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SN 5800 - Italian Charlatans Database

Study Documentation

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Introduction

From the mid-16th century, the Italian Protomedicato tribunals, Colleges of Physicians or Health Offices (jurisdiction varied from state to state) required 'charlatans' to submit their medicinal wares for inspection and, upon approval, pay a licence fee in order set up a stage from which to perform and sell them. The licensing of charlatans became an administrative routine. This Database is based on those licences.

In 1632, when a physician employed by the Protomedicato of the Papal States was asked to define the words 'charlatan and mountebank', he replied, 'they mean those people who appear in the square and sell a few things with entertainments and buffoonery'.¹ The definition is brief and to the point and not judgemental. I have adopted it as the working definition for the Italian Charlatans Database, as well as the monograph which is in substantial part the fruit of it: *Medical charlatanism in early modern Italy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006). As far as the medical magistracies were concerned, charlatans had a definable identity, constituting a specific trade or occupation. In this context, the term *ciarlatano*, the origin of the English word 'charlatan', lost some of its bite. It became less a term of abuse and more a generic, bureaucratic label, identifying a category of healer. The word had a more precise meaning, fewer figurative connotations than it acquired in English. More importantly, it was a label the charlatans used themselves.

The best indicator of the kind of broad social, cultural and economic milieu from which the charlatans originated, and within which they continued to circulate, comes from Florence's Guild of Physicians, Apothecaries and Grocers. In the twenty-eight years from 1592 to 1628, 114 charlatans matriculated into the guild, an average of four a year.² Charlatans constituted the largest single group of the 2,000 or so tradesmen who matriculated in that period, joining the ranks of the city's most open

guild. Here physicians, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries and charlatans were registered alongside painters, comic actors, ballad-singers, mask-makers, booksellers, chapmen, perfumers, haberdashers and numerous other groups. There are traces of these diverse activities in the Database, even if the licensers were primarily concerned with the charlatans' medicinal wares and related practices.

It is customary to regard physicians and charlatans as implacable enemies, at war with one another. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Italian Charlatans Database would not have been possible otherwise. Why should elite physicians in Italy, in a period of time which takes us from the Renaissance through to the Enlightenment, license these pedlar-performers? First of all, through inspection, examination, licensing and patenting, and occasional or regular searches, the licensing authorities believed they could ensure that charlatans operated within acceptable parameters. Secondly, much of what charlatans wanted to sell was in fact close enough to the remedies contained in the civic pharmacopoeias that the authorities were simply undertaking a sort of quality control. The standard licensing formulas used by the authorities are less a sign of a cursory attitude to investigating charlatans' licence requests than a sign that most remedies presented the authorities with no real problems. Such was Siena's standard: 'and the said protophysician and counsellors [having] heard the ingredients of the said medicaments, [the charlatan] was granted a licence to be able to sell them'.³ The system worked because by and large Italian charlatans were not offering alternative medicines. Their advertising and sales pitches stressed difference and novelty; but the reality was much less striking.

In any case, since there was not much the medical authorities could have done to eradicate the nascent phenomenon of charlatanry, they sought to regulate it. Charlatans' licence fees came to constitute a necessary source of revenue for the various medical magistracies involved in licensing. In Mantua, for example, charlatans' licence fees supplied the local College of Physicians with just under one-fifth (19 percent) of its annual income during the period 1685 to 1769.⁴

The licensing procedure—from initial application by the charlatan to the issuing of a licence—provides us with a wealth of information about them and the phenomenon of which they were part. Each complete licence tells us the charlatan's name and place of origin, his stage name or alias, the nature of his practice/activity, licences and/or 'privileges' from other States (if any), the remedies he wished to sell, and the ingredients contained in each. A database of such information can thus tell us

as much about individuals as it can about broader trends. Itemising some 1,600 licences, issued to over a thousand different charlatans the length and breadth of Italy, over a period of over two and a half centuries, the Italian Charlatans Database comes as close as it is possible to get in our attempt to understand charlatans and charlatanism ‘from the inside’.

In an ideal world the licences which furnish the data would be able to give us complete details about charlatans and their activities during the period 1540-1800. There are various reasons why this is not quite the case. Whilst I have made the most of available data from archives around Italy, I have not included the records of every State archive containing charlatans’ licences. I did not get around to visiting the archives in Florence, for instance (although nearby Siena is represented). The kingdom of Naples is not represented either, although in this case because I never managed to uncover any relevant records, much to my disappointment.

There are other reasons why the Italian Charlatans Database is not a complete record. The greatest limitation is perhaps the most obvious one: the unpredictable survival rate of early modern records. Fluctuations in licence numbers may be due to the severity with which statutes were being imposed. Moreover, in the pre-statistical age licensing was a very personalized affair. The surviving licences represent a partial picture of charlatanry for other reasons. The Protomedicato tribunals, Colleges of Physicians and Health Offices were not the only ones who could issue licences. Rulers, or their representatives, could intervene directly, as could other magistracies, such as those responsible for overseeing trade. Finally, it would be naive to assume that charlatans enthusiastically queued up to have themselves inspected and pay the necessary fee. No doubt they sought to evade it if they could, especially since the licences were only valid for a limited period (say, a year) and each state required its own. This Database represents licensed charlatanry; it can say little about charlatans and others who peddled medicines without obtaining a licence.

Archival Holdings Consulted for this Database

- 1) Archivio di Stato, Mantova (AS Ma), *Magistratura Sanitaria Antica*
- 2) Archivio di Stato, Padua (AS Pd), *Ufficio di Sanità*, ‘Permessi e licenze’
- 3) Archivio di Stato, Pavia (AS Pv), *Università: Facoltà di Medicina, Farmacia e Aromatari*, ‘Ciarlatani-pseudomedici-offerte di balsami’ and ‘Atti, registri: protofisico Gio. Giacomo Castiglioni’

- 4) Archivio di Stato, Rome (ASR), *Archivio dell'Università di Roma*, 'Atti del Protomedicato'
- 5) Archivio di Stato, Siena (ASS), *Archivio dello Studio*, 'Libri del Protomedicato' and 'Deliberationes Collegij Philosophiae et Medicinae Doctorum'
- 6) Archivio Storico dell'Università di Torino (ASUT), *Facoltà di Farmacia (Protomedicato)*
- 7) Archivio di Stato, Venice (AS Ve), *Provveditori alla Sanità*, 'Notatorio', 'Rapporti dei medici', and 'Suppliche'

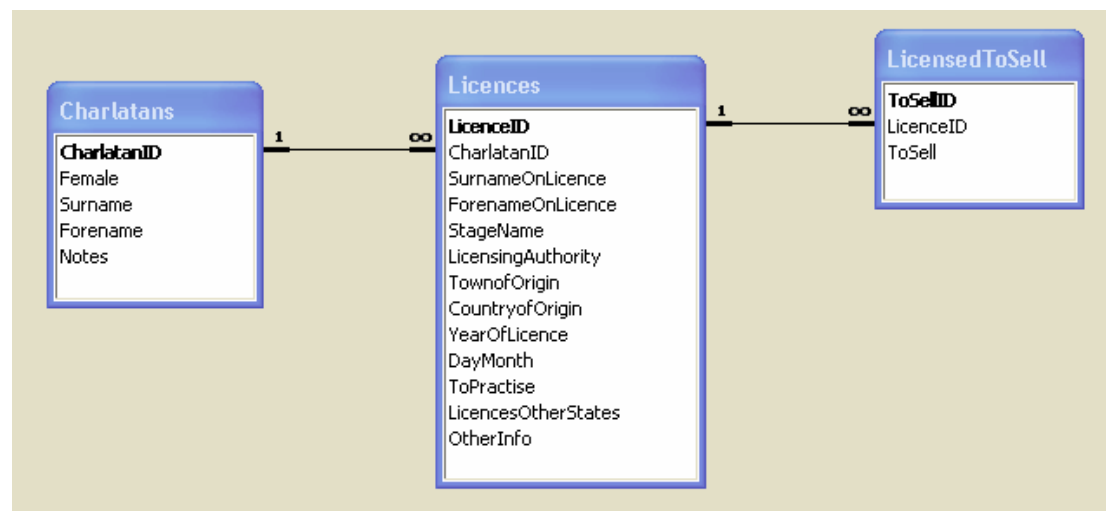
Secondary Sources Consulted for the Database

Bertolotti, Antonino, 'La medicina, chirurgia e farmacia in Roma nel secolo XVI', *Il Buonarroti*, vols. 4-6 (1885-6), pp. 187-198 and 226-34.

Rigoli, Paolo, *Gli 'infinti inganni': il mestiere del ciarlatano tra Sei e Settecento (documenti veronesi, 1678-1803)*, Verona: Della Scala, 1990.

Explanation of Tables and Fields

The data has been divided in to three tables representing the Charlatans (*Charlatans*), licences awarded to the Charlatans (*Licences*) and the remedies each licence allowed them to sell (*LicensedToSell*). The following image shows how the three tables are related.



Charlatans Table

This table represents (as far as possible) the individual Charlatans who were awarded licences. The inconsistent spelling of surnames in early modern Italy (and occasionally my own difficulties in deciphering the handwriting) was an obstacle in

deciding if two licences were awarded to the same person. For instance, the charlatan with the most licences, Giovanni Greci, 'Il Cosmopolita', was also licensed as Greco, Grecy and Grezzi. Moreover, when sons bore their father's name it was difficult to discern where the father ended and the son began. Is Francesco Dorato the same as Francesco Dorati? Most likely, but I have tried to err on the side of caution when it comes to ascribing identities.

CharlatanID. A unique identifier for each individual Charlatan recorded in the database.

Female. Records whether the Charlatan was a woman.

Surname. The surname of the Charlatan as recorded on the licences. A standardised spelling of the surname has been used where there were different spellings in multiple licences.

Forename. The forename of the Charlatan as recorded on the licences. A standardised spelling of the forename has been used where there were different spellings in multiple licences.

Notes. Any additional notes about a particular Charlatan.

Licences Table

This table represents the licences awarded. A particular Charlatan may appear more than once in the table – many of them applied for licences in different regions and for renewal of a licence within a particular region.

LicenceID. A unique identifier for each licence recorded in the database.

CharlatanID. This identifies the Charlatan who was awarded the licence. It is the field used to create the relationship to the *Charlatans* table.

SurnameOnLicence. I have given each Charlatan a standardised spelling of their surname. In many cases there were variants of a surname on different licences. The spelling of the surname as it appeared on the licence is recorded here.

Name. I have given each Charlatan a standardised spelling of their forename. In many cases there were variants of a forename on different licences. The spelling of the forename as it appeared on the licence is recorded here.

