

Botanologia Universalis Hibernica,

OR, A GENERAL

IRISH HERBAL,

Calculated for this Kingdom:

GIVING AN

ACCOUNT

Of the HERBS, SHRUBS, and TREES, naturally produced therein, in *English, Irish, and Latin*, with a true description of them, and their Medicinal Virtues and Qualities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TWO SHORT TREATISES:

One concerning the CHALYBEATE WATERS, shewing their Origin, Situation, Medicinal Virtues, &c.

Another of the Prophylactic, or Hygiastic Part of Medicine, shewing how Health may be preserved, and Distempers which Human Bodies are subject to, prevented.

BY JOHN KEOGH, A. B.

CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KINGSTON.

He causeth the Grass to grow for the Cattle, and the Herb for the service of Man.—Psal. 104. 14.

Cork: Printed for the Author in the year 1735.

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1825.

Houses of the Oireachtas

To
DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq.

SIR,

AS the Leader of the most Patriotic Association ever formed for the advantage of the Irish Nation, allow me to present this re-print of the First Essay ever attempted on Irish Botany, and the medical virtues of our Indigenous Plants. The all-wise and benevolent Creator has furnished all nations with Medical Plants efficacious in the cure of all diseases to which they are respectively subject, but to none has he been more liberal in his gifts than to the people of our native country. Acquainted with the practice of our ancient Physicians, and knowing the wonderful cure performed by them, through the application of Medicine the produce of Erin's soil, JOHN KEOGH the Author of this Work, compiled and published his Botanologia with the benevolent design of rendering a service to his Countrymen; and with the same intentions the present edition is now offered to the consideration of the Irish People.

In addressing this Work to you, Sir, I studiously avoid all that can be considered as flattery, knowing as I do, that nothing could be more offensive to a mind like your's than fulsome adulation; and that even if I were inclined to praise, the innumerable virtues of DANIEL O'CONNELL are infinitely beyond any eulogium of mine.

That the life which you have so laudably and successfully dedicated to the service of your Countrymen, may be very long and very happy, is the ardent wish of

Sir,

Your most devoted,

And most Humble Servant,

MICHAEL CASEY.

DAVIDEL O'CONNOR, Esq.

As the number of the most Patients & Associates
ever formed the advantage of the Irish Nation, allow
me to present the result of the First Essay ever at-
tempted on this Point, and the medical Virtues of
our Indigenous Plants. The all-wise and benevolent
Creator has furnished all Nations with Medical Virtues
situated in the most of his Kingdoms, which they are
respectively subject to, and none has been more
liberal in his Gifts than the People of our native
Ireland. Acquainted with the Practice of our ancient Pa-

Opem non parvam confert mortalibus ægris,
Quisque potestates noret et usum,

Տե մօրան շարիւծ աս շախարիծ ընչ որ ար
Իր բիօր շար մալեար, և զհեճեճաճ ծօն անբրան Խօճե.
Պիսաճաւ ևս Զաճարաճ.

afforded to the consideration of the Irish People
In addressing this Work to your Patrons
and all that can be considered as necessary, knowing as
I do, that nothing could be more agreeable to a mind
like yours than to receive a translation of a Work that even if I
were inclined to prize, the innumerable Virtues of
Davidel O'Connell are infinitely beyond the ordinary
of most.
That the little which you have so kindly and suc-
cessfully bestowed to the service of your Country-
men, may be very long and very happy.

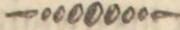
Your most devoted
and most humble Servant,
MICHAEL CASSEY

Houses of the Oireachtas

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

AUTHOR OF THIS WORK,

Taken from Ferrar's Hist. of Limerick.



JOHN KEOGH, D. D. was born about the middle of the last century, at Cloonclieve,* within three miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed an estate on both sides of the Shannon and Mulkern, let in the year 1748 for about six thousand pounds per annum. His grandfather's name was Mahony Keogh, who lived in a handsome, well fortified castle, the remains of which are still to be seen.† They lost this estate by Cromwell, for their loyalty and adherence to King Charles I. Dr. Keogh was educated at Trinity college, where he continued seven years, and gained great credit and reputation for his extensive knowledge, particularly in the mathematics. He married the daughter of Dr. Rous Clopton, near Stratford on Avon, of which family, honorable mention is made by Mr. Theobald, in his preface to Shakespeare.

