our Ships.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

Mineral Ethiops.

Take of crude Mercury, and Flowers of Sulphur, each equal Parts; let them be rubbed in a Glass Mortar with a Glass Pestle, till the Mercury is thoroughly incorporated, and cannot be seen.

“ There have been many ways taught to make
 “ this Medicine, but what is directed here seems
 “ much the most easy, natural, and efficacious. It
 “ grows black by keeping, and the Mercury be-
 “ comes thereby also more intimately blended with
 “ the Sulphur.

AURUM MOSAICUM.

Mosaic Gold.

It is made of Mercury and Tin amalgamated together, and then sublimed, *S. A.* with equal Quantities of Sal Ammoniac and Sulphur.

“ What sublimes are only the useles Sulphurs of
“ the Ingredients, and the Remainder at the bot-
“ tom is the Medicine here expected, which will
“ be changed into a soft shining Substance like
“ Flakes of Gold.

ENS VENERIS.

The Essence of Copper.

Take of blue Vitriol, very well reverberated and washed, one Part; of Sal Ammoniac two Parts; sublime together, *S. A.* and repeat the Operation to the third time.

“ This used to be directed with the Vitriol, or
“ Salt of Steel; and with one Sublimation only.

SPIRITUS VENERIS.

Spirit of Copper.

This is distilled in a Retort from the Vitriol of Copper, *S. A.*

“ The Vitriol of Copper is taught by *Lemery*,
“ and the Metal is opened, dissolved, and crystal-
“ lized with Spirit of Nitre. *Lemery* also teaches
“ the particular Process at large for drawing this
“ Spirit from it; but the College never took no-
“ tice of it before.

TARTARUM VITRIOLATUM.

Vitriolized Tartar.

Take of the Oil of Tartar by solution four Ounces; put it into a large Glass Vessel, and drop into it two Ounces of the best rectify'd Oil of Vitriol; and there will appear a white Coagulum, which must be cleared of the superfluous Humidity by Evaporation over a gentle Fire, and kept for use.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM DEPURATUM.

White Vitriol depurated.

Dissolve white Vitriol in fair Water; filter this Solution through Paper, and after due Evaporation, there will be a fresh Concretion of white depurated Vitriol.



EXTRACTO-

EXTRACTORUM CONFICIEN-
DORUM RATIO GENERALIS.

*The General Rule for Making Ex-
tracts.*

EXTRACTS may be made almost of any Part of the *Materia Medica*, or from any Medicine, (whether Simple, as Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. or compounded, as Spices, Pills, &c.) that is suited to give a Tincture to any *Menstruum* in which it is customarily infused: And therefore take any thing within this Compass, which cut, bruise, or any other way manage, as the Nature of it requires for Infusion; pour upon it Spirit of Wine, or any distilled Waters, most accommodated to the Prescriber's Intention, a sufficient Quantity: Let it continue in Infusion in a Bath, or any other slow Heat for two Days or more, according as the Hardness or Softness of the Matter requires; until the Liquor is impregnated with the Tincture of the thing infused. Then let the tinged Liquor be separated by Inclination, pouring on fresh *Menstruum*, infusing, and separating as before, as long as any Tincture can be obtained. Let all the Tinctures be put together, and filtered through Cap Paper; and then in a Bath-Heat evaporate the Humidity, until the matter left is of the Consistence of Honey; which must be kept for Use.

272 *The Rule for making Extracts.*

Use. And to this Extract, for the sake of preserving it moist, may be added some Portion of Salt, or some other thing suitable also to the main Intention; as two Scruples, for instance, or half a Dram to every Ounce of Extract.



SALIVM

SALIUM CONFICIENDO-
RUM MODUS.

The way of making Salts.

SALIS ESSENTIALIS PARANDI RATIO.

The Rule for making an essential Salt.

Take enough of any fresh and succulent Plant ; beat it in a wooden or Stone Mortar ; then pour upon it a good Quantity of fair Spring Water, and boil it away to half its Consumption. Strain and forcibly press out the Decoction : Let the strained Liquor be again boiled to the Consistence of a thin Honey, to be put by into a cold Place, in a Glass Vessel, or a glazed earthen Pan for eight Days at least ; and a CrySTALLINE Salt will shoot in it like *Sal Gem*, which must be gathered by pouring off the Liquor, washing it with some proper Water, and drying it for use.

After this manner is made the Salt of Wormwood, of *Cardus B.* of Mugwort, and of other Herbs that are bitter with much ease ; but from those which are not so, not so easily, or at least they require more Labour.

SALIS FIXI five ELEMENTARIS CONFICIENDI MODUS.

The Rule for making fixed, or Elementary Salts.

Their Preparation consists in these four things, Calcination, Solution, Filtration, and Coagulation. First of all therefore the Matter is to be reduced

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into

into white Ashes by Burning; from those Ashes to be made a *Lixivium*, by pouring upon them hot Water so as to take out all their Salt; this must be filtred and boiled over a slow Fire in an Earthen Pan, so that the Water may evaporate, and the Salt be left behind; and then this Salt must be again dissolved, filtrated, and coagulated, until it is quite freed from all Impurities, and become white and clean.

After this manner Salts are obtained from Plants; amongst which these are most in Esteem. The Salts of Wormwood, Thyme, Rosemary, the lesser Centuary, Mugwort, Carduus B. Master-wort, Parsley, Onions, Ash, Dwarf-Elder, Guajacum, Box, Chamomile, St. John's Wort, Succory, Celandine, Scurvygrass, Betony, Agrimony, Baum, Ceterach, &c.



SIMPLICIUM quorundam MEDICAMENTORUM PRÆPARATIONES.

*The Preparations of some medicinal
Simples.*

ALUMINIS USTIO.

Burn'd Alum.

Take any Quantity of Alum; put it into a new Earthen Pot, and let it burn in it as long as it will bubble up, and Raise any Steam. When it is cold keep it for use.

BRYONIÆ FÆCULA.

The Fæcula of Bryony.

Take of the Roots of Bryony any Quantity: Let them be scraped small with a Knife, and squeeze out their Juice with a Press: after a few Hours in Vessels that are without any Motion, there will be a very white Sediment like Starch, and it must be dried in Glazed Pans after the watery Part is poured off by Inclination.

After the same manner is prepared the Fæcula of Arum, wild Raddish, Orrice, and the like.

LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of Calamine.

Take any Quantity of Calamine; make it red hot two or three times, and quench it again in Plantain or Rose Water. Afterwards levigate it upon a Marble, and form it into little Cakes with the same Liquor.

CAUTERII POTENTIALIS, five LAPIDIS SEPTICI PRÆPARATIO.

The Potential Cantery, or Preparation of the canstick Stone.

Take of Pot Ashes, and Quicklime, each equal Parts; put them into a Glass or glazed Vessel, to macerate some Days in common Water; then strain and boil up the clear Liquor, *S. A.*

“ It is more simply made by a Mixture of equal
“ Parts of black Soap and Quicklime.

CORALLIORUM, MARGARITARUM, OCULORUM CANCRI, LAPIDUM PRETIOSORUM, Similiumque PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of the Corals, Pearls, Crabs Eyes, Precious Stones, and other things of Like Nature.

Take as much as you please of any one of these, and let them be ground in an Iron or Marble Mortar with a Pestle, (dropping in now and then a little Rose Water) till it is reduced into a fine Powder; and then form them into little Cakes.

CORNU CERVINI, FLORIS, Aliorumque OSSIUM
USTIO.

*The Calcination of Hartshorn, Ivory, and such like
Bones.*

Take of Hartshorn, Ivory, or any other sort of Bone as much as you please, and calcine it in an open Fire till it becomes white; then powder it fine, wash it sometimes with Rose Water, and at last levigate it upon a Marble, and make into Tablets for use.

ELATERIUM CONFICIENDI MODUS.

The way of making Elaterium.

Take of wild Cucumbers, just almost ripe, any Quantity; cut them, and let the Juice, which may be easily pressed out, be passed through a fine Sieve into a clean Glass Vessel; then let it stand to depofite its thicker Part by Sediment, and pour off the thinner Part at top by Inclination, drawing off what yet remains by a Filter. Expose the thick Sediment to the Sun, covered with a Cloth, till it grows dry enough to fet by for use.

LAPIDIS LAZULI PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of the Lazule Stone.

Let the blue Lazule Stone be levigated upon a Marble, washed with Water, and dried for use.

LITHARGYRI PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of Litharge.

Let Litharge be finely levigated in a Mortar and Water put upon it till it is thick and turbid with it; hence dash it into another Vessel, and pour on more Water; and when that is turbid with it, pour that to the Former, and repeat this till the Fæces settle at the Bottom of the Mortar, and all the thinner Part is drawn away by the Water, which must stand settling until the unmixt and pure Litharge falls to the bottom. Then this, after the Water is poured off, is to be put upon a Marble, and levigated until no Asperity in it is sensible upon the Tongue.

LUMBRICORUM TERRESTRIVM PRÆPARATIO.

Preparations of Earth Worms.

Split and clean the Worms, and wash them with White Wine till all their Filth is removed; then dry them in the Sun for use.

“ After the same manner are prepared the Mil-
“ lepedes.

OPIUM COLATUM, sive EXTRACTUM THEBAI-
CUM.*Strained Opium, or the Theban Extract.*

Dissolve Opium in Water, strain, and evaporate to a Consistence.

PLUMBI USTIO.

The Calcination of Lead.

Take of thin Plates of Lead any Quantity, and place them in a new Earthen Pan with a sufficient Quantity of Sulphur between each; then set Fire to it, and let the burning Lead be turned with an Iron Spatule till it is wholly reduced to Ashes; which afterwards must be washed with fair Water and put by for use.

Or rather melt the Lead over a gentle Fire, and continue stirring it with an Iron Rod, till it is plainly reduced to a Calx that will want no Ablution.

SCAMMONII PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of Scammony.

Cut the Quiace hollow, and fill it with the Powder of Scammony; which put into an oven covered with Paste, or roast it *S. A.* in Ashes; afterwards take out the Scammony for use: And what is prepared after this manner is commonly called *Dacrydium*, or *Diacrydium*.

SCILLÆ PRÆPARATIO.

The Preparation of a Squill.

Take a large fresh Squill without its outer dry Leaves; cover it with Paste, and bake it in an Oven with Bread until it is tender; which may be known by thrusting in a Skewer. Take it out of the Oven, and take off the Leaves singly, rejecting the Core, and pass a string through them so that they may not touch one another, and hang them up in a warm Place till they become quite dry. But observe not to use an Iron Knife in

280 *The Preparations of, &c.*

this Process, but one of Wood, Ivory, or any Bone.

TEREBINTHINA COCTA.

Boiled Turpentine.

Take of *Venice* Turpentine one Pound; pour upon it twenty Pints of Water; in which let it boil till it is grown as hard as Resine, and as brittle as Glass.





CATALOGUS

Simplicium Officinalium.

A

CATALOGUE

OF

Officinal Simples.

VEGETABILIA.

VEGETABLES.

A

A BIES, *The Firr Tree* *The Wood*
mas conis sursum spectan- *The Tops*
tibus C. B. *The Male Fir* *The Resine*
with Cones growing erect of
Caspar Bauhin.

- ABROTANUM mas, *Southernwood* The Leaves
 mas angustifolium majus C. B.
The greater narrow leaved A-
brotanum of C. B.
- ABROTANUM Fœmina [Chymæcy- The Leaves
 parissus] *Lavender Cotton* and Branches
 fœmina foliis teretibus, *The fe-*
male abrotanum with roundish
Leaves of C. B. Santolina of
Tournefort,
- ABSINTHIUM vulgare latifolium, The Leaves
common Wormwood and Tops
 vulgare majus J. B. *common*
great Wormwood of John Bau-
hin.
- ABSINTHIUM tenuifolium Roma- Leaves and
 num, *true Roman Wormwood* Tops
 ponticum tenuifolium incanum
 C. B. *fine leaved hoary pon-*
tick Wormwood of C. B.
- ABSINTHIUM tenuifolium Seriphi- Leaves and
 um, *Sea Wormwood* Tops
 Seriphium Belgicum C. B. *Dutch*
Sea Wormwood of C. B.
white Sea Wormwood of Ge-
rard.
- ACACIA, the *Ægyptian Thorn*
- ACANTHUS [Branka Ursina] Bears Leaves
Breech, or Brank Ursine
 Sativus vel mollis Virgilii C. B.
The manured or soft Bears
Breech of Virgil, C. B.
- ACETOSA [Oxalis] vulgaris, common Leaves Seed
Sorrel. and Root
- ACETOSA pratensis C. B. *meadow*
Sorrel of C. B.

- ACETOSA arvensis, *Sheeps Sorrel* Leaves
lanceolata C. B. *Spear-pointed*
Sorrel of C. B.
- ACETOSA Romana rotundi-folio, Leaves
round leaved Roman Sorrel.
rotundi-folio hortensis C. B. *round*
leav'd Garden Sorrel of C. B.
- ACETOCELLA [Lijula] Wood Sor- Leaves
rel. Oxys five Trifolium aci-
dum J. B. *Acid Trefoil, or Sorrel*
of J. B.
- ACETUM, *Vinegar.*
- ACORUS verus [Calamus Arom- Roots
aticus] *Sweet Flag, or calamus A-*
romaticus of the Shops and C. B.
- ACORUS Adulterinus [Pseudoaco- Roots
rus, Gladiolus luteus] C. B. *yellow*
Iris, or Water Flag of C. B.
- ACTE [Sambucus] *Elder.*
- ADIANTUM vulgare, *common Mai-* The Herb
den Hair; Capillus veneris J. B.
true Maiden Hair of J. B.
- ADIANTUM Album [Ruta muraria, The Herb
Salvia vitæ] *White Maiden Hair,*
Wall Rue, Sage of Life; Ruta
muraria C. B. *Wall Rue of C. B.*
- ADIANTUM Nigrum, *Black Maiden* The Herb
Hair.
Nigrum Officin. J. B. John
Bauhin's Black Maiden Hair
of the Shops
- ADIANTUM Aureum, *Golden Mai-* The whole
den Hair; Polytrichum Aureum Plant
majus C. B. Casper Bauhine's *Great*
Golden Maiden Hair.

- AGALLOCHUM [Lignum Aloes] *The Wood*
Wood of Aloes; Lignum Aloes
 Offic. & Agallochum plerisque
 putatum J. B. *The Wood of Aloes*
or Agallochum in the Opinion of
most Authors according to J. B.
- AGARICUS, *Agaric; Agaricus five*
Fungus Laricis C. B. Agaric, or
the Fungus of the Larch Tree of
C. B.
- AGERATUM [Eupatorium Mesues] *The whole*
Maudlin, the Eupatorium of Me-
sues; Foliis ferratis C. B. Maud-
lin, with serrated Leaves of C. B.
Plant
- AGRESTA, *the Juice of unripe Grapes.*
- AGNUS Castus [Vitex] *The Seed*
Tree; Vitex foliis angustioribus
cannabis modo dispositis C. B.
the Chaste Tree with Leaves grow-
ing after the manner of Hemp,
C. B.
- AGRIMONIA [Eupatorium Græco- *The Herb*
 rum] *Agrimony, the Eupatorium of*
the Greeks; Eupatorium veterum
five Agrimonia C. B. The Eupa-
torium of the Ancients, or Agrimo-
ny of C. B.
- ALCEA, *Vervain Mallow.* *The Leaves*
 —Vulgaris major C. B. *Great ver-*
vain Mallow of C. B.
- ALCHIMILLA, *Ladies Mantle.* *The whole*
 —Vulgaris C. B. *Common Ladies*
Mantle of C. B. *Herb*
- ALKEKENGİ, [Halicacabum] *The Fruit*
Winter Cherry; Solanum Vesicarium
C. B. Bladder Nightshade of C. B.

- ALLELUIA [Acetosella] Wood
Sorrel.
- ALLIUM, *Garlick*; Allium Sativum The Root
C. B. *Manured Garlick* of C. B.
- ALNUS NIGRA [Frangula The The Bark
black Alder, nigra baccifera C. B.
The *black Berry bearing Alder* of
C. B.
- ALOE, *Aloes*. The Juice
ALSINE, *Chickweed*; Alfine Media The whole
C. B. The *middle kind of Chick-*
weed of C. B. Plant
- ALTHÆA [Bismalva, Ibiscus] Marsh- The Leaves
mallows; Althæa Dioscoridis & Flowers
Plinii C. B. The *Marsh-mallows* of
Dioscorides and Pliny, C. B. Root and
Seed
- AMARACUS [Majorana] Sweet Mar-
joram.
- AMARANTHUS [Flos Amoris] Flow- The Flowers
er Gentle; Amaranthus maximus
C. B. The *greatest Flower gentle*
of C. B.
- AMBROSIA [Botrys] Oak of Jerusa- The whole
lem; Botrys Ambrosioides vulgaris Plant
C. B. *Common Oak of Jerusalem*
of C. B.
- AMMI verum, the true Ammi or The Seed
Bishops-weed; alterum Semine Apii
C. B. *Ammi with Seed like Smal-*
lage of C. B.
- AMMONIACUM. The Gum]
- AMOMUM vulgare, common Amomum;
Sison five Officinarium Amomum
C. B. *Bastard Stone Parsley*, or the
common Amomum of the Shops,
C. B.

- AMOMUM verum, *true Amomum*; The Seed
 Amomum Novum Cardamomi
 vulgaris facile J. B. *A new sort of*
Amomum like Cardamoms, J. B.
- AMORIS pomum, *Love Apple*; Ma- The Seed
 lum Aureum odore fœtido, qui-
 busdam Lycopersicon J. B. *Stink-*
ing Golden Apples, by some *Woolfs*
Peach, J. B.
- AMYGDALUS Dulcis, *sweet Al-* The Fruit
 monds; Amara, *bitter Almonds*;
 Sativa C. B. *Almonds of C. B.*
- AMYLUM, *Starch*.
- ANACARDIUM Orientale, *the Ma-* The Fruit
laca Bean; *Anacardium of C. B.*
- ANACARDIUM Occidentale *Ameri-* The Fruit
can Anacardium, *Anacardii alia*
Species C. B. Another sort of Ana-
cardium, C. B. Cajous J. B. The
Cajous of J. B.
- ANAGALLIS terrestris mas, *The Male* The Herb
Pimpernel; *Anagallis phœniceo flo-*
re C. B. Pimpernel with a Scarlet
Flower.
- ANAGALLIS fœmina, *Female Pim-* The Herb
pernel: — *fœmina cerulæo flore*
C. B. Blue Flowered Pimpernel.
- ANAGALLIS aquatica [Beccabunga] The Herb
Brooklime; *Veronica aquatica*
Folio Subrotundo Moris. Hist.
Ox. Water Speedwell with round-
ish Leaves: Morison's History of
Plants.
- ANCHUSA, *Alkanet*; *Anchusa puni-* The Root
ceis floribus C. B. Alkanet with
Purple Flowers of C. B.
- ANETHUM, *Dill*; *Anethum Hor-* The Herb
tense C. B. Garden Dill of C. B. The Seed

- ANGELICA, *Angelica*; *Angelica Sativa* C. B. *Garden Angelica* of C. B. *The Herb, Root and Seed*
- ANISUM, *Anise*; *Anisum Herbariis* C. B. *Anise of Botanical Writers* of C. B. *The Seed*
- ANONIS five Ononis [Refta bovis] *Rest Harrow*; *Spinosa Flore purpureo* C. B. *Casp. Bauhine's prickly rest Harrow with purple Flowers.* *The Herb and Root*
- ANTHORA [Antithora] *Yellow helmet Flower*; *Aconitum Salutiferum* C. B. *The wholesome Wolfbane* of C. B. *The Root*
- ANTHOS, *Rosemary Flowers*; *Rorimarini Hort. angustiore folio* C. B. *Narrow leaved Garden Rosemary* of C. B. *The Flowers*
- APARINE, *Clivers*, *Aparine vulgaris* C. B. *Common Clivers*, C. B. *The Herb*
- APIUM [Eleoselinum] *Smallage*; *Apium Plaustre* C. B. *Marsh Parsley or Smallage* of C. B. *The Herb Root and Seeds*
- AQUILEGIA, *Columbines*; *Aquilegia Sylvestris* C. B. *Wild Columbines*, C. B. *The Herb and Seed*
- ARBOR VITÆ, *Tree of Life*; *Thuya Theophrasti* C. B. *The Thuya of Theophrastus according to* C. B. *The Leaves*
- ARECA, *the Indian Nut*; *Palma cujus fructus sessilis Faufel dicitur* C. B. *The Palm Tree whose hanging Fruit is call'd Faufel*, C. B.
- ARGENTINA [Potentilla] *Silver Weed, or Wild Tansie*; *Pentaphylloides Argentina dicta*, *Raii Synopsis. Bastard Cinquefoil, called Silver Weed* of Ray. *The Root*