StageName. These resemble nicknames, although it seems appropriate to call them 'stage-names', since they fulfilled the same role as the professional names assumed by actors (and the practitioners of certain other trades) during the period. Generally speaking, the more detailed the licence, the greater the chance that a stage name will

be included. There is a pronounced tendency for charlatans to adopt stage names, or for their stage names to be recorded by the licensers, or both, from the middle decades of the seventeenth to the middle decades of the eighteenth centuries. Different types of stage names emerge, as do changing fashions in their use. Names with a geographical component were by far the most common and remained common throughout the early modern period. Thus Giovanni Paletti, a Florentine, aimed for the exotic, calling himself first ‘Il Levantino’ (the Levantine) and later ‘il Polacco’ (the Pole).

Licensing Authority. The magistracies responsible for issuing licences to charlatans. These consist of Protomedicato tribunals (in the case of Rome, Siena and Milan-Pavia, but called Protofisicato in the case of the latter), Colleges of Physicians (the case of Mantua), and, in the Venetian Republic, Health Magistracies (the case of Padua, Venice and Verona).

Town of Origin and Country of Origin. Information about charlatans’ origins is provided in the majority of licences: ‘Origin’ usually means where the charlatan was born and/or resided, telling us a charlatan’s initial point of departure rather than his precise itinerary. However series of licences regarding the same charlatan—where these exist—can help us reconstruct his route. In a small proportion of cases the reference is vague, of the type: ‘sicilian’ or ‘kingdom of Naples’. But the vast majority of licences give a village, town or city. The indications are thus fairly precise, keeping in mind that a reference to ‘Naples’ as one’s native city might hide real origins in an outlying town miles away.

Year of Licence. The year that the licence was issued.

Day Month. The day and month that the licence was issued.

To Practise. Most licences were issued to charlatans to sell a particular medicine or medicines; but on occasion they were issued to allow the practise of certain medical or medically-related activities, like light surgery.

Licences Other States. This lists licences from other states or cities as provided by the charlatans themselves in their licence petitions; we have to take their word for it!

Other Info. A miscellaneous category, which provides supplementary detail about the charlatans themselves or the nature of their remedies. Information, where available, is provided about: 1) the ingredients of specific remedies; 2) prices of remedies; 3) noteworthy features of individual licences; and 4) the charlatans themselves, such as

indicating any chapbooks or other works written or printed by them, descriptions of their on-stage activities, or relationships to other charlatans.

LicensedToSell Table

ToSellID. A unique identifier for each of the items recorded on the licences in the database.

LicenceID. This identifies the licence on which the item was recorded. It is the field used to create the relationship to the *Licences* table.

To sell. Names of the remedies licensed for sale in public by a particular charlatan for the given period of the licence. Reference is made to the medicines' therapeutic functions (where specified or known), as well as the form they took. The various oils, balms, unguents, electuaries, secrets, earths, powders, tinctures, plasters, pastilles, quintessences and waters charlatans sold have a history, one that is intimately intertwined with that of 'official' medicine.

Two appended documents offer further information relevant to this field. **Appendix One: Translation of remedy ingredients** assists in the case of information supplied in the original Italian, by providing information on the ingredients and their purported uses and benefits. **Appendix Two: Index of remedies with ingredients** gives lists of ingredients for some of the main licensed remedies referred to in the Database.

Acknowledgements

The Italian Charlatans Database began as a minor distraction within a larger project called 'Power and Disease: the Control of Healing in Italy'. The project was part of a Wellcome Trust University Award at the University of Leicester, although I had done some initial research on the topic (chiefly on Roman and Sieneese Protomedicato tribunals) in the early 1990s while working on the Neapolitan Protomedicato. I wish to express my thanks to the Wellcome Trust for funding for the larger project.

The research for the Database was made possible by the incomparable richness of the Italian archives. I would like to thank the competent staffs of the State Archives of Mantua, Padua, Pavia, Rome, Siena and Venice, as well as the archive of the University of Turin.

By way of apology for any weakness, I should stress that the Italian Charlatans Database was conceived simply as an aid to my own research. It would have remained in rough form had it not been for the able and patient assistance of Sandy Pearson,

Senior Computer Officer in the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Leicester.
Any errors or inconsistencies remain my own.

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¹ ASR, *Università*, 67, 113v.

² Archivio di Stato, Florence, *Arte dei medici e speziali*, 14 and 15, in Cesare Molinari (ed.) *Un commediante e il suo mestiere* (Ferrara: Bovolenta, 1983), introduction, 9-10.

³ The example comes from ASS, *Studio*, 60, 77r.

⁴ ASMa, *Sanitaria*, 14, 'Libro d'entrata e spesa del Collegio Eccel.mo de' Signori Medici di Mantova'.

Appendix One:**Translation of vegetable, animal and mineral terms, with properties
(dates used in licences)***Vegetable ingredients; simples (herbs)*

- acetosa (1613,1638,1649,1659) [seeds]: sorrel; the “seeds potently resist poison, help fluxes, and such stomachs as loath their meat” [Culpeper]
- acqua imperiale (1760):
- acqua sanis (1760):
- agarico (1649): agaric; “a kind of Mushroom, or Toad-stool, of great use in Physick: it grows upon the Larch tree in Italy, and is white, light, brittle, and spongy; it purgeth phlegm, and opens obstructions in the Liver” [Garfield, 1657]
- agrimonio (1638) [leaf]: agrimony; cleansing, drying and binding faculties
- aloe (1630,1711,1754,1760): aloe; the dried juice of the leaves of various aloes (succulent chiefly southern African plants of the lily family with basal leaves and spicate flowers) used formerly as a purgative; “erba amarissima medicinale” [Crusca]; “The iuice of an hearb congealed like a gumme, & is vsed commonlie in purgatiue medicines, because it is comfortable to the stomacke, and it is verie bitter” [Thomas, 1587]
- aloe gratico (1733), patico (1703), epatico (1757): ?
- aloe lecodrino (1758): ?
- aloe saccorino (1757): ?
- aloe sicotrino (1760), succotrino (1750): “the bitter kinde of Aloes” [Thomas, 1587]
- altea (1663,1703): marshmallow
- ammoniaco (1650,1729): ammoniac; “Ammoniacke. A kinde of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in Lybia, neere the place where the Temple of Ammon was. There is also a kind of salt so cal led, which is found in Africa vnder sand, and is like vnto allume” [Bullokar, 1616]; “Ammoniacum, applied to the side, helps the hardness and pains of the spleen” [Culpeper];
- angelica (1630,1649,1728,1729,1760): ?
- angelica aquatica (1665,1752) [root]: ?
- angelica montana (1613) [root]: angelica; “resists poison, by defending and comforting the heart, blood, and spirits, easeth all pains and torments coming of cold and wind” [Culpeper]
- angelica odorata (1649,1659,1665,1710,1752) [root]: ?
- anisi, aniso (1605,1613,1669) [seeds, oil, quintessence]: anise; “annis seeds heat and dry, ease pain, expel wind, cause a sweet breath, help the dropsy, resist poison, breed milk, and stop the Fluor Albus in women, provoke venery, and ease the head-ache” [Culpeper]
- antora (1613,1638,1649,1659) [root]: “A foreign root, it is an admirable remedy for the wind cholic, and resists poison” [Culpeper]
- appio (1649) [seeds]: smallage; “opens stoppings of the liver, and spleen, cleanses the blood, provokes the menses, helps a cold stomach to digest its meat, and is good against the yellow jaundice” [Culpeper]
- artemisia (1669): mugwort; “an herb appropriated to the female sex; it brings down the menses, brings away both birth and placenta, eases pains in the matrix”

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- [Culpeper] “Arthemisia, otherwys commonly called in englishe mugworte, it is not the very same [that] that Dioscorides describeth. I saw the right Mugwort in an Ilande beside Venice, and it may be called in englishe litle Mugwort. Thys brode and comon kynde maye be vsed for the ryght tyll we maye get better.” [Turner, 1548];
- asparago (1728) [root]: asparagus; the roots “are temperate in quality, opening, they provoke urine, and cleanse the reins and bladder, being boiled in white wine, and the wine drank” [Culpeper]
- aspiq (17??) [French: “aspic”]: spikenard
- assa fetida (1703): asafoetida (the fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants (genus *Ferula*) of the carrot family, used in medicine as an antispasmodic and general prophylactic against disease); “A dried gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a strong lothsome sauour; and is sometime applyed outwardly to the body” [Bullokar, 1616]
- assarum moritano (1758): asarum; “per dolori colici”; “provokes vomiting and urine, and are good for dropsies” [Culpeper]
- assenzio, absentio (pontico, romano) (1697,1757,1758,1762,1778) [leaves, oil]: wormwood; for worms; “There are three kyndes of wormwod, beside the commune wormwod, wormwod pontike, called in latin Absinthium ponticum, in englishe maye be also called wormwod gentle, it is called of Mesue and of the Pote caries of Germany Absinthium romanum. The beste kynde of thys wormwode gentle or pontike that I haue sene came from Rome” [Turner, 1548]
- astrologia longa e tonda, aristolochia (1613,1638,1649,1680,1710,1729,1758)[root]: birthwort; “the long, being drank in wine, brings away both birth and after-birth, and whatsoever a careless midwife hath left behind. *Dioscorides*, *Galen*. The round, being drank with wine, helps (besides the former) stuffings of the lungs, hardness of the spleen, ruptures, convulsions; both of them resist poison.” [Culpeper]
- balsamo (1760): “Balm. A precious iuice or liquor, otherwise called Balsamum, or Opobalsamum. It droppeth by cutting out of a little lowe plant, which plant groweth in Egypt, and some [places] of the holy land. This iuice is somewhat like to oyle, but more clammy, and inclining to a certaine rednesse. It hath a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste. It is an excellent medicine to take any fear out of the body” [Bullokar, 1616]; the RF 20 lists four simple balms;
- balsamo del levante (17??):
- balsamo della Mecca (1760): balm of gilead
- balsamo di coparito (1758): coppaiba? (Copaiba balsam)
- balsamo di perù, nero o bianco (1758,17??): balm of Peru
- balsamo nocenziano [innocenziano] (1758): place under compound remedies?
- belzuino (1760): bejamin, a resin;
- bettonica, betonicha (1638,1697) [leaf]: wood betony; good for just about everything, “it is a very precious herb, that is certain, and most fitting to be kept in a man's house” [Culpeper]
- bistorta (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1703) [root]: snakeweed, bistort; “resists pestilence and poison, helps ruptures and bruises, stays fluxes, vomiting, and immoderate flowing of the menses, helps inflammations and soreness of the mouth, and fastens loose teeth, being bruised and boiled in white wine, and the mouth washed with it” [Culpeper]

