II.

The Materia Medica of Hippocrates, or an Attempt towards a Systematic Enumeration of Medicines occurring in all the Hippocratic Writings, &c. &c.

Our almost total ignorance of the terminology of the ancients renders the study of their works unprofitable and unsatisfactory. We still want a key to the works of a Theophrastus and a Dioscorides; hence it is with great uncertainty that we attempt to decipher the Materia Medica of the ancient physicians. The confusion we meet with is so great, that it renders many valuable practical observations entirely useless to us. In later times, however, the labours of learned men have afforded many useful results, and have smoothed the road to future researches, so that, as in deciphering an illegible manuscript, we may still hope with industry to make further progress. In this point of view, the author of the present work shows himself to much advantage, and his laborious undertaking must insure to him the thanks of every friend of medical antiquity.

The editor, in his antiquarian researches, besides availing himself of the well known modern works, has chiefly used the valuable Commentary of Matthiolus upon Dioscorides (Venice, 1560), which also contains excellent wood cuts. Notwithstanding these aids, however, he has felt so much the want of a connected view of the Materia Medica of Hippocrates, as to render the present work highly acceptable to him. In the arrangement of the various articles, Hufeland’s Conspectus Materie Medicæ has been followed, and the author has given additional utility to his work, by introducing no chemical principles which might seem to detract from the merits of such venerable antiquity.
The Introduction contains the opinions of Hippocrates and his followers, such as are generally known, respecting the effects of remedies. These were chiefly drawn from the philosophy of the elements, and the humoral pathology arising therefrom, notions which chiefly prevailed through the whole of antiquity. The author then enters more immediately upon his subject; and in the 1st. chapter he treats of water. Here we shall not follow him in detail, but merely remark, that in this part, as well as in the whole work, the references are very numerous, though some slight inaccuracies occur in their quotation. The number of the pages of the edition of Foesius, 1657, is by no means satisfactory. The edition of Van der Linden might have been used with more convenience.

The second chapter contains alimentary substances, milk, eggs, barley, to which belong also the ptisans, cyceon and maiza. Upon all these subjects the author treats concisely, making a prudent use of the labours of former writers. Πυρος, Triticum, Αιτωλος, Spelta, whose grain, Alica, was at all times much in vogue among the Romans. Βησος, Avena sativa, or orientalis, was in little use among the Hippocratis. Ελιμος, Panicum italicum, Κρύγης, hitherto considered as the common millet, Panicum miliacum; but the author is inclined to refer it to the Holcus Sorghum, a grain much cultivated in the islands of the Archipelago. Ασπάριος, probably asparagus, acutifolius and aphylus, also officinalis, the seeds of which, in wine, were used to promote menstruation. Κυκλος Αγγια, Nelumbium speciosum. This curious plant has still, among some of the eastern nations, a similar mystical mythological character, as formerly among the Egyptians. The Egyptian beans are a constipating flatulent food, which the followers of Hippocrates used in diarrhoea; it is these to which the well known prohibition of Pythagoras referred. Τεσσαρυς Trapa natans, a well known article of food, and in modern times still used for diet; it is also used to promote menstruation; the root and leaves are likewise recommended to promote the expulsion of the Placenta. Δακτυλος, (Dates) Φωικας, Φωικοβαλανις, (Palm-nuts, Chest-nuts of Dioscorides,) used in diarrhoeas. Ανθοφαξις, * Atriplex hortensis, the seeds and juice were used in various puerperal diseases. Τυττλος, + Beta vulgaris and Cicla, in consumption the juice was used with honey. Βρατος, probably Amaranthus Blitum, still used here and there by poor people as food.

* Αλεαφαξις and Αλαφαξις, Dioscorides and Aristophanes, appear to be more correct. Editors.
+ Τυττλος, Dioscorides and Homer. Editors.
as a medicine perfectly insignificant. Αυτό: * three species of oak grow in Greece, whose fruits are edible; Quercus Esculenta, Q. Ilex, var. smilax, and Q. Ballota; and in the writings of Hippocrates three kinds of acorns are noted as food, Βαλανι, Ακιλια, Φυλα; when raw or roasted they constipate, but less so when boiled. The first kind has a general signification, therefore, no particular kind can be pointed out, perhaps the edible chestnut is occasionally meant; the second species indicates the fruit of Q. Illex. Πεσιόν, † the third Q. Esculenta, which is also commonly meant by Αυτός. The medical use of them was limited. The root of the Steineiche, Q. robur, with wine and oil lees, boiled to the consistence of an ointment, was used for the cure of ulcers. The use of the ripe fig was the same as in modern medicine; of the unripe figs, ολιγόν, Grossi, εφεί, ficus sylvestres, the wild fig-trees, which contain a harsh acid juice, they made use, to restrain hemorrhage and heal ulcers. Σικους, || Melone, Πεταν, || Gurke, κολοκυθη, Wassermelone, σικους cucumis melo, satisus and citruillus much used as dietetic remedies. Under these names are contained a great many species and varieties of cucumis, certainly the C. pepo (der Kürbis) gourd is frequently meant, though no notice is taken of it by the author. Among such a number of cultivated plants which increase their varieties so much, it is quite impossible ever to attain perfect accuracy. Κερατον, ** Brassica oleracea. B. oleracea, the same remark holds good here. The cabbage it is well known was in such high repute among the ancients, that respectable physicians wrote distinct treatises upon it, and it occurs as a die-
tic remedy in a long list of diseases. Геогулии, according to the author, is not Brassica rapa, for which it has hitherto passed, but B. oleracea var. Napo-brassica. Лапана, Raphanus sativus, in many varieties, particularly recommended in phthisis. Огого, *