- ARISTOLOCHIA longa, long Birthwort; longa vera C. B. true long Birthwort, C. B. The Root
- ARISTOLOCHIA rotunda, round Birthwort; Rotunda flore ex purpurâ nigro C. B. round Birthwort with a dark purple Flower, C. B. The Root
- ARISTOLOCHIA clematitis, creeping Birthwort; Clematitis recta C. B. the true Aristolochia Clematitis of C. B. The Root
- ARMENIACA mala [Præcocia], the Apricock; Mala Armeniaca majora C. B. the greater Apricock of C. B. The Fruit
- ARTANITA [Cyclamen] Sowbread; Cyclamen Hederæ folio C. B. Ivy leav'd Sowbread of C. B. The Root
- ARTEMISIA, Mugwort; Artemisia vulgaris major C. B. The common great Mugwort C. B. The Leaves
- ARUM, Wake Robin; Arum vulgare Ger. Common Wake Robin of Gerard The Leaves and Roots
- ARUNDO, The Seed; Arundo vulgaris palustris, J. B. The Common Marsh Reed, J. B. The Root
- ASA Dulcis [Bezoinum] Sweet Asa, Benjamin.
- ASA Fœtida, stinking Asa.
- ASARUM [Asarabacca] Asarum vulgare Park. common Asarabacca of Parkinson. The Leaves and Root
- ASARUM Virginianum [Serpentaria Nigra] Virginia Asarum, or Black Snake Weed. The Root
- ASCLEPIAS [Vincetoxicum Hierundinaria] Swallow Wort; Asclepias flore albo C. B. White flower'd Swallow Wort of C. B. Leaves and Root

- ASPALATHUS [Rhodium] *Rose-wood*; Aspalathus colore Buxi C. B. *Box colour'd Rose Wood of C. B.* The Wood
- ASPARAGUS, *Sparagus*; Asparagus Sativa C. B. *Garden Sparagus of C. B.* The Root
- ASPERULA odorata [Aspergula] *Woodroof*; Asperula five Rubeola montana odora C. B. *Woodroof or little sweet Mountain Mad-der of C. B.* The Herb
- ASPHODELUS verus albus, *the true white Asphodel*; albus ramosus mas C. B. *the white branched Male Asphodel of C. B.* The Root
- ASHODELUS verus luteus [Hasta Regia] *the yellow Asphodel or Kings Spear*; luteus & Flore & Radice C. B. *Asphodel with a yellow Root and Flowers of C. B.* The Root
- ASPLENIUM [Ceterach, Scolopendria] *Spleenwort or Miltwast*; Asplenium five Ceterach J. B. *Spleenwort or Ceterach of J. B.* The Leaves
- ASTER Atticus [Inguinalis] *Starwort.* The Herb
- ASTRANTIA [Imperatoria] *Masterwort*; Imperatoria major C. B. *the greater Masterwort of C. B.* The Roots
- ATRACYLIS, *the Distaff Thistle*; lutea C. B. *the yellow Distaff Thistle of C. B.* The Leaves
- ATRIPLEX, *Arrach*; alba hortensis C. B. *white Garden Arrach of C. B.* The Herb and Seed

- ATRIPLEX olida, *stinking Arrach*; The Herb
 foetida C. B. *stinking Arrach of*
 C. B. and *Chenopodium foetidum*
 of Tournefort.
- AVELLANA [Corylus] *the Hazel*; The Leaves
 Corylus Sylvestris C. B. *the wild*
Hazle of C. B. and Fruit
- AURANTIA malus, *the Orange Tree*; The Leaves
 Malus aurantia major C. B. *The*
greater Orange Tree C. B. Flowers,
 Fruit, Peel,
 and Seed
- AURICULA Judæ [Fungus Sambuci]
Jews Ears; Fungus Membrana-
 ceus Auriculum referens sive Sam-
 bucinus C. B. *the membranous Fun-*
gus of the Elder resembling an Ear
of C. B.
- AURICULA muris [Pilosella] *Mouffe-* The
ear; Pilosella major repens hirsu-
 ta C. B. *the greater creeping hairy*
Mouffe-ear of C. B.

B.

- BALANUS myrepfica [Glans Un- The Fruit
 guentaria] *the Ben Nut*, Glans
 Unguentaria of C. B.
- BALAUSTIA, *Balaustines*; Mali Puni- The Flower
 cæ sylvestris flores, *the Flowers of*
the wild Pomegranate Tree
- BALSAMITA mas [Costus horto- The Leaves
 rum] *Costmary*; Tenacetum hor-
 tensense foliis & odore Menthæ Her-
 man L. B. *Garden Tansey with the*
Leaves and Smell of Mint: Her-
 man's Catalogue of the [Leyden
 Garden.
- BALSAMELÆON [Oleum Balsami]
 Oil of Balsam. BALSAM.

- BALSAMUM Copaiva, *Balsam of Capivi.*
- BALSAMUM Gileadense [è Mecha-
verum, Oleum Balsami, Judai-
cum, Opobalsamum] *Balm of Gilead, or Opobalsam.*
- BALSAMUM Peruanum, *Balsam of Peru.*
- BALSAMUM Tolutanum, *Balsam of Tolu.*
- BAMIA moschata, *Musk Mallow*; *The Seed*
Ketmia Ægyptiaca semine mos-
chato Tourn. Tournefort's Ægyp-
tian *Mallow with a Musky Seed.*
- BANILIA [Vanilia] *Vanelloes*; *The Fruit*
Vulbilis filiquosa Mexicana foliis Plan-
taginis Raii Hist. *codded Mexican Bindweed, with Plantain Leaves, according to Ray's History.*
- BARNADA [Lappa] major; *The Leaves,*
Burdock; major Arcium Diosco-
ridis C. B. *the greater Burdock, or Root, and*
the Arcium of Dioscorides, accord- Seed
ing to C. B.
- BARNADA minor, *the lesser Burdock*; *The Leaves*
Xanthium sive Lappa minor J. B. *and Root*
the Xanthium or lesser Burdock of J. B.
- BASILICUM [Ocimum] *Sweet Basil*; *The Leaves*
Ocimum vulgatius C. B. *the more and Seed*
common Basil of C. B.
- BDELLIUM, *Gum Bdelium.*
- BE CABUNGA [Anagallis aquatica] *The Leaves*
Brooklime.
- BEHEN album, *Spatling Poppey*; *The Root*
Lychnis sylvestris quæ Behen al-
bum vulgo C. B. *wild white Lych- nis, or common white Behen of C. B.*

- BEHEN rubrum, *Sea Lavender* or *The Root*
red Behen; Limonium mariti-
 mum majus C. B. *the greater Sea*
Lavender of C. B.
- BELLIS major, *the greater Daisie*; *The Leaves*
 Major sylvestris caule folioso C. B. *and Flowers*
the great wild Daisie with Leaves
upon the Stalks of C. B.
- BELLIS minor [Consolida minima, *The Leaves*
 Symphytum minimum] *the small*
Daisy, the least Confound or Com-
frey; Sylvestris minor, *the lesser*
wild Daisy of C. B.
- BEN [Balanus Myrepfica] *Ben Nut*
- BENZOIN [Benzoinum] Belzoinum
 Offic. C. B. *Benjamin of the Shops*
according to C. B.
- BERBERIS [Oxacantha Galeni] *The Bark,*
 Barberry Bush, *the Oxacantha of Ga-*
 len; Berberis Dumetorum C. B. *Fruit, and*
the Hedge Barberry of C. B. *Seed*
- BETA alba, *white Beets*; alba vel *The Root*
 pallescens quæ Cicla Offic. C. B. *and Leaves*
the white or Pale Beet, the Cicla
of the Shops, C. B.
- BETA nigra, *the Black Beet.*
- BETA rubra, *the red Beet*; rubra *The Root*
 vulgaris, *the common red Beet of*
 C. B.
- BETONICA sylvestris [vulgaris] *Wood*
 Betony; Betonica purpurea C. B. *The Leaves*
purple flowered Betony of C. B. *and Flowers*
- BETONICA aquatica, *Water Betony*; *The Leaves*
 Scrophularia aquatica major C. B.
the greater Water Figwort of C. B.
- BETONICA Pauli [Veronica mas] *The Herb*
 Paul's Betony, *Male Speedwel*;
 Veronica mas supina & vulgarissi-

- ma C. B. *the most common creeping Male Speedwel of C. B.*
- BETULA C. B. & omnium authorum, *Birch, the Betula of C. B. and all Writers.* The Bark and Sap
- BISLINGUA [Hypoglossum] *Double Tongue, Horse Tongue; Laurus Alexandrina fructu pediculo infidente C. B. the Bay of Alexandria, with Fruit growing on a Footstalk of C. B.* The Leaves
- BISMALVA [Althæa] *Marshmallows* The Root
- BISTORTA, *Bistort, Snakeweed; Bistorta radice minus intorta C. B. Bistort, with a less crooked Root of C. B.* The Root and Leaves
- BLITUM, *Blite; Blitum album majus C. B. the greater white Blite of C. B.* The Leaves
- BOMBAX, *Cotton; Gossypium five Xylon frutescens semine nigro C. B. Bush cotton or Xylon, with a black Seed of C. B.* The Seed
- BONUS Henricus [Tota Bona, Mercurialis] *English Mercury, Allgood; Chœnopodium folio triangulo Tourn. Goosefoot with a triangular Leaf of Tournefort.* The Herb
- BORRAGO, *Borrage; Buglossum latifolium Borrage C. B. broad leav'd Bugloss called Borrage, C. B.* The Leaves and Flowers
- BOTRYS [Ambrosia] *Oak of Jerusalem.*
- BRANCA Ursina [Acanthus] *Brank Ursine, Bears Breech.*
- BRASSICA [Caulis] *Sativa, Cabbage; Capita alba C. B. white headed Cabbage of C. B.* The Leaves

- BRASSICA marina [Soldanella] *Sea Colewort*; Convolvulus maritimus Soldanella dictus Raii Synop. *Scotch Scurvygrass*, Ray's Synops.
- BRESILIUM [Brasilium] *Brasile*. The Wood
- BRUSCUS [Ruscus] Ruscus C. B. The Root
Butchers Broom of C. B.
- BRYONIA alba, *white Bryony*; aspera five alba baccis rubris C. B. The Leaves and Root
the rough or white Bryony with red Berries of C. B.
- BRYONIA nigra, *black Bryony*; lævis five nigra racemosa C. B. the Leaves, Seed and Root
smooth or black Cluster berried Bryony, C. B.
- BUGLOSSUM hortense, *Garden Bugloss*, or *Oxtongue*; angustifolium majus C. B. *great Narrow leaved Bugloss* of C. B. The Leaves, Flowers, and Roots.
- BUGLOSSUM sylvestre, *wild Bugloss*; sylvestre minus C. B. *small wild Bugloss* of C. B. Herb and Root
- BUGULA [Consolida media] *Bugle*, middle *Consound*; Consolida media pratensis cœrulea C. B. the middle blue flower'd Meadow Consound of C. B. The Herb
- BUNIAS [Napus Dulcis] *Sweet Navew*; Napus Sativus C. B. *ma- nured Navew* of C. B. Root and Seed
- BUPHTHALMUM, *Ox Eye*; cotulæ folio C. B. *wild Chamomile leav'd Ox Eye* of C. B. Herb
- BURSA Pastoris, *Shepherd's Purse*; major folio sinuato C. B. *great Shepherds Purse with cut Leaves* of C. B. The Herb

BUXUS, *the Box Tree*; Buxus arborescens C. B. Box growing to the Bigness of a Tree of C. B. *The Leaves and Wood*

C.

CACAO, *the Chocolate Nut*; Amygdalis similis Guatimalensis C. B. *The Fruit*
the Almond like Fruit from Guatimala of C. B.

CALAMUS aromaticus [Acorus verus] *Sweet Flag.* *The Root*

CALAMINTHA vulgaris [montana] *The Herb*
common Calamint; vulgaris vel officinarum Germaniæ C. B. *the common Calamint of the German Shops, C. B.*

CALAMINTHA Officinalis, *Calamint* *The Herb*
of our Shops; pulegii odore five Nepeta C. B. *Calamint with the Smell of Penny-Royal, or the true Nepeta of C. B.*

CALAMINTHA palustris. *Water Calamint*; Mentha arvensis verticillata J. B. *Field hairy Mint with Flowers growing in Whorles of JB.* *The Herb*

CALENDALA, *Marygold*; Caltha vulgaris C. B. *common Marygold of C. B.* *Leaves and Flowers*

CAMPORA [Caphura] *Camphire.*

CAMPORATA, *stinking Ground Pine*; Camphorata hirsuta C. B. *The Herb*
hairy stinking Ground Pine of C. B.

CANELLA alba [Cortex Winteranus Offic.] *common Winters Bark*; Cinnamomum five Canella tubis minoribus alba C. B. *white Ca-* *The Bark*

*nella, or Cinnamon in smaller
Rouls of C. B.*

CANNABIS, *Hemp*; Cannabis sativa *The Seed*
C. B. *manured Hemp of C. B.*

CAPILLUS Veneris, *Maiden Hair*; *The Herb*
Adiantum foliis Coriandri C. B.
*Maiden Hair with Coriander Leaves
of C. B.*

CAPPARIS, *Caper Bush*; Capparis *The Bark of*
spinosa fructu minore rotundo *the Root, and*
C. B. *Cprickly Caper Bush with*
small round Fruit of C. B. *the Flowers*

CAPRIFOLIUM [Matrisylva, Peri- *Leaves and*
clymenum] *Wood-Bine, Honey-*
Suckle; Periclymenum non per- *Flowers*
foliatum Germanicum C. B. *Ger-*
man Wood Bine not perfoliated of
C. B.

CAPSICUM [Piper Indicum] *Guiney* *The Fruit*
Pepper; Piper Indicum vulgatif-
simum C. B. *the ordinary Guiney*
Pepper of C. B.

CARANNA, *Gum Caranna*

CARDAMINE, *Ladies Smock*; Na- *The Herb*
sturtium pratense magno flore
C. B. *Meadow Cresses with a large*
Flower of C. B.

CARDAMOMUM majus, *the greater* *The Seed*
Cardamoms; majus officinarum
C. B. *the greater Cardamoms of*
the Shops C. B.

CARDAMOMUM minus. *the lesser Car-* *The Seed*
damoms; Cardamomum simplici-
ter in officinis dictum C. B. *the*
small sort call'd simply in the Shops
Cardamoms of C. B.

- CARDAMOMUM maximum, Gerard *The Seed*
The greatest Cardamum of Gerard,
called Grana Paradisi, Grains of
Paradise
- CARDIACA, Cardiaca, J. B. *Mother-* *The Leaves*
wort.
- CARDUUS Benedictus, *the blessed* *The Leaves*
Thistle; Cnicus sylvestris hirsuti- *and Seed*
or, five Carduus Benedictus C. B.
the hairy wild Cnicus call'd the
blessed Thistle of C. B.
- CARDUUS Mariæ, *our Lady's Thi-* *The Leaves,*
stle; Carduus albis maculis nota- *and Seed*
tus vulgaris C. B. The common Thi-
stle with white Spots or Marks of
C. B.
- CARLINA [Chamæleon albus] *the* *The Root*
Carline or white Chameleon Thi-
stle; Carlina acaulos magno flore,
the stalkless large flower'd Carline
Thistle of C. B.
- CARPOBALSAMUM, *the Fruit of the*
Balsam Tree
- CARTHAMUS [Cnicus] *Bastard Saf-* *The Seed*
fron; Cnicus sativus, five Car-
thamum Offic. C. B. the cultiva-
ted Cnicus, or the Carthamum of
the Shops of C. B.
- CARUM, Caraway; Cuminum pra- *The Seed*
tense Carui Offic. C. B. wild Cum-
min call'd Carui in the Shops, C. B.
- CARYOPHYLLATA, *Avens*; Caryo- *The Herb*
phyllata vulgaris C. B. common A- *and Root*
vens of C. B.
- CARYOPHYLLI aromatici, *Cloves* *The Flowers*
- CARYOPHYLLUS ruber [Tunica,
Vetonica] *Clove Gillyflower*; Ca-
ryophyllus altilis major C. B. the
great Garden Gillyflower of C. B.

- CASSIA fistularis, *Cassia fistula*; *Cassia fistula Alexandrina* C. B. *Cassia fistula of Alexandria* C. B. The Fruit
- CASSIA lignea, *Cassia Wood*; *Cinnamomum* five *Canella Malavarica* & *Javanensis* C. B. *Cinnamon of Malabar, and Java of C. B.* The Bark
- CASSUMUNIAR five Bengalee [Rifagon.] The Root
- CASTANEA, the Chestnut; *Castanea sativa* C. B. the manured Chestnut of C. B. The Fruit
- CATAPUTIA major, the greater Spurge; *Ricinus vulgaris* C. B. The Palma Christi of C. B. The Herb
- CATAPUTIA minor [Lathyrus] The lesser Spurge; *Tithymalus latifolius* Cataputia dictus, H. Ludg. Bat. common broad leaved Garden Spurge, according to Herman of Leyden. The Herb and Seed
- CAUDA equina [Equisetum] Horsetail; *Equisetum palustre longioribus setis* C. B. Horsetail with long Bristles, C. B. The Herb
- CAULIS [Brassica Sativa] Colewort. The Leaves
- CENTAURIUM majus, the greater Centaury; majus folio in lacinias plures diviso C. B. the greater Centaury with jagged Leaves of C. B. The Root
- CENTAURIUM minus, the lesser Centaury; minus vulgare Park. the lesser Centaury of Parkinson. The Tops and Flowers
- CENTINODIUM [Polygonum] Knot Grass; *Polygonum latifolium* C. B. broad leaved Knot Grass of C. B. The Herb

- CEPA; Cēpa vulgaris C. B. *the Onion.* The Root
- CERASA nigra, *black Cherries*; CERASUS major ac sylvestris, fructu subdulci nigro colore inficiente C. B. *the great wild Cherry with a sweet black Fruit, C. B.* The Fruit and Gum
- CERASA rubra, *red Cherries*; fativa rotunda rubra & acida, quæ nostris Cerasa fativa C. B. *the round sharp red Cherry, commonly call'd Garden Cherries of C. B.* The Fruit
- CETERACH [Asplenium, Scolopendria] *Spleenwort.* The Herb
- CHÆREFOLIUM, *Chervil*; Chærophyllum fativum C. B. *Garden Chervil, C. B.* The Herb
- CHAMÆACTE [Ebulus] *Dwarf Elder*; Sambucus humilis, five Ebulus C. B. *the Shrub Elder or Dwarf Elder of C. B.* The Herb and Root
- CHAMÆSISSUS [Hedera terrestris] *Ground Ivy*; Hedera terrestris vulgaris C. B. *common Ground Ivy of C. B.* The Herb
- CHAMÆCYPARISSUS [Abrotanum foemina] *Lavender Cotton.* The Herb
- CHAMÆDRYS [Trifago] *German-der*; Chamædryis minor repens C. B. *small Creeping Germander of C. B.* The Herb
- CHAMÆDAPHNE [Laureola] *Spurge Laurel*; semper virens flore viridi quibusdam Laureola mas C. B. *Spurge Laurel, always green and in Flower, and the Male Laureola of C. B.* The Bark and Leaves

- CHAMÆLEA [Mezereon] Meze- *The Leaves,*
 reon Laureola folio deciduo flore *Bark, Root*
 purpureo, Officinalis Laureola fœ- *and Berries*
 mina C. B. *Mezereon with a pur-*
ple Flower, and the Female Lau-
reola of the Shops, C. B.
- CHAMÆLEON albus [Carlina] *the* *The Root*
white Carlina Thistle
- CHAMÆLEON niger, *the black Car-* *The Root*
line Thistle; Niger umbellatus
flore cœruleo hyacinthino C. B.
the deep blew flower'd black Cha-
maleon of C. B.
- CHAMÆMELUM, Chamomile; No- *Leaves and*
 bile, five Leucanthemum odora- *Flowers*
 tius C. B. *sweet, or noble white*
flower'd Chamomile, C. B.
- CHAMÆPITYS [Iva arthritica] *The Herb*
Ground Pine; lutea vulgaris, seu
folio trifido C. B. common Ground
Pine with a Leaf divided into three
Parts C. B.
- CHEIRI [Leucoium luteum] *Wall* *The Flowers*
Flower; Leucoium luteum vul-
gare, common yellow Wall Flower,
C. B.
- CHELIDONIUM majus; *the greater* *The Root and*
Celandine; majus vulgare C. B. *Herb*
the greater common Celandine of
C. B.
- CHELIDONIUM minus, *Pilewort; The Root and*
Chelidonia rotundifolia minor *Leaves*
C. B. the lesser round leav'd Ce-
landine, C. B.
- CHERMES [Kermes] *the Berries*
and Juice; Kermes Ilex aculeata
Cocciglandifera C. B. the Holm
Oak.

- CHINA, *China Root*; Senecio Asiaticus, Jacobææ folio, radice lignosa, China Offic. Com. Cat. Pl. Asian Ragwort leav'd Groundset with a woody Root, the China of the Shops, Commelin's Catalogue. *The Root*
- CHINA Chinæ [Quinquina Cortex Peruanus, & Peruvianus] the Jesuits Bark. *The Bark*
- CICER album & nigrum & rubrum, white, black and red Chiches, Ciser fativum C. B. Garden Chiches. *The Seed*
- CICHORIUM [Seris] hortense; fativum C. B. Garden Succory of C. B. *Leaves Flow. Seed and Root*
- CICHORIUM agreste sylvestre; sylvestre five Offic. C. B. wild or Shop Succory of C. B. *The Root and Leaves*
- CITULA major C. B. the greater Hemlock. *The Herb*
- CINARA [Scolymus] the Artichoke; Cinara hortensis foliis aculeatis & non aculeatis C. B. prickly and smooth leaved Garden Artichoke of C. B. *The Root*
- CINNAMOMUM, Cinnamon; Cinnamomum five Canella Zeilanica C. B. the true Cinnamon of Ceylon, according to C. B. *The Bark*
- CITRIA malus; Malus Medica C. B. the Citron Tree, or Medicinal Apple of C. B. *The Fruit Seed and Peel*
- CITRULLUS, the Water Melon; Anguria Citrullus dicta C. B. the Water Melon called a Citrul, C. B. *The Seed*
- CNICUS [Carthamus] Bastard Saf-
fron. *The seed*
- CNICUS Sativus, five Carthamum offic. C. B. manured Bastard Saf-
fron.