boragine (1560,1638) [flower]: borage; “flowers strengthen the brain, and are profitable in fevers” [Culpeper]

caffè, spolverato crudo (1760): powdered coffee beans

calamenta, calaminta, calamento (1638,1649,17??) [leaf]: calamint [see ‘nepetella’]; for cramps, worms, obstructions

calamo aromatico (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665) [root]: sweet flag; “provokes urine, strengthens the lungs, helps bruises, resists poison, being taken inwardly in powder” [Culpeper]

camedrias, camedrios, camedrio, camedo (1613,1638,1659,1665) [leaf]: wall germander (opens obstructions)

camomilla (1651,1729,1752,1757,1758,1761) [oil]: chamomile; for pains and stitches, swellings, cramps, cholic, ague

canfora (1729,1750,1757,1778,1779) [quintessence, oil]: camphor (a tough gummy volatile aromatic crystalline compound obtained especially from the wood and bark of the camphor tree—a large Asian evergreen tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of the laurel family grown in warm regions—and used as a liniment and mild topical analgesic in medicine); “per dolor di denti da cavare”; “Camphire, eases pains of the head coming of heat, takes away inflammations, and cools any place to which it is applied” [Culpeper]

cannella (1613,1651,1665) [skin, bark, oil, quintessence, spirit]: cinnamon; “cinamomo nostro usual è l’ottima canella, poiche non si trova il vero cinamomo degli antichi” [AR 318]

cardo santo, benedetto (1613,1649,1659,1728,1729,1758): blessed thistle; “per scottature”; “helps swimming and giddiness in the head, deafness, strengthens the memory, helps griping pains in the belly, kills worms, provokes sweat, expels poison, helps inflammation of the liver, is very good in pestilence and venereal: outwardly applied, it ripens plague-sores, and helps hot swellings, the bitings of mad dogs and venomous beasts, and foul filthy ulcers” [Culpeper]

cardo stillato (1758): distilled

carlina (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1680,1703,1710,1752) [root]: carline thistle (stomachic and sudorific); “a kinde of little Thistle wherewith Charles the great cured the plague, and of him tooke the name: it is also taken for a Fullers teazell” [Florio, 1598]; “Dioscorides saith, That the [teasel] root bruised and boiled in wine, till it be thick, and kept in a brazen vessel, and after spread as a salve, and applied to the fundament, doth heal the cleft thereof, cankers and fistulas therein, also takes away warts and wens” [Culpeper]; all thistles are “good to provoke urine; being boiled in wine and drank, and are said to help a stinking breath, and to strengthen the stomach” [Culpeper]

cassia lignea (1613): cassia bark, canafistola; an eastern Mediterranean cathartic; “frutto d' un' albero, e serve per medicamento solutivo, è di più d' una spezie” [Crusca]

caulo, cavolo nero, negro (1613,1638,1659) [seeds]: colewort (?)

cedro (1638,1649,1659,1665) [seeds, flower]: citron (a small shrubby tree (*Citrus medica*) that produces citrons, a citrus fruit resembling a lemon but larger with little pulp and a very thick rind, and is cultivated in tropical regions); “strengthens the heart, resists poison, amends a stinking breath, helps digestion, comforts a cold stomach” [Culpeper]

centaurea (1613,1638,1649,1728,1752) [leaf]: centaury; “a present remedy for the yellow jaundice, opens stoppings of the liver, gall, and spleen: purges choler, helps gout, clears the sight, purgeth the stomach, helps the dropsy and green sickness. It is only the tops and flowers which are useful” [Culpeper]

china china (1726,1729,1767) [root]: cinchona, Jesuits’ bark, Peruvian bark; “cina è una radica di una pianta, la qual si dice venire dalla regione della China, et anco dalla nuova Spagna dall’Indie Occidentali” [AR 318]; “wonderfully extenuates and dries, provokes sweat, resists putrefaction; it strengthens the liver, helps the dropsy and malignant ulcers, leprosy, itch, and venereal” [Culpeper]; first imported by the Jesuits from Peru to Rome in the 1640s, and used in the treatment of intermittent fevers; not to be confused with the bark of the Peruvian balsam tree;

cinamono, cinamomo (1560,1638) [root]: cinnamon; “strengthens the stomach, help digestion, cause a sweet breath, resist poison, provoke urine, and the menses, cause speedy delivery to women in travail, help coughs and defluxions of humours upon the lungs, dropsy, and difficulty of urine” [Culpeper]; “Some learned men are of opinion, that the true Cinnamon of the Ancients (being a wood, and not, as ours, the barke of a tree) is hardlie to be found at this day; and that the rinde, or barke, which we commonly hold to be Cinnamon, is much inferior vnto it, and should rather be tearmed, Cassia, and Canella” [Cotgrave, 1611]

cinatro nativo (1760): ?

cipresso (1733) [wood]: shavings used to protect stored clothes

colearia (1779) [spirit]: ?

collaquintida, colaquintida (1650,1663): colocynthus; pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus colocynthus*, it is a violent cathartic (used to excite defecation, thereby reducing fever)

colofonia (1651): Greek pitch

consolida maggiore (1710,1720s,1758): comfrey; “excellent for all wounds, both internal and external, for spitting of blood, ruptures or burstness, pains in the back, it strengthens the reins, it stops the menses and helps hemorrhoids” [Culpeper]

consolida minore (1710,1758): self-heal; “a special herb for inward and outward wounds” [Culpeper]

contr’erba, contraierba (1613,1630,1638,1649,1665,1703) [root]: *Contraierba*, counter-poison;

corallina (1605,1613) [oil, powder]: sea coralline; “A kind of Sea Moss, good for hot gouts, inflammations: also they say it kills worms, and therefore by some is called Maw-wormseed” [Culpeper]

coriandolo (1638) [seeds]: “Coriander seed, hot and dry, expels wind, but is hurtful to the head; sends up unwholesome vapours to the brain, dangerous for mad people” [Culpeper]

cornelino (1758): ?

croci (1630): ?

dettamo/dittamo bianco (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1703) [root]: white dittany (resists poison); “An hearb hauing leaues like pennie royall, but greater and somewhat hoare: It biteth the tongue like gynger, and draweth I out anie thing fastened in the bodie” [Thomas, 1587])

dittamo cretico, chretense (1638,1665) [leaf]: Cretan dittany; Mattioli describes this as one of the recently recovered plants of Dioscorides' *Materia Medica* being imported into Venice (1548); "brings away dead children, hastens delivery, brings away the placenta, the very smell of it drives away venomous beasts, so deadly an enemy it is to poison; it is an admirable remedy against wounds and gunshot, wounds made with poisoned weapons, it draws out splinters, broken bones" [Culpeper]

decurione (1703): ?

ecchion, echio (1613,1665) [seeds]: viper's bugloss; "a singular remedy being eaten, for the biting of venomous beasts: continually eating of it makes the body invincible against the poison of serpents, toads, spiders, &c" [Culpeper]

edè boemia (1752): ?

euforbio (1611): "Veleno fatto d' un sugo, o d' una gomma d' un' albero, detto così da Euforbio medico del Re Iuba, che ne fu lo 'nventore" [Crusca]

eupatoria/o di Dioscoride, di Mesue (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1748) [leaf]: agrimony; "amends the infirmities of the liver, helps such as evacuate blood instead of water, helps inward wounds, opens obstructions. Outwardly applied it helps old sores, ulcers, &c. Inwardly, it helps the jaundice and the spleen" [Culpeper]

fiori di Mesue (1651): ?

galanga (1638,17??) [root]: galanga, galingal; "strengthens the stomach exceedingly, and takes away the pains thereof coming of cold or wind; the smell of it strengthens the brain, it relieves faint hearts, takes away windiness of the womb, heats the reins, and provokes amorous diseases. Matthiolus" [Culpeper]

galbano, galbano di Perù (1611,1650,1651,1697,1703,1728,1757): galbanum (a yellowish to green or brown aromatic bitter gum resin derived from several Asian plants (as *Ferula galbaniflua*); "A gumme or liquor drawne forth of a plant in Syria called metopion. It is of a strange saour, and very pure, close and firme, neither too moist, nor too dry. It is good against an olde cough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath: and the perfume thereof dryueth Serpents from the place where it is burned" [Bullokar, 1616]

garofali, garofani (1649,1651,1665,1728,1760,1761,1779) [skin, oil, quintessence, spirit]: cloves; "usuale si nelli medicamenti come nei cibi" [AR 323]

garofalo da montagna (1638) [root]: gilloflower, clove gilliflowers; "great strengthens both of the brain and heart, also excellently good in hot pestilent fevers, and expel poison" [Culpeper]

gelsomino (1779) [flower]:

gentiana (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1680,1703,1729,1752,1757) [root]: gentian; "a notable counterpoison, the root is profitable for ruptures, or such as are bursten" [Culpeper]

giglio bianco (1752,1753,1757,1758,17??) [oil]: white lily

ginepro (1613,1638,1649,1665,1669,1680,1703,1710,1758) [berries, oil]: juniper (counter-poison)

gomma, gomma araba (1747,1757): gum Arabic (a water-soluble gum obtained from several acacias, especially *Acacia senegal*)

gomma elemi (1720s): gum elemi "is exceeding good for fractures of the skull, as also in wounds, and therefore is put in plaisters for that end" [Culpeper]

gomma lacca (1779): ?

grana paradisi (1680): grains of paradise, cardomon

granati (1712) [flower]: “Pomegranate-flowers, dry and bind, stop fluxes, and the menses” [Culpeper]

gusciano (1779) [seeds]: ?

imperatoria (1638,1649,1659,1665,1680,1710) [root]: masterwort; “the root mitigates the rigour of agues, helps dropsies, provokes sweat, breaks carbuncles, and plague-sores, being applied to them; it is very profitable being given inwardly in bruises” [Culpeper]

imperatrice ovvero garofolaria (1665) [root]: ?

incenso (1611,1651,1664,1720s,1747,1754,1758,1760,17??,1778): incense, frankincense; “heat and bind, fill up old ulcers with flesh, stop bleeding” [Culpeper]

incenso maschio (1750): “Male Incense; the whitest, and best kind of all others; of it selfe round; and, broken, fattie within” [Cotgrave, 1611]

inclusa (1733) [root]: ?