Lupinus albus, probably also pilosus and angustifolius, both which grow wild in the Greek islands, and are called by the modern Greeks λαπανοφα; in later times they have been used only as fodder for cattle, but among the ancients they were a common article of food. The flour of the Lupine is recommended for poultices. Λάπανοφα, probably Phaseolus vulgaris. Солоночий, Pisum arcticum in many varieties. Брусь, Prunus spinosa, little esteemed. Пуринос, Pyrus communis. Мапено, ❯ Pyrus malus, various kinds of apples occur as dietetic remedies; and this tree appears to have been much more cultivated than the pear. Квадария, Pyrus cydonia, the fruit used in diarrhoea. It became afterwards much more generally used, as may be seen in Celsus. The Arabians appear to have first introduced the use of quince seeds. Озы Kerry, Sorbus domestica, or perhaps tormentalis, the fruits are employed with the same view. Мапено, Mespilus germanica, and tanacetifolia; according to Sprengel, Crataegus azarolus. Амгдалос, Amygdalus communis, sweet as well as bitter; the first frequently as a demulcent and nutritive. The almond oil was also used; but, according to Dioscorides, prepared only from the bitter almonds. Пиргос, Cordia myxa, the leaves were used outwardly in various female complaints. Квадария, || Cornus mascula, the fruit is mentioned. Солоночий, ❯ Sesamum orientale, the white, and S. indicum, the black; the first was probably only used in medicine as a demulcent and very nutritive remedy,
particularly in consumption. Ἀλκαίος, Στρυχνος; here is much error and uncertainty. From Celsus, who calls the strychnos Solanum, it was supposed to be Solanum nigrum; Sprengel wished to show it to be Physalis somnifera, whose fruit is eaten in Corsica; but the leaves are particularly mentioned; wherefore the author, with justice, supposes, from Pliny who terms his Cucubalus also Strychnos, that the Cucubalus baccterius is meant. Ἀλκάζ, Λακτία σαλία; its narcotic powers were not unknown, as appears from Celsus; Craterus recommends the juice in dropsy: it was as generally cultivated among the ancients as at the present time. Αἰσχρόν, Μερκυριάλις ἁμπύρα, frequently used in diet, and as it somewhat purged, as a dietetic remedy, where that was required; the seeds were also used for other purposes. Λαπαδών, Rumex patientia, though not quite certain; for the R. acetosa is often meant; it is a mild laxative. Under Λαπαδών * αἰγίος of the Hippocratists, the author marks Rumex obtusifolius. Αδαϕάχυ, Portulaca oleracea, frequently employed. Κοτυλίδων, probably Cotyledon umbilicus and serrata; the leaves mixed with wheat flour, leeks (Lauch), and oil were used as food in uterine diseases. Αμπελός, Vitis vinifera. Grapes and raisins were used for the same purposes as with us; the juice of unripe grapes, ὀμφάλιον, † was used outwardly as an astringent. An infusion of the vine flowers, ὀμανθά, † with which, however, the vitis labrusca may also be confounded, and according to Sibthorpe, perhaps even the clematis vitalba, was used against diarrhoea. Στεμφυλα ‡ (lora vel lorea), used as a beverage in fever. The leaves and tendrils were applied externally to restore menstruation. Here follow some commonly known remarks upon wine, and upon inspissated Must, defrutum, of the Romans,—ἐβηνία || and οἷάνιον. The Grecian salt wine, Græcum salsum, ought to have been noticed here; it was a mixture of wine and sea-water exhibited as a purgative and stomachic, and used in the most remote antiquity. The mixture of wine with honey, μιλέσω, Μηλίκες δίνος, ὀινομελί, vinegar ὥζης, and oxymel ὥζημελ are well known; not, however,

* μαλακωμιν ἔτ κειν τρ ταί λειαν—a mild laxative, indicated by its name, Κοιλιαν ἡτατο. † Other unripe fruits, &c., besides the grape, were called thus, ῥελατ ομφάλιον. ‡ Αἰδείς αμπελών. ‡ Στεμφυλα, τα στερα λειανα τα σταφυλα. According to Aulus Gellius, Lorea was a weak wine, made for the women and slaves, from the husks of the grape. || τε ὥζηνοι γάλακτοι, a kind of mulled or inspissated wine.
the mixture of milk with wine, ὀινόμαλα, which indeed was the least used of all the preparations of wine.