*fron, or the Carthamum of the Shops,
according to C. B.*

Coccus baphica [Chermes.]

COCHLEARIA Batava [rotundifolia, *The Herb*
hortensis] *Garden Scurvy-Grass;*
folio subrotundo C. B. *round leav'd*
Scurvy-Grass, C. B.

COCHLEARIA Britannica marina, *The Herb*
Sea Scurvy Grass; folio sinuato
C. B. *long leav'd Scurvy Grass of*
C. B.

COCCULUS Indus; Cocculæ Offic. *The Berry*
C. B. *coccus India Berries of C. B.*

COFFEE. Jasminum Odoratissimum *The Fruit*
Arabicum Castaneæ folio flore
albo cujus fructus Coffee in Offi-
cin. dicuntur Com. Cat. Plant.
usual. *the Arabian Jasmin, with*
a very sweet white Flower, and a
Chestnut Leaf whose Fruit is the
Coffee, Commelin's Catalogue.

COLOCYNTHIS, *the bitter Gourd;* *The Fruit*
fructu rotundo minor C. B. *the*
lesser Colocynth, with a round Fruit
of C. B. *The Root*

COLOPHONIA, *black Resin.* *The Wood*

COLUBRINA Virginiana [Serpenta- *The Leaves*
ria Virginiana] *Snake Root.* *Flowers and*

COLUBRINUM lignum, *Snakerwood.* *Roots*

CONSOLIDA major [Symphytum]
Consolida major C. B. *Comfrey,*
the greater Consound. *The Herb*

CONSOLIDA media [Bugula vulga-
ris] flore cœruleo Park. *Bugle*
of Parkinson, with a Blew Flower *The Herb*

CONSOLIDA minor, *the lesser Com-*
frey; Bellis sylvestris minor C. B.
the small Wild Daisy of C. B. *and Root,*

- CONSOLIDA regalis [Delphinum] *The Root*
 majus five vulgare Park. *Larks*
Spur or Royal Consound of Parkin-
son.
- CONTRAYERVA [Drakena] *Contra-* *The Root*
yerva Root.
- CONYZA [pulicaria] *Fleabane; Co-* *The Herb*
nyza major flore globoso C. B.
the great round flower'd Fleabane
of C. B.
- COPAL Gum Copal. *The Resine*
- CORALLINA Corallina J. B. *Sea* *The Plant*
Moss or Coralline.
- CORALLIUM album, nigrum, ru-
 brum, *white, black, and red Coral.*
- CORIANDRUM, Coriander, Corian- *The Seed*
 drum majus C. B. *the greater Co-*
riander of C. B.
- CORNUS, *the Cornel Tree; Cornus* *The Root*
hortensis mas C. B. the male Gar-
den Cornel Tree. C. B.
- CORONOPUS *Buckshorn Plantain; The Herb*
Plantago foliis laciniatis Coronop-
us dicta, Raii Syn. Jagged
leaved Plantain called Coronopus,
Ray's Synopsis.
- CORTEX Peruanus [China Chinæ] *The Bark*
Jesuites Bark.
- CORTEX Winteranus, *Winters Cin-*
namon; Laurifolia Magellanica
cortice acri C. B. the Magellanick
Bay-like Tree, with a biting bark,
C. B.
- CORYLUS [Avellana] *the Hasle; The Fruit*
Corylus Sylvestris C. B. the Wood
Hasle of C. B.
- COSTUS amarus offic. C. B. *bitter The Root*
Costus of the Shops, according to
C. B.

COSTUS dulcis, Costus Iridem redolens C. B. <i>sweet Costus, with a Scent like Orrice Root</i> C. B.	The Root
COSTUS hortorum [Balsamita mas] <i>Costmary.</i>	The Herb
COTONEA [Cydonia] <i>the Quince Tree</i> ; Mala Cotonea majora, <i>the greater Quince</i> , C. B.	The Fruit and Seed
COTULA foetida, Chamæmelum foetidum C. B. <i>May-weed, stinking Chamomile of</i> C. B.	The Herb
COTYLEDON [Umbilicus Veneris] <i>Navelwort</i> ; Cotyledon major C. B. <i>the greater Navelwort.</i> C. B.	The Herb
CRASSULA [Fabaria] Telephium vulgare C. B. <i>common Orpine of</i> C. B.	The Herb
CRITHMUM [Foeniculum Marinum, Herba S ^{ti} Petri] <i>Samphire</i> ; Crithmum sive Foeniculum marinum minus C. B. <i>the small Sea Fennel</i> , C. B.	The Herb
CROCUS, <i>Saffron</i> ; Crocus Sativus C. B. <i>cultivated Saffron of</i> C. B.	The Herb
CRUCIATA, <i>Croswort</i> ; Cruciata hirsuta C. B. <i>hairy Croswort of</i> C. B.	The Herb
CUBEBAE, vulgares C. B. <i>Cubebs</i>	The Fruit
CUCUMIS agrestis, [Asinius] <i>Wild Cucumber</i> ; Sylvestris! Asinius dictus C. B. <i>Wood or the Asses Cucumber</i> , C. B.	The Fruit
CUCUMIS hortensis, <i>Garden Cucumber</i> ; Cucumis sativus vulgaris C. B. <i>common Garden Cucumber</i> C. B.	The Seed
CUCURBITA, <i>the Gourd.</i>	The Seed
CUMINUM [Cyminum] <i>Cummin</i> ; Cuminum semine longiore C. B. <i>Cummin with long Seed</i> , C. B.	The Seed
	CUPRESSUS

- CUPRESSUS, *the Cypress Tree.* *Leaves*
Cones, Fruit,
and Wood
- CURCUMA, *Turmeric*; Curcuma
radice longa Herm. L. Bat. *the*
Turmeric with a long Root of
Herman of Leyden. *The Root*
- CUSCUTA, *Dodder*; major C. B. *The Herb*
the greater Dodder, C. B.
- CYANUS major, *the great Blew-* *The Herb*
bottle; Cyanus montanus latifo- *and Flowers*
lius C. B. *the broad leaved Moun-*
tain Blewbottle C. B.
- CYANUS segetum C. B. *the small* *The Herb*
Corn Blewbottle C. B. *and Flowers*
- CYCLAMEN [Artanita] *Sowbread* *The Root*
- CYDONIA [Cotonea] *the Quince* *Fr. and Seed*
- CYMINUM [Cuminum] *Cummin* *The Seed*
- CYNOGLOSSA [Cynoglossum] *The Root*
Hounds-Tongue; Cynoglossum ma-
jus vulgare C. B. *the greater*
Hounds-Tongue, C. B.
- CYNORRHODON [Cynosbatos] *the* *The Spongy*
Dog-Rose; Rosa Sylvestris vul- *Exerescence*
garis flore odorato incarnato C. B. *The Fruit*
the common Dog-Rose or wild Bry-
ar, with a sweet incarnate Flower, *The Root*
C. B.
- CYPERUS longus odoratus, radice *The Root*
longa: Sive Cyperus offic. C.B.
Long Cyperus, with a sweet scent-
ed Root, or the Cyperus of the Shops,
C. B.
- CYPERUS rotundus orientalis major
C. B. *the great oriental round root-*
ed Cyperus, C. B.

CYTINI [[Mali punicæ] the Pomegranate, or Carthaginian Apple; sativa C. B. Garden Pomegranate Flowers of C. B. *The Flowers*

D.

DACTYLUS, the Date; Palmæ majoris fructus C. B. the Fruit of the great Palm Tree of C. B. *The Fruit and Stone*

DAUCUS Creticus, Candy wild carrot; Daucus foliis Fœniculi tenuissimis C. B. Daucus with very fine Fennel like Leaves of C. B. *The Seed*

DAUCUS nostras [vulgaris] common wild Carrot; Pastinaca tenuifolia sylvestris Dioscoridis, vel Daucus Off. C. B. the wild Carrot of Dioscorides with narrow Leaves, or the Daucus of the Shops, C. B. *The Seed*

DELPHINUM [Consolida Regalis] Larkspur. *The Root*

DENS Leonis [Taraxacum] Dandelion; Dens Leonis latiore folio C. B. broad leaved Dandelion of C. B. *The Leaves and Root*

DENTARIA [Dentillaria] Rondeletii J. B. Toothwort, according to J. B.

DICTAMNUS albus [Fraxinella] Fraxinel; Officinallis Dictamnus J. B. Bastard white Dittany of the Shops according to J. B. *The Root*

DICTAMNUS Creticus C. B. Dittany of Creet of C. B. *The Leaves*

DIGITALIS, Foxglove; Digitalis purpurea C. B. purple Fox-Glove of C. B. *The Leaves*

DIPSACUS

- DIPSACUS fativus [Carduus Fullonum] *the Fullers Thistle or manured Teasel, and the Dipsacus fativus of C. B.* The Leaves
- DIPSACUS sylvestris [Labrum Veneris] *wild Teasel; sylvestris aut Virga pastoris major C. B. wild Teasel, or the greater Shepherd's Rod of C. B.* The Leaves
- DORONICUM Romanum, *Leopard's Bane; radice Scorpis C. B. Scorpion rooted Leopards Bane of C. B.* The Root
- DRACONTIUM, *Dragons; Dracunculus polyphillus C. B. the many leav'd Dragons of C. B.* The Herb
- DRAKENA [Contrayerva] The Root
- DULCAMARA [Solanum Lignosum] *Bitter Sweet, or woody Nightshade; Scandens seu Dulcamara C. B. climbing Nightshade, or Bitter Sweet of C. B.* The Leaves
Bark, and Root

E.

- EBENUS, *Ebony.* The Wood
- EBULUS [Chamaeacte] *Dwarf Elder.* The Herb
and Root
- ECHIUM; vulgare C. B. *Vipers Bugloss of C. B.* Leaves, Flowers and Root
- ELATERIUM, *the Fecula of wild Cucumbers.*
- ELATINE [Veronica foemina] *Fluellin, or the female Paul's Betony; Elatine folio subrotundo C. B. the round leaved Fluellin of C. B.* The Herb
- ELEOSELINUM [Apium palustre] *Smallage.* Herb, Root and Seed

- ELLEBORUS albus [Veratrum] *white Hellebore*; albus flore subviridi C. B. *white Hellebore with a greenish Flower of C. B.* The Root
- ELLEBORUS niger; *black Hellebore, Bearsfoot*; niger flore roseo C. B. *black Hellebore with a red Flower, C. B.* The Root
- ENDIVIA [Scariola] *Endive*; Intybus fativa latifolia, five Endivia vulgaris C. B. *common or broad leaved Garden Endive C. B.* The Herb, Root and Seed
- ENULA campana [Helenium] *Elicampane*; Helenium vulgare C. B. *common Elicampane of C. B.* The Root
- EPITHYMUM, *Dodder of Thyme*; Epithymum five Cuscuta minor C. B. *the lesser Cuscuta or Dodder of C. B.* The Herb
- EQUISETUM [Caude equina] *Horse-tail.* The Herb
- ERIGERON [Senicio] *Groundsel*; Senecio minor vulgaris C. B. *common small Groundsel of C. B.* The Herb
- ERUCA, *Rocket*; latifolia alba fativa Dioscoridis C. B. *broad leaved white Garden Rocket of Dioscorides according to C. B.* The Seed
- ERVUM [Orobis] *bitter Vetch*; Orobis filiquis articulatis femine majore C. B. *Orobis with large Seeds in jointed Pods of C. B.* The Seed
- ERYNGIUM, *Eringo*; maritimum C. B. *the Sea Holly of C. B.* The Root
- ERYSIMUM, *Hedge Mustard*; vulgare C. B. *the common Hedge Mustard of C. B.* The Herb
- ESULA major, *the greater Esula or Spurge*; Tithimalus palustris fruticans The Root and Bark

- ticans C. B. *shrubby Marsh Spurge*
of C. B.
- ESULA minor [Pityusa] *the lesser E-* *The Root*
sula; Tithimalus foliis Pini, forte
Dioscoridis Pityuse C. B. *Pine*
Spurge, or the Pityusa of D. osco-
rides, according to C. B.
- EUPATORIUM Græcorum [Agrimo-
nia] *Eupatorium of the Greeks, or*
Agrimony.
- EUPATORIUM Mesues [Ageratum]
the Eupatorium of Mesue or Maud-
lin.
- EUPATORIUM Avicennæ [Cannabi- *The Herb*
num] *the Eupatory of Avicen, or*
Hemp; Eupatorium Cannabium
C. B. *Hemp Agrimony of C. B.*
- EUPHORBIIUM, *Gum Euphorbium*
- EUPHRAGIA [Euphrasia] *Eyebright*; *The Herb*
Euphrasia Officinarum, *Eyebright*
of the Shops of C. B.
- F.
- FABA, major C. B. *the greater or* *The Flowers*
Garden Bean of C. B. *Codds and*
—minor, five equina C. B. *the lesser,* *Seeds*
or Horse Bean of C. B.
- FABARIA [Crassula] *Orpine.*
- FÆX olei [Amurca] *the Dregs of*
Oil.
- FARFARA [Tussilago] *Coltsfoot*; *The Herb*
Tussilago vulgaris C. B. *common* *and Flowers*
Coltsfoot of C. B.
- FAUFEL [Areca] *Indian Nut*
- FICARIA [Scrophularia] *Figwort*
- FICUS, *the Fig*; Ficus vulgaris C. B. *The Fruit*
the common Fig of C. B.

- FILIPENDULA, *Dropwort*; vulgaris, *The Herb*
 an *Molon Plinii?* C. B. *common The Root*
Dropwort, Whether the Molon of
Pliny? C. B.
- FILIX florida [Osmunda Regalis] *The Roots*
flowering Fern, Osmund Royal; or
ramosa non dentata florida C. B.
branched flowering Fern with Leaves
not cut in, of C. B.
- FILIX foemina, *female Fern*; ramo- *The Roots*
 sa major pinulis obtusis non den-
 tatis C. B. *the branchy greater*
Fern with little blunt indented Wings
of C. B.
- FILIX mas, *the male fern*; Filix *The Roots*
 non ramosa dentata C. B. *the dent-*
ed unbranched Fern of C. B.
- FLOS Amoris [Amaranthus] *Flower*
Gentle.
- FœNICULUM Dulce, *Sweet Fennel*; *The Seed*
 dulce majori & albo semine J. B.
sweet Fennel with larger whitish Seed,
 J. B.
- FœNICULUM marinum [Crithmum] *The Herb*
Samphire.
- FœNICULUM porcinum [Peucedanum] *Hogs Fennel.*
- FœNICULUM vulgare, *common Fen-* *Herb, Root,*
 nel; vulgare Germanicum C. B. *and Seed*
common German Fennel of C. B.
- FœNUM græcum, *Fenugreek*; Fœ- *The Seed*
 num græcum sativum C. B. *the*
manured Fenugreek of C. B.
- FOLIUM Indum [Malabathrum] *Indian Leaf.*
- FRAGARIA, *Strawberry*; Fragaria *The Leaf*
 vulgaris C. B. *the common Straw-* *and Fruit*
berry of C. B.

- FRANGULA [*Alnus Nigra*] *Black Alder.* The Bark
- FRAXINELLA [*Dictamnus albus*] *The Root Bastard Dittany.*
- FRAXINUS *the Ash Tree*; *Fraxinus excelsior* C. B. *the taller Ash Tree of C. B.* Bark, Leaves and Seed
- FUMARIA, *Fumitory*; *Fumaria Officinarum* & *Dioscoridis* C. B. *Fumitory of the Shops and of Dioscorides, according to C. B.* The Herb
- FUNGI Sambucini [*Auricula Judæ*] *the Sponge of Elder, or Jews Ears.*

G.

- GALANGA major C. B. *the greater Galangal of C. B.* The Root
- GALANGA minor Offic. C. B. *the small Galangal of the Shops* C. B. The Root
- GALBANUM, *Gum Galbanum.*
- GALEGA [*Ruta capraria*] *Goats Rue*; *Galega vulgaris* C. B. *the common Goats Rue of C. B.* The Herb
- GALLÆ, *Gauls.*
- GALLIUM, *Ladeos Bedstraw*; *Galium luteum* C. B. *yellow Ladies Bedstraw of C. B.* The Herb
- GAMBOGIA [*Gutta Gamba*] *Gambodge.*
- GENISTA, *Broom*; *Genista angulosa* & *scoparia* C. B. *the common prickly Broom of C. B.* The Herb
The Flowers and Seed
- GENTIANA, *Gentian*; major *lutea* C. B. *the greater yellow Gentian of C. B.* The Root

- GERANIUM Columbinum [Pes Columbinus] *Doves-Foot, Cranes-Bill*; folio Malvæ rotundo C. B. *round mallow leaved Cranes-Bill of C. B.* The Herb
- GERANIUM moschatum, *the Musk Cranes-Bill*; Geranium Cicutæ folio moschatum C. B. *the Musk Cranes-Bill, with Leaves like Hemlock of C. B.* The Herb
- GERANIUM Robertianum [Gratia Dei] *Herb Robert*; Robertianum murale J. B. *Herb Robert of the Wall, J. B.* The Herb
- GINSENG [Ninzen, Nifi]
- GITH [Nigella] *Fennel Flower.* The Root
- GLANDES quercinæ, *Acorns.*
- GLANS unguentaria [Balanus Myrepfica] *Ben Nuts.*
- GLASTUM [Isatis] *Woad*; Isatis factiva vel latifolia C. B. *manur'd broad leaved Woad of C. B.* The Herb and Root
- GLYCYRRHIZA [Liquiritia] *Liquorish*; filiquosa vel Germanica C. B. *Codded or German Liquorish of C. B.* The Root
- GNAPHALIUM vulgare majus C. B. *common great Cudweed of C. B.* The Herb
- GRAMEN caninum, *Dog Grass*; arvense feu gramen Dioscoridis C. B. *Dogs Grass, or Couch Grass of Dioscorides according to C. B.* The Root
- GRANA, Cnidia, Thymelæa foliis Lini C. B. *Flax Spurge of C. B.* The Seed or Grain
- GRANA Kermes [Chermes, Coccus Baphica] *Kermes Berries.*

- GRANA Paradisi [Cardamomum maximum] Grains of Paradise, or the largest Cardamoms.
- GRANATA, Pomegranate; Mali Puniceæ fativæ C. B. the Garden Carthaginian Apple of C. B. *The Fruit*
- GRATIOLA, Hedge Hyssop; Gratiola Centauroïdes C. B. Centuary, leav'd Hedge Hyssop of C. B. *The Herb*
- GROSSULARIA [Uva Crispa] the Goosberry; Grossularia spinosa C. B. the prickly Goosberry of C. B. *The Fruit*
- GUAJACUM [Lignum Vitæ.] *The Wood*

Gummi Ammoniac. Gum Ammoniac

Anime	Anime
Arabicum	Arabick
Ceraforum	of the Cherry Tree
Copal	Copal
Elemi	Elemi
Guajaci	Guaiacum
Hederæ	Ivy
Juniperi	Juniper
[Sandaracha Vernix]	Varnish
Lacca	Lacc
Tragacantha	Dragon

GUTT. Gamba [Gambogia, Chitajemou] Gamboge.

H.

- HALICACABUM [Alkekengi] Winter Cherry. *The Fruit*
- HANDAL [Colocynthis] Bitter Apple.