After his marriage with this lady, he wrote, 1. *Scala Metaphysica*, or a demonstration of the dependence which the several degrees of animated nature have on the Creator, from the highest angel to the lowest insect.‡ 2. An Hebrew Lexicon, with an allusion to every Hebrew root. 3. *De Orthographia*. 4. *The Solution of mystical problems*. 5. A Latin Grammar. 6. A Prosody, reducing it to five general rules. 7. A Greek Grammar, where he comprehends the formation of all Greek verbs, on one half sheet of paper. 8. An Analogy of the four Gospels. 9. A demonstration of the Trinity in

* This place is now called Rivers, the estate of Kilner Brasier, Esq. The ancestors of Dr. Keogh enjoyed it for one thousand seven hundred years, and his family, called in Irish History Mac. Eochadh, were lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, fourteen of them having swayed the sceptre at the hill of Tarah. See *Hibernian Magazine* for 1778, page 327.

† This is now called Castle Troy, and is near Rivers.

‡ This book is in the Cashel Library, to which it was given by that learned prelate, Archbishop Bolton.

Latin verse.* There were few branches of learning from the alphabet to the Oriental languages, but Dr. Keogh was acquainted with. The world could not say to him,

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire, hoc sciat alter.

He wrote many other books, which were destroyed by an accidental fire, at his dwelling house near Strokes-town, in the county Roscommon. The following inscription is fixed in gold letters, over one of the hall doors, in the University of Oxford.

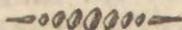
“ Reverendus Dr. Johannes Keogh, magnus,
“ Hibernicus solvebat talem questionem tali die.”

for answering a mathematical problem, sent from Paris, which could not be resolved by any other person in Great Britain.

Dr. Keogh had a very numerous family, not less than twenty-one children, yet he never would take tythe from a poor man. Six only of his children survived him, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. John Keogh, his eldest son, settled at Mitchelstown in the county of Cork, and was chaplain to Lord Kingston. He was a very learned divine, and wrote several useful books, particularly “*Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*” concerning the medical virtues of herbs, trees and shrubs, with their names in English, Irish and Latin; to which is added a treatise on Chalybeate Waters, and another on the Prophylactic Part of Medicine. This book was printed in Cork, in a small quarto, in the year 1735, and is dedicated to the Earl of Antrim. In the year 1778, he had a son John Keogh, esq. resident in Capel-street, Dublin; and a daughter married to the late Joseph Kathrens, Esq. Philizer of the court of King’s Bench.†

* This book was shewn to Sir Isaac Newton, who highly approved of it.
† Hibernian Magazine, for 1778, page 329.

THE
P R E F A C E.



IT will be necessary, before I enter upon this Work, to lay before you the necessity of compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom, for such as have been composed for England, France, Germany, &c. will not in all respects be sufficient for us here, for the virtues of Herbs differ according to the climate, or soil in which they grow for the hotter the countries are, the stronger and more efficacious their virtues: for instance Sena, Rhubarb, and the like, which are brought out of hot countries, are more powerful Cathartics, than any such amongst us, for scarce twice the quantity of these, which are the product of our country, will operate so well on us, as we find by experience, for the stronger the rays, or the heat of the sun is, the more they are invigorated, and animated, but in our cold climate the pores of the earth are in a great measure constipated, or shut up for almost half the year, which hinders the sap to run, benumbs and stupifies the fibres or roots of plants, so very much debilitates their specific qualities, therefore a greater quantity is necessary to be taken; moreover the planets according to the different positions, aspects, and climates, they are in, have different influences on human bodies, which you may perceive by the variety of tempers, and dispositions almost in every nation: for according to that old saying, *Astra regunt homines sed regit astra Deus*; that is, the stars have an influence over men, but God governs the stars.

Therefore if they thus differently affect men, why should they not much more vegetables, which is another reason for compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom. Again, this undertaking will also appear necessary,

by shewing you in what County, Barony, or place thereof you may find such and such herbs, for some herbs grow in one County, &c. which do not in another. What great advantage can it be to the natives here, to be informed by your foreign Botanists, in what shire in England, province in France, Germany, &c. the herbs grow.

Again it will be necessary to shew you, how the natives of this country apply them, and how successfully they have cured distempers here, which foreign medicines could not do: for instance the native Indians in America wonderfully, and with great facility cured themselves of such distempers, which their country is subject to, by the simple productions of it, when the European Physicians there at first were put to a non-plus to cure them.