Chapter III.—Mucilaginous, sweet, oily, and fatty remedies. * Ἀκακίας, * Acacia Senegal, not Acacia vera, as Sprengel supposes, but which the author very satisfactorily contradicts. The gum of this tree was very well known by the Hippocratists, and used also by them, particularly in uterine hemorrhage; but they used still more frequently the (astringent) leaves, against suppression of the menses, and to avoid abortion from diarrhoea. From the flowers, the well-known Egyptian oil was prepared. *πιληκίνη, named by Dioscorides ἕλασπερον, probably Coronilla secundula, perhaps also astringalus hamosus, an insignificant remedy, used with μύρρον in cases of barrenness. Κυτίσος, Cytisus, without doubt Medicago arborea, a fodder much praised in Greece for increasing the milk of cows, hence given to women whilst nursing. Ἐπικείς, Trigonella fæcum Græcum, used as with us, and chiefly externally. Δαγύλις, + Lagurus ovatus, whose woolly heads were chiefly applied externally, instead of charpie. *Αγγκύλη, Anchusa tinctoria, perhaps also Echium cerinum, insignificant. "Αχυρλίς, Anethum graveolens, whose woolly leaves were chiefly applied externally, instead of charpie. *Μαλάχη, Malva rotundifolia silvestris, and probably many more kinds. Δαίμων, Linum usitatissimum, the seeds used internally, as with us at present. Πολυπόδιον, probably Polypodium vulgare. Δευτάτης, said to be Polypodium dryopteris, perhaps also Asplenium adiantum nigrum. Γλυκυρρίζα, Glycyrrhiza e-humata, and glandulifera, at least this agrees better with the description of Dioscorides than Glabra. Μελ., Mel. Ελαιό, Olea europaea, the leaves externally as astringents. Oil was more

*mimo* Ρρότητα (χρηστα ἁκάκια;) Mimosa nilotica.

† To restrain the bleeding of wounds, the use of lint is very ancient. Nonnius terms it Λυμος μοστος, and frequently has the expression κρός δια μωτις. Suidas has Μετωτις μωτος δι Οδησσον. In Scripture it occurs πάτωμι κυ μωτοι κυμας. Of lint, the ancients had ἕλεις, scraped, τιλλος, plucked; and for other purposes ὀραμμος twisted, ἐλλυσαμμος, formed of a lamp wick.

† Φλάξα, or Πλαξα, used to intoxicate fish—πλακακω τις ἱχθυνησ the woolly leaves were likewise burnt in lamps.
generally used than in modern medicine, and especially by the rich, in form of various fragrant oils formed for various purposes by means of wax, into ointments, which were generally preferred, animal fats being little or not at all used.

Chapter IV.—Astringent remedies. 'Ρέδων, partly Rosa centifolia, and also canina, ἱπποτρέπον, and many other kinds, amongst which the author considers that marked ἱπποτρέπον to be Rosa pomifera. Κένταυρος, probably Centaurea centaurium, named by Dioscorides κ. μύρα. It is probable also, that Chironia centaurium, κ. μύρα of Dioscorides is sometimes meant, and the more so, as the Hippocratis recommend it with wine, as a corroborant. Ἑλίξων, figured by Matthiolus as Parietaria officinalis. Κίσσυ, Hedera helix, and undoubtedly many other species and varieties. ξάθων, Xanthium strumarium. Ἑλίξων, probably Erica arborea; this, like many other insignificant plants, was used externally in uterine complaints. Περσίδειον, Verbena officinalis, in later times in more repute than with the ancients. Ἐνθροξάρων, Rubia tinctorum, used particularly in diarrhoea. Φίλοκους, according to Galen, synonymous with ἀπάργυρη, hence perhaps Galium aparine or Graecum. Αδιαντόν, * Adiantum capillus veneris. Σκολοπάδειον, according to Dioscorides, Asplenium Ceterach, is not easily mistaken; used in splenic diseases. Πιεταψάλλω, more likely to be Potentilla P. reptans, than Tormentilla erecta; the root is used in intermittents. Another white Potentilla which occurs, may perhaps be P. argenteci. Πόριος, Poterium spinosum. Μυρίνη, † Myrtus com. in all antiquity valued as a powerfully astringent remedy. Ρόδος, Ρίνθα, Punica granatum, more used even than the preceding. Λοτής, † Celtis australis. Ραμνός, § difficult to determine, but according to Sprengel, Zizyphus vulgaris. Μέλις, Fraxinus excelsior and Sprengel. Μυδίκα, Προσμάλος,

* Used often as a protective charm. Αδιαντόν αφέσσεια occurs in Nonnus as a diuretic.

† A wine oinos μούρητος was made from the fruit.

‡ Λοτής—γαγγλυστή, ἐπικείσεις τοῦ σφονγυλοῦ, μεγαθός κατὰ μαλακόν. A second kind is mentioned, from which ποιοῦσατε εκ ταν καρπον ταυτε στοφαγαίς καλοῖς—κατὰ μενταν γαρ κυστον ἄνεν — δυνάμει δι' εἰς πλευρὰς θειᾶς ἑμίν ημᾶς.