- HARMEL [*Ruta sylvestris*] *wild Rue*; *Harmala Dodon. Tourn. wild Rue of Dodonius according to Tournefort.* *The Herb*
- HASTA Regia [*Asphodelus luteus*] *Kings Spear.* *The Root*
- HEDERA arborea C. B. *the Ivy Tree of C. B.* *The Leaves Fruit, Gum and Root*
- HEDERA terrestris [*Chamæcissus*] *Ground Ivy.* *The Leaves*
- HELENIMUM [*Enula Campana*] *Eli-campane.* *The Root*
- HELLEBORUS [*Elleborus*] *Hellebore.* *The Root*
- HELXINE [*Parietaria*] *Pellitory of the Wall.* *The Leaves*
- HEPATICA, nobilis [*Trifolium aureum*] *noble Liverwort, or golden Trefoil; Trifolium hepaticum flore simplici C. B. three leaved Liverwort, with a single Flower of C. B.* *The Leaves*
- HEPATICA vulgaris [*Lichen*] *common Liverwort; petræus latifolius seu Hepatica frontana C. B. broad leaved Stone, or Fountain Liverwort of C. B.* *The Herb*
- HEPTAPHILLUM [*Tormentilla*] *Tormentil.* *The Roots*
- HERBA, Paris, *Herb Paris*; *Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum C. B. Berry bearing four leaved Nightshade of C. B.* *The Herb and Berry*
- HERBA Stⁱ Petri [*Crithmum*] *Samphire.* *The Herb*
- HERMODACTYLUS, *Hermodactyl.* *The Root*

- HERNIARIA, *Rupturewort*; Polygonum minus, seu Millegrana major C. B. *smaller Knot-grass, or the greater Allseed of C. B.* The Herb
- HIERACIUM, *Hawkweed.*
- HIPPOGLOSSUM [Bislingua] *Horse-tongue.* The Leaves
- HIPPOLAPATHUM [Rhabarbarum Monachorum] *Monks Rhubarb*; Lapathum hortense latifolium C. B. *broad leaved Garden Dock of C. B.* The Root
- HIPPOSELINUM [Smyrniun] *Alexanders*; Hipposelinum Theophrasti vel Smyrniun Dioscoridis C. B. *Alexanders of Theophrastus, or the Smyrniun of Dioscorides according to C. B.* The Leaves, Root, and Seed
- HIPPURIS [Equisetum] *Horsetail.*
- HIRUNDINARIA [Vincetoxicum, Asclepias] *Swallow-wort.*
- HORDEUM, *Barley*; Hordeum Distichum J. B. *common Barley of C. B.* The Seed
- HORMINUM hortense [Sclarea] *Garden Clary*; Horminum Sclarea dictum C. B. *Garden Clary of C. B. call'd Sclarea.* The Leaves
- HORMINUM sylvestre [Oculus Christi] *wild Clary*; Horminum sylvestre Lavendulæ flore C. B. *Lavender leav'd wild Clary, C. B.* The Seed
- HYACINTHUS Anglicus Ger. *wild Hyacinth or Harebells of Gerard.* The Root
- HYDROLAPATHUM, *Water Dock*; Lapathum aquaticum folio cubitali C. B. *Water Dock with Leaves a Cubit long of C. B.* The Herb
The Root

- HYDROPIPER [Perficaria] *Arse-*
mart; Perficaria urens, seu Hy-
 dropiper C. B. *biting Perficaria,*
or Water Pepper of C. B.
- HYOSCYAMUS niger, *black Henbane*; *The Leaves*
 vulgaris vel niger C. B. *the com-* *The Root*
mon, or black Henbane of C. B.
- HYOSCYAMUS albus, *white Henbane*; *The Seed*
 albus major C. B. *the great white*
Henbane of C. B.
- HYPERICUM, *St. John's Wort*; *The Herb*
 pericum vulgare C. B. *common* *Flower and*
St. John's Wort of C. B. *Seed*
- HIPPOCISTIS, *Hypocistis*; Hypo-
 cistis sub Cisto C. B. *the Hypo-*
cistis that grows under the Cistus,
of C. B.
- HYSSOPUS, *Hyssop*; Hyssopus offi- *The Herb*
 cinarum cœrulea, five spicata
 C. B. *common blue Flowered, or*
pointed, officinal Hyssop of C. B.

I.

- JALAPPIUM [Jalappa, Mechoacana *The Root*
 nigra] *Jalap.*
- JASMINUM, *Jasmine*; Jasminum vul- *The Flowers*
 gatius flore albo C. B. *common*
Jasmine with a white Flower of
C. B.
- IBERIS, *Sciatica Cress*; Iberis la- *The Leaves*
 tiore folio C. B. *Sciatica Cress* *and Root*
with a large Leaf of C. B.
- IBISCUS [Althæa] *Marshmallow*
- ILLECEBRA [Sedum minimum] *The Herb*
 Wall Pepper; Sedum parvum
 acre flore luteo J. B. *small hor*

tasted

- tasted Sedum with a yellow Flower of J. B.*
- IMPERATORIA [Astrantia] *Masterwort*; Imperatoria major C. B. *the greater Masterwort of C. B.* The Root
- INGUINALIS [Aster Atticus] *Starwort.*
- INTYBUS [Endiva] *Endive.*
- IPECACOAANHA The Root
- IRIS Florentina [Illyrica] *Florentine Orris*; Iris alba Florentina C. B. *white Florentine Iris or Orris of C. B.* The Root
- IRIS lutea [Acorus adulterinus] *yellow Water Flag.* The Root
- IRIS nostras hortense [vulgaris] *English Garden Orris*; Iris vulgaris Germanica sive sylvestris C. B. *common German, or wild Orris of C. B.* The Root
- ISATIS [Glastum] *Woad.*
- IVA arthritica [Chamæpitys] *Ground Pine.*
- JUGLANS, *the Walnut*; Nux juglans, sive regia vulgaris C. B. *the royal or common Walnut of C. B.* The Bark
Fruit, and
Shell
- JUJUBÆ, *Jubebs*; Jujubæ majores oblongæ C. B. *the long greater Jubebs of C. B.* The Fruit
- JUNCUS odoratus [Schœnanthus] *Squinant.* The Leaves
- JUNIPERUS, *Juniper*; Juniperus vulgaris fruticosa C. B. *the common Juniper Bush of C. B.* The Berries
The Wood
The Gum

K.

- KALI, *Glaswort*; Kali majus cochleato semine C. B. *Great Glaswort with a Snail-like Seed.* *The Herb*
- KEIRI [Cheir] *Wall Flower.*
- KERMES [Chermes] *Kermes.* *The Berries and Juice*

L.

- LABDANUM [Labdanum] *Gum Labdanum.* *The Gum*
- LABRUM Veneris [Dipsacus sylvestris] *wild Teasel.* *The Herb*
- LAGOPUS [Pes Leporinus] *Haresfoot*; Trifolium arvense humile spicatum, sive Lagopus C. B. *Little spiked Field Trefoil or Haresfoot of C. B.* *The Herb*
- LAMIUM album [Urtica mortua] *white Dead Nettle*; Lamium album non foetens folio oblongo C. B. *white Archangel not fetid, with a long Leaf of C. B.* *The Leaves and Flowers*
- LAMIUM rubrum, *red Archangel*; Lamium purpureum foetidum folio subrotundo, sive Galeopsis Dioscoridis C. B. *the purple stinking round leaved dead Nettle, or the Galeopsis of Dioscorides, C. B.* *The Leaves and Flowers*
- LAPATHUM acutum [Oxylapathum] *sharp pointed Dock*; Lapathum folio acuto plano C. B. *sharp pointed plain leaved Dock of C. B.* *The Root and Seed*

- LAPPA [Bardana] *Burdock.*
- LAVENDULA, *Lavender*; *Lavendula angustifolia* C. B. *narrow leav'd Lavender* of C. B. *The Leaves and Flowers*
- LAUREOLA, *Spurge Laurel*; *Laureola semper virens flore viridi* C. B. *Ever green Laureola, with a green Flower* of C. B. *The Leaves and Seed*
- LAURUS, *vulgaris* J. B. *the common Bay Tree* of J. B. *The Leaves and Berries*
- LAURUS, *Alexandrina*; *fructu folio infidente* C. B. *Alexandrian Bay with the Fruit growing on the Leaf,* of C. B. *The Leaves*
- LENS *vulgaris* C. B. *common Lentils* of C. B. *The Seed*
- LENS *palustris*, *Ducks Meat*; *Lenticula palustris vulgaris*, *common small Marsh Ducks Meat* of C. B. *The Herb*
- LENTISCUS *vulgaris* C. B. *the common Mastich Tree* of C. B. *The Wood Gum or mast*
- LEPIDIUM [Piperitis] *Dittander, Pepperwort*; *Lepidium latifolium* C. B. *broad leaved Dittany* of C. B. *The Leaves*
- LEUCOIUM, *the Stock Gillyflower*
- LEVISTICUM, *Lovage*; *Ligusticum vulgare Apii folio* J. B. *common Lovage, with a Smallage Leaf* of J. B. *The Leaves Herb, Root, and Seed*
- LICHEN [Hepatica] *vulgaris*, *common Ground Liverwort.* *The Herb*
- LICHEN, *cinereus terrestris* Raii, *Ashcoloured Ground Liverwort* of Ray. *The Herb*
- LIGNUM Aloes [Agellochum] *Wood of Aloes.*
- Asphalathi [Rhodium] *Rose Wood.*

- Colubrinum, *Snake Wood*
 Guajaci, *Tree of Life*
 Nephriticum, *Nephritick Wood*
 Rhodium [Aspalathi.]
- LIGUSTRUM, *Privet*; Ligustrum Germanicum C. B. *German Privet of C. B.* The Leaves and Flowers.
- LILIUM album, *white Lily*; album flore erecto & vulgare C. B. *common white Lily with an erect Flower of C. B.* The Root and Flowers
- LILIUM convallium, *Lilies of the Valley*; convallium album C. B. *common white Lilies of the Valley of C. B.* The Flowers
- LIMONIA malus, *Lemons*; Malus Limonia acida C. B. *the common Sour Lemon Tree of C. B.* The Fruit
- LIMONIUM [Behen rubrum] *Sea Lavender*; Limonium maritimum majus C. B. *the greater Sea Lavender of C. B.* The Root
- LINARIA, *Toad Flax*; vulgaris lutea flore majore C. B. *yellow Toad Flax with a great Flower of C. B.* The Herb
- LINGUA avis [Fraxini semen] *Birds Tongue, Ash Keys.*
- LINGUA Cervina [Phyllitis] *Harts Tongue.* The Leaves
- LINUM, *Flax*; Linum sativum, *the manured Flax of C. B.* The Seed
- LINUM Catharticum, *Mountain Flax*; Linum pratense flosculis exiguis C. B. *Meadow Flax with small white Flowers of C. B.* The Herb
- LIQUIDAMBRA sive Liquidambar, *Liquid Amber.*

LIQUIRITIA [Glycyrrhiza]	<i>Liquorish.</i>	<i>The Root</i>
LITHOSPERMUM [Miliun Solis]	<i>Gromil; majus erectum C. B. great upright Gromil of C. B.</i>	<i>The Seed</i>
LOTUS urbana [Trifolium odoratum]	<i>Field Trefoil; Lotus hortensis odora C. B. Sweet or Garden Trefoil of C. B.</i>	<i>The Herb and Seed</i>
LUJULA [Acetosella]	<i>Wood-Sorrel</i>	
LUPINUS, the Lupin; Lupinus Sativus flore albo C. B.	<i>the white flowered Garden Lupin of C. B.</i>	<i>The Seed</i>
LUPULUS, the Hop; Lupulus mas & fcemina C. B.	<i>Hops, Male and Female of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves and Flowers</i>
LYSIMACHIA lutea major C. B.	<i>the greater yellow Willow Herb of C. B.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>

M.

MACIS, *Mace.*

MAGISTRANTIA [Astrantia] *Masterwort.* *The Root*

MAJORANA [Amalacus, Sampsucus] *Sweet Marjoram; Majorana vulgaris, the common sweet Marjoram of C. B.* *The Herb*

MALABATHRUM [Folium Indicum] *the Indian Leaf.*

MALICORIUM [Grannatorum Cortex] *Pomegranate Peel.*

MALVA vulgaris, *common Mallow; sylvestris folio sinuato C. B. the Wood Mallow with jagged Leaves of C. B.* *The Leaves and Flowers*

Malva arborea, Tree Mallow. *Root and Seed*

MALUS hortensis Raii, *the Garden Apple Tree of Ray.* *The Fruit*

- MALUS sylvestris Ger. *the Wild Apple or Crab Tree of Gerard.* The Fruit
- MANDRAGORA fructu rotundo C. B. *The Leaves and Root*
Mandrake of C. B. with a round Fruit.
- MANNA.
- MARRUBIUM album [Prassium] *The Herb*
white Horehound; Marrubium album vulgare C. B. common white Horehound of C. B.
- MARRUBIUM Nigrum, *black Horehound; nigrum foetidum Ballote Dioscoridis C. B. stinking black Horehound Ballote of Dioscorides, according to C. B.* The Herb
- MARUM, *Marum; Samsucus five Marum Mastichen redolens C. B. Majoram, or Marum smelling like Mastich.* The Herb
- MARUM Syriacum, *Syrian Marum; Marum Cortusi J. B. the Marum of Cortusus, according to J. B.* The Herb
- MASTICHE [Resina Lentiscina] *Gum Mastich.*
- MATRICARIA [Parthenium] *Fetherfew; Matricaria vulgaris vel fativa C. B. common or manured Fetherfew of C. B.* The Herb
- MATRISYLVA [Caprifolium] *Woodbind.* The Herb
- MECHOACANNA alba, *white Mechoacan.* The Root
- MECHOACANNA nigra [Jalappa]
- MELILOTUS *Melilot; Trifolium odoratum vel Melilotus vulgaris flore luteo J. B. sweet Trefoil, or common yellow Melilot of J. B.* The Herb and Flowers

MELISSA, Baum ; vulgaris odore Citri J. B. common Baum, with a Citron smell of J. B.	The Herb
MELO J. B. the Melon of J. B.	The Fruit
MENTHA fativa, sowed Mint ; Men- tha angustifolia spicata C. B. Spear Mint or Garden Mint of C. B.	The Herb
MENTHA aquatica [Sisymbrium] Water Mint ; rotundifolia palu- stris, aquatica major C. B. round leaved great Marsh Mint of C. B.	The Herb
MENTHA piperis sapore, Mint tast- ing like Pepper ; spicis brevioribus, foliis menthæ fuscæ, sapore fer- vido piperis Raii ; Pepper Mint of Ray, with short spiked Leaves	The Herb
MENTHASTRUM [Mentastrum] Horse Mint ; Mentha sylvestris longiore folio C. B. wild Horse Mint, with long Leaves of C. B.	The Herb
MERCURIALIS [Bonus Henricus] English Mercury.	The Leaves
MESPILUS J. B. the Medlar Tree of J. B.	The Fruit and Seed
MEUM, Spignel ; Meum foliis Anethi C. B. Meum with Dill Leaves of C. B.	The Herb and Root
MEZEREON [Chamælxæ] Mese- reon.	Bark, Root and Fruit
MILIUM, Millet ; semine luteo vel albo C. B. white or yellow Millet of C. B.	The Seed
MILIUM folis [Lithospermum] Gromil.	The Seed
MILLEFOLIUM, Yarrow ; Millefo- lium vulgare album C. B. com- mon white Yarrow of C. B.	The Herb

- MORSUS Diaboli [Succifa] Devils *The Bark*
Bit; Scabiosa folio integro Tourn.
like Scabious with whole Leaves,
or Devils Bit, of Tournefort.
- MORUS, *the Mulberry Tree.* *Bark, Fruit,*
- MOSCHATA Nux, *Nutmeg.*
- MUSCUS arboreus [Usnea] *Tree*
Moss; Muscus arboreus villosus
J. B. hairy Tree Moss of J. B.
- MUSCUS capillaris, *Maiden Hair*; A-
dianthum aureum, golden Maiden
hair.
- MUSCUS marinus [Corrallina] *Sea*
Moss, or Coralline.
- MUSCUS pulmonarius, *Lungwort*;
Lichen arboreus seu Pulmonaria
arborea J. B. Tree Liverwort, or
the Tree Lungwort of J. B.
- MUSCUS pyxidatus, *Cup Moss*; py-
xioides Terrestris C. B. Ground
Cup Moss of C. B.
- MYROBALANI Bellericæ
 Chebulæ
 Citrini [Flavæ]
 Emblicæ
 Indæ [Nigræ] } *Myroba-*
lans *The Fruit*
- MYRRHA, *Myrrh.* *The Gum*
- MYRRHIS, *Sweet Cicely*; Myrrhis
magno femine longo sulcato J. B.
sweet Cicely with a large long fur-
row'd Seed of J. B. *The Herb*
- MYRTILLUS [Vaccinia] *Myrtle*; *The Fruit*
Vitis Ideæ foliis oblongis crenatis
fructu nigricante C. B. the com-
mon Bilberry, with long jagged
Leaves, and a blackish Fruit of
C. B.

- MYRTUS, *the Myrtle*; Myrtus communis Italica C. B. *common Italian Myrtle of C. B.* *The Leaves and Berries*
- MYXA [Sebesten] Sebesten; Sebestena domestica C. B. *the Garden Sebesten of C. B.* *The Fruit*

N.

- NAPHA [Aurantiorum flores] *Orange Flowers.*
- NAPUS dulcis, *sweet Navew*; fativus C. B. *manured Navew of C. B.* *The Root and Seed*
- NARDUS Celtica, *Celtick Nard.* *The Root*
- NARDUS Indica, *Spikenard.* *The Root*
- NASTURTIIUM aquaticum, *Water Cresses*; aquaticum Supinum C. B. *the flat Water Cresses of C. B.* *The Herb*
- NASTURTIIUM hortense, *Garden Cresses*; hortense vulgatum C. B. *common Garden Cresses of C. B.* *The Herb and Seed*
- NENUPHAR [Nymphæa] *Water Lilly.* *The Flowers*
- NEPETA [Mentha Cataria] *Catmint*; Cataria vulgaris & major C. B. *the common great Catmint of C. B.* *The Herb*
- NEPHRITICUM Lignum, *Nephritick Wood.*
- NICOTIANA [Petum, Tabacum] *Tobacco*; Nicotiana major latifolia C. B. *the greater broad leav'd Tobacco of C. B.*
- NIGELLA [Gith] *Fennel Flower*; Nigella flore minore simplici candido C. B. *Fennel Flower, or Ni-* *The Seed*

*gella with a small single white
Flower of C. B.*

NINZIN [Ginseng.]

The Root

NUCES aquaticæ [Fribuli aquatici
Nuces] *Water Calthrops.*

Avellanæ *Hazel Nuts.*

Castaneæ *Chestnuts*

Cupressi *Cypress Nuts*

Juglandes *Walnuts.*

Moschatæ *Nutmegs.*

[Myristicæ]

Pistachiæ *Pistaches*

Vomicæ *Vomiting Nuts*

NYMPHÆA alba [Nenuphar] *white
Lilly; alba major C. B. the grea-
ter white Water Lilly of C. B.*

*The Root
and Flowers*

NYMPHÆA lutea, *yellow Lilly; ma-
jor lutea C. B. the great yellow
Water Lilly of C. B.*

O.

OCYUM [Basilicon] *Basil; Ocy-
mum medium vulgatus & nigrum
J. B. the common middle or black
Basil of J. B.*

*The Leaves
and Seed*

OCULUS Christi [Horminum sylve-
stre] *wild Clary.*

The Seed

OLEA, *the Olive; Olea fativa C. B.
the cultered Olive of C. B.*

OLIBANUM [Thus Masculum] *Male
Frankincense.*

ONONIS [Anonis] *Rest Harrow.*

*The Herb
The Root*

OPHIOGLOSSUM J. B. & Ger, *the
Adders Tongue of J. B. and Ge-
rard.*

The Herb

OPIUM, *Opium.*

*The Juice
OPO-*

- OPOBALSAMUM [Balsamum Gileadense] *Balm of Gilead.*
- OPOPANAX, *Gum Opopanax.* *The Gum*
- ORIGANUM Creticum, *Origanum of Candy*; Origanum Onites C. B. *The Tops*
the Origanum Onites of C. B.
- ORIGANUM vulgare, *common Origanum*; vulgare spontaneum J. B. *The Herb*
common wild Origanum of J. B.
- OROBUS [Ervum] *the bitter Vetch*
- ORYZA, *Rice.*
- OSMUNDA Regalis [Filix Florida] *Osmund Royal.*
- OXALIS [Acetosa] *Sorrel.*
- OXYACANTHA [Berberis] *Barberry Bush.*
- OXYLAPATHUM [Lapathum acutum] *sharp pointed Dock.*

P.

- PÆONIA fœmina, *female Piony*; fœmina flore pleno rubro C. B. *The Flowers and Roots*
female Piony with a larger double red flower of C. B.
- PÆONIA mas; *male Piony*; folio nigricante splendido, quæ Mas C. B. *The Flowers Roots and Seed*
the male Piony with a black shining Leaf, which is the male kind of C. B.
- PALMA Dactylifera, *the Date Tree or Palm.* *The Fruit*
- PALMA Oleosa, *the Palm Oil Tree*; Palma foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleosa Cat. *The Oil or Fat*
Jam. the Palm with the Foot Stalks of the Leaves prickly, with a yellow oily Fruit in the shape of a Plumb.

Sloan's Catalogue of the Jamaica
Plants.

- PANAX Coloni Gerardi; Gerard's *The Herb*
Clowns Woundwort; Galeopsis an-
gustifolia foetida J. B. *narrow*
leaved stinking Hedge Nettle of J. B.
- PANAX Herculeum, Hercules *All-* *The Gum O-*
Heal; Panax Pastinacæ folio C. B. *popanax*
All-Heal, or Panax with a Pars-
nip Leaf of C. B.
- PANICUM, *Panick*; Panicum Ger- *The Seed*
manicum sive Panicula minore
C. B. *German Panick, or Panick*
with a smaller Spike of C. B.
- PAPAVER album, *the white Poppey*; *The Head*
Papaver hortense semine albo C. B. *The Seed*
white or Garden Poppey, with a
white Seed of C. B.
- PAPAVER nigrum, *the black Poppey*; *The Leaves*
hortense nigro semine C. B. *black* *and Heads*
or Garden Poppey with black Seed
of C. B.
- PAPAVER rubrum [Rhæas, errati- *The Flowers*
cum] *the red Poppey*; erraticum
rubrum campestre J. B. *wild or*
red Field Poppies of J. B.
- PARADISI Grana, *Grains of Para-*
dise.
- PARALYSIS, *Cowslip*; Verbasculum *Leaves and*
pratense odoratum C. B. *sweet* *Flowers*
Meadow Cowslip of C. B. *The Leaves*
- PARIETARIA [Helxine] *Pellitory*
of the Wall; Parietaria officina-
rum & Dioscoridis C. B. *Pelli-*
tory of the Shops and of Dioscori-
des, C. B.