ipericon
(1613,1697,1703,1720s,1729,1748,1750,1752,1753,1757,1758,1760,1761,1762,17??) [seeds; oil]: St Johns wort; “as gallant a wound-herb as any is, either given inwardly, or outwardly applied to the wound: opens stoppings, helps spitting and vomiting of blood, it cleanses the reins, provokes the menses, helps congealed blood in the stomach and meseraic veins, the falling-sickness, palsy, cramps and aches in the joints” [Culpeper]

ireos, ireo de fiorenza (1649,1651,1659,1760): “Ireos. The Apothecaries vse the genitiue case for the nominatiue. Iris is the roote of the flouredeluyce, [when] it is put in receites” [Vigon Traheron, 1543]; “The juice or decoction of the green root of the flaggy kind of Flower-de-luce doth purge and cleanse the stomach of gross and tough phlegm, and choler therein; it helps the jaundice and the dropsy, doth ease the pains and torments of the belly and sides, the shaking of agues, the diseases of the liver and spleen, the worms of the belly, the stone in the reins, convulsions and cramps that come of old humours. It is a remedy against the bitings and stingings of venomous creatures. The juice of the root applied to the piles or hæmorrhoids, gives much ease. The decoction of the roots gargled in the mouth, eases the tooth-ache, and helps the stinking breath.” [Culpeper]

issopo (1613): hyssop; “Helps coughs, shortness of breath, wheezing, distillations upon the lungs: it is of a cleansing quality: kills worms in the body, amends the whole colour of the body, helps the dropsy and spleen, sore throats, and noise in the ears” [Culpeper]

lauro, laoro
(1560,1613,1638,1649,1651,1659,1663,1665,1680,1703,1710,1728,1729,1747,1752,1757,1778) [berries, oil]: bay tree; “The berries are very effectual against all poison of venomous creatures... the pestilence, or other infectious diseases... they likewise procure women's courses... they wonderfully help all cold and rheumatic distillations from the brain to the eyes, lungs or other parts... they mightily expel the wind, and provoke urine... the oil made of the berries is very comfortable in all cold griefs of the joints, nerves, arteries, stomach, belly, or womb, and helps palsies, convulsions, cramp, aches, tremblings, and numbness in any part, weariness also, and pains that come by sore travelling” [Culpeper]

lellera (1712) [root]: elicampane
lenegirio (1703): ?
lentischo [seeds]: see “mastice”;
lignum sanctum, legno santo (1726,1767) [bark; oil]: guaiac; “dries, attenuates, causes sweat, resists putrefaction, is good for the French disease, as also for ulcers, scabs, and leprosy” [Culpeper]
liquerizia, liquirizia (1726,1760) [root, juice]: liquorice; “The juice of Liquorice is as effectual in all the diseases of the breast and lungs, the reins and bladder, as the decoction. The juice distilled in Rose-water, with some Gum Tragacanth, is a fine licking medicine for hoarseness, wheezing” [Culpeper]
margarita (1630): daisy; “a wound herb of good respect” [Culpeper]
mastice (1560,1664,1720s,1750,1753,1754,1757,1758,17??): mastic (an aromatic resinous exudate from a small southern European evergreen tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the cashew family); “Mastich-tree. Both the leaves and bark of it stop fluxes, spitting and evacuations of blood, and the falling out of the fundament”; “it fastens the teeth and strengthens the gums, being chewed in the mouth” [Culpeper]; see also “terebentina”
maton vergine, pezzetti di (1748): ?
matricaria (1748,1762): feverfew; “a singular remedy for diseases incident to the matrix, and other diseases incident to women, eases their travail, and infirmities coming after it; it helps the vertigo or dissiness of the head, melancholy sad thoughts” [Culpeper]
melissa (1560,1760,17??) [flower]: balm; “outwardly mixed with salt and applied to the neck, helps the King's-evil, bitings of mad dogs, venomous beasts, and such as cannot hold their neck as they should do; inwardly it is an excellent remedy for a cold and moist stomach, cheers the heart, refreshes the mind, takes away griefs, sorrow, and care, instead of which it produces joy and mirth” [Culpeper]
menta (1680,17??): mint; “Briefly it is very profitable to the stomach” [Culpeper]
mentastro (1665): horsemint, water mint, horehound; “ease pains of the belly, headache, and vomiting, gravel in the kidneys and stone” [Culpeper]
meo astamantico (1638) [root]: ?
meo barbuto (1613,1649,1659,1665,1703) [root]: spignel; “The roots are hot and dry in the second or third degree, and send up unwholesome vapours to the head” [Culpeper]
merangoli (1665) [skin]: ?
milciam (1638) [seeds]: ?
mille follie, millefolie (1752,1757): yarrow; “an healing herb for wounds, stanches bleeding; it stops lasks, and the menses, helps the running of the reins, helps inflammations and excoriations of the priapus, as also inflammations of wounds” [Culpeper]
mirra, in lacrima (1664,1720s,1747,1750,1754,1758,1760,1779,17??): myrrh (aromatic gum resin); “heats and dries, opens and softens the womb, provokes the birth and after-birth; inwardly taken, it helps old coughs and hoarseness, pains in the sides, kills worms, and helps a stinking breath, helps the wasting of the gums, fastens the teeth: outwardly it helps wounds, and fills up ulcers with flesh” [Culpeper]
nascenso (1651): ?
nastruzzo (1649) [seeds]: nasturzio?

navoni, o napostatino (1665) [seeds]: cole-seed, navew, rape-seed (against poison);
“Napus. I haue hearde sume cal it in englishe a turnepe, and other some a
naued or a nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle, as a rape
[i.e. radish] hath a round roote, so hath a nauet a longe roote and somthyng
yealowishe” [Turner, 1548]

nepente (1639): nepenthe; “an herbe which put into wine driveth away sadness. Some
take it for bugloss” [Florio, 1598]; mentioned in Homer; tincture of opium, the
forerunner of both laudanum and morphine

nepetella (1665): colamint (for head pains, drives away venomous serpents)

noce moscata (1560,1613,1651,1728), noce muschiata (1649) [skin, oil]: nutmeg

noci vecchie (1703) [oil]:

olibano in lagrima (1750): “Olibanum. The right frankincense, which is a Gumme,
growing in Arabia; whereof there are two kindes: the femall or smaller
frankincense, and the male, the greater, whiter, and stronger. It is hotte and
dry, good for perfumes to correct infectious ayre, and to be put in plaisters for
green wounds.” [Bullockar, 1616]

oliva [oil]: basic ingredient

olmo (1712) [bark]: elm; “the decoction of the bark in water, is excellent to bathe
such places as have been burnt with fire” [Culpeper]

ombellico, bellico di Venere (1663): “Navil-wort. Cold, dry, and binding, therefore
helps all inflammations” [Culpeper]

opio (1779): ?

oppiata (date?): “che rafferma i denti”

origano orientale (1710): “Origany: a kind of wild Marjoram; helps the bitings of
venomous beasts; provokes urine, brings down the menses, helps old coughs;
in an ointment it helps scabs and itch” [Culpeper]

pece greca (1560,1651,1663,1664,1697,1750,1747,1758): pitch (resin obtained from
various conifers and often used medicinally); “pece navale dal volgo chiamata
pece nera, vien di Calabria in barili, et è un liquore, il quale si cava dal legno
del pino per via di fuoco bruciandosi tal legno” [AR 333]

peonia, pionia (1613,1638,1649,1659,1703) [flower, root, seeds]: peony; “The root
helps women not sufficiently purged after travail, it provokes the menses, and
helps pains in the belly, as also in the reins and bladder, falling sickness, and
convulsions in children, being either taken inwardly, or hung about their
necks” [Culpeper]

pepe auro (1638): pepper

pepe longo, lungo (1613,1760): pepper

pepe tondo (1613): pepper

perafina [sic; It. paraffina] (17??): paraffin (a waxy crystalline flammable substance
obtained especially from distillates of wood, coal, petroleum or shale oil)

peucedano (1613,1649,1659) [root]: sulphurwort; the root “is very good applied to the
navels of children that stick out, and ruptures: held in the mouth, it is a present
remedy for the fits of the mother” [Culpeper]

piantaggine (1761): plantain; “opens stoppages of the liver, helps the jaundice, and
ulcers of the reins and bladder, stays pains in the head” [Culpeper]

pilastro, di Levante, nostrale (1651,1703,1746) [root]: [=pilatro, or hypericum?]
pilatro: “Erba medicinale nota” [Crusca]

polio montano (1665): a kind of germander; “Polley, or Pellamountain: helps dropsies, the yellow jaundice, infirmities of the spleen, and provokes urine” [Culpeper]

polmonaria (1728): lungwort; “of great use to physicians to help the diseases of the lungs, and for coughs, wheezings, and shortness of breath, which it cures both in man and beast” [Culpeper]

poponago (1728): ?

rapontico, rhapontico (1613,1665) [root]: rhaponticum, monk’s rhubarb; the name for true Dioscoridean rhubarb; “Rhapontick, or Rhubarb of Pontus. It takes away windiness and weakness of the stomach, sighings, sobbings, spittings of blood, diseases of the liver and spleen, rickets, &c” [Culpeper]

rasa di pino (1651,1663,1664,1703,1720s,1747,1761,1762): pine resin; “the fat or gumme that growes in some trees” [Florio, 1598]; “raggia di pino è una spetie di pece greca, la qual vien da Provenza” [AR 336]

reobarbaro, rhabarbaro (1605,1613,1665,1760,1779)[root]: rhubarb; purgative, astringent

ricino, seme di, o granum regi (1610,1665) [seeds]: “an herbe in Egypt called Palma Christie, which hath a seed like a tike” [Florio]; the castor bean, or castor-oil bean (*ricinus communis*), from the castor-oil plant of tropical Africa; a succulent of the spurge family; perhaps so named in English because it tended to be used in place of castor or castoreum (“a kinde of oyle made of bever stones, which stinkes” [Florio]) in 18th-century England and America; for all pains caused by cold humours, later as a purgative

rosa (1733,1760,1761) [flowers, syrup]: “restore such as are in consumptions, strengthen” [Culpeper]

rosmarino
(1611,1633,1638,1650,1651,1663,1664,1680,1697,1703,1748,1757,1758,1778)
[flower, quintessence]: rosemary; “Rosemary-flowers, strengthen the brain exceedingly, and resist madness; clear the sight” [Culpeper]

ruta caprarica, capraria, caprara (1638,1649,1703) [leaf]: ?

ruta (1611,1663,1664,1669,1697,1703,1729,1748,1757,1758,1778)[oil]: rue; “helps difficulty of breathing, and inflammations of the lungs, pains in the sides, inflammations of the priapus and matrix: no herb resists poison more. It strengthens the heart exceedingly, and no herb better than this in pestilential times” [Culpeper]

ruzzo pastoris (1757): ?