§ Ραμνός. Θαμνός τις ακαίρωδης—two kinds are mentioned; the white is supposed by Sprengel to be Lyceum europaeum, sacred to Άσκουλπιός, and therefore ἀλεξίφαρμακον; the second kind is black, and supposed to be Rhamnus lycoides. Sprengel further remarks, that it is not ascertained whether this shrub grows in Greece, but the Ῥαμνος ἱστορίους, whose ripe berries are black, grows there abundantly.
probably Tamarix gallica. *Peo,* Rhus coriaria. "Ito, Salix. Υποκασταλις, † Cytinus hypocistis. Кинездазис, from Dioscorides; it seems evident that this is meant for Sanguis draconis; the confusion of this with cinnabar appears very strange. Κασδις, Galla, Quercus insectoria, much used also in combination with other astringents.

Chapter V.—Acrid remedies. Ναχιτος, probably N. poeticus; the oil from the flowers is mostly used. 'Ασφέδιος, Asphodelus ramosus, the root used in jaundice. In later times, this root was more esteemed than even by the Hippocratists. Σχάρδιον, Allium sativum, likewise Ποδός allium porrum (perhaps also A. ampelo-prasum) and Κηρωμων allium cepa, † and fistulosum, belong here. Μαλάζα is doubtful, but probably the Μαλυ of Homer, and according to Matthiolus’s description, the allium subhirsutum would nearest resemble it. Βαλεος and Βαλιος is, probably, Hyacinthus comosus; the two last named articles appear only as materials for pessaries, to form which the Hippocratists used the whole materia medica. Σκιλα, Scilla maritima; the antiquity and belief in the wonderful powers of this remedy, are coeval with the human race. 'Αρον, Arum maculatum, italicum, and Dioscoridis, often used as a pectoral and discutient remedy. Δερακοτος, Arum dracunculus, used as the last named.

Ελληδαρες λυκας; respecting this article and the following, the author has made a proper use of the learned labours of his predecessors: Schultez’s classical dissertation “De Elleborismis veterum,” merits particular notice, with respect to the medical use of the remedy. Unfortunately, however, every doubt is far from being cleared up, and we have in this work, with much acuteness, pointed out to us the contradictions that occur in the antient descriptions of the white Hellebore and Veratrum album, which have hitherto been unanimously supposed to be the same. Sibthorpe’s opinion, that the Digitalis ferruginea is meant, receives indeed support, but by no means full proof. If no other reasons occur, therefore, physicians may not so easily abandon the former received opinion. The author gives no decided result, but merely confines himself to the description of the gene-

* Used as an astringent, and also a condiment, πεζ αρχεν και μαυρινεν πνω φαγετων.
† Υποκασταλις a parasitic plant, which grows upon the roots of the cistus; its expressed juice is used in medicine.
‡ Επι δε κηρωμων πνω ους Homer Iliad. A. (editors).
§ Μαλαξα, caput allii apud Psellum medicum, (editors).
|| Any root of a round form found in digging the ground was named Βαλεος.
¶ Toxicologia veterum.
ral therapeutic rules on Helleborismus, drawn from the writings of Hippocrates. It is well known that the white hellebore was the most common emetic. Σταθεράνης, an oft-mentioned remedy, used to restrain the violent action of hellebore. This Dr Dierbach is inclined to consider as Isopyrum thalictroides, the great Sesamoides of Dioscorides. The small sesamoides of Dioscorides the author holds to be Astrantia minor. It is more easy to determine the black hellebore, Ελέλεος μίνως, since it is indubitable, that the H. orientalis discovered by Tournefort, or H. officinalis, which agree with each other in their effects, and also agree with our H. niger, are to be considered as alike. Ἐπικρίνω, frequently recommended in uterine diseases; to determine precisely the species used by the Hippocratists, is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, since all the species of Ranunculus agree more or less in their effects. The four species of Dioscorides was formerly supposed to be Ranunculus asiaticus, lanuginosus, muricatus and aquatilis; but for the second kind, the author wishes to insert R. philonotis. Ἀνασημα, externally in pessaries, to promote menstruation, may be considered, without any great error, to be Anemone stellata and coronaria. Σφαίρης ἄγεια, Delphinium Staphisagria, abortive and attrahent. Μοιχαλίς in uterine affections, Nigella sativa or damascena. Γλυκυτις, Peonia officinalis and corollina, the root and seeds used to promote labour pains, ἰσαῖς, Isatis tinctoria, the leaves and juice used in erysipelauous inflammation. ἰσαῖς ἄγεια, is probably Isatis histaniaca or aleppica. Κάθωμι, ταφρίδων, Lepidium sativum, grows wild in the East and in the Greek islands, has various uses, especially in diseases of the breast. Ἀντίδων, Lepidum latifolium, used only externally in ephelis. Θαλασπι, Thlaspi Bursa pastoris, used for pessaries; according to the description of Dioscorides, this includes more species than Bursa pastoris. Νάτυρο, Sinapis nigra and alba, perhaps also many other species, agreeing in their effects; chiefly used in pectoral complaints, to promote expectoration. Sinapisms do not occur among the Hippocratists, though very frequently afterwards. Εὐκάμους, Brassica bruca, used as the above. Ἐφυνύμως, Sisymbrium polyseratium, not Erys. officinale, as formerly supposed, but referred to the former by Matthiolus: used in diseases of the uterus and of the chest. Λαυρίων, Cheiranthus Cheiri, more probably than ἴκαμνς; the root and seeds were used in uterine complaints. Ταλάκιος, probably the ancients marked several plants with this name; hence the different opinions of authors who have supposed it to be either Sedum telephium, or Zygophyllum fabago, or Ornithopus scorpionoides, or, as Sprengel supposed, Sedum anacampseros, or Sedum lithodole and Cerinthe minor, to which last the description of Dioscorides best agrees. The author considers the Sedum
Dierbach's Materia Medica of Hippocrates.