- PARONYCHIA, *Whitlow Grass*; Ru-
taceo folio Ger. *Rue Leaved Whit-*
low Grass of Gerard; Sedum tri-
daetylites tectorum C. B. *small*
three fingered Sedum of the House
tops of C. B. The Herb
- PARTHENIUM [Matricaria] *Mother-*
wort. The Herb
- PASTINACA aquatica, *Water Pars-*
nip; Sium latifolium C. B. *broad*
leaved Water Parsnip of C. B. The Herb
- PASTINACA Hortensis *Garden Pars-*
nip; sativa latifolio C. B. *Garden*
broad leaved Parsnip of C. B. The Root
and Seed
- PASTINACA sylvestris, *the wild Pars-*
ny; sylvestris latifolia C. B. *wild*
broad leaved Parsnip of C. B. The Root
The Seed
- PENTAPHYLLUM [Quinquefolium]
Cinkfoil; Quinquefolium majus
repens C. B. *great creeping Cink-*
foil of C. B. The Herb
and Root
- PEPO, *the Pumpkin.* The Fruit
and Seed
- PERFOLIATA, *Thorough Wax*; vul-
gatissima five arvensis C. B. *com-*
mon Field Thorough Wax of C. B. The Herb
- PERICLYMENUM [Caprifolium]
Woodbane.
- PERSICA mala, *Peaches.*
- PERSICARIA maculata, *spotted Arf-*
mart; mitis maculosa C. B. *mild*
spotted Arsmart. The Herb
- PERSICARIA non maculata [Hydro-
piper] *Arsmart not spotted*; Per-
ficaria urens seu Hydropiper C. B.
Biting Arsmart, or Water Pepper of
C. B. The Herb

- PERUVIANUS Cortex [Cortex Peruanus, Quinquina, &c.] *Jesuits Bark.*
- PES Columbinus [Geranium Columbinum] *Doves Foot, or Cranes Bill.* The Herb
- PES Leporinus [Lagopus] *Hares-foot.* The Herb
- PETASITES, *Butterbur*; Petasites major & vulgaris C. B. *the greater and common Butterbur of C. B.* The Root
- PETROSELINUM Macedonicum, *Macedonian Parsley*; Apium Macedonian C. B. *Macedonian Smal-lage of C. B.* The Seed and Herb
- PETROSELINUM vulgare, *common Parsley*; Apium hortense seu Petroselinum C. B. *Garden smallage or Parsley of C. B.* The Herb Root, and Seed
- PETUM Nicotiana] *Tobacco.*
- PEUCEDANUM, *Hogs Fennel*; Germanicum C. B. *German Hogs Fennel, or Sulphur Wort of C. B.* The Root
- PELLANDRYUM, *Hemlock*; Cicutaria palustris tenuifolia C. B. *Marsh or Water Hemlock, with narrow Leaves of C. B.* The Herb
- PHU major [Valeriana] *the greater Phu*; Valeriana i. seu Hortensis C. B. *Garden Valerian of C. B. or Phu.* The Root
- PHYLLITIS [Lingua Cervina] *Harts Tongue*; Lingua Cervina Officinarum C. B. *the officinal Harts Tongue of C. B.* The Leaves
- PILOSELLA [Auricula muris] *Monse Ear.* The Herb

- PIMENTA [Piper Jamaicaense] Jamaica Pepper. *The Fruit*
- PIMPINELLA [Sanguisorba] Burnet; *The Herb*
 Pimpinella Sanguisorba minor C.
 B. common or small Burnet of
 C. B.
- PIMPINELLA Saxifraga, Burnet Sax- *The Root*
 ifrage; Saxifraga major altera
 C. B. the larger Burnet Saxifrage
 of C. B.
- PINUS fativa C. B. the manured Pine *The Leaves*
The Cones
The Rosin
- PIPER album, white Pepper.
 Jamaicaense [Pimenta] Jamaica
 Pepper.
 Indicum [Capsici filiqua] Gui-
 ney Pepper.
 Longum, Long Pepper.
 Nigrum, Black Pepper.
- PIPERITIS [Lepidium] Dittander. *The Herb*
- PISUM, Pease; arvense flore can- *The Seed*
 dido fructu rotundo albo C. B.
 common white round Pease of the
 Fields, with a white Flower of
 C. B.
- PISTACHIA, Pistaches. *The Nut*
- PITYUSA [Efula minor] the lesser *The Root*
 Spurge.
- PIX Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch
 Liquida, Tar.
 Sicca, common Pitch.
- PLANTAGO latifolia [Septinervia] *The Leaves*
 Gerard; common broad Leaved
 Plantain of Gerard.
- PLANTAGO angustifolia [Quinque- *The Leaves*
 nervia] Ribwort or narrow Leaved
 Plantain.

POLIUM Creticum, Cretick Poly- mountain ; angustifolium Creti- cum C. B. narrow leaved Poly- mountain of Candy, according to C. B.	The Tops
POLIUM montanum, Polymountain ; Polium maritimum erectum Mon- speliacum C. B. upright Sea Poly- mountain of Mompelier, according ing to C. B.	The Tops
POLYGONATUM [Sigillum Solomo- nis] Solomon's Seal ; Polygonatum latifolium vulgare C. B. common broad leaved Solomon's Seal of C. B.	The Herb, and Root
POLYGONUM [Centinodia] Knot Grass.	The Herb
POLYPODIUM quercinum, Polypody of the Oak ; Polypodium vulgare C. B. common Polypody of the Oak of C. B.	The Root and Herb
POLYTRICHUM [Adiantum aure- um] Goldilocks.	The Herb
POMA hortensia, Garden Apples. sylvestria wild Apples or Crabs.	The Fruit
POPULUS nigra Ger. C. B. the black Poplar of Gerard and C. B.	The Leaves and Buds
PORRUM J. B. Leeks of J. B.	The Root
PORTULAGA, Purslain ; latifolia fi- ve sativa C. B. broad leaved or Garden Purslain of C. B.	The Herb The Seed
POTENTILLA [Argentina] wild Tansie.	The Herb
PRASIMUM [Marrubium album] white Horehound.	The Herb
PRÆCOCIA [Armeniaca mala] A- pricocks.	The Fruit

- PRIMULA Veris, *Primrose*; Verba-
culum sylvestre majus fingulari
flore C. B. *the greater Wood Prim-
rose with a single Flower of C. B.* The Herb
and Root
- PRUNA Brignolensia, *Prunelloes.* The Fruit
Damascena, *Damask Prunes.*
Gallica, *French or common
Prunes.*
sylvestria [Acacia Germanica]
German Acacia; Prunes syl-
vestris Ger. *the Sloe Tree of
Gerard.*
- PRUNELLA, *Self Heal*; Prunella
folio non dissecto C. B. *common
Self Heal, with an undivided Leaf
of C. B.* The Herb
- PSEUDOACORUS [Acorus Adulteri-
nus] *the yellow Water Flag.*
- PSYLLIUM, *Fleabane*; majus erec-
tum C. B. *upright great Fleabane
of C. B.* The Seed
- PTARMICA, *Sneefewort*; vulgaris
flore albo folio longo ferrato J. B.
*common Ptarmica or Sneefewort,
with long serated Leaves and white
Flowers of J. B.* The Herb
- PULEGIUM vulgare latifolium C.B. The Herb
*common broad leaved Penneroyal of
C. B.*
- PULEGIUM cervinum angustifolium The Herb
C. B. *narrow leaved Stags Penne-
royal of C. B.*
- PULICARIA [Conysa] *Fleabane.*
- PULMONARIA masculosa, *spotted* The Herb
Lungwort; Symphytum maculo-
sum sive Pulmonaria latifolia C.B.
*spotted Comfrey, or broad leaved
Lungwort of C. B.*

PUNICA mala [Granata] Pomgrates of the Carthaginian Apple.	The Fruit
PYRETHRUM, Pellitory of Spain.	The Root
PYROLA rotundifolia major C. B. the greater round leaved Winters Green of C. B.	The Herb
PYRUS, the Pear Tree.	The Fruit

Q.

QUERCUS vulgaris Ger. the common Oak Tree of Gerard.	The Bark, Leaves, Buds, Acorns, and Acorn Cups
QUINQUEFOLIUM [Pentaphyllum] Cinkfoil.	
QUINQUINERVIA [Plantago angustifolia] Ribwort.	
QUINQUINA [Cortex Peruanus] Jesuits Bark.	

R.

RANUNCULUS, Crowfoot.	The Herb
RAPHANUS hortensis, Garden Radish; minor oblongus C. B. the lesser long Garden Radish of C. B.	Root and Seed.
RAPHANUS sylvestris [Rusticanus] wild Radish; sylvestris seu armoræcia multis J. B. Horse Radish, or wild Radish of J. B.	The Root
RAPUM, Turnip; Rapa fativa rotunda C. B. the manured round Turnip of C. B.	The Root and Seed
REGINA Prati [Ulmaria] Meadow Sweet.	The Herb

RESINA Abietina, *Resin of the Firr Tree.*

Larica, *Resin of the Larch Tree.*

Lentiscina [Mastich] *Resin of the Lentisk or Mastich Tree.*

Pinea, *Pine Tree Resin.*

RESTA Bovis [Anonis] *Rest Harrow.*

RHABARBARUM Monachorum, *The Root Monks Rhubarb*; Lapathum hortense latifolium C. B. *the broad leaved Garden Dock of C. B.*

RHABARBARUM verum, *true Rhubarb.*

RHAPONTICUM, *Rhapontick.*

RHAMNUS Catharticus [Spina Cervina] J. B. *the Buckthorn of J. B.* *The Berries*

RHODIUM lignum [Aspalathus] *The Wood Rose Wood.*

RHUS Obsoniorum [Sumach] folio Ulmi C. B. *common Sumach with Leaves like Elm of C. B.* *The Leaves and Seed*

RIBES [Ribesia] *red Currants.* *The Fruit*

RICINUS [Cataputia major] *the greater Spurge, or Palma Christi* *The Seed*

ROS solis folio rotundo C. B. *common Rosa Solis, or Sun Dew of C. B.* *The Herb*

ROSA alba, *the white Rose.* *The Flowers*

Canina [Cynosbatos] *the wild Briar or Dog Rose.* *The Fruit*

The Spongy Excrecence

Damascena, *the Damask Rose.* *The Flowers*

Rubra, *the red Rose.* *The Flowers*

ROSMARINUS, <i>Rosemary.</i>	<i>The Tops and Flowers</i>
RUBIA Tinctorum Ger. <i>the Madder of Gerard.</i>	<i>The Root</i>
RUBUS Idæus, <i>Raspberry</i> ; spinosus fructu rubro J. B. <i>the prickly Rasp- berry with a red Fruit of J. B.</i>	<i>The Fruit</i>
RUBUS vulgaris, <i>the Bramble</i> ; ma- jor fructu nigro J. B. <i>the greater Bramble, with black Fruit; i. e. Blackberry Bush of C. B.</i>	<i>The Fruit The Leaves</i>
RUMEX [Lappathum] <i>the Dock</i>	
RUSCUS [Bruscus] <i>Butchers Broom</i>	<i>The Root</i>
RTA hortensis sive fativa J. B. <i>com- mon or Garden Rue of J. B.</i>	<i>The Herb The Seed</i>
capraria [Galega] <i>Goats Rue.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>
muraria [Adiantum album] <i>white Maidenhair.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>
sylvestris [Harmel] <i>wild Rue.</i>	<i>The Herb and Seed</i>

S.

SABINA, <i>Savine</i> ; folio Tamarisci Dioscoridis C. B. <i>Tamarisk leaved Savine of Dioscorides, according to C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
SACCHARUM album, <i>white Sugar</i> rubrum, <i>brown sugar.</i>	
Candum	} <i>white and brown Sugar Candy</i>
[Cantum]	
[CrySTALLINUM]	
album & rubrum	
SAGAPENUM, <i>Gum Sagapenum</i>	<i>The Gum</i>
SAGO, <i>Sagoe.</i>	
SALEP, <i>Salep.</i>	<i>The Root</i>

SALIX, <i>the Willow</i> ; vulgaris alba arborescens C. B. <i>the common white Tree Willow of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves and Bark,</i>
SALVIA hortensis major C. B. <i>the greater Garden Sage of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves and Flowers</i>
SALVIA hortensis minor [Virtutis] <i>the lesser Garden Sage, or Sage of Virtue</i> ; Salva minor auritia & non auritia C. B. <i>small Sage with and without Anricles of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
SALVIA sylvestris [Scorodonia] <i>wild Sage</i> ; Scorodonia seu salvia agrestis, <i>or Wood Sage of Gerard.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>
SALVIA Vitæ [Adiantum album] <i>white Maidenhair.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>
SAMBUCUS, <i>the Elder</i> ; fructu in umbella nigro C. B. <i>the common Elder with a black Fruit in an Umbella of C. B.</i>	<i>The Bark</i> <i>The Leaves</i> <i>The Flowers</i> <i>The Berries</i>
montana racemosa rubra C. B. <i>red Mountain Elder of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
humilis [Ebulus] C. B. <i>Dwarf Elder of C. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves</i> <i>The Tops</i> <i>The Root</i>
SAMPSUCHUM [Majorana] <i>Sweet Marjoram.</i>	<i>The Herb</i>
SANDARACHA Arabum [Gummi Juniperi] <i>Sandarach, Gum Juniper.</i>	
SANGUIS Draconis. <i>Dragon's Blood.</i>	
SANGUISORBA [Pimpinella] <i>Burnet.</i>	
SANICULA mas Fuchsii sive Diapensia J. B. <i>the male Sanicle of J. B.</i>	<i>The Leaves</i>
SANTALUM album, <i>white Sanders.</i>	<i>The Wood</i>
citrinum, <i>yellow Sanders.</i>	
rubrum, <i>red Sanders.</i>	
SANTONICUM, <i>Wormseed.</i>	<i>The Seed</i>

- SAPONARIA, *Sopewort*; major lævis C. B. *great smooth Sopewort of C. B.* The Herb
The Root
- SARCOCOLLA, *Gum Sarcocolla.* The Gum
- SARSAPARILLA, *Sarsaparill* The Root
- SASSAFRAS, *Sassafras, Ague Tree.* The Bark
The Root
- SATUREIA, *Savory*; hortensis five
Cunila fativa Plinii C. B. *Garden Savory, or the wild manured Marjoram of Pliny, C. B.* The Root
- SATYRIUM mas, *Male Satyrion*; Orchis morio mas foliis maculatis C. B. *Male Foolstones with spotted Leaves of C. B.* The Roots
- SATYRIUM fœmina, *Female Satyrion*; Orchis morio fœmina C. B. *female Foolstones of C. B.* The Root
- SAXIFRAGA alba, *white Saxifrage*; rotundifolia alba C. B. *white Saxifrage with round Leaves of C. B.* The Herb
and Root
- SAXIFRAGA vulgaris, *common Saxifrage*; Sefeli pratensis C. B. *Meadow Saxifrage of C. B.* The Seed
and Root
- SCABIOSA, *Scabious*; major communior hirsuta folio laciniato J. B. *common great hairy Scabious with cut Leaves of J. B.* The Herb
- SCAMMONIUM, *Scammony.*
- SCARIOLA [Endivia] *Endive.*
- SCHÆNANTHUS [Juncus odoratus] *Squinanthum, Camel's Hay.*
- SCILLA alba, *the white Squill*; Scilla radice alba C. B. *white rooted Squill, or Sea Onion of C. B.* The Root
- rubra, red Squill*; Scilla vulgaris radice rubra, *common red rooted Squill, or Sea Onion*

- SCLAREA [Horminum sativum]
Garden Clary.
- SCOLOPENDRIA [Cetrach, Asplenium] *Spleenwort.*
- SCOLYMUS [Cinaria] *the Artichoke.*
- SCORDIUM, *Germander*; Scordium *The Herb*
Legitimum Park. the true Scordium or Water Germander of Parkinson.
- SCORODONIA [Salvia agrestis] *Wood Sage. The Herb*
- SCORZONERA latifolio finuata C.B. *The Root*
Scorzonera, or Vipers Grass of C.B.
- SCROPHULARIA nodosa fætida C.B. *The Root*
common knobbed rooted Figwort of C. B.
- SCROPHULARIA aquatica major C. *The Herb*
B. *Water Betony, or Water Figwort of C.B.*
- SCROPHULARIA minor [Chelidonium minus] *Pilewort. The Root*
- SEBESTEN [Myxa] *Sebestens*; Sebesten *The Fruit*
Domestica C. B. Garden Sebestens of C. B.
- SECALE Ger. *Rie of Gerard. The Seed*
- SEDUM [Sempervivum] *large Houseleek*; Sedum majus vulgare C.B. *The Herb*
great common Houseleek of C. B.
minus, *the lesser Houseleek*; minus teretefolium album C.B.
white narrow leaved flowered Stone-Crop, or Prickmadam
minimum [Illecebra] *Wall Pepper.*
- SENECIO minor vulgaris C. B. *the lesser common Groundsel of C.B. The Herb*
- SENELLA [Spinæ albæ fructus] *The Fruit*
Hawes, the Fruit of the white Thorn

- SENEGA, *Gum Seneca.*
- SENA Alexandrina [Senna] *Alexan-* *The Leaves*
drian Senna.
- SEPTINERVIA [Plantago latifolia] *The Herb*
common broad, or seven ribbed Plan-
tain.
- SERIOLA [Endivia] *Endive.*
- SERIS [Cichorum] *Succory.*
- SERPENTARIA Virginiana, *Virginian* *The Root*
Snake-root.
- SERPYLUM vulgare minus C. B. *the* *The Herb*
lesser common Mother of Thyme of
C. B.
- SESAMUM, *the Oily purging Grain.* *The Seed*
- SESELI [Siler montanum] *Hartwort,* *The Leaves*
or Mountain Siler ; Ligusticum *The Seed*
quod Sefeli Offic. C. B. Lovage,
or the Officinal Hartwort of C. B.
- SIGILLUM Solomonis [Polygona-
- tum] *Solomon's Seal.* *The Root*
- SILER montanum [Sefeli] *Moun-*
tain Hartwort.
- SILIGO [Secale] *Rye.*
- SILIQUA dulcis [Caroba, Ceratia] *The Fruit*
Siliqua edulis C. B. the Carob
Tree, or St. John's Bread of C. B.
- SINAPI, *Mustard ; Sinapi filiqua la-* *The Seed*
tiuscula glabra, femine ruffo five
vulgare J. B. common jagged broad
podded Mustard, with brown Seed
of J. B.
- SINAPI album, *white Mustard ; fili-* *The Seed*
qua hirsuta femine albo J. B. hai-
ry podded Mustard with a white
Seed of J. B.
- SISARUM, *Sifer ; Sifarum Germa-* *The Root*
norum C. B. German Skirrets of
C. B.

- SISIMBRIUM [Mentha aquatica] *Water Mint.*
- SMYRNIUM [Hippofelinum] *Alexanders.*
- SOLANUM hortense [vulgare] Offic. *The Herb*
C. B. *common Nightshade of the* *The Berries*
Shops of C. B.
- Lignosum [Dulcamara] *bitter sweet, woody Nightshade.*
- SOLDANELLA [Brasica marina] *The Herb*
Scotch Scurvy-grass.
- SONCHUS asper laciniatus C. B. *The Leaves*
prickly Sowthistle of C. B.
- Lævis laciniatus latifolius C. B.
smooth broad Leaved Sow-
Thistle of C. B.
- SOPHIA Chirurgorum, *Flaxweed;* *The Seed.*
Nasturtium sylvestre tenuissime
divisum C. B. *wild Cresses, di-*
vided into very small Leaves of
C. B.
- SORBUS fativa C. B. *the Garden* *The Fruit*
service Tree of C. B.
- SPATULA fœtida [Xyris] *stinking* *The Root*
Gladwin; Iris sylvestris, quam
Xyrim vocant, Raii Syn. *wild*
Orris, called Xyris, Ray's Synopsis.
- SPELTA [Zea] *Spelt Zea;* *The Seed*
Briza
dicta vel monococcus Germa-
nica C. B. *German Spelt, with*
a single Berry, called Briza, of
C. B.
- SPICA vulgaris, *common Spike;* *The Leaves*
Lavendula latifolio C. B. *broad leav'd* *and Flowers*
Lavender of C. B.
- SPICA nardi [Nardus Indica] *Spike-* *The Root*
nard.

- SPINA alba, *white Thorn*; Mespilus Apii folio sylvestris spinosa five Oxyacantha C. B. *the prickly wild Medler, with a smallage Leaf, or the Berberry Tree of C. B.* The Fruit
- SPINA Cervina solutiva [Rhamnus Catharticus] *Buckthorn.* The Berries
- SPINACHIA, mas & fœmina J. B. *the Male and Female Spinage of J. B.* The Leaves
- SPONGIA, *the Sponge.*
- SQUILLA [Scilla] *the Squill Sea Onion.* The Root
- STACTE [Myrrha] *Myrrh.*
- STAPHYSAGRIA, *Staves Acre*: Delphinium Plantani folio Tourn. Inst. *The Plantain leaved Delphinium of Tournefort.* The Seed
- STÆCHAS Arabica, *Arabian Stæchas*; Stæchas purpurea C. B. *French Lavender.* The Flowers
- Citrina, Heliocrysum, seu Stæchas citrina angustifolia C. B. *Godly Locks, or the yellow narrow leaved Stæchas of C. B.* The Flowers
- STRAMONIUM majus album Parkin. *the greater white Thorn Apple of Parkinson.* The Herb
- STYRAX calamita, *Storax.*
- STYRAX liquida, *liquid Storax.*
- SUBER latifolium J. B. *the broad leaved Cork Tree of J. B.* The Bark
- SUCCISA [Morfus Diabolus] *Devils bit.* The Herb

SUMACH [Rhus obsoniorum] *common Sumach.*

SYMPHYTUM [Consolida major] *Comfrey.*

T.