salsaparilla (1726,1728,1767): sarsaparilla, usually the root; used for fevers, venereal diseases; a New World plant, though some claimed to have found in Dioscorides; the roots “of Sarsa-Parilla, or Bind-weed [are] helpful against pains in the head, and joints [and] provoke sweat” [Culpeper]

salvia (1560,1611,1650,1651,1664,1697,1703,1728,1748,1757,1758,1761,1778): sage; “stays abortion, causes fruitfulness, it is singularly good for the brain, strengthens the senses and memory, helps spitting and vomiting of blood: outwardly, helps stitches and pains in the sides” [Culpeper]

salvia caprina (1758): ?

sambuco (1663,1728) [root, bark]: elder; “I know no wonders the root will do”; the bark “purges water, helps the dropsy” [Culpeper]

sangue di drago (1703,1746): dragon’s blood, the bright red sap of an East Indian palm; “Gomma d' un' albero d' Affrica” [Crusca]

sarocolla (1757): “A gumme of a tree in Persia like the powder of incense” [Thomas, 1587]

sassofrassia, sassifragia (1613,1665) [root]: sassafras, saxifrage; sometimes used for venereal diseases; “Erba nota, che nasce tra i sassi, e in luoghi aridissimi, e, secondo l' Mattiuolo, ce n' è di più spezie” [Crusca]; “breaks wind, helps the cholic and stone” [Culpeper]

scammonea: scamony (1760); “is a desperate purge, hurtful to the body by reason of its heat, windiness, corroding, or gnawing, and violence of working. I would advise my countrymen to let it alone; it will gnaw their bodies as fast as doctors gnaw their purses” [Culpeper]

scordio, schordio, scordion, scordeon (1605,1613,1638,1649,1659,1665) [leaf]: water germander; “cleanses ulcers in the inward parts, it provokes urine and the menses, opens stopping of the liver, spleen, reins, bladder, and matrix, it is a great counter poison, and eases the breast oppressed with flegm” [Culpeper]

scorza nera (1638) [root]: viper’s grass; “the root cheers the heart, and strengthens the vital spirits, resists poison, helps passions and tremblings of the heart, faintness, sadness, and melancholy, opens stoppings of the liver and spleen, provokes the menses, ease women of the fits of the mother, and helps swimmings in the head” [Culpeper]

sena, senna (1728,1767): senna; “it carries downward both choler, flegm, and melancholy, it cleanses the brain, heart, liver, spleen; it cheers the senses, opens obstructions, takes away dullness of sight, helps deafness, helps melancholy and madness, resists resolution of the nerves, pains of the head, scabs, itch, falling-sickness” [Culpeper]

senapa (1665) [seeds]: mustard; the seed “heats, extenuates, and draws moisture from the brain, it helps filthy ulcers, and hard swellings in the mouth, it helps old aches coming of cold” [Culpeper]

sigillum salomonis (1758): Solomon’s seal; “found by experience to be available in wounds, hurts, and outward sores; used to the face, or other parts of the skin, cleanses it from morpew, freckles, spots, or marks whatsoever, leaving the place fresh, fair, and lovely; for which purpose it is much used by the Italian Dames.” [Culpeper, 1652]

silario montano (1665,1703) [seeds]: ?

spice celdico, celsico (1613,1649,1680): “Cheltic Nard wonderfully provokes urine” [Culpeper]

spico nardo (1613): spikenard;

spigo romano (1748): ?

storace in lagrima, liquida (1663,1703,1712,1720s,1728,1778): (a fragrant balsam obtained from the bark of an Asian tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) of the witch-hazel family that is used as an expectorant; called also Levant storax; “Ragia d' albero odorifera nota” [Crusca]

tacamaca, taccomaco (date?) [extract]: tacamahac or balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*); has buds thickly coated with an aromatic resin; for catarrhs, rheums

terebentina, trementina, tormentina di Venezia (1649,1703,1720s,1747,1758,1778): turpentine; an oleoresin obtained from various conifers, as some pines and firs; “therebentina usuale è un liquore che vien generato da un albero chiamato larice nel paese di Trentino” [AR 342]; “purges, cleanses the reins, helps the running of them” [Culpeper]; see also “mastiche”

tormentilla, trementilla (1560,1613,1638,1649,1659,1665) [root]: tormentil; “good in pestilences, provokes sweat, stays vomiting, cheers the heart, expels poison”
valeriana (1613,1649,1665,1680,1720s,1758) [root]: valerian (for venomous bites)
verbena (1613): vervain; cleanses, opens obstructions, for venomous bites;
vermicolaria (1663): ?
veronica maschio (1665,1728): speedwell (for wounds, vulnerary)
vincitossico, vincitosicho (1613,1638,1649,1659,1665,1680,1703,1758) [root]:
swallow-wort; “Navil-wort. Cold, dry, and binding, therefore helps all inflammations” [Culpeper] (counter-poison)
vino bianco (1720s):
vino, spirito di (1750,1760,1778): ?
vino rosso (1712):
viola (1638) [flower]: violet; “cool and moisten, provoke sleep, loosen the belly, resist fevers, help inflammations, correct the heat of choler, ease the pains in the head, help the roughness of the wind-pipe, diseases in the throat, inflammations in the breast and sides, plurisies, open stoppings of the liver, and help the yellow jaundice” [Culpeper]
vischio quercino (1795): mistletoe, “sempre accreditato per alcuni mali de’ nervi”; “Misleto of the Oak, helps the falling-sickness being either taken inwardly, or hung about one's neck” [Culpeper]
vite (1728) [root]: ?
zaffarano (1665,1760), zaffrano di Vienna (1733): saffron, crocus (quickening, expulsive)
zedoaria (1638,1649,1659) [root]: zedoary; the roots “expel wind, resist poison, stop fluxes, and the menses, stay vomiting, help the cholic, and kill worms” [Culpeper]
zenzero (1651,1728,1746) [root]: ginger; “helps digestion, warms the stomach, clears the sight, and is profitable for old men: heats the joints, and therefore is profitable against the gout, expels wind” [Culpeper]
zuccaro candido (1760): sugar; “Sugar is held to be hot in the first degree, strengthens the lungs, takes away the roughness of the throat, succours the reins and bladder” [Culpeper]
zittimo di candia (1680): ?

Animal ingredients

ambra grisa (1630): ambergris (a waxy substance found floating in or on the shores of tropical waters, believed to originate in the intestines of the sperm whale); “Amber-grease, heats and dries, strengthens the brain and nerves exceedingly, if the infirmity of them come of cold, resists pestilence” [Culpeper]
anitra (1779): could this be a herb? Or duck grease?
burro (1761): butter
cera (1611,1664,1697,1760): wax; “softens, heats, and meanly fills sores with flesh, it suffers not the milk to curdle in women's breasts; inwardly it is given (ten grains at a time) against bloody-fluxes” [Culpeper]
cera gialla (1761,1778):
cera nova, vergine (1729,1753,1757,1758,17??): new wax
cervelli di vitello e bue, distillato di (1720s):

coralli, sal di (1728):
grasso, grassi (1672,1760): fats
gras de rasson [French] (17??): ?
grasso di crino/chiano [criniera?] di cavallo (1746,1757,1758): ?
grasso di cavallo (1651):
grasso di marmotta (1746,1758,17??): marmot's grease
grasso di tasso (1697,1746,1753,1757,1758): badger's grease
grasso d'orso (1703,1753,1757,17??): bear's grease; "stays the falling off of the hair"
[Culpeper]
grasso umano (1703,1727,1729,1746,1753,1758): human fat
grasso di vipera (1697,1703,1757,17??): viper's grease
gusci d'ovo bruciato (1757):
lardo di maiale (1761): pork lard
madre perla (1760): mother-of-pearl (the hard pearly iridescent substance forming the
inner layer of a mollusk shell)
midollo di bue (1760,1761): marrow
miele: honey, a basic ingredient; "is of a gallant cleansing quality, exceeding
profitable in all inward ulcers in what part of the body soever; it opens the
veins, cleanses the reins and bladder. I know no vices belonging to it"
[Culpeper]
mumia (1703,1754,1758): mummy (powdered parts of a mummified body used as a
drug, or a mixture of aromatic resinous gums, including bitumen); "a drug
made of dead mens flesh. Some take it for the liquour that floweth out of the
Cedar tree" [Florio, 1598]; "mumia vera si genera dal corpo degli houmini
morti balsamati, e da principio non è altro, se non quelli ingredienti, che si
mettono dentro il corpo morto per imbalsamarlo, e con la lunghezza del tempo
vien' a esser trasformata in mumia, la qual veniva dalle parte giudaiche, ma per
mancamento di essa si sono usati li sostituti assignati dal nostro Antidotario"
[AR 331]
musco di levante, muschio (1630,1779): musk (a substance with a penetrating
persistent odour, obtained from a sac beneath the abdominal skin of the male
musk deer of the Central Asian uplands)
ossi di sepia (1757): cuttlefish bones [listed in RF 92];
osso di cuor di cervo (1630,Borri): "osso di cuor di cervo, o più tosto cartillagine, il
qual si dice generarsi nel cuore dell'istesso animale chiamato cervo ... la quale
avanti si mette a tritare, si raderà in parti minutissime, ma per mancamento
di esso, si ricorrerà al corno dell'istesso cervo adulto, e preparato, suo
sostituto" [AR 333]
scorpione [oil] (1757): originated by Mattioli using distillation; "piglia olio di
mandorle amare libre 2, scorpioni vivi mediocri num. 30. Si ponhino in vaso
di vetro turato, e si facciano stare al sole per trenta giorni, poi si coli, e
conservi. Li scorpioni si pigliaranno nel principio del sole in leone" [AR 260]
unghia della gran bestia (1754): elk's hoof made into rings and worn around the neck
to protect from disease, and against dizziness; "a sovereign remedy for the
falling sickness, though it be but worn in a ring, much more being taken
inwardly; but saith *Mizaldus*, it must be the hoof of the right foot behind"
[Culpeper]; shavings of horn and hooves of other animals were also used,
contained sal ammoniac (ammonia), and prepared as a distillation, and used in
the form of smelling salts (spirit of hartshorn)

vipera, trocisci di (1665): viper's troches; "troches, or trochises, medicines made up in little flat bowls as the name signifies; they are never taken (for what intention soever) but they are first dissolved in some convenient liquor" [Garfield, 1657]; "The flesh of vipers being eaten, clear the sight, help the vices of the nerves, resist poison exceedingly" [Culpeper]