acre as the Hippocratic Telephium: used externally for pessaries. Κινάθις, Semper vivum tectorum, perhaps also tenusfolium, an antihysteric remedy. Ἀποτέλεσμα ἀργεία, ψιλωθίου*, ἱεροῦ, μόδος, Bryonia dioica, perhaps also cretica; the root in wine was used in tetanus. Εὐαρτήριον, an universal purgative, momordica elaterium, a feacula from the expressed juice, dose from 4 to 12 grains: vide Schultz's excellent dissertation De Elaterio, which the author might have consulted with advantage. Κολοκυνθις argenteus, Cucumis colocynthis, used only for pessaries and as an emmenagogue. Κακοκαρές, Carthamus tinctorius, seeds used to purge. Χυδυκφέβις, Carthamus corymbosus, a poisonous plant dreaded by the ancients; among the Hippocratists it occurs only as a vulnerary, with figs and ox-gall. Κακομερος, very obscure, and deserving fresh investigation. Sprengel considers the plant of Dioscorides to be Aconitum cammarum; De Candolle as Ranunculus thuriiy and Matthiolus as Doronicum pardinianum! Ζυγίται, a well known purgative, and probably Convulvulus scammonia, for Sprengel's Conv. farinosus does not answer the description; the author offers to notice Conv. sagittifolius, Εὐπορία, Cuscuta minor, a long-forgotten purgative, but much used by the ancients. Τίμυμαλλός; Euphorbia Characias, juice drastic. Πηλίον, Euphorbia peplus, as the former. Πηλίον, Μυκανίων, Euphorbia peplus, or perhaps falcata, drastic, especially used in dropsy. Ιππορία, Euphorbia spinosa, used as the former, and also κυπαζιστυος, Euphorbia cyparissias; for the great wolfs-milch, spurge, Euphorbia dendroides appears to be meant. Κρατος (wunderbaum) Ricinus communis, perhaps also Africanus, the

* Ψιλωθίου, the name indicates it to be a depilatory.
† Κινάθις, used also for domestic purposes, in την τυφοτοία ως πολιος προς τενί τη γιαλακτον.
‡ Κακομερος, considered by Nicander as aconite; by Hippocrates it is termed a refrigerant, καταφυστήνης.
§ Τίμυμαλλός, seven species are described by Dioscorides; the juice or berries of all were used as emetic and purgative. In France the berries of Euphorbia lathyris are given to purge and vomit, under the name of Graines de grande Epurge. Schneider observes, that the root of Euphorbia cyparissias was formerly called Peasant's Rhubarb, Bauerrhabarber; and in Russia, the juice of the Euphorbia palustris is still used by the peasants as a purge.

† Ιππορία, is perhaps a species of Dipsacus or Thistle, used by the clothiers in England. It is said to have πετειας των ψιλωθίων ακαθάρις; and with regard to its use, μικρακεροτοις ης ἐφυγον περος τερμήν ης ξυντ των φφασιματων. Hippocrates likewise names the plant Κακος, φυγερμοσ τα ματατα.

§ Κρατος, the κνυσιος, or Κύκος of Herodotus.
root used internally in hysteria. *Κοφίς, or Κροφίς, Daphne gni- 
dium, the well known grana cnidia, an important remedy among 
the Hippocratists. Δάφνις, Daphne laureola, used to inject 
into the uterus. Αμιηλογία, * Aristolochia pallida, sempervirens, 
and boetica, or alissimo, especially used in uterine diseases. 
Κκλάμφυς, Cyclamen persicum and hederifolium, the acrid root 
used as a diaphoretic, and the juice in consumption. Πολυκά-
τρις, not certain if Pusserina ciliata and hisruta, used externally 
in diseases of the uterus. Καμφύς, capariss spinosa, the bark 
and root used as pectorals. Αναγάλλις, Anagallis arvensis, used 
with alum as an application to ulcers. Πυγανθ, Ruta hortensis, 
of great repute, and frequently employed. Αηθ,† Sambucus ni-
grus, the juice of the leaves as a laxative. Λυκονεις μαλας, 'Ιος, Vio-
la odorata, the root with wine used in cancer uteri, the seeds 
as pellons. Βαλας ἀγγελις, Guillardina Moringa, used only as a 
puressy with oil of lily. Καθήψ, Meloe Cichorei, in dropsy. 
Βατένις, probably Carabus lucidus, used in pessaries like can-
tharides.