TABACUM [Nicotiana] *Tobacco.*

TACAMAHACCA, *Tacamahac.*

TAMARINDUS Ger. *Tamarinds of Gerard.* *The Fruit*

TAMARISCUS, *Tamarisk*; Tamarix altera folio tenuiore, five Gallica C. B. *fine leaved or French Tamarisk of C. B.* *The Bark*
The Leaves
The Wood

TANACETUM vulgare Park. *the common Tansey of Parkinson.* *The Leaves*

TAPSUS barbatus [Verbascum] *Mullein.* *The Leaves*

TARAXACUM [Dens Leonis] *Dandelion.* *The Herb and Root*

TARTARUM album, *white Tartar.*

TARTARUM rubrum, *red Tartar.*

TELEPHIUM [Crassula] *Orpin*; Telephium vulgare C. B. *the common Orpin of C. B.* *The Leaves*

TEREBINTHINA.

Chia	Scio	} <i>Turpentine</i>
Argentorat.	Strasburgh	
Cypria	Cypress	
Veneta	Venice	

THAPSIA, Carota folio C. B. *deadly Carrot of C. B.* *The Root*

THEA, *Tea.* *The Leaves*

THLAPSI, *Treacle Mustard*; Thlaspi arvense filiquis latis C. B. *the Field broad podded Treacle Mustard of C. B.* *The Seed*

- THUS masculum [Olibanum] *Male Frankincense*,
 THUS Vulgare, *common Frankincense*.
 THURIS, Manna, *Dust of Frankincense*.
 THUJA [Arbor Vitæ] *the Tree of Life* The Leaves
 THYMALÆA foliis lini C. B. *The Leaves*
Spurge, with Flax Leaves. The Berries
 THYMUS, *Time*; —vulgaris folio *The Herb*
tenuiore C. B. common fine leaved
Time of C. B.
 TILIA, *the Lime Tree*; fœmina foli- *The Bark*
iore majore C. B. the Female or The Leaves
larger leaved Lime Tree of C. B. The Flowers
 TITHYMALIS [Esula] *Spurge*.
 TORMENTILLA [Hetaphyllum] syl- *The Herb*
vestris C. B. the wild Tormentil and Root
of C. B.
 TOTA bona [Mercurialis, Bonus *English Mercury*.
 Henricus]
 TRAGACANTHA, *the Goats Thorn.* The Gum
 TRIBULUS aquaticus, *Water Cal-* The Fruit
throps.
 TRICHOMANES, five Polytricum *The Leaves*
officinarum C. B. Common or
English Black Maiden Hair of
C. B.
 TRIFOLIUM acetosum [Lujula] *The Herb*
Wood Sorrel.
 Aureum [Hepatica nobilis] *The Herb*
Noble Liverwort, or Golden
Trefoil.
 Odoratum [Lotus Urbana] *The Seed*
Sweet Trefoil.

- Paludosum, Trifolium palustre *The Leaves*
 C. B. *Marsh Trefoil. Buck-*
bean of C. B.
- Vulgare, Clover; pratense pur- *The Herb*
 pureum C. B. *Purple Mea-*
dow Trefoil of C. B.
- TISSAGO [Chamedrys] *German-*
der.
- TRITICUM, *Wheat.* *The Grain*
- TUNICA [Cariophyllus] *Clove Gilly-* *The Flower*
flower.
- TURBETH [Turpethum] *Turbith.* *The Root*
- TUSSILAGO [Farfara] *Coltsfoot.* *The Leaves*

V.

- VACCINIA [Myrtillus] *Whortle* *The Fruit*
Berries.
- VALERIANA [Phu] major, *the* *The Root*
greater Valerian; hortensis, Phu
folio Olusatri Dioscoridis C. B.
Phu or Garden Valerian of Diof-
corides C. B.
- VALERIANA minor, *the lesser Vale-* *The Root*
rian; palustris minor C. B. small
Marsh Valerian of C. B.
- VALERIANA sylvestris, *Wild Vale-* *The Root*
rian; sylvestris major foliis an-
gustioribus, Morison; the greater
narrow leaved wild Valerian of
Morison.
- VANILLA [Banilia] *Vanellos.*
- VERATRUM [Helleborus] *Hellebore.* *The Root*
- VERBASCUM [Tapsus barbatus] *The Leaves*
mas latifolium luteum C. B. the
yellow broad leaved Mullein of
C. B.

- VERBENA, communis flore cœruleo C.B. *common Vervain.* The Herb
- VERMICULARIS [Sedum minus] *Stonecrop.*
- VERONICA mas [Betonica Pauli] mas supina & vulgatissima C.B. *the most common Pauls Betony, or Male Speedwel of C. B.* The Herb
- VERONICA foemina [Elatine] *Fluellin.*
- VETONICA [Caryophyllus] *Clove Gillyflower.*
- VICIA, the Vetch; sativa vulgaris, femine nigro C. B. *common black Tare or Vetch of C. B.* The Seed
- VINCETOXICUM [Asclepias] *Swallow-wort.* The Root
- VINUM, *Wine.*
- VIOLA, the Violet; Martia, purpurea flore simplici odorato C. B. *the March purple Violet, with a simple sweet Flower of C. B.* The Leaves Flower and Seed.
- Tricolor hortensis repens C. B. *Pansies or Harts-Ease of three different Colours, growing in the Gardens of C. B.* The Herb
- VIPERARIA [Scorzonera] *Vipers Grass, Scorzonera.* The Root
- VIRGA aurea *Golden Rod*; aurea vulgaris latifolia C. B. *common broad leaved Golden Rod of C. B.* The Herb
- VISCUS Aucupum, *Birdlime.*
- Quercinus, *Mistletoe of Oak.* The Leaves and Wood
- VITEX [Agnus Castus] *the Chast. Tree.* The Seed
- VITIS alba [Bryonia] *Bryony.*
- VITIS vinifera, *the Vine.*

- ULMARIA [Regina Prati] *Meadow Sweet.* The Herb
- ULMUS, vulgaris Park. *the common Elm-tree of Parkinson.* The Bark
The Leaves
- UMBILICUS Veneris [Cotyledon Venus's Navel, or Navel-wort.] The Leaves
- VOMICA Nux, *the vomiting Nut.*
- URTICA, *the Nettle*; major vulgaris C. B. *the greater stinging Nettle of C. B.* The Herb
and Seed
- Romana five mas cum globulis J. B. *the Roman Male Nettle, with Clusters of J. B. Mortua* [Lamium] *Dead Nettle.*
- USNEA [Muscus Arboreus] *Tree Moss.*
- UVA crispa [Grossularia] *Gooseberry* The Fruit
- UVÆ passæ majores, *Raisins of the Sun.*
- minores Corinthiacæ, *Currants.*
- UVÆ Quercinæ, *Oak Apples.*

W.

- WINTERANUS cortex [Canella alba] *Winters Bark, or the white Cinnamon.*

X.

- XANTHIUM [Lappa minor] *Small Burdock.* The Herb
and Root
- XYLOALOE [Lignum Aloes] *Wood of Aloes.* The Wood
- XYRIS [Spatula foetida] *stinking Gladwyn,* The Root

Z.

ZEA [Spelta] Spelt, St. Peter's Corn.	The Seed
ZEDOARIA longa, long Zedoary.	The Root
rotunda, round Zedoary.	The Root
ZINZIBER, Ginger.	The Root
ZIZYPHA, the Jubeb Tree.	The Fruit
ZERUMBET, Zerumbeth.	The Root





ANIMALIA.

ANIMALS, and their Parts.

A.

APES, *Bees.*

ASELLI [Millepedes, Onisci] *Wood Lice, Hog Lice.*

B.

BUFONES, *Toads.*

C.

CANCRI fluviatiles, *Crawfish.*

CANTHARIDES, *Spanish Flies.*

COCCINILLÆ [Cochinillæ] *Cochineel.*

H.

HIRUDINES [Sanguisugæ] *Leeches.*

I.

LIMACES terrestres [Cochleæ terrestres] *Snails.*

LUMBRICI terrestres [Vermes terrestres] *Earth.*
Worms.

M

MILLEPEDES [Aselli] *Wood Lice.*

S

SCINCI, *Shinks.*

SCORPIONES terrestres, *Scorpions.*

V.

VIPERÆ, *Vipers.*



ANIMALIUM Partes excrementa
aliaque ab iis desumpta.

*The Parts and Excrements of ANI-
MALS, and things taken from them.*

A.

<p>Adeps Ax- ungia, Pin- guedo,</p>	<p>} <i>The Fat</i></p>	Anatis, of a Duck.
		Anseris, of a Goose.
		Anguillæ, of an Eel.
		Apri, of a Boar.
		Gallinæ, of a Hen.
		Hominis, of a Man.
		Leporis, of a Hare.
		Porci, of a Hog.
		Serpentis, of a Serpent.
		Taxi [Meli] of a Badger.
		Ursi, of a Bear.
ALBUM GRÆCUM	[stercus caninum]	Dogs Turd
ASTRAGALUS	Leporis	{ <i>the Huckle-</i> } an Hare
[Talus]	Suis	{ bone of } a Sow

B.

BEZOAR Occidentalis, Occidental	} Bezoar
Orientalis, Oriental	
BUTYRUM insulum, fresh	} Butter.
salitum, salt	

C.

CALCULUS è vesicâ humanâ, *the Stone out of a hu-
man Bladder.*

CARO Viperina, *Vipers Flesh.*

CASTOREUM, *Castor.*

CERA { virginia } Wax { Virgins
alba } white
flava } yellow

CHELÆ Cancorum, *Crabs Claws.*

CORNU { Alcis. } an Elk
Cervi } the Horn of a
Rhinocerotis } Stag
Unicornu [Monocerotis] } of a Rhinoceros
of a Unicorn

D.

DENS { Apri } Tooth { of a Boar
Elephantu [Ebur] } Ivory { of an Elephant
Equi marini } of a Sea Horse

E.

EBUR [Dens Elephantu] *Ivory, Elephants Tooth.*

EXUVIÆ serpentis [Spolium serpentis] *the Slough of a Snake.*

F.

FEL { Bovis } the Gall of { an Ox
Leporis } an Hare
Tauri } a Bull

FOLLICULI Bombycum, *Silkworms Bags.*

H.

HEPAR Anguillæ, *the Liver of an Eel.*

I.

ICTHYOCOLLA, *Fish Glew, Ising Glass.*

L.

LAPIS { Bezor { Orientalis } Oriental } Bezoar
Occidentalis } Occidental
è felle Bovis } Stone { an Ox Gall
[è vesicâ humanâ] } out of { a Man's Bladder

M.

MANDIBULI Lucii, *the Jaw of a Pike.*MARGARITÆ [Uniones] *Pearls.*MEDULLA Cruris Cervi, *the Marrow of a Stag's Leg.*MEL { commune } { common } Honey.
 { virgineum } { Virgin }MOSCHUS, *Musk.*MUMIA, *Mummy.*

O.

OCULI CRANCORUM, *Crabs Eyes.*OVI Gallinacei { Albumen } { the White } of a Hen's
 { Vitellus } { the Yolk } Egg.
 { Testa } { the Shell }Os { è Corde Cervi, the Bone of a Stag's Heart.
 { Sepiæ, Cuttle Bone.

P.

PELLICULÆ Stomachi Gallinæ interiores, *the inward Skin of the Gizzard of a Hen.*PILI Leporis, *Hairs Fur.*PROPOLIS, *Bee Bread.*PRIAPUS { Cervi } { the Pisle of } { a Stag.
 { Testudinis } { a Tortoise.

S.

SANGUIS Hirsi, *the Blood of a Goat.*SERICUM crudum, *Raw Silk.*SEVUM { Bovinum } { Beef }
 { Cervinum } { Deer's }
 { Hircinum } { Goat's } Suet
 { Ovinum } { Mutton }
 { Vaccinum } { Cow's }SPERMA Ceti, *Parma City.*SPOLIUM Serpentis [Exuviae Serpentis] *the Cast Skin, the Slough of a Snake.*

STERCUS	Anseris	}	the Dung of a Goose.
	Canis [Album Græcum]		of a Dog.
	Columbæ	}	of a Pigeon.
	Equi [Fimus equinus]		Horse Dung.
	Pavonis	}	the Dung of a Peacock.

T.

TALUS [A-	Leporinus	}	the Hucklebone of a Hare.
stragulus]	Suillus		of a Sow.
TELÆ Araneorum, Spiders Web.			

TESTÆ A-	quatilium	Blattæ Byfan-	}	Shells of Blatta Byfan-
		tia [Unguis Odoratus]		
		Cancorum	}	of Crabs.
		Dentalium		the Tooth shell.
		Entalium	}	the Entaglia.
		Mater perla-		Mother of Pearl.
		rum	}	Cutle Bone.
		Sepiæ testæ		
		[Os sepiæ]	}	Sea Navel.
		Umbilicus		
		marinus	}	

U.

VERRUCÆ pedum Equinorum, Warts growing on Horses Feet.			
ANGULA Alcis, Elks Hoof.			
USNEA Cranii Humani, Moss growing on a human Skull.			

Z.

ZIBETHUM, Civet.



M A R I N A.

Things belonging to the Sea.

A.

AMBRA grisea, *Ambergreace.*

B.

BITUMEN Judaicum [Asphaltus] *Judaick Pitch.*

C.

CARABE	{ album	{ white	{ } <i>Amber.</i>	
	{ flavum [citrinum]			{ yellow
	{ nigrum [Gagates]			{ jet, black
CORRALLIUM	{ album	{ white	{ } <i>Coral</i>	
	{ rubrum	{ red		

L.

LAPIS SPONGIÆ, *Spunge Stone.*

P.

PUMEX, *Pumice Stone.*

S.

SAL marinus, *Sea Salt.*

SPONGIA, *Spunge.*

SUCCINUM [Carabe] *Amber.*

MINE.



MINERALIA.

MINERALS.

Terræ Officinales, Sales, Sulphurea.

Officinal Earths, Salts and Sulphers.

Terræ Medicamentosæ, <i>Medicinal Earths.</i>	{	Argilla, <i>Clay.</i>
		Bolus { Armenia, <i>Armenian Bole.</i>
		{ Bohemica, <i>Bohemian Bole.</i>
		Gimolia { Candida, <i>Tobacco Pipe Clay.</i>
		{ Purpurascens, <i>Fullers Earth.</i>
		Creta, <i>Chalk.</i>
		Creta præ- { Calx Viva, <i>Quick Lime.</i>
		parata { Extincta, <i>Slack Lime.</i>
		Gypsum, <i>Plaster of Paris.</i>
		Japonica [Catechu] <i>Japan Earth.</i>
		Lemnia, <i>Earth of Lemnos.</i>
		Melitea, <i>Earth of Malta.</i>
		Ochra, <i>Oker.</i>

Silesiaca, *Silesian Earth.*

Tripolitana [Tripolis] *Tripoly.*

Rubrica fabrilis, *red Oker.*

	Alumen	{	Plumeum, Plumosum [Scissile] Feathered Scissil Alum.	
			Rupeum [Rochi] Gallis, Offic. Roch Alum.	
			Ammoniacus, Sal Ammoniac.	
			Communis, common Salt.	
Sales, Salts	{	Tincar [Borax] Tincal, Borax.		
		Gemmæ, Sal Gem.		
		Nitrum, Niter, Salt Peter.		
		Tartarus, Tartar.		
	Vitriolum	{	Album, white Vitriol.	
Cœruleum, Rom. Vitriol.				
[Romanum]				
Viride, green Vitriol.				
	Arsenicum	{	Nativum	Citrinum, aureum, [Auripigmentum, Risigallum] yellow
Arsnick, Orpiment.				
Rubrum [Sandarach Græcorum] red				
Arsnick.				
Factitium, Album, Crystallinum, white Arsnick, Ratsbane.				
			Bitumen	{
Asphaltos, Jewish Pitch.				
Naptha, Naptha.				
Succinum { album, white Amber.				
			flavum, yellow Amb.	
			Petroleum, Oil of Petre.	
Sulphurea, Sulphurs.	{	Sulphur, Brimstone	Nativum [Vivum] Sulphur	
			Vive, Native Sulphur.	
			Factitium [Caballinum] common Brimstone.	



Lapides pretiosi Medicamentosi.

Medicinal precious Stones.

Ætites [Aquillæ Lapis] *Eagle Stone.*

Alabastrum [Alabastrites] *Alabaster.*

Amethystus, *the Amethyst.*

Beryllus, *the Berryl.*

Bezoar, *Bezoar.*

Lapis Calaminaris [Cadmia] *Calamine Stone.*

Corallium { album, *white Coral.*
 { rubrum, *red Coral.*

Granates, *the Granet.*

Hæmatites, *Blood Stone.*

Hyacinthus, *Facinth.*

Jaspis, *the Jasper.*

Judaicus Lapis, *Judaic Stone.*

Lapis Lazuli, *Azure Stone.*

Lapis Lyncis [Belemnites] *Thunder Stone.*

Magnes, *the Load Stone.*

Margaritæ, *Pearls.*

Osteocolla, *Bone Binder.*

Sapphirus, *Sapphire.*

Sardus [Sarda Corneolus] *the Cornelian Stone.*

Smyris [Smerillus] *Emery.*

Smaragdus, *Emerald.*

Lapis Specularis [Selenites] *Selenite.*

Topasius [Chrysolithos] *the Topas.*

Talcum, *Talk.*



Metalla & Mineralia Metallis affinia,
& Recrementa Metallica.

*Metals, and Minerals akin to Metals,
and Metallick Recrements.*

Metalla, <i>Metals</i>	{	Aurum, <i>Gold.</i>			
		Argentum, <i>Silver.</i>			
		Æs, <i>Brass.</i>			
		Cuprum, <i>Copper.</i>			
		Plumbum, <i>Lead.</i>			
	{	Ferrum	Nativum, <i>Iron.</i> Præparatum aut Facti- tium [Chalybs] } <i>Steel.</i>		
Mineralia Metallis affinia, <i>Minerals akin to Metals</i>	{	Cinnabaris	Nativa, { <i>Cinnabar</i> <i>Native</i> Factitia, { <i>Factitious</i> <i>Vermilion</i>		
			Mercurius [Hydrar- gyrus, Argentum vivum]	{ <i>Quick silver</i> <i>Mercury</i>	
				Antimonium, <i>Antimony.</i>	
		Recrementa Me- tallica nativa, <i>Native Recre-</i>	{	Chalcitis.	
		ments of Metals		Marcasita [Bis- muthum] } <i>Marcasite,</i> <i>Bismuth.</i>	
Recrementa factitia Plumbi, <i>Factitious Recrements of Lead</i>	{	Lithar- gyrus	{ Auri, { <i>Litharge</i> { <i>of Gold</i> Argenti, { <i>Silver</i>		
		Plumbago, [Molybdæna]	<i>Plumbago.</i>		
		Cerussa Sandix]	} <i>white Lead.</i>		
		Ceruss,			
		Minum vulgare <i>red Lead.</i>			

Recrementa

Recrementa Æris, Recrements of Copper	{	Ærugo [Æs Viride] <i>Verdigreace.</i>	{	
		Cadmia qua Tutia offi. <i>Tutty.</i>		
		Tutia quæ Pompholyx offi. [nihil album]		<i>Pompholyx.</i>
		Spodium [Nihil Griseum] <i>Putty.</i>		





NUNCUPATIONUM

Quarundam plura uno titulo complectentium Explicatio.

The Explication of many Simples, which are comprehended under one Title.

QUINQUE RADICES APERIENTES.

The five Opening Roots.

Apii,	<i>Smallage.</i>
Asparagi,	<i>Asparagus.</i>
Foeniculi,	<i>Fennel.</i>
Petroselini,	<i>Parsley.</i>
Rufci [Brusci]	<i>Butchers Broom.</i>

QUINQUE HERBÆ EMOLLIENTES.

The five emollient Herbs.

Althæa,	<i>Marshmallows.</i>
Beta,	<i>Beets.</i>
Malva,	<i>Mallows.</i>
Mercurialis,	<i>Mercury.</i>
Viola,	<i>Violet.</i>

QUINQUE HERBÆ CAPILLARES.

The five Capillary Herbs.

Adiantum nigrum,	Black Maidenhair.
Adiantum album [Ruta]	White Maidenhair.
muraria, Salvia vitæ]	
Ceterach [Scolopen-	Spleenwort.
drium]	
Lingua Cervina [Phyl-	Harts-tongue.
litis]	
Polytrichum,	Golden Maidenhair.

QUATUOR FLORES CORDIALES.

The four Cordial Flowers.

Boraginis,	Bor rage.
Buglossi,	Bugloss.
Rosarum,	Roses.
Violarum,	Violets.

QUATUOR SEMINA CALIDA MAJORA CARMINATIVA.

The four greater Carminative hot Seeds.

Anisi,	Aniseeds.
Carui [Carei]	Carraway Seeds.
Cumini,	Cummin Seed.
Fœniculi,	Fennel Seed.

QUATUOR SEMINA CALIDA Minore.