Mineral ingredients

alume, allume di rocca (1651,1728,1746,1750,1757,1760,1761): rock alum (a potassium aluminium sulfate or ammonium aluminium sulfate used especially as an emetic and as an astringent and styptic); "heats, binds, and purges; scours filthy ulcers, and fastens loose teeth" [Culpeper]

antimonio, olio di (date?): antimony; "a paracelsian drug called antimonium or stibium. It is a white stone found in siluer mines good for the eies. It is also taken for a kind of stuffe that women vse to make their browes blacke and smooth with" [Florio, 1598]

bezoar, orientale (1630,1754): bezoar (stone) (any of various calculi found chiefly in the gastrointestinal organs and formerly believed to possess magical properties); gastric concretions found in various animals, usually male goats, imported into Europe from Persia and used as antidotes to poison, scorpion stings, worms, melancholy, plague and skin complaints; "is a notable restorer of nature, a great cordial, no way hurtful nor dangerous, is admirably good in fevers, pestilences, and consumptions, viz. taken inwardly; for this stone is not used to be worn as a jewel; the powder of it put upon wounds made by venomous beasts, draws out the poison" [Culpeper]

bitum/betume judaico (1728,17??): bitumen; "Our ordinarie shop Bitumen is but a composition of Pitch, Petriolum, and some other such like simples, howsoever Apothecaries would make men beleue it is the Palestinian Bitumen" [Cotgrave, 1611]; "A kind of clay, naturally clammy like pitch; growing in some countries of Asia. It was of old vsed in phisicke: The best is heauy, bright, and cleere, of purple colour, and hauing a strong smell. The black is accounted naught." [Bullokar, 1616]

bollo, bolo, bol armeno (1630,1649,1659,1703,1758): "Bolo armenio orientale volgare è la terra lemnia, la quale nasce in una spelonca d'un luogo paludoso, nell'isola di Lenno, e da detta isola viene la terra sigillata formata del detto bolo, alla qual Terra sigillata per dubbio della sua perfettione, s'è ricorso al bolo armenio" [AR 314]

calamita (1728): see also "magnete"

diagrediato (1733):

ente di Venere (173?): "per ente di Venere s'intende nella farmacia un sale ammoniaco marziale fatto per sublimazione" [RF 174]

litargirio (1757): litharge (a fused lead monoxide [a yellow to brownish red poisonous compound])

litargirio, retargirio d'oro (1728,1758) [litargirio d'oro]: "Gold foame; the best kind of Litargie; comes of lead wherein siluer hath beene melted by a quick, and great fire, giuing it a golden luster" [Cotgrave, 1611]; "Litharge, both of gold and silver; binds and dries much, fills up ulcers with flesh, and heals them"

[Culpeper]; “si fa nelle fucine dove si raffina l’argento in diversi luoghi, et in particolare sul Trentino in Alemagna” [AR 328]

minio (1728,1729,1750,1757,1760,1761,1778) [powder]: minium; “red lead, of a cooling, drying, repelling, healing, softening, and discussing quality” [Garfield, 1657]

magnete (1760): lodestone, loadstone; see also “calamita”

oro [leaves] (1630): gold; “it wonderfully strengthens the heart and vital spirits, in cordials, it resists melancholy, faintings, swoonings, fevers, falling- sickness, and all such like infirmities” [Culpeper]

oro di zechino (1728):

sal di coralli (1728):

salnitro (1760): saltpetre; for Johann Glauber the “universal salt” of Paracelsus;

sale (1729): salt, the key Paracelsian element, used as an agent in the transmutation of metals and representing a defence against corruption and death;

sale di assenzio (1729):

sale di piombo (1760):

sale di rocca (1760):

sasso, olio di (1697,1728,1761): rock oil, petroleum (an oily flammable bituminous liquid); “A substance strained out of the naturall Bitumen. It is for the most part white, and sometime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.” [Bullokar, 1616]

solfo [oil] (date?): sulphur, brimstone (a key Paracelsian element); “it's of a discussive, healing, drying virture, good to preserve the natural heat of the body” [Garfield, 1657]

tartaro, crema di (1726): cream of tartar (a substance derived from the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks together with yeast and other suspended matters as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment; recrystallized, it yields cream of tartar, a white crystalline salt, on further purification); “the lees or dregs that sticke to the sides of wine-vessels; hard and drie like a crust; sound, and so close compacted, that you may beat it vnto powder” [Cotgrave, 1611]; “the Lees of Wine dried, of excellent and frequent use in Phisick” [Garfield, 1657]

tartaro, olio di (date?):

tartaro vitriolato (1760):

terra lemnia, lemini (1703): “Terra lenia, as Terra sigillata” [Florio, 1598]

terra nova, vergine (1663,1703): “per dare il corpo”

terra S. Paolo: “as Terra Samia”; “Terra Samia, a kinde of earth against poison, that mountbankes vse in Italy” [Florio, 1598]; an astringent earth, as in Terra Maltese and Terra Sigillata

terra sigillata (1649,1659): “Terra sigillata is an earth dygged out of certayne caues in the Isle Lemnos. And bycause it was sent from thence beinge sealed, it was called Sigillata. Some thynke, that we haue not the thyng, though we retayne the name.” [Vigon Traheron, 1543]

vetriolo/vitriolo, olio di (1758,1760): copper sulphate, distilled to form concentrated sulphuric acid

Compounds (as ingredients)

acqua d’Inghilterra, acqua inglese (1760,1761): for teeth and gums

erbe de' filosofi (1753):

mitridato, mithridato (1605,1638,1649,1659,1665,1703,1733): mithridatum

olio de' filosofi (1669,1757): "Oyle extracted, by distillation, from tiles, or bricketes, which haue lyen a good while sleeping in verie old oyle." [Cotgrave, 1611]; this is the procedure for making an Oglio di mattoni, in AR 267 (but no mention of philosophers)

teriacca, triaca, theriaca, theriaco (1605,1649,1659,1665,1703,1729), di Andrometa [Andromaco] (1649), di Venezia (1779): theriac

unguento di altea (1748): marshmallow; the unguent is described in AR 240, but not its uses;

Sources

AR = *Antidotario romano, latino e volgare, tradotto da Ippolito Ceccarelli* (Roma: per il success. al Mascardi, 1668)

Crusca = *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca* (Venezia: Giovanni Alberti, 1613)

Cotgrave = Randle Cotgrave, *A dictionarie of the French and English tongues* (London: A. Islip, 1611)

Culpeper = Nicholas Culpeper, *The English physitian: or an astrologo-physical discourse of the vulgar herbs of this nation* (London: Peter Cole, 1652)

Florio = John Florio, *A worlde of wordes, or most copious dictionarie in Italian and English* (London: A. Hatfield, 1598)

Garfield = John Garfield, *Physical dictionary*, London: G. D., 1657

RF = *Ricettario fiorentino, nuovamente compilato e ridotto all'uso moderno* (Firenze: Gaetano Cambiagi, 1789)

Traheron = Bartholomew Traheron, *The most excellent workes of Chirurgerye, made and set forth by maister Iohn Vigon* (London: Whitchurch, 1543)

Appendix Two: Index of Named Remedies (for which ingredients are given)

- Acqua Inglese [per denti, gengive]:* Gaetano Casali; 1761; AS Venice [database] (distillazione di allume di rocca, cannella, garofalo, miele spagnolo, piantaggine, rose, salvia)
- Balsamo Artificiale:* Giuseppe Bua, il Padoano saltatore; 1703; AS Siena, Studio, b.50, fols. 222-7 (olii, erbe, gomme, miele)
- Balsamo Bianco:* Domenico Ruzzante; 1762; AS Venice [database] (ipericon, matricaria, olio comune, olio di assenzio, rasa di pino, tormentina)
- Balsamo canforale:* Pietro Carlo, il Fedelino; 1669; AS Siena [database] (anisi, artemisia, ginepro, olio dei filosofi, ruta) [*Antidotario romano*, p.236, has an Unguento bianco canforato: oglio rosato, biacca, cera bianca, chiara d'ova, canfora dissoluta in acqua rosa]
- Balsamo composto [per dolori e ferite]:* Giovan Battista Bettinelli; 1672; AS Mantua [database] (“composto di oli, grassi, gomme e sostanze d’herbe”)
- Balsamo composto per tosse, catarro e ansietà:* Marcantonio de Corvi, il Dotto Villano; 1663; AS Siena, Studio, b.48, fol.85v [additions to notes between pp. 33 and 34] (assenso, collaquintida, dialtea, minto, olio laurino, pece greca, rasa di pino, rosmarino, ruta, terra nova per dare il corpo)
- Balsamo da ferite della Fonderia del Gran Duca:* Segreti dell’Anonimo, in Ferraro (balsamina, consolida, gomma ellemi, incenso, iperico, mastice, mirra, olio d’abete, olio vecchio, rasa di pino, storace in lacrima, termentina, valeriana, vino bianco)
- Balsamo d’Armata:* Domenico Brunini detto Monsù la Rosa; 1746; AS Siena, Studio, b.63, fol.34r [p.25] (grasso di chiano di cavallo, grasso di marmotta, grasso di tasso, grasso umano)
- Balsamo dell’Armata [o sia dello Spedale di Malta]:* Baltassar Moretti di Malta; 1758; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.313 [p.37] (aloe lecodrino, assaro moritano per dolori colici, assenzio, astrologia longa, astrologia rotonda, balsamo di coparito, balsamo di perù nero o di perù bianco, balsamo nocenziano, camomilla ammolliente, cardamomo, cardo santo, cardo stillato, cera vergine attraente, consolida minore o maggiore, cornelino [corallina?], elisir balsamico, elisir di mummia, elisir vitae, gigli bianchi risolventi, grasso di crina di cavallo rosso, grasso di marmotta, grasso di tasso, grasso umano, incenso, mastice, meubarbuto, mirra, olio comune vecchio, olio di ginepro, paucedine balsamico, pece capa disseccante, perico balsamico, quintessenza di rosmarino, ruta, salvia caprina, salvia per i vermi ed affetti sterici, sigillum salomonis, spiritum termintu., tirmitas [?], valeriana, vincitossico)
- Balsamo del Gran Duca di Toscana [per tagli, ferite, scottature]:* Francesco Perdon; 1761; AS Venice [database] (cera gialla, olio comune, olio di sasso, rasa di pino)
- Balsamo dell’Ebreo fatto christiano:* Margarita Angela Mellini; 1697; AS Siena, Studio, b. 50, fol. 100 [p.33] (assenzio, bettonica, cera, galbano di Perù, grasso di tasso, grasso di vipera, ipericon, olio di sasso, pece greca, pece nera, peopodino, rosmarino, ruta, salvia)
- Balsamo del Sole di Giuseppe Borri, con grasso umano:* Giuseppe Bresciano, il Ferrarese; 1727; AS Mantua [database]