Chapter VI. Aromatic, oleo-ætherial remedies. Πηθ, doubt-
less, Piper nigrum and longum. The pepper mentioned in the ge-
nuine writings of Hippocrates is probably, as the author acutely 
remarks, the Unoma aethiopca. The prescription of this re-
medy in pain of the side, tetanus, &c. is well known. Καμφ-
μυς, Amomum cardamomum, used as a pectoral and emmena-
gogue. 'Ιζ, Iris florentina. The ointment of the violet root 
was famed in all antiquity as an anodyne. Καλάμυς ουνός, Cala-
nus aromaticus, used only externally. Καπύς, Cypér is rotundus, 
its fragrant and knobby roots were frequently used for ptsisans 
and fomentations. Σχόννυ ευφόμυς, Andropogon schaenanthus, used 
in antispasmodic astringent ptsisans and fomentations. Δάφνη, 
Laurus nobilis, the root, bark, leaves and berries were used in 
numerous diseases. Κινάμυμυς, Laurus cinnamomum. The au-
thor does not venture to distinguish the various kinds, of which 
many were in use. Κατία. According to Dioscorides, inferior 
kinds of cinnamon pass for it, but nothing can be said with 
certainty. Many aromatic plants occur together, as Ελληνικαρχες, 
Salvia, probably Officinalis, and perhaps many other species of 
it in which Greece abounds. 'Αμφυς, doubtful if Salvia aethio-
pis. 'Όμυς, that of Dioscorides agrees pretty well with Salvia 
horminum; but that of Hippocrates is not evident. 'Ικοντς 
probably is none of the plants commonly supposed. Origanum

* Αμιηλογία, very celebrated ἐς τὴν γένεσιν τῶν παλων, Cyclamen 
europæum?
† Ακτη, expressively termed in Romaic καφέβυλλα.
Onites, *Teucrium Pseudhyssopous, Hyssopus officinalis,* have severally been taken for the hyssop of the ancients; the modern Greeks suppose it to be *Satureja juliana.* *Mentha, Mentha pulegium,* probably *Satureja capitata.* *Teucrium pseudohyssopus, Hyssopus officinalis,* have severally been taken for the hyssop of the ancients; the modern Greeks suppose it to be *Satyrica juliana.* *Mentha, Mentha pulegium,* *Melissa cretica,* and perhaps *crispa, Menthaputegium.* *Ocimum basilicum.* under this title many plants are described by Dioscorides, which agree pretty well with *Thymus,* or *Melissa calamintha, Melissa nepeta,* and *Mentha aquatica,* also *Nepeta cataria.* *Ocimum monachorum,* *Ocimum basilicum.* under this title many plants are described by Dioscorides, which agree pretty well with *Thymus,* or *Melissa calamintha, Melissa nepeta,* and *Mentha aquatica,* also *Nepeta cataria.* *Ocimum basilicum.* under this title many plants are described by Dioscorides, which agree pretty well with *Thymus,* or *Melissa calamintha, Melissa nepeta,* and *Mentha aquatica,* also *Nepeta cataria.* In repute from its powerful action on the uterus. 

*Ocimum basilicum.* under this title many plants are described by Dioscorides, which agree pretty well with *Thymus,* or *Melissa calamintha, Melissa nepeta,* and *Mentha aquatica,* also *Nepeta cataria.* *Ocimum basilicum.* under this title many plants are described by Dioscorides, which agree pretty well with *Thymus,* or *Melissa calamintha, Melissa nepeta,* and *Mentha aquatica,* also *Nepeta cataria.* 

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recommended as a good pectoral in phthisis. 

Dierbach's *Materia Medica* of Hippocrates.

July

Kemmis, Caucais, 

caucalis ducundes. Δαυσις, Athamanta cretensis, the seeds were formerly kept in the shops under the name of Seminum ducui cretici. Κυμένη αδυναιμήν, Cuminum cyminum, used in female complaints. 

Aνθήν, Anethum graveolens. Σαφέλλος, Daucus nutatus, and carota. Πυκνάδες, Peucedanum officinale. Δαυς, Sium nodiflorum, a very usual pectoral remedy. 

The seeds, were formerly kept in the shops under the name of Setniua duci cretici. 

Αντίκο, Anthow graveolens. 

Aνθήν, Anethum graveolens. 

Daucus gutatus, and carota. 

Πυκνάδες, Peucedanum officinale. 

Sium nodiflorum, a very usual pectoral remedy. 

Οξίτο, Ιθαπενα, Garganica, the root is very acrid, and excites vomiting; the Hippocraticists used it against the coughs of children, and also in conjunction with elaterium and white hellebore. 

Νάρδος, Ferula communis and glauca, used in uterine complaints, 

υτις, Pastinaca officinalis, the Hippocratic name is n. Νάρδος, Ferula communis and glauca, used in uterine complaints, 

υτις, Pastinaca officinalis, the Hippocratic name is n. 

The well known gum resin, used from the earliest antiquity, but whose origin is still obscure; the Hernia orientalis, is commonly taken for it, but this remains still, as doubtful as Willdenow's *Heracluem gummiferum*. 

Αμύνην, Ferula persica, though not quite certain. 

χαλάκτη, our galbanum, whose origin from Βυπον γαλακουν is by no means decided. 

Εύρυφος, Ferula assafetida, the Laser of the Romans, as an aromatic and medicine in great repute, and as amongst us, used in a great variety of diseases. The author holds the median and cyrenaic to be the same. 