I do not here in the least derogate from the dignity and usefulness of our native Physicians, who are the proper persons to administer these herbs, according to the different distempers, constitutions, tempers, way of living, &c. of the patient: for if ignorant people, administer them, they may happen to kill more than they cure, by not applying them properly: so let no man imagine but Physicians are useful and necessary, for the scriptures command us to honour them, because they are ordained of God.

This undertaking of *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*, or, a general Irish Herbal in English, was never attempted by any one before, that I could hear of. So, candid Reader, if I fall short of it, I hope you will be so good to excuse me, for it is a science, that is chiefly built upon daily experience, so requires daily improvement; I only break the ice before others of more exalted genius, and greater abilities, who have more leisure, and better opportunities to inform themselves; moreover it is a very laborious work, which cannot be fully accomplished by the experience of any one man, therefore requires the assistance of a great many to bring it to any tolerable perfection, notwithstanding I hope in process of time, there will be several successful attempts made in this way. If the real properties, or true qualities, of all the herbs and trees growing in this kingdom were found out, there is not a distemper, or disease, which the inhabitants thereof are subject to, but there might be found out a simple, I mean a single

herb, tree, or shrub growing therein, which could cure it, or at least remove it for a considerable time, without sending for exotic herbs and drugs to foreign countries; which destroy more here, than they cure, tho' they might be proper, and useful to the natives of those countries from whence they came, as being more natural to them.

I am also of opinion, that these Drugs made up, or compounded in Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops have the same effect.

Moreover in the said shops, they have a great many decayed slops and drugs, which they sell for good, and fresh, by which means how many patients have been destroyed, and how many Physicians have lost their credit? Therefore the best and safest method is to make use of simple herbs, the product of our own kingdom, whose qualities and virtues are by long experience perfectly known to us, so we cannot be well deceived. In the primitive or ancient times, there were here no Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops, no foreign Drugs brought hither, but the natives made use of the medicinal productions of their own country, by which means they prolonged their lives to the very extremity of old age, and dropped like ripe fruit with a gentle decay. We did not hear of Druggists, or Apothecaries before the flood, (the antedeluvians were unacquainted with them) nor yet after the flood for a very considerable time; nay in this very kingdom there were scarcely two in a province a hundred years ago, yet the people then lived to very advanced years.

What vast advantages and benefit would it be to mankind to find out the specific virtues, or true properties of the Herbs; by which means there would be a simple to cure any distemper in nature. King Solomon knew them, and he wrote their specific virtues from the Hyssop that grew upon the wall to the Cedar of Libanus; but the discoveries, that were made by him thereon are lost, destroyed by time, and buried in the rubbish of antiquity, but I heartily wish they could be restored

In this treatise I design to shew you what Herbs properly are: Anastomatic, Leptyntic, Rypitic, Carminative, Stegnotic, Styptic, Pycknotic, Emphratic, Hypnotic, Diaphoretic, Hydrotic, Ariotic, Duretio, Traumatic, Lithontriptic, Absorbent, &c. these are internal alteratives.

Your external alterative Herbs are either Malactic, Chatastic, Ariotic, Heltic, Apocroustic, Pyrotic, Amytic, Metasynritic, Cathartic, Septic, Epispastic, Escharotic, Caustic, Colletic, Emplastic, Porotic, Ecprestic, Peptic, Rypitic, Sarcotic, Epulotic, Cosmetic, &c. I shall also shew what Herbs are specifically Cephalic, Neurotic, Stomatic, Pnumonic, Anacathartic, Cordial, Hepatic, Splenic, Nephritic, Hysterick, Arthritic, Cathartic, Emetic, Ptarmic, Salivatic, Masticatory, Emmenagogic, Alexipharmic, Analeptic, Galactogenetic, Spermatogenetic, Suppurative, Alexiteric, Discussive, Bechic, Cholagogue, Flegmagogue, Optic, Antiodontalgic, Antiootalgic, Anthypochondractic, &c.

There is not an Herb, Shrub or Tree in nature, but is serviceable to man, either for food or medicine, or for both, for the omniscient, and omnipotent God created, nothing in vain, according to that old maxim *Deus et natura nil agunt frustra*; that is, God and nature do nothing in vain. And Gen. i. 12. The earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind, and God saw that it was good, therefore they must be profitable for man (who is the Lord of the creation) for whose sake they were produced.

When I was writing on this subject, I had the advantage daily of viewing the gardens belonging to the Right Honorable James Lord Baron of Kingston; wherein were contained near two hundred different species of Herbs and Trees. I was not acquainted with any garden, which could shew so many; this was no small advantage or conveniency to forward this undertaking.