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- Balsamo di calamita*: Giuseppe Cestari; 1728; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fol.205 [p.35]
(betume giudaico, calamita, galbano, legneto, olio composto, olio d'abactine, olio d'ebez, olio di sasso, olio laurino, poponago, storace liq., trementina, unguento d'alt.a)
- Balsamo di Gerusalemme*: AS Pavia, Università, 29 [with photocopies] (aspiq, balsamo del levante, balsamo di peru, bitum judaico, cera nova, genevre, gras di marmota, gras di rasson, grasso de deserpan, grasso de viper, grasso dorso, incenso, inuncio, mastighe, menta, mirra, oglo de camomila, oglo de gigli bianchi, oglo de pericon, oglo rosato, oglo verdetera, perafina, romaren, rosse seche, rutta)
- Balsamo di Gerusalemme, detto del Ven. Card. Gregorio Barbarigo [per afflizioni di nervi, piaghe, lividi]*: Giuseppe Saetta; 1760; AS Venice [database] (cera, grasso, midollo, olio)
- Balsamo Donum Dei*; Giuseppe Francesco Borri; [AR, 245, has an Empiastro gratia Dei]
- Balsamo Giudaico*: Pietro Maria Sanlazar; 1761; AS Venice [database] (balsami, radici di erbe, oli)
- Balsamo Imperiale*: Antonio Trevisani; 1757; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.199 [p.36]
(aristologia rotonda e lunga, assenzio, camomilla, canfora, celidonia, cera vergine, galbano, genziana, gomma araba, grasso di crino di cavallo, grasso di orso, grasso di tasso, grasso viperino, ippericon, millefolie, olio d'oliva, olio de' filosofi, olio dello scorpione, olio di tasso, peocedano, retonica, rosmarino, ruta, ruzza pastoris, salvia, sarocolla, spigo)
- Balsamo Innocenziano*: RF 135 (aloe succotrino, angelica, balsamo del Peru, belzuino, incenso, ipperico, mirra, spirito di vino rettificato, storace); AB 112
- Balsamo Lavorato [per tagli, punture, crepature, settole alle mammelle]*: Angelo Niato; 1761; AS Venice [database] (burro, lardo di maiale, midollo di bue, olio d'oliva)
- Balsamo Levantino*: Agostino Onesta; 1778; AS Siena, Studio, b.56, fol.333 [p.38]
(assenzio pontico, canfora raschiata, cera gialla, incenso spolverizzato, minio di Venezia, olio comune, rosmarino, ruta, salvia, spirito di vino gagliardo, storace liquida, tormentina di Venezia, unguento laurino)
- Balsamo Omogeneo*: Gasparo Campani; 1750; AS Siena, Studio, b.63, fol. 34v. [p.25]
(aloe succotrino, fior d'ipericon, incenso maschio, mastice, pece greca chiara, spirito di vino rettificato)
- Balsamo Omogeneo*: Giovanni Ornieri; 1758; AS Siena, b.54, fols.334-5 [p.38] (bolo armenio, litagiro d'oro, olio d'oliva, vetriolo romano purificato)
- Balsamo per guarire le scrofe et altri mali humidi*: Pietro Mattia de Rossi; AS Rome, Università, 62, fol. 1733, 1712 [p.53] (fiori di granati, legno di cipresso, oglio di oliva, radica inclusa, radica de lellera, scorse d'olmo, storace in lagrima, vino rosso)
- Balsamo Salutis*: Sebastiano Valentini; 1753; AS Siena, Studio, b.53, fol.709 [p.36]
(cera vergine, erbe de' filosofi, grasso d'orso, grasso di tasso, grasso umano, olio d'ipericon, olio d'oliva, olio di gigli bianchi, olio di mastice)
- Balsamo Samaritano*: Gio: Domenico Toscani; AS Rome, Università, 59, 1750 [p.3]
(alume di rocca, canfora, mastice, minio, mirra, oglio, olibano in lagrima)
- Balsamo Simpatico Omogeneo [per tagli, ferite, scabia, scrofola, ulceri, emmorroidi, sciatica, ecc.]*: Giambattista Camerela; 1754 [first licence 1711]; AS

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- Venice [database] (aloe, bezoaro, incenso damasceno, mastice, mirra, mummia, unghia della gran bestia, unicorno)
- Balsamo Turchesco [per tagli, ferite, mal di schiena, vermi]*: Pietro Antonio Monaci; 1760; AS Venice [database] (balsamo [1], cerotti [7], erbe [17], gomme [5], grassi di animali [7], olii [12], quintessenza [1], unguenti [2])
- Balsamo Vitale [per febbre, dolori, epilessia, mali di nervi, vertigini, infiammazioni]*: Segreti dell'Anonimo, in Ferraro (distillato di cervelli di vitello e bue)
- Bolla Germanica* ("per il dolor de' denti"): Domenico Brunini detto Monsù la Rosa; 1746; AS Siena, Studio, b.63, fol.34r [p.25] (allume di rocca, pilastro, sangue di drago, zenzero)
- Cattolico di Galeno*: Antonio Trevisani; 1757; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.199 [p.36] (aloe epatico, aloe saccorino, canfora, mastice, minio, olio comune, olio d'anetto, olio di gigli bianchi, olio laurino, r[=]itargirio)
- Cera catalonica*: Giuseppe Cestari; 1728; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fol.205 [p.35] (canfora, minio, olio composto, retargirio d'oro)
- Cerotto chimico*; Giuseppe Francesco Borri;
- Cerotto per calli*: Vincenzo Leonardi; 1761; AS Venice [database] (camomilla, ipericon, minio)
- Cerotto per gli humori*: Lorenzo Sabbatini; 1729; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fols.25-9 [p.35] (canfora, cera vergine, minio rosso, oglio di oliva)
- Cerotto per humori freddi*: Giacomo Antonio Marcia; 1651; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.195-6 [addition to notes, between pp.33 and 34] (galbano, grasso di cavallo, olio laurino, pece greca, rasa di pino, sego purgato)
- Composto di grasso umano*: Lorenzo Sabbatini; 1729; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fols.25-9 [p.35] (cera vergine, grasso umano, inguento di ebreo, oglio di camomilla, oglio di oliva, oglio di pericon, oglio di ruta)
- Conserva per i denti*: Giacomo Antonio Marcia; 1651; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.195-6 [p.28] (alume di rocca, cannella, garofali, miele, pilastro di Levante, tenscuaro [zenscuaro?])
- Coscinetti per lo stomaco*: Giacomo Antonio Marcia; 1651; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.195-6 [addition to notes, between pp.33 and 34] (cannella, garofali, incenso, ireos, noce moscata, pritello, spigo)
- Decotto Antiepilettico*: Giambattista Signori; 1795; AS Venice [database] (vischio quercino)
- Elettuario bezoardico contro veleni*; Girolamo Siamana, l'Aromatario fanese; AS Bologna, Studio, b.214, between fols. 55-6; 1649 [from photocopy of handbill] (angelica vera, astrologia rotonda e longa, carlina, genziana, ginepro, imperatoria, lauro, miele bianco, mitridato ottimo, seme santo, spica celica, teriaca di Andrometa fino, valeriana)
- Elettuario canforato* (per la peste); Johann Kraft (Crato) and used by Borri; Cosmacini, *Il medico ciarlatano*, p.41 (canfora, dittamo bianco, genziana anglica garofanata, scordio, tormentilla, zafferano, zedoaria)
- Elettuario contro veleni*; Luigi Aria; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.480-3; 1649-60 [p.???] (acetosa, angelica odorata, antora, aristolochia tonda, bistorta, bolo armeno, calamo aromatico, camedio, cardo santo, carlina, cedro, centavonza minore, dittamo bianco, eupatorio di Mesue, gentiana, ginepro, imperatoria, ireos, lauro, meo barbuto, miele depurato, mitridato, peonia, peucedano, scordeon, terra sigillata, tormentilla tonda, triaca, vincitossico, zedoaria)

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- Elettuario contro veleni*: Maria Aria [vedova di Luigi Aria] e Michelangelo Garbo; 1659; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.480-1 [additions to notes between pp.33 and 34] (acetosa, angelica odorata, antora, aristolochia tonda, bistorta, bolo armeno, calamo aromatico, camedrio, cardosanto, carlina, cavoli neri, cedro, centavonza minore, dittamo bianco, eupatorio di Mesue, gentiana, ginepro, imperatoria, ireos, lauro, meo barbuto, mitridato, peonia, peucedano, scordeon, terra sigillata, tormentilla tonda, triaca, vincitossico, zedoaria)
- Elettuario dell'Orvietano*; Francesco dalla Nave; AS Bologna, Studio, b.214, fol.55, 1649 [photocopy] (agarico, angelica, appio, astrologia rotonda e longa, bistorta, calamenta, calamo aromatico, cardo santo, carlina, cedro, centaurea minore, contra erba, dittamo bianco, eupatorio, garofolata, garofoli, gentiana, ginepro, hisopo, imperatoria, lauro, miele fine bene schiumato, meo barbuto, mitridate, nastruzzo, noce muschiata, peonia, ruta caprarica, scordio, termentilla, triaca, vincitossico)
- Elettuario dell'Orvietano*; Gregorio Ferranti; AS Rome, Università, b.58, fasc.xxxi, 1613 [p.5] (acetosa, angelica montana, anisi, antora, astrologia longa e tonda, bistorta, calamo aromatico, camedrias, cannella, cardo santo, carlina, cassia lignea, caulo nero, centaurea, contr'erba, corallina, dittamo bianco, ecchion, eupatoria di Mesue, garofolata, gentiana, ginepro, ipericon, issopo, lauro, meo barbuto, noce moscata, peucedano, pepe longo, pepe tondo, pionia, rapontico, reobarbaro, sassofrassia, scordion, spice celsico, spico nardo, tormentilla, valeriana, verbena, vincitossico)
- Elettuario dell'Orvietano*; Paolo Angelini; AS Siena, Studio, b. 48, fols.181-3, 1665 [additions to notes between pp.33 and 34] (acora ovvero calamo aromatico, angelica aquatica, angelica odorata, aristologia longa e rotonda, bistorta, camedrio, cannella, cedro, contrayerva, dittamo bianco, dittamo cretico, echio, eupatorio di Mesue, eupatorio di Dioscoride, garofali, gentiana, ginepro, imperatoria, imperatrice ovvero garofolaria, lauro, mentastro, meo barbuto, merangoli, miele, mithridato, navoni o napostatino, nepetella, noci moschate, polio montano, carlina, rhabarbaro, rhapontico, ricino o granum regi, sassifragia, scordio, senapa, silaro montano, theriaco, tormentilla, trocisci di vipera, valeriana, veronica maschio, vincitossico, zaffarano)
- Elettuario di Mastro Martino*: AS Mantova, Mag. San. Antica, b. 2 bis, 1638 [p.???] (acetosa, agrimonio, anesi, angelica odorata, antora, astrologia longa et tonda, betonicha, bistorta, boragine, calamento montano, calamo aromatico, camedrios, carlina, cavolo negro, cedro, centaurea maggiore, cinamomo, contra erba, coriandoli, ditamo bianco, ditamo chretense, eupatorio di Mesue; galanga, garofalo da montana, gentiana, ginepro, imperatoria, lauro, lentischo, meo astamanticho, milciam, peonia, pepe auro, porcelana, rio ponticho montano, riso montano, rosmarino persicho, ruta capraria, schordio, schorzo nera, tormentilla, Triacha e mitridato, vincitosicho, viole, zeduarìa)
- Elettuario mirabile ad impetrar memoria*: AS Venice, Sanità, 730, 1560, fol. 287v. [no p.] (acceto passulato, anthos, baccarum lauri, boraginis, cardamonii, cinnamoni, citrinorum indorum, coriomdrerum, emblicorum, gario fillorum, gingil., maiorana, masticis, melissa, mirabullanor. chebrilor., nucis moscat., ozimi, pipris longis, s. Peonia, salvia, tormentilla)