Αμύνην, a spice not exactly determined, having been variously designated as the seeds of Myrtus pimenta, Anastatica hierochunica, Piper cubeba, Cissus vitiginea and Sison mnomum. The author decides in favour of none of the above. 

Αγγελος, Vitex agnuscum, used in diseases of the uterus and spleen, and against ascarides. 

Νάρδος, it is no easy matter to distinguish the various species of nard of the ancients. 

Dioscorides enumerates five. 

1. The Indian Valeriana spica or Jatamansi. 

2. The Syrian, perhaps Andropogon tiardus, or Nardus indica. 

3. The Sampharite, quite uncertain. 

4. The celtic, Valeriana celtica. 

5. The Nardus montana, usually supposed to be Valeriana tuberosa; the Hippocratic nard, which occurs only as a uterine remedy, is not to be detected. 

Μελιλον, used in the cure of bad ulcers, probably is the Melilouss officinalis, and some others of the same family.

Chapter VII.—Resinous, and Balsamic Remedies. 

Aνθήν, used for pessaries, and the vapour of it in cynanche. 

Δαυς, the Τάδα of the Romans, contains many kinds of pinnas, P. Picca, orientalis, halepensis, maritima, &c. boiled in wine and mixed with various other remedies, used to promote menstruation.

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* Succinum vocans Laser, magnificum in usu medicamentari et ad pondus argentei denarii pensum.*
Vinum resinatum was also much used in later times. Resin, soot and pitch, often occur among the Hippocratists, and were used for the same purposes. *Pirus*, *Pinus pinea*, the bark used as above; the fruit, *nuclae pinet*, made into a tincture with myrrh, used for complaints of the chest; and with honey in inflammation of the lungs. *Aeginae*, *juniperus communis*, perhaps also *phenicea*, the berries occur as an uterine remedy. *Kerass*, many trees and shrubs have this appellation, the author refers the cedar of Hippocrates to *Juniperus oxycedrus*, used as the former, and under various forms, among which the cedar oil and cedar wine have been more especially distinguished—*melis*, recommended for the healing of ulcers, comes from the *Pinus cedrus*, which tree is probably the great cedar of Dioscorides. *Kyparissos*, *Cyparis sempervivens*, the fruit in wine was used in Menorrhagia and other uterine diseases. *Polyz*, *Styrax officinalis*, used for similar purposes. *Eunos*, *Diospyros ebenum*, employed with saffron and other remedies in eye complaints. *Tiginae*, *Pistacia terebinthus*, like other analogous remedies. *Eunos*, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. The mastic *Laurocerasus*, was mixed with ointments, as also the oil of mastic from the fruit. *Balsamen*, our balsam of Mecca, occurs seldom among the Hippocratists, but its use is the same. *Amarys*, one of the most ancient remedies; the Arabian comes from the *Amyris Kafal*, the Indian, from *Boswellia serrata*, used in pectoral and uterine complaints, and very frequently externally. *Smyrnis*, as long in use as the former, but not so clear as to its origin. The *Amyris kade* is generally supposed to be the tree which produces it; its use is similar to the former remedy. *Yptikos*, probably *Hypericum crispum* and *empetrifolium*, which do not seem different in effect from *H. perforatum*. The Hippocratists administered their *Hypericum* in complaints of the chest, and in uterine affections. *Tiginae*, perhaps *Hypericum hirsinum*, used to obviate sterility. *Kalos*, *Cistus villosus*, and *salvifolius*, the decoction with sage was used to cleanse ulcers. *Labdanum*, *Cistus creticus*, a celebrated remedy of the ancients, which, however, was only used by the Hippocratists, mixed with rose ointment and wine, to prevent falling out of the hair. *Apokalasos*, difficult to explain, but is probably *Elaegnus spinosa*. *Tephulon*, without doubt *Psoralca Bituminosa*, used with silphion in intermitents. *Agaricus cretix*, *Populus grceca*, the resinous buds were used to shorten labour pains, and the resin itself with human milk, against specks of the cornea. *Xapathox*, *Arctana gummi-fera*. *Kadietes oegis*, as the name indicates; this was supposed to be the testicle of the beaver; which error was first contradicted in the sixteenth century by Matthiolus. It frequently appears.
in the writings of the ancients; and was used for the same purposes as with us, but still more extensively.

Chapter VIII.—Narcotic remedies. Alius, Lolium temulentum, used almost solely in uterine diseases. Keros, Crocus sativus, much praised in complaints of the eye, and outwardly in different ointments. Karon, Conium maculatum, merely used in uterine complaints. Lysimachus, Hyoscyamus niger, reticulatus, aureus and albus, which are all described by Dioscorides. The last may probably have been that of Hippocrates, which, with mandragora and wine, was used in ague, also in epilepsy, and externally and internally in uterine complaints. A uttrog, Opium