The four lesser hot Seeds.

Ammeos,	Bishops Weed.
Amomi,	Store Parsley.
Apii,	Smallage.
Dauci,	Wild Carrot.

QUATUOR SEMINA FRIGIDA.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Citrulli,	<i>Water Melon.</i>
Cucumeris,	<i>Cowcumber.</i>
Cucurbitæ,	<i>Gourd.</i>
Melonum,	<i>Melon.</i>

QUATUOR SEMINA FRIGIDA MINORA.

The four lesser cold Seeds.

Cichorii,	<i>Succory.</i>
Endiviæ,	<i>Endive.</i>
Lactucæ,	<i>Lettice.</i>
Portulacæ,	<i>Purslain.</i>

FRAGMENTA QUINQUE LAPIDUM PRETIOSORUM.

The Fragments of the five pretious Stones.

Granati,	<i>Granet.</i>
Hyacinthi,	<i>Facint.</i>
Sapphiri,	<i>Sapphire.</i>
Sardæ [Corneoli,]	<i>the Cornelion.</i>
Smaragdi,	<i>Emerald.</i>





I N D E X

REMEDIORUM.

A Cacia Germanica	composita	14	
P. 66	Aqua Cinnamomi tenuis	13	
Acetum Distillatum	29	Aqua Cinnamomi fortis	16
Acetum Scilliticum ibid.		Aqua Epidemia	8
Æthiops Mineralis	268	Aqua Fortis simplex	239
Agaricus Trochiscatus		Aqua fortis duplex ibid.	
	139	Aqua Gentiana compo-	9
Aloe Rosata	123	sita	
Aluminis ustio	275	Aqua Imperialis	10
Antimonium Diaphoreticum	245	Aqua Lactis Alexiteria	13
Aquæ simplices stillati-	1	Aqua Limacum tenuis	12
tiæ			
Aquæ compositæ stillati-	3	Aquæ Medicamentosæ	16
tiæ			
Aqua Absinthii minus	ibid.	Aqua Mellis	240
composita		Aqua Mirabilis	11
Aqua Absinthii magis	4	Aqua Nephritica.	13
composita		Aqua Pæoniæ composita	7
Aqua Aluminosa	16		
Aqua Angelica magis	4	Aqua Prothericalis	12
composita		Aqua Raphani composita	7
Aqua Bryoniæ compo-	10		
ta		Aqua Sapphirina	16
Aqua Calcis	16		
Aqua Fl. Chamemeli	4	Aqua	

Index Remediorum.

Aqua Styptica Campho- rata	ibid.	Ceratum Album	ibid.
Aqua Doctoris Stephani	11	Ceratum Citrinum	ibid.
Aqua Theriacalis	9	Chalybs præparatus cum Aceto	247
Aromaticum Rosatum	77	Chalybs cum Sulphure paratus	ibid.
Aurum Mosaicum	269	Condita	70

B.

Balsamum Locatelli	169	Confectio Alchermes	94
Balsamum Polychrestum	171	Confectio Archigenis	106
Balsamum Terebinthinæ	172	Confectio Raleigana	108
Balsamum Viride	ibid.	Confectio de Santalis	97
Balsamum Viride Vulne- rarium	173	Confectio de Thure	75
Balsamum Viride Deter- sivum	ibid.	Confectio Hamech	118
Benedicta laxativa	110	Conserve & Sacchara	73
Bezoarticum Minerale	246	Coralliorum præparatio	276
Bryoniæ Fæcula	275	Corn. Cervini, Eboris aliorumque Ustio	277
Butyrum Antimonii	237	Crocus Martis adstrin- gens	248
		Crocus Martis aperitivus	ibid.
		Crocus Metallorum	ibid.
		Crytalli Tartari	ibid.

D.

C.

Cassia extracta cum foliis Senæ	112	Decocta Infusa & Syru- pi	30
Catalogus Simplicium Officinalium	281	Decoctum commune pro Clystere	ibid.
Catholicon	113	Decoctum epithymi	ib.
Causticum Lunare	252	Decoctum Pectorale	31
Cauterii potentialis præ- paratio	276	Decoctum Traumaticum	ibid.
Cerata	205	Diacassia cum Manna	111
		Diachylôn simplex	213
		Dia-	

Index Remediorum.

Diachylôn magnum 214	Elixir Proprietatis 258
Diachylôn magnum cum Gummi 216	Elixir Proprietatis Helmontii ibid.
Diachylôn compositum five Emplastrum è Mucilaginibus ibid.	Elixir Salutis 24
Diacorallion 96	Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti 244
Diacydonium 97	Emplastra 207
Diamôron 61	Emplastrum Adhesivum ibid.
Diaprunum lenitivum 112	Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco ibid.
Diaprunum solutivum 113	Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri 208
Diafscordium 99	Emplastrum de Betonica 209
E.	Emplastrum Cæsaris 210
Eboris ustio 277	Emplastrum Cephalicum ibid.
Eclegmata, vide Lohoch 68	Emplastrum è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco 211
Elaterium conficiendi modus 277	Emplastrum è Cymino 212
Electuaria 94	Emplastrum Diachalciteos ibid.
Electuar. Amarum 111	Emplastrum Diasulphuris 217
Electuarium è baccisLauri 95	Emplastrum Epispasticum primum 218
Electuarium Caryocostinum 117	Emplastrum Epispasticum secundum ibid.
Electuarium Diaspermatôn 98	Emplastrum Griseum de Lapide Calaminari 220
Electuarium ex Elleboro 114	vide Gum Elemi 219
Electuar. Lenitivum 115	Emplastrum ad Herniam 221
Electuarium Pectorale 98	Emplastrum de Mastiche 222
Electuarium è Sassaphras 95	Emplastrum de Melilotto
Electuarium è Succo Rosarum 116	

Index Remediorum.

de Meliloto simplex 222

Emplastrum Mercuriale

223

Emplastrum de Minio

224

Emplastrum Nigrum ib.

Emplastrum à Nostrati-

bus

219

Emplastrum Opodeldoc

225

Emplastrum Oxycroce-

um

226

Emplastrum de Sapone

227

Emplastrum Sticticum

228

Emplastrum Stomachi-

cum Magistrale

229

Emplastrum Tonsoris

230

Ens Veneris

269

Extractorum conficien-

dorum ratio generalis

271

Extractum Thebaicum

278

F.

Flores Benzoini

250

Flores Salis Ammoniaci

ibid.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci

Martiales

ibid.

Flores Sulphuris

249

Flos Unguentorum, vide

Emplastrum

219

G.

Gas Sulphuris

239

Gelatina Cydoniorum

65

H.

Hepar Sulphuris

249

Hiera Diacolocynthidos

118

Hiera Picra simplex

117

I.

Julepum Violarum

51

Infusa

33

Infusum Amarum sim-

plex

ibid.

Infusum Amarum solu-

tivum

ibid.

Infusum Senæ

34

L.

Lac Virginale

32

Lac Sulphuris

239

Lapidis Calaminaris præ-

paratio

276

Lapis Contrayervæ

80

Lapis Infunderalis, sive

Septicus

251

Lapidis Lazuli præpara-

tio

277

Lapis Medicamentosus

252

Lapis seu Sal Prunellæ

259

Lapidium pretiosorum

præ-

Index Remediorum

præparatio	276
Lapidis Septici, seu Cauterii potentialis præparatio	176
Laudanum	137
Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami	21
Laudanum liquidum tartarifatum	22
Linimentum Arcæi	177
Liquamen Tartari	241
Lithargyri præparatio	278
Lohoch, vel Eclegmata	68
Lohoch de papavere ibid.	
Lohoch Sanum.	69
Lumbricorum Terestrium præparatio	278

M.

Margaritarum præparatio	276
Medicamenta Chymica	232, 244
Mel Anthosatum	60
Mel Elatines.	61
Mel Elleboratum.	60
Melita	ibid.
Mel Mercuriale	ibid.
Mel Mororum	61
Mel Rosarum	ibid.
Mel Violaceum	ibid.
Mercurius corrosivus præcipitatus	261
Mercurius Dulcis præcipitatus	262
Mercurius corrosivus	

sublimatus	260
Mercurius dulcis sublimatus	261
Mercurius vitæ	233
Mithridatium	100
Myva Cydoniorum	65
Mundificativum ex Apio	200

N.

Nutritum, vide Unguentum.	186
---------------------------	-----

O.

Oculorum Cancri præparatio	276
Olea	156
Oleum Absinthii Chymica	232
Oleum Absinthites	159
Oleum Amigdalatum Amaratum	156
Oleum Amigdalarum Dulcium	ibid.
Oleum Anethinum	160
Oleum Antimonii	237
Olea è Baccis Juniperi	235
Oleum Carynum	157
Oleum de Castoreo	160
Oleum de Castoreo compositum	165
Oleum Ceræ	235
Oleum Chamemelinum	161
Oleum Cheirinum	ibid.
Oleum Chrysomelinum	157
Olea	

Index Remediorum.

Olea Chymica	232	dam Chymica	234
Oleum Costinum	166	Oleum Spicæ	235
Oleum Euphorbii	161	Oleum Succini	237
Oleum Euphorbii compositum	166	Oleum Sulphuris	238
Oleum Excestrense	167	Oleum Tartari per deliquium	241
Oleum Guaici	234	Oleum Terebinthinæ, five Spiritus	235
Olea ex Herbis & Floribus	232	Oleum Vitrioli	240
Oleum, five Balsamum Hyperici simplex	161	Opium Colatum, five Extractum Thebaicum	278
Oleum Hyperici compositum	168	Oxymelita	62
Oleum Irinum	169	Oxymel Simplex	ibid.
Oleum Lateritium Philosophicum	236	Oxymel compositum	ibid.
Oleum Laurinum	157	Oxymel Scilliticum	ibid.
Oleum Liliorum	162	Oxyrrhodium	158
Olea è Lignis Aromaticis	234	P.	
Oleum Lumbricorum	162	Pasta Epispastica	218
Oleum Majoranæ	ibid.	Philonium Romanum	102
Oleum Mandragoræ	170	Pilulæ	120
Oleum Menthæ Chym.	233	Pilulæ de Agarico	ibid.
Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium	241	Pilulæ Aleophanginæ	121
Oleum Nardinum	262	Pilulæ de Aloe lotâ	122
Oleum Nardinum compositum	171	Pilulæ de Ammoniac Magistral.	123
Oleum Nicotianæ	163	Pilulæ Cocia majores	124
Oleum Papaveris	ibid.	Pilulæ Cocia minores	ibid.
Oleum Rosaceum	159	Pilulæ de Cynogloss	125
Oleum Rutaceum	163	Pilulæ de Diambra	126
Oleum Sabinæ	ibid.	Pilulæ	
Oleum Sambucinum	ib.		
Olea Seminum quorundam			

Index Remediorum.

Pilulæ ex Duobus	ibid.	Pulvis Diasenæ	91
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ	127	Pulvis ad Guttetam	86
Pilulæ Fœtidæ	ibid.	Pulvis Haly	ibid.
Pilulæ Gummofæ	129	Pulvis Lætificans Galeni	88
Pilulæ de Guttâ Gaman-			
drâ	ibid.	Pulvis Saxifragiæ com-	
Pilulæ Mechoacanæ	130	positus	89
Pilulæ de Rhabarbaro		Pulvis Senæ compositus	
	131	major	90
Pilulæ Rudii	133	Pulvis Senæ compositus	
Pilulæ Ruffi, five com-		minor	91
munes	132	Pulvis Comitæ Warwi-	
Pilulæ de Scammonio		censis	92
	135		
Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum			
Gummi	ibid.	R.	
Pilulæ è Styrace	136		
Pilulæ Tartareæ	ibid.	Regulus Antimonii	264
Plumbi Uftio	279	Refina Jalapii	266
Pulpæ Conditæ	70	Rob	64
Pulveres	77	Rob five Sapa simplex	
Pulvis Antilyffus	90		ibid.
Pulvis radicum Ari com-		Rob de Berbetis	ibid.
positus	79	Rob de Cerafi	ibid.
Pulvis Cardiacus Magif-		Rob de Cornis	ibid.
tralis	81	Rob Cydoniorum	65
Pulvis è Chelis Cancro-		RobPrunorum acidorum	
rum compositus	77		ibid.
Pulvis Cephalicus	80	Rob de Ribes	ibid.
Pulvis Cornachini	81	Rob Baccarum Sambuci	
Pulvis Granorum Cher-			61
mes compositus	78		
Pulvis Diachalamintes		S.	
simplex	79		
Pulvis Diaturpethi com-		Sacchara	74
positus	92	Saccharum Hordeatum	
Pulvis Dialthææ	90		75
Pulvis Diacinnamomi		Saccharum rofatum Ta-	
	83	B b	bulatum

Index Remediorum.

bulatum	ibid.	Spiritus Croci	ibid.
Saccharum Saturni	265	Spiritus Fuliginis	256
Saccharum Tabulatum		Spiritus Lavendulæ com-	
simplex & perla.	74	positus Matthiæ	5
Saccharum Tabulatum		Spiritus Salis	257
compositum	ibid.	Spiritus Salis Ammoni-	
Salis essentialis parandi		aci	255
ratio	273	Spiritus Salis dulcis	257
Salium conficiendorum		Spiritus Salis Volatilis O-	
modus.	ibid.	leofus	256
Salis Fixi five Elemen-		Spiritus Tartari	241
taris conficiendi modus		Spiritus Veneris	269
	ibid.	Spiritus Vini Camphora-	
Sal Prunellæ	259	tus	25
Sal, seu Vitriolum Martis		Succus glycyrrhizæ fim-	
	267	plex	66
Sal Vitrioli	265	Succus Prunorum sylves-	
Sapæ	64	trium	ibid.
Scammonii præparat.	279	Syrupi	36
Scammonium Sulphura-		Syrupus de Absinthio	
tum	266	simplex	ibid.
Scillæ præparatio	279	Syrupus de Absinthio	
Sief de Plumbo	148	compositus	37
Sief de Thure	151	Syrupus Acetosus	ibid.
Simplicium quorundam		Syrupus de Altheâ	38
Medicamentorum præ-		Syrupus de Artemisia	ib.
parationes	275	Syrupus Balsamicus	52
Species	77	Syrupus ex berberis	39
Species Diambæ fine o-		Syrupus capillorum Ve-	
doratis	82	neris	ibid.
Species Diambæ cum o-		Syrupus Flor. Caryo-	
doratis	ibid.	phillorum	40
Species Dianthûs	83	Syrupus Chalybeatus	51
Species Diatrag. frig.	84	Syrupus de Cichorio cum	
Species Diatriôn Pipere-		Rhabarbaro	55
ôn	85	Syrupus de Cinnam.	40
Species Hieræ Picræ	87	Syrupus è Succo Citri-	
Spiritus Castorei	6	orum	40
		Syrupus	

Index Remediorum.

Syrupus corticum Citri-	Syrupus de Stœchade 49
orum ibid.	Syrupus de Symphito 50
Syrupus Croci 53	Syrupus Violarum ibid.
Syrupus Cydoniorum 42	Syrupus è Succo Viola-
Syrupus de Eryfimo ib.	rum 51
Syrupus de Glycyrrhizâ 43	Syrupus Rosaceus solut.
Syrupus Granatorum 44	cum fenna 58
Syrupus de Meconio, five Diacodium ibid.	T.
Syrupus de Mentha ib.	Tapfimel 193
Syrupus Myrtinus 45	Tapfivalentia ibid.
Syrupus de Pæoniâ compositus 46	Tartarus Emeticus 268
Syrupus de Papavere erratico 45	Vitriolatus 279
Syrupus è floribus Persicorum 56	Terebinthina Cocta 280
Syrupus de Peto 53	Therica Andromachi 103
Syrupus è Succo Pomorum Alterans 46	Theriaca Diatesserôn 99
Syrupus de Pomis purgans 56	Theriaca Londinensis 107
Syrupus de Prasio 47	Tinctura 18
Syrupi Purgantes 55	Tinctura Antimonii 244
Syrupus de quinque Radicibus 48	Tinctura Cantharidum 20
Syrupus de Rhabarbaro 57	Tinctura Castorei 18
Syrupus Rosaceus solutivus 57	Tinctura Croci ibid.
Syrupus è Succo Rosarum 58	Tinctura Hellebori 25
Syrupus è Rosis ficcis 49	Tinctura Martis Glauberi 253
Syrupus de Spinâ Cervinâ 58	Tinctura Martis Myrsichti. ibid.
	Tinctura Martis cum Sale Ammoniac 254
	Tinctura Martis cum Spiritu Sulphuris ib.
	Tinctura Hieræ 22
	Tinctura Myrrhæ simplex 20
	B b 2 Tinctura

Index Remediorum.

Tinctura Myrrhæ com- posita	ibid.	Trochisci, five Sief de Plumbo	ibid.
Tinctura Papaveris com- posita	18	Trochisci de Rhabarbaro	149
Tinctura Rhabarbari	24	Trochisci de Scillâ ad Theriacam	150
Tinctura Rosarum Ru- brarum	23	Trochisci de Terrâ Ja- ponicâ	152
Tinctura Salis Tartari	255	Trochisci de Terrâ Lem- niâ	151
Tinctura Serpentar. Vir- gin.	23	Trochisci five Sief de Thure	ibid.
Tinctura Sulphuris	21	Trochisci è Violis Solut.	152
Tinctura Theriacalis	19	Trochisci de Viperâ ad Theriacam	ibid.
Tinctura viridis	ib.	Turpethum Minerale	233
Trochisci	139		
Trochisci albi Rhafis	ib.	V.	
Trochisci Alexiterii	140	Valentia Scabiosæ	192
Trochisci Alhandal	141	Vinum Benedictum	27
Trochisci Aliptæ Mos- catae	141	Vinum Chalybeatum	ib.
Trochisci Alkekengi	142	Vina Medicata	ib.
Trochisci Bechici Albi	ibid.	Vinum Scilliticum	28
Trochisci Bechici nigri	143	Vinum Viperinum	ib.
Trochisci de Carabe	ibid.	Vitriolum album depu- ratum	270
Trochisci Cypheos pro Mithridatio	144	Vitriolum Martis	267
Trochisci Gordonii	145	Vitriolum Camphora- tum	251
Trochisci Hedychroi Galenii ad Theriacam	146	Unguenta	175
Trochisci Hysterici	147	Unguentum Ægyptia- cum	176
Trochisci de Ligno A- loes	ibid.	Unguentum Ægyptia- cum magis compofi- tum	
Trochisci de Myrrhâ	148		

Index Remediorum.

tum	ibid.	Unguentum Martiatum	
Unguentum Adstringens	195		198
Unguentum Album	175	Unguentum Mastichi-	ibid.
Unguentum Amarum	195	Unguentum de Minio	
Unguentum ex Apio	177	Camphoratum	185
Unguentum Aureum	178	Unguentum de Mucila-	
Unguentum Basilicon		ginibus	199
majus Flavum	179	Unguentum Mundifica-	
Unguentum Basilicon		tivum ex Apio	200
minus Flavum	ibid.	Unguentum Nervinum	ibid.
Unguentum de Calce	181	Unguentum è Nicotia-	
Unguentum Cœruleum	180	nâ, seu de Peto	185
Unguentum Detergens	196	Unguentum Nutritum	186
Unguentum Dialthææ	181	Unguentum Ophthali-	
Unguentum Diapom-		cum	ibid.
pholygos	183	Unguentum ex Oxyla-	
Unguentum Digitalis	197	patho	187
Unguentum è Gummi		Unguentum è Plumbo	
Elemi	177		177
Unguentum Emolliens	201	Unguentum Pomatum	188
Unguentum Enulatum	183	Unguentum Populneum	201
Unguentum Enulatum		Unguentum è Resinâ	
cum Mercurio	184		189
Unguentum Fuscum	197	Unguentum Rosatum	ibid.
Unguentum Liliorum	184	Unguentum Rubrum de-	
Unguentum Linariæ	197	ficcat.	190
	B b 3	Unguentum Sambuci-	
		num	191
		Unguentum Splanchnic.	202
		Unguentum Sumach	195
		Unguentum Tutia	191
			I N D E X



I N D E X

O F

R E M E D I E S.

A	<i>Cacia, German, P.</i>	66	<i>of St. John's Wort</i>	161
	<i>Antimony, Diaphoretick</i>	245	<i>of Turpentine</i>	162
	<i>Æthiops, mineral</i>	268	<i>Bezoar, mineral</i>	246
	<i>Aloes, rosated</i>	123	<i>The Blessed Laxative</i>	110
	<i>Alterant Electuaries</i>	94	<i>Blistering Paste</i>	218
	<i>Angelica Water, compound</i>	4	<i>Burning of Allum</i>	275
	<i>Arcæus's Liniment</i>	177	<i>of Hartshorn</i>	277
	<i>Aqua Fortis, double</i>	239	<i>of Ivory</i>	277
	<i>Fortis, simple</i>	ibid.	<i>of Lead</i>	279
			<i>Butter of Antimony</i>	237
C.				
B.	<i>Balsam, green</i>	172	<i>Camphorated Vitriol</i>	251
	<i>green, deterfive</i>	173	<i>Catalogue of Officinal Sim-</i>	
	<i>green vulnerary</i>	ibid.	<i>ples</i>	281
	<i>of Locatellus</i>	169	<i>Cerats</i>	205
	<i>of many Virtues</i>	171	<i>White</i>	ibid.
			<i>yellow</i>	ibid.
			<i>Chrystals of Tartar</i>	248
			<i>Chymical</i>	

Index of Remedies.