I must acquaint you, that I shall not describe those Herbs, which are almost commonly known to every one, but give you their names in English, Irish, and Latin, and their virtues and qualities.

Now if what I offer at present be not pleasing or acceptable to you, in the meantime peruse it, until you can find a better, "*Siquid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperri, si non his utere mecum.*"

I know there are several critics, who will sift and expose these writings to contempt, but they do this out of ill nature, from an inveterate malice, and rancour, that they have to all men's performances, but their own, for they think by running down, abusing, and ridiculing them, they shew their parts, ingenuity,

and superiority of judgment, so by depressing others. they think to exalt, and extol themselves, but let these Cynicks and Diogenes snarl and sneer as much as they please, I value it not, my inclination is good, to be serviceable to my countrymen (as far as my ability reaches) whose welfare I esteem and value.

You will gain great advantage by having the name of the Herb in Irish, for in case you did not know it, or where you might find it, only repeat the name in Irish, to one of your little Botanists, and he will fetch it to you presently.

Moreover I must inform you, that when I treat of any Herb, that is remarkably, or specifically, Cephalic, Stomatic, Nephretic, &c. Cephalic, Stomatic, &c. will be placed in the margin opposite to it.

In my title page, tho' I mentioned I would only treat of those Herbs, which were the natural growth of this kingdom, notwithstanding I shall say something of them, which were transplanted here, because now by the industry, and cultivation of the natives, they are produced therein.

I must not omit acquainting you, that you cannot expect the names of these Herbs in Irish, which were of late years brought out of foreign kingdoms, the primitive Irish being unacquainted with them.

Now before I finish the Preface, I must beg leave to acquaint the ladies, that they ought to apply themselves to the study of Botany, to acquire the knowlege of the Herbs, and their medicinal virtues, by which means, what works of charity will be in their power to perform? Especially to the poor and needy, who are not able to go to the expence of remedies to cure their disorders. It will be a great amusement and diversion to them, to order their Herbs to be pulled in due season, to see some of them distilled, some to be made into syrups, some to be preserved, dried, &c. and kept in their closets until there be occasion for them, what great blessings will attend them, who thus visit the sick? Relieving them in their necessities, and afflictions, it will entitle them to be partakers of that divine and happy sentence of our Saviour's at the day of judgment, come ye blessed of my father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world, for I was hungry, and you fed me, sick and in prison, and you

visited me. In this life also, many are the blessings, which attend them, who relieve the poor, but I saall not enumerate them, but repeat one or two. Holy David says, Psalm 41. Blessed is he, that provideth for the sick, and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble: the Lord will comfort him, when he lieth sick upon his bed, and will make his bed in his sickness. Moreover what secret rapture, satisfaction, and delight does a person perceive in his mind (after performing a charitable act) far surpassing any sensual pleasure.

Let not Ladies of the greatest quality disdain to study the virtues of Herbs, and to see them administered to the poor, and needy according to their directions as occasion offer, for queens and princesses formerly made it their business, such as Artimesia, Queen of Caria &c. for the herb Mugwort, was called Artimesia after her name; moreover by this means they exercise, and put in practice charity and principal christian virtues, which are so pathetically, and so expressly recommended by our blessed Saviour and his apostles.

I do not in the least impose this study upon the ladies, only humbly recommend it to them, when they can spare time from matters of greater consequence, by way of diversion and recreation. I do not doubt if they but once entered upon it, they would find it pleasing and agreeable.

Perhaps you might be so curious to ask the question, how I should arrive to such knowledge in medicine, it not being my province, and that I was bred to another function, *i. e.* to discharge the office of a clergyman; but in answer to this, I tell you, that I studied the science of physic for above ten years before I was ordained, and had thought of commencing Doctor, but I changed my mind, because the object of physic was but a mouldering momeptary body, but that of divinity an immortal spirit, therefore as far as the object of one, doth excel that of the other, so far doth the science of divinity, that of physic. Moreover clergymen ought to understand the distempers, or maladies of the body, as well as the mind, there being such a close connection, and harmony between them, that when one is affected, the other is also disordered, so he cannot have access in some cases to the soul, to apply spiritual remedies, until the maladies of the body are first removed, and on the

other side a Doctor of Physic in some cases cannot cure the body, without first removing the distempers of the mind, for *sublata causa tollitur effectus*; that is, if you take away the cause, you remove the effect.