Chapter IX.—Sulphur, Alkales, Earths, Stones, Salts. Sulphur used in asthma and cutaneous eruptions. Nitrum, Lignum, Matthiolus has proved that soda, and not nitre, was meant. It was frequently used externally for ulcers, and internally also in many complaints, but very empirically. Titane, lime prepared by calcination, from sea-shells and marble; it was used as an escharotic in lepra. Gypos, gypsum administered internally to puerperal women, mixed with flour, to promote the lochiae. Melisper, probably Armenian bole. Pyrexos, Potter’s clay externally used as cooling cataplasms, and to determine, by its drying, the seat of internal inflammations. Μομηλια, probably the unctuous fuller’s earth, used as a cosmetic, mixed with rose ointment, to prevent the falling off of the hair. Κυσσης, Alum, mixed with other remedies, used outwardly in eruptions. Συστησ, Alumen nati

Chapter X.—Metallic remedies. Μελικενες: the following sa—

* Μαυρωνον, γεια δε τη μαυρωνον υποι ιατροι κατεκατησαν, κε τω ουε

† Pumice Stone—μελικενες.
tumrine remedies occur in Hippocrates. 1. μελανίαια, a yellow ore of lead used, rubbed up with oil, to remove wrinkles from the face, and to heal ulcers. It may be here remarked, that the ancients were very liberal in the use of lead, employing it in considerable quantity as a cosmetic, and to remove cutaneous eruptions, without regarding the consequences. The knowledge of this remedy continued, even to later times, very defective. 2. Μολέαθος πετυμανος, an oxide of lead used externally. 3. Λιθωγονος, αργυροι ανθως, χρυσίτης, various oxyds of lead. 4. φίλα-μανία, white lead. Χαλκος — 1. Χρυσόσαλπη, from Cyprus, used in ointments for fistulae and ulcers. 2. Χαλκών εισποματα and χαλκων ανθως, are no more than a fine granulated copper; this remedy was in much repute even in pectoral complaints. 3. Απις χαλκων, used internally in dropsy; externally, with sandarach, as a caustic. 4. Σπόδας, Spodium, as an ointment in diseases of the eye. 5. Κέκαμπος χαλκων, burnt copper, was variously prepared, and contained sometimes sulphurated copper, sometimes vitriolated or muriated copper; the best is of a cinnabar colour. 6. Ιτος, * as an astringent remedy in eye diseases. 7. Κυνεις, † vitriolum cupri, used for ulcers. Σίδος, Ferrum. 1. Χαλκειτις, Μηλαντια, Μισος, † are not easily determined; but the first and last appear to be improperly referred to preparations of iron; they are used externally in diseases of the eye. 2. Σκωφία σίδος, used against sterility. 3. Αίβος μαγνητιος, ‡ used as an expectorant. Αρενικος, and red arsenic, σανδαραχ; the first, used only externally, in ulcers; the latter, besides many external uses, employed internally in hysteric complaints. Τετραγωνον, by some dubiously considered as stibium.

In a short Supplement, the author treats of Sponge, Σπόνγος, Bile, Χολη, Horn, Κέρας, and raw Wool, οίνυπηρα, ήρια, Λιμανoned of the Romans; as also of some other remedies, whose real names cannot be well ascertained. An Index concludes the work, which, however, does not afford so much advantage as it might have done, since it gives only the modern names of the remedies.

The author, in this work, executed with much judgment, has brought forward a subject of very great importance. Every one acquainted with ancient medicine must feel convinced that, by carefully siftling the articles of the ancient Materia Medica,

* Ιτος — ομοιωμα εις μαλαστα εις χαλκου.
† Λαπις Λαζολι?
‡ Μισος — ξανθος χαλκανθος.
§ Λαιβος — μαγνητιος — not our loadstone, τον οιδηρον ίλκον, which Hesychius names, ησυχλωτις.
an essential service must be rendered to our own, and must restore a multitude of useful observations, which remain at present unintelligible fragments. The Hippocratic Materia Medica, to which the great teacher of antiquity contributed but little, must be considered merely as the foundation for subsequent and better observations. We therefore hope that still more comprehensive views of the subject may follow this work, from the pen of the author, and from others of equally extensive learning, who, by making proper use of the labours of those who have preceded them in the same path, may enable us to profit by what is really useful in the works of Galen, Oribasius, Ætius, Alexander of Tralles, Paul of Ægina, &c.

III.

A Short Treatise on the Section of the Prostate Gland in Lithotomy: with an Explanation of a Safe and Easy Method of conducting the Operation on the Principles of Cheselden. Illustrated by Engravings. By C. Aston Key, Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and to the Magdalen. London, Longman, &c. 1824.

The lateral operation of lithotomy, as it was improved by Cheselden, furnishes one of the happiest examples of the triumph of science and art over ignorance and empiricism, that the history of surgery can boast. It is impossible to trace the literary history of this operation from the rude and ignorant attempts of Frere Jacques to the perfection which it attained in the hands of Cheselden and his successors, without being convinced of the advantage which correct anatomical knowledge confers on operative surgery. In cutting, according to this method, into the bladder, for the purpose of extracting a stone, it is requisite not only to know well the several parts which are to be divided, but to understand perfectly the direction which the incisions are to take, at once for the sake of accomplishing the purpose of the operation, and to prevent injury to parts which it is either unnecessary or unsafe to divide. On this account, it is scarcely possible to be too familiar with that species of relative anatomy which enables the surgeon, in a single moment, to represent mentally the situation and direction of every part of the urethra, from the triangular ligament to the triangle of the bladder; and whoever has dissected and examined these