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- Elettuario per vermi*; Angelo Cortesio veneto; AS Bologna, Studio, b.318, 1605, fol.1 [p.55] (coriandol, corolin, dianisi, ditami, melle selimato, mitridati, rabarbari, salyenice, scordion, semen corlon, semen sanct, theriaca fina)
- Elettuario triacale*: AS Padua, Sanità, b.145, 1680, fol. 485 [p.29] (anasi, astrologia lunga e tonda, bacco di ginepro, bacco di lauro, carlina, carofolaria, gentiana, grana paradisi, imperatoria, mel cotto, menta, rosmarino punte, spico celdico, valeriana, vincitossici, zittimo di candia)
- Elettuario triacale*: Giuseppe Bua, il Padoano saltatore; 1703; AS Siena, Studio, b.50, fols. 222-7 (13 roots, 5 herbs, 6 seeds, 4 *droghe* [spices], 3 gums [myrrh, mithridate, theriac])
- Elettuario triacale*: Giuseppe Campagnese, il Moretto; 1703; AS Siena, Studio, b.50, fol.229 (aristologia longa e tonda, bistorta, carlina, contrerba, dittamo bianco, elupatoria maggiore, garofilasta, gentiana, ginepro, laoro, meo barbuto, peonia, pilastro nostrale, ruta caprara, silaro montano, vincitossico)
- Elisir Persiano [antisterico e antiscorbutico]*: Giuseppe Caccia; 1779; AS Siena, Studio, b.56, fol.491 [p.39] (anitra, belzuino, canfora, fiori di gelsomino, gomma lacca, mirra in lacrima, muschio, opio, reobarbaro, semi di gusciano, spirito di cannella, spirito di colearia, spirito di garofali, teriaca di Venezia)
- Elixir cordial Acqua Salutis*: AS Pavia, Università, 29 [with photocopies] (melise, scorsonero, bourache, baclause, fleur d'orange, noix, fleur de pericon, canelle, callia lignia, galanga, calamus aromaticus, lau de serise)
- Empiastro stomatico*; Giuseppe Francesco Borri;
- Goccioline di Salute*: Giovanni Greci, il Cosmopolita; 1760; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.226 [p.37] [an ingredient in his *Pillole Cattoliche* below] (acqua d'Inghilterra, acqua imperiale, acqua sanis parcelle, balsamo della Mecca, belzuino, caffè spolverato crudo, cannella, cardamomo, cinatro nativo, ciovol.a fina con vaniglia, ireo de fiorenza, melissa fresca, pepe lungo, spirito di vino, zafferano, zuccaro candido; "il tutto in una borchia per quattro mesi in steno di cavallo, e dopo un mese al sole più forte che sia")
- Oglio balsamico de' filosofi, volgarmente dello Straccione*; Giuseppe Colli; 1748; Rigoli, p.70 (absenzio pontico o romano, eupatorio di Mesue, matricaria, olio della storta, olio di ipericon, olio lavorino, olio comune, pezzetti di maton vergine, rosmarino, ruta, salvia, spigo romano, unguento di altea)
- Olio composto per dolori freddi*: Giacomo Antonio Marcia; 1651; AS Siena, Studio, b.47, fols.195-6 [p.28] (camomilla, colofonia, fior di Mesue, nascenso [incenso?], pece greca, rasa di pino, rosmarino, salvia)
- Olio del Sole [per ferite]*: Tommaso Rinaldi e Caterina Gambacorta; 1664; AS Siena, Studio, b.48, fol.159 [additions to notes] (ascenzio, cera, incenso, mastice, mirra, olio di ipericon, olio vecchio, pece greca, rasa di pino, rosmarino, ruta, salvia)
- Olio di quattro filosofi*: Giambattista Salviani; 1752; AS Siena, Studio, b.53, fol.656 [p.36] (angelica acquatica, angelica odorata, camomilla, carlina, centaurea maggiore e minore, edè boemia, genziana, giglio bianco, ipericon, lauro, mille follie)
- Olio per dolori freddi*: Antonio di Maria; 1611; AS Siena, Studio, b.60, fol.21v [p.3] (absentio, cera, euforbio, incenso, olio comune, rosapino galbano, rosmarino, ruta, salvia)

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- Pastiglia per mal di denti [causato da flussi di umori frigidi]:* Pietro Antonio Monaci; 1760; AS Venice [database] (allume di rocca, garofali, madre perla, minio, sale di piombo, sale di rocca, salnitro, vitriolo)
- Pezze Salutari Hibernie:* Ludovico Matia Nicoli [Buonafede Vitali the originator]; 1747; AS Venice [database] (gomma, incenso, mirra, olio laurino, pece, rasa di pino, tormentina di Venezia; le pezze vengono immerse nel liquido)
- Pietra per i denti:* Giuseppe Cestari; 1728; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fol.205 [p.35] (alume di rocca, canella, garofali, noce moscata, oro di zechino, pilatro di levante, sal di coralli, zenzaro)
- Pillole Cattoliche:* Giovanni Greci, il Cosmopolita; 1760; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.226 [p.37] [cf. *Cattolico di Galeno* above] (aloe sicotrina, canella finissima, Goccioline di Salute [see above], reobarbaro, scammonia, siroppo di rose pallide, succo di liquirizia, tartaro vitriolato)
- Pillole dette Espurgatione domestica:* Giovanni Romano, il Marchese di Belforte; 1702; Rigoli, p.39 (ingredienti di soli vegetali)
- Pillole per febbre quartana:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1729 [p.7] (ammoniaco, cardo benedetto, china china, estratto di genziana, sale di assenzio, sale, teriaca)
- Pillole Profilattiche:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1733 [p.3] (aloe gratico con rose, diagrediato, mira fina, mitridate di Venezia, zaffrano di Vienna)
- Polvere canforata* (per la peste); Johann Kraft (Crato) and used by Borri; Cosmacini, *Il medico ciarlatano*, p.41 (canfora, dittamo bianco, osso di cuor di cervo, sandalo rosso, tormentilla)
- Polvere di corallina per vermi:* Antonio Petroni; 1636; AS Siena, Studio, b.60, fol.??, [p.15] (angelica odorata, aristologia rotonda, corallina, dittamo bianco)
- Polvere per i denti:* Lorenzo Sabbatini; 1729; AS Siena, Studio, b.52, fols.25-9 [p.35] (angelica, astrologia, gentiana, lauro: “fatta in polvere messa sopra il dente mitica il dolore”)
- Polvere purgativa per i denti:* Antonio Trevisani; 1757; AS Siena, Studio, b.54, fol.199 [p.36] (allume di rocca bruciato, gusci d’ovo bruciato, ossi di seppia, polvere cristallina, rosmarino, salvia)
- Polvere teriacale:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1710 [p.17] (angelica odorata, astrologia longa e rotonda, bachi di lauro, bachi di ginepro, carlina, consolida maggiore e minore, imperatoria, origano orientale)
- Rimedio per la peste:* AS Venice, Sanità, 562, 1630, fol. 78 [no p.] (ambra grisa, angelica, bezoar oriental, bollo armeno, contraierva, croci, fogli d’oro, lignum aloes, margarita, musco di levante, osso di cuor di cervo)
- Rimedio per febbre:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1728 [p.7] (sena, centaurea, veronica, fumaria, cardo santo, angelica, polmonaria)
- Rimedio per idropsia:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1728 [p.7] (radice di asparago, sambuco, vite)
- Rimedio per sciatica:* AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1728 [p.7] (centaurea, salsaparilla, salvia, sena)
- Secreto del Chinese [per denti e purga capo]:* Carlo Girotti, il Chinese; 1660; AS Mantua [database] (quintessenza di varie erbe)
- Secreto dello Scotto (per catarri freddi):* Jacopo Sozzi viperario; 1650; AS Siena, Studio, b. 47, fols. 151-2 (ammoniaco, coloquintida, galbano, rosemarino, salvia)

Secreto per malattie veneree: AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1726 [p.9] (crema di tartaro, lignum sanctum, liquerizia, radice di china, salsaparilla)

Sigillis stomaci: Giuseppe Colombari, l'Alfieri lombardo; 1703; AS Siena, Studio, b.50, fols. 233-4 (aloe patica, asentio, assa fetida, bol armeno, decurione, dialtea, galbana, grasso di orso, grasso di vipere, grasso umano, lenegirio, mumia, olio di nocie vecchie, olio di pericon, olio di scorpioni del mar, olio laurino, rasa di pino, rosmarino, ruta, salvia, sangue di drago in lacrime, storace liquido, termentina, terra lemini, terra vergine, triaca)

Spirito Filosofico [per mal di stomaco, flatulenza]: Felice Nicoli; 1760; AS Venice [database] (aloe, angelica, incenso, ipericon, magnete, mirra, zafferano)

Unguento refrigerante [per scottature, ferite, emmorroidi, tigna, rognà]: Tommaso Maiorini; 1663; AS Siena, Studio, b.48, fols.93-7 [additions to notes between pp.33 and 34] (aceto rosato fino, belico di Venere, olio rosato, sambuco, sempre vivo, solatro, storace liquido, vermicolaria)

Vino antivenereo: AS Pavia, Università, 29, 1767 [with photocopies] (anesi crudi, china dolce, legno santo, salsaparilla olandese, scorza del legno santo, senna orientale)

AB = Antidotarium bononiensis, 1790

AR = Antidotario romano, 1668

RF = Ricettario fiorentino, 1789