You must observe, that when an herb or tree is excellent to cure any distemper, the place where it is so mentioned, will be marked with an asterisk thus. *

I take it to be much better to write the Irish names of the herbs in roman characters, as they are pronounced, not as they are generally spelt. For one, that does not understand to read the Irish language (as there are a hundred to one that do not) could never make sense of them, there being so many letters which have no sound at all.

N. B. At the latter end of this book you shall have an alphabetical index, explaining all the abstruse or difficult terms of art, mentioned therein. Also three alphabetical indexes of the herbs and trees, one in English, another in Irish, and another in Latin, directing you to the several pages of this book, where the descriptions, and virtues of them may be found.

I thought it not improper to insert in this book, a short treatise of the Chalybeate Waters (because they are so common in this kingdom) shewing the extraordinary benefit the natives here may receive thereby in curing several disorders, they are subject to, with small expence and trouble, far surpassing any medicinal, or artificial preparations, for when these prove ineffectual to cure them, their *ultimum refugium* is to drink the said waters, and why should they not have recourse to them as well at first, as last? So you see how plentifully nature has provided for us medicinal waters, as well as herbs with which we may easily, and safely cure distempers without sending for exotic medicines, to remote parts of the world.

And the reason which induced me to write a short treatise of the prophylactic part of physick, and to place it in this book, is as follows, because I take this to be the first and principal part of physick, which preserves health, and lays down rules for preventing, and eradicating distempers in their infancy, when they begin to germinate, or spring up, which saves a great deal of trouble, and expence, for it is no easy matter to dislodge a disorder, or disease, when it takes possession of the heart, the citadel of the body.

I shall add no more at present, only to acquaint you, that the ensuing work is not so completely finished, as I expected, my worthy subscribers being so impatient to get the book, which occasioned me to put it in the press sooner than I intended, but I hope the next edition will make a sufficient compensation or amends.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present Editor begs leave to say, that he will add many Plants, in an Appendix to this Work with whose virtues Mr. Keogh, was unacquainted and which he has gleaned from ancient Irish M. S. S. with great care and diligence. He humbly trusts his labours will be found useful to his Fellow Countrymen, as he can assure them that motives of Patriotism have influenced him in this undertaking, in the same way that the Rev. Author of this Work so feelingly describes. In page 23, under the head DAUCUS ASSINIUS, the Editor has given a specimen of his labours.

BOTANALOGIA UNIVERSALIS

HIBERNICA,

§c. §c. §c.

A

ABELE Tree, or white poplar, Lat. *Populus Alba*. The timber of this tree is white, not very hard to be wrought, the bark is smooth and whitish, the leaves are round with pointed corners, white, soft, and downy, on one side smooth, and green on the other; it is planted about mansion houses for shelter, being of a quick growth.

The leaves of this tree are Abstersive, the juice of them dropt into the ears, assuageth their pain, and healeth the ulcers of the same. The bark is diuretic, therefore good against the Strangury.

Adder's tongue, Hib. *Tongucabowbally*, *Tongueabowlaw*, *Lussnateangagh*. Lat. *Ophioglossum*, sive *Lingua Serpentina*. This is a smaller tender plant, about four or five inches high, consisting of a single, thick, oval, smooth leaf, from the bottom of which arises a stalk about two inches high, bearing on the top a slender crenated tongue. It grows in moist meadows, and is in its prime in May. It grows plentifully in the Barony of Dugharrow, and County of Tipperary.

Adder's tongue is an excellent vulnerary herb, taken inwardly it is good against bruises, wounds, and inflammation of the liver, an Oil, or *Traumatic*, Unguent made of it, is with success, outwardly applied to inflammation, St. Anthony's fire, burns, wounds, and to all hot tumours and impostumes.

AGRIMONY, Hib. *Murgrine*, or *Murgrahin*. Lat. *Agrimonia*, and *Eupatorium*. The leaves of this plant are long, hairy, and serrated about the edges, almost like the leaves of Hemp, or Strawberries; the stalk

grows to be about two foot, and a half high, on which grow small yellow flowers in long spikes, which are succeeded by little rough burrs. It grows in hedges, and borders of fields, flowering in June and July.

Agrimony, * opens obstructions of the Liver, and wonderfully strengthens it; it purifies the blood, and is also good against the Strangury, and passing of blood; the seed thereof taken in claret, is singularly good against the bloodyflux; the leaves pounded with hogs' lard, heal, and cicatrize old wounds, being pretty warm applied to them. Being bruised, and a cataplasm made of them, with the yolk of an egg, flower, and honey, is good to be applied to a cut, or a gall after riding.