<i>Chymical Medicines</i>	232,	E.
	244	
<i>Confection of Archigenes</i>	106	<i>Eclegmas, see Lohochs</i> 68
<i>of Frankincense</i>	75	<i>Elaterium, how made</i> 277
<i>Hamech</i>	118	<i>Electuaries</i> 94
<i>of Kermes</i>	94	<i>Alterant</i> <i>ibid.</i>
<i>of Quinces</i>	97	<i>of Bay Berries</i> 95
<i>of Sr. W. Raleigh</i>	108	<i>Bitter</i> 111
<i>of Saunders</i>	97	<i>of Cloves and Costus</i> 117
<i>Compound Waters</i>	3	<i>of Colocynth Compound</i> 118
<i>Composition of Cassia with</i>		<i>of Coral</i> 96
<i>Manna</i>	111	<i>of Ellebore</i> 114
<i>Lenitive, with Prunes</i>	112	<i>of four Ingredients</i> 99
<i>Solutive with Prunes</i>	113	<i>of Juice of Roses</i> 116
<i>Conserves</i>	73	<i>Lenitive</i> 115
<i>Contrayerva Stone</i>	80	<i>Pectoral</i> 98
		<i>Purgings</i> 111
		<i>of Sassaphras</i> 95
		<i>of Seeds</i> 98
		<i>Elixir of Health</i> 24
		<i>of Property</i> 258
		<i>of Property, Helmont's</i> <i>ibid.</i>
		<i>of Vitriol, Mynsicht's</i> 244
		<i>Essence of Copper</i> 269
		<i>Extracts, Rule for making</i> 271
		<i>of Cassia with Sena</i> 112
		F.
		<i>Facula of Briony</i> 275
		<i>Flowers of Benjamin</i> 250
		<i>of Sal Armoniac</i> <i>ibid.</i>
		<i>of Sal Armoniac chaly-</i> <i>beated</i>
D.		
<i>Decoctions</i>	30	
<i>common for Clysters</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	
<i>of Dodder of Thyme</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	
<i>pectoral</i>	31	
<i>vulnerary</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	
<i>Diachylon, Simple</i>	213	
<i>Great</i>	214	
<i>Great, with Gums</i>	216	
<i>Compound</i>	<i>ibid.</i>	
<i>Diascordium</i>	99	
<i>Diaphoretick Antimony</i>	245	
<i>Distilled Waters</i>	3	

Index of Remedies.

beated	ibid.	Liniment of Arcæus	177
of Sulphur	249	Liver of Sulphur	249
		Locatellus's Balsam	169

G.

Gas of Sulphur	239	Lohoch, healing	69
Gelly of Quinces	65	of Poppies	68
German Acacia	66	Lozenges black, pectoral	143
Gold, Mosaick	269	white, pectoral	142
		Lunar Caustick	252

H.

Hiera Picra, Simple	117	Medicines, Chymical	232
Honeys	60	Medicine of four Ingredients	179
of Ellebore	ibid.	Medicinal Stone	252
of Mercury	ibid.	Mercury, of Life	233
of Mulberries	61	Præcipitate, corrosive	261
of Mullen	193	Præcipitate, sweet	262
of Paul's Betony	61	Sublimate, corrosive	260
of Roses	ibid.	Sublimate, Sweet	261
of Rosemary	60	Milk of Sulphur	239
of Violets	61	Mithridate	100

I.

Infernal Stone	251	Mosaick Gold	269
Infusions, simple bitter	33		
opening bitter	ibid.		
Juice of Liquorice	66		
of wild Sloes	ibid.		
Julep of Violets	51		

L.

Lac Virginalæ	32		
Laudanum	137		
Liquid of Sydenham	21		
tartarized	22		

M.

O.

Oils			
of Almonds, bitter	156		
of Almonds, sweet	ibid.		
of Amber	237		
of Aromatic Woods	ibid.		
of Bays	157		
Caryinum	ibid.		
of Castor	160		
of Castor, Compound	165		
of Camomile	161		
Chymical			

Index of Remedies.

Chymical	232	Ointments	
Chrysomelinum	157	Ægyptian	176
of Costus	166	Ægyptian, more Com-	
of Dill	160	pound	ibid.
of Dill Seeds	234	of Apples	188
of Elder	163	Astringent	195
of Euphorbium	161	of Bell Flower, or Fox-	
Compound	166	glove.	197
of Exeter	167	Bitter	195
of Guaiacum	234	Blue	180
from Herbs and Flowers		for the Bowels	202
	232	Brown	197
of Juniper Berries	235	Cleansing, with Smallage	
St. John's-wort	161		200
Compound	168	Detergent	196
of Lilies	162	of Elder	191
of Mandrake	170	of Elecampane	183
of Marjoram	162	of Elecampane with	
of Orrice	169	Mercury	184
of Myrrh	241	Emollient	201
of Philosophers	236	for the Eyes	186
of Poppies	163	of Flaxweed	197
of Roses	159	Golden	178
of Rue	163	of Gum Elemi	177
of Savine	ibid.	of Lilies	184
from Seeds	234	of Lime	181
of Sulphur	238	of Marshmallows, ibid.	
of Spikenard	162	of Mastich	198
of Tartar	241	by Mixture	186
of Tobacco	163	of the Mucilages	199
of Turpentine	235	Nerve	200
of Vitriol	240	of Pompholyx	183
of Wall Flowers	161	of Poplar	201
of Wax	235	red, dying	190
of Wormwood	159	of red Lead, camphora-	
of Wormwood, Chymical		ted	185
	232	of Resin	189
of Worms	162	of Roses	ibid.
		Royal,	

Index of Remedies.

Royal, greater	179	Ruffy's	132
Royal, lesser	ibid.	of Scammony	135
of sharp pointed Dock	187	Stomachic, with Gums,	ibid.
of Smallage	177	of Styrax	136
Souldiers	198	Tartar	ibid.
Sumach	195	of two Things	126
of Tobacco	185	Plaisters	207
of Tutty	191	of Ammoniacum	ibid.
White	175	of Bay Berries	208
Opium, strained	278	of Betony	209
Oxymels	62	Black	224
Compound	ibid.	Blistering first	218
Simple	ibid.	Blistering second	ibid.
of Squills	ibid.	Cesars	210
Oxyrrhodium	158	Calamine	220
		Cephalick	210
		of Chalcitis, Compound	212
P.			
Pills	120	Cummin	210
of Agarick	ibid.	of Gum Elemi	219
of Aloes washed	122	of Hemlock with Am-	
of Ammoniacum, Ma-		moniacum	211
gisterial	123	Magisterial, Stomach	
Aromatick with Aloes	121		299
Cochia, the greater	124	Mastich	222
Cochia, the lesser	ibid.	Melilot Simple	ibid.
Diambra	126	Mercury	223
Ecphractick	127	Opodeldoc	225
Fœtid	ibid.	of our Country	219
Gamboge	129	Oxycroceum	226
of the Gums	ibid.	of red lead	224
of Hounds-Tongue, Com-		gainst Ruptures	221
pound	125	Soap	227
of Mechoacan	130	Sticking	207
of Rhubarb	131	Stictic	228
Rudii	133	Sulphur	217
		Tonsors	230
		Prepa-	

Index of Remedies.

Preparation of the Corals	275	of Sena greater Com-	90
of Crabs Eyes	ibid.	of Sena lesser Compound	91
of Earth Worms	278	of Turpeth, Compound	92
of the Lapis Calamina-	276	against venomous Bites	90
of the Lazule Stone	277	Powders of Mullen	193
of Litharge	278	of Scabious	192
of Pears	276	Preserves	70
of the Potential Cantery	276	Purge universal	113
of Scammony	279		
of several Simple Medi-	275	R.	
cines	279	Regulus of Antimony	264
of Squills	77	Resin of Jalap	266
Powders	79	Robs	64
of Arum Root Com-	79	of Berberries	ibid.
pound	ibid.	of Cherries	ibid.
of Calamint, Simple	80	Wild	ibid.
Cephalick	83	of Currants	65
of Cinnamon, Compound	80	of Elder Berries	66
Cornachine's	77	of Quinces	65
of Crabs Claws, Com-	77	Simple	64
pound	92	of Sloes	65
Earl of Warwick's	86	Roman Philonium	102
against an Epilepsy	88	Roasted Aloes	123
Galen's Cordial	86	Rose Spice	77
of Haly	78	Rule for making Extracts	271
of Kermes Berries	81		
Magisterial, Cardiack,	90	S.	
Compound	89	Saffron of Mars, binding	248
of Marshmallows, Com-	91	of Mars, opening	ibid.
pound		of Metals	ibid.
of Saxifrage, Compound			Salt
of Sena, Compound			

Index of Remedies.

Salt, how made	273	of Volatile Salt, oily	256
Essential, how made	ibid.	Steel prepared with Sul-	
fix'd or Elementary	ibid.	phur	247
of Prunella, how made		prepared with Vinegar	ibid.
	259	Stone or Salt of Prunella	
of Vitriol	265		259
Salt, or Vitriol of Steel		Succedaneum for Treacle	
	267	Water	12
Scammony, prepared with		Sugars	74
Sulphur	266	Barley	75
Simple distill'd Waters	I	Compound Lozenge	74
Sief of Frankincense	151	of Lead	265
of Lead	149	Lozenge with Roses	75
Simple Hiera-picra	117	Simple and Pearl Lo-	
Species, see Powders	77	zenge	74
Diambra, with perfumes		Syrups	36
	82	of Apples, alterative	46
without perfumes	ibid.	of Apples, purging	56
Gum tragacanth, cooling		Balsamick	52
	84	of Berberries	39
of Hiera-picra	87	of Buckthorn	58
of Rosemary Flowers,		of Cinnamon	40
Compound	83	of Citrons, the Juice	
with the three Peppers			41
	85	of Citron Peels	ibid.
Spirit of Camphorated Wine		of Comfrey	50
	25	of five Roots	48
of Castor	6	of Hedge Mustard	42
of Copper	269	of Horehound	47
of Lavender, Compound		of the Infusion of Clove	
	5	Gillyflowers	40
of Saffron	ibid.	of the Juice of Roses	
of Sal Ammoniac	255		58
of Salt	238, 257	of the Juice of Violets	
of salt, sweet	ibid.		50
of Soot	256	of Liquorice	43
of Tartar	241	of	

Index of Remedies.

of Maidenhair	39	of Cantharides	20
of Marshmallows	38	of Castor	18
of Mint	44	Green	
of Mugwort	38	of Hiera Picra	22
of Myrtles	45	of Hellebore	25
of Peach Blossoms	56	of Myrrh	20
of Piony, Compound	46	Compound	ibid.
of Pomegranates	44	of Poppies, Compound	18
of Poppies	ibid.		
of Poppies, wild	45	of red Roses	23
purging	55	of Rhubarb	24
of Quinces	42	of Saffron	18
of Rhubarb	57	of the Salt of Tartar	255
of Roses, dried	49		
of Roses, solutive	57	of Steel, Glauber's	253
of Roses, with Sena	58	Mynsicht's	253
of Saffron	53	with Sal Ammoniac	254
of Stechas	49		
of Steel	51	with Spirit of Salt	ib.
of Succory, with Rhubarb	55	of Sulphur	21
of Tobacco	53	of Virginian Snake-Root	23
of Vinegar	37		
of Violets	50	Treacle of Andromachus	10
of Wormwood, Compound	37		
of Wormwood, Simple	36	of four Ingredients	99
		London	107
		Troches	139
		of Agarick	ibid.
		Alexiterial	140
		of Aloes Wood	147
		of Amber	143
		Balsamick, with Musk	141
		Black, Pectoral	143
		of Colocynth	141
		of Cypress, for Mithridate	144
		of Frankincense	151

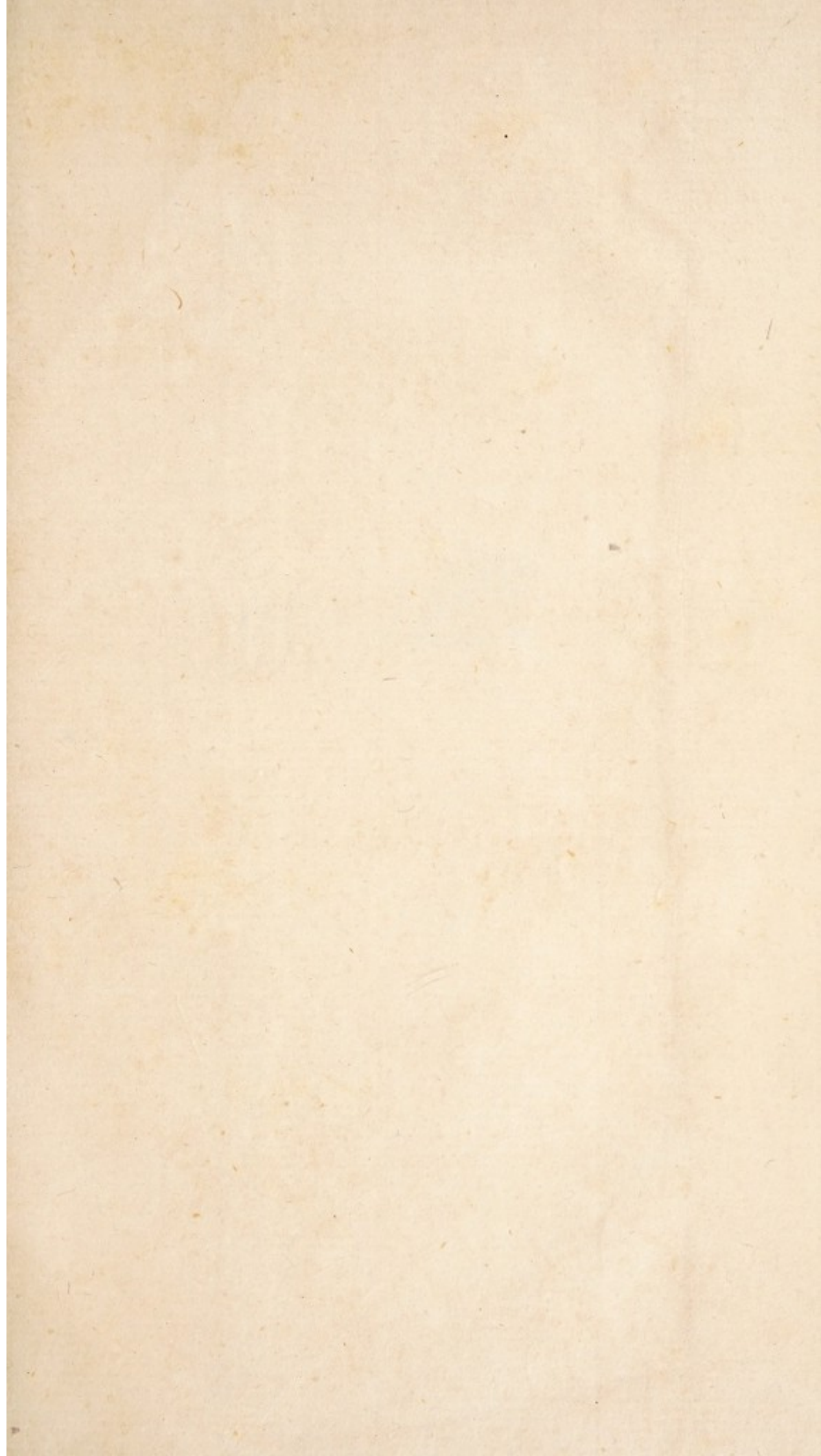
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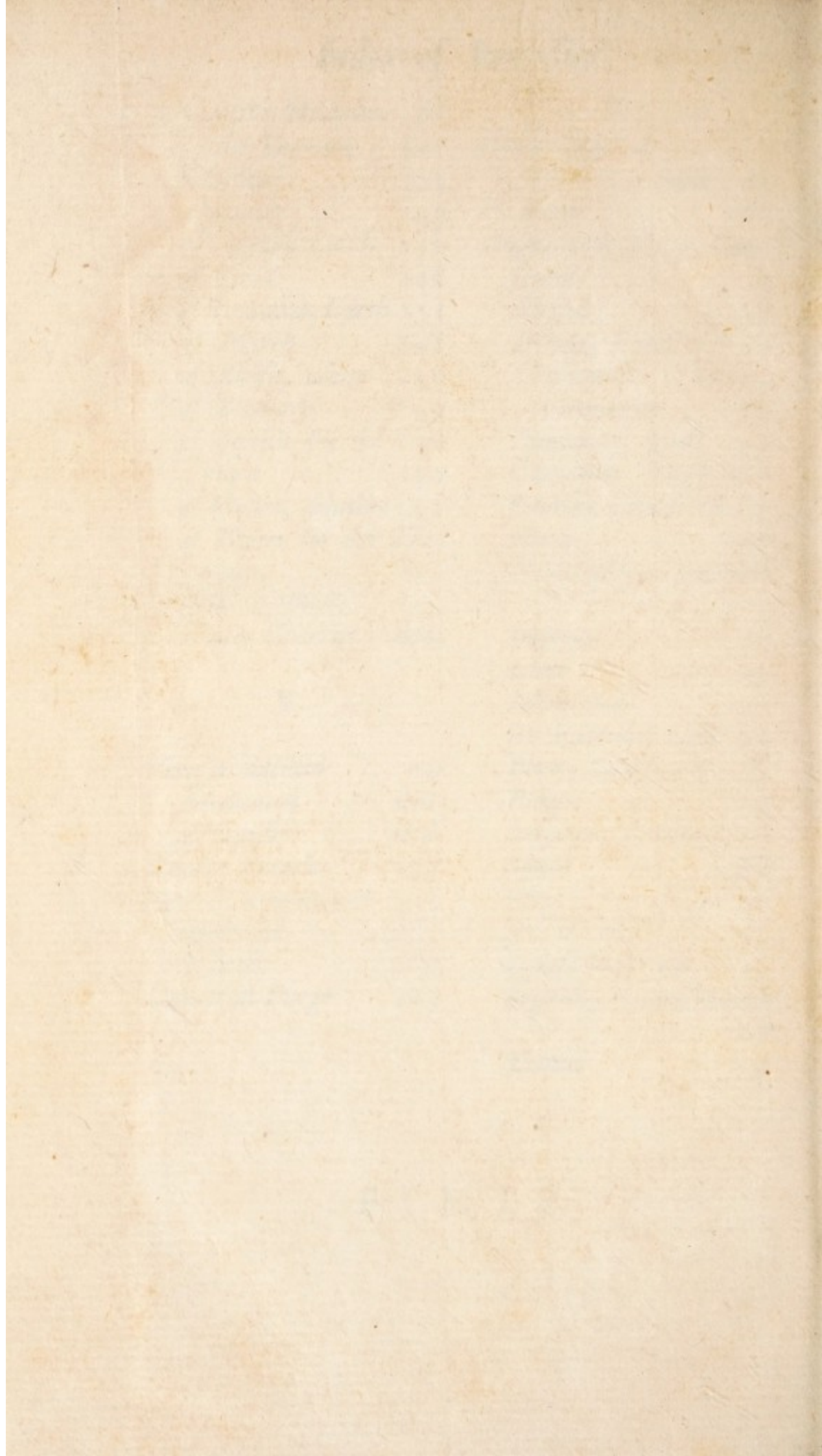
Tartar dissolved	241
Emetick	268
Vitriolized	270
Theban Extract	278
Tinctures	18
Alexipharmick	19
of Antimony	244

Index of Remedies.

Galen's <i>Hedychroi</i> for		W.	
the <i>Theriaca</i>	146	<i>Waters distilled</i>	1
Gordon's	145	<i>Alexiterial Milk</i>	13
<i>Hysterick</i>	147	<i>Alum</i>	61
of <i>Japan Earth</i>	152	<i>Angelica the greater, Com-</i>	
of <i>Lead</i>	148	pound	4
of <i>Lemnian Earth</i>	151	<i>Blessed</i>	27
of <i>Myrrh</i>	148	<i>Briony, Compound</i>	10
of <i>Rhasis, white</i>	139	<i>Chamomile Flower,</i>	
of <i>Rhubarb</i>	149	Compound	14
of <i>Squills for the The-</i>		<i>Cinnamon, small</i>	13
<i>riaca</i>	150	<i>Cinnamon strong ibid.</i>	
of <i>Violets, solutive</i>	152	<i>Gentian Compound</i>	9
of <i>Vipers for the The-</i>		<i>Honey</i>	240
<i>riaca</i>	ibid.	<i>Horse-radish, Compound</i>	
<i>White Pectoral</i>	142		7
<i>Winter Cherries</i>	ibid.	<i>Imperial</i>	10
V.		<i>Lime</i>	16
<i>Vinegar distilled</i>	29	<i>Medicated</i>	27
<i>Medicated</i>	ibid.	for <i>External Uses</i>	16
of <i>Squills</i>	ibid.	<i>Piony, Compound</i>	7
<i>Venice Treacle</i>	103	<i>Plague</i>	8
<i>Vitriol Camphorated</i>	251	<i>Sapphire, Coloured</i>	16
<i>depurated</i>	270	<i>Squill</i>	28
of <i>Steel</i>	267	<i>Steel</i>	27
<i>Universal Purge</i>	113	<i>Dr. Steven's</i>	11
		against the <i>Stone</i>	13
		<i>Styptick, Camphorated</i>	
			16
		<i>Treacle</i>	9

F I N I S





Emmerville