AGRIMONY, called bastard or water hemp agrimony Hib. Scabogmuire, Lat. Pseudohepatorium and Eupatorium Cannabinum. Bastard Agrimony, hath long, round stalks full of white pith, on which grow long blackish leaves, rough, hairy, and serrated, on the tops of the stalks grow many small flowers of a carnation colour; it grows in moist places near ditches, and stagnated waters. It is exceeding good, against all opulations of the liver, and spleen, also to heal all internal wounds, and bruises, and to cure old tertian agues.* Being bruised with the yolk of an egg, it is very good to be applied to a wound, or cut.

Hepatic
Traumatic
ALDER, or Aller Tree, Hib. *Fearnoge*, or *Farnoge* Lat. *Alnus Vulgaris*. This tree needs no description being so well known. The bark or rind of it, because of its astringent quality, is useful against the imposthumes, or swellings of the throat; it heals, and cicatarizes sores, and ulcers; the decoction of it drank is very good to cure the Hæmoptysis; it is very much used by the common people to colour black; the leaves are made use of against phlegmon, ulcers, and all kinds of inflammations.

ALMOND Tree, Lat. *Amygdalus*. This tree is so like the peach trees, as to its leaves, and blossoms, that it is hard to distinguish them, but by their fruit. It is planted in gardens. Bitter Almonds are profitable against all opulations, of the lungs, liver, spleen, &c. therefore good against coughs, shortness of breath, in-

inflammation, and exulceration of the lungs, taken in sweet wine, they are diuretic, nephritic, and lithon-thriptic, excellent good to cure the head-ache, being applied to the forehead with oil of roses, and vinegar. Five or six of them taken fasting, as it is reported; defends a man from being drunk that day.

* Take two ounces of the oil of sweet almonds, the same quantity of fresh butter, sugar-candy, and clarified honey, a quarter of a nutmeg grated, which mix and take two ounces of licorice stick, which is an exceeding good cure for a cough.

ALHOOFF, common ground ivy, or Gill go by Ground. Hib. *Aherluss*, *Ahairlussa*, and *Fientalloon*, Lat. *Hedera terrestris*, *Chamæcissus*, this plant has a strong earthy smell, it grows every where in hedges, and shady places, flowering in April. It needs no further description being so well known. Alehoof is oe-

talgic, a great pectoral antiscorbutic and *Pnumonic* aperitive, therefore proper to cure deafness, * coughs or any disorder of the lungs, to provoke urine, and cleanse the ureters being; steeped in brandy, it is of great service against the collic.

HERB ALOE or Sea Houseleek, Lat. *Alves Vulgaris sive Sempervivum marinum*. It grows in my Lord Kingston's green-house in Mitchelstown; it is a cathartic medicine, and is frequently given to children for the worms.

ALEXANDERS. Hib. *Lassarangrandugh*, and *Livenamuea*, Lat. *Hipposelinum*, seu *smyrnum vulgare*. It bears large winged leaves of a yellowish green colour; the stalks grow to be three or four foot high on the tops of which grow pretty large umbles of small five leaved white flowers. It grows upon rocks by the sea side, flowering in June. It is commonly preserved in gardens. This herb is pectoral; the leaves

Lithonthriptic of it being applied to wens, and hard and *Diuretic* swellings dissolve them. The* seed is deopulative, good to remove all obstructions of the liver, spleen, and kidney. It expelleth the secundine, provokes sweat, urine, and the catamenia, therefore helps to cure the dropsy, and jaundice. It is commonly boiled, and eaten with salt meat. The seed mixt with tobacco, and the fume received by a pipe, into the mouth, eases the tooth-ach.

ALL-HEAL, Clowns all heal, or Clowns woundwort, Hib. *Farrhum*, or *Forrhum*, Lat. *Panax*, *Coloni Gerardi*, and *Stachys Palustris foetida*. The stalks grow two or three foot high, they are square, and rough almost to prickliness, the leaves are long, hairy, sharp pointed, and indented, the flowers grow whorle fashion towards the tops of the stalks of a deep red colour. It grows in ditches and watery places, flowering in June and July. All-heal is an excellent *Traumatic* vulnerary herb,* being beaten into a cataplasm with hogs lard, and applied to green wounds. It stops all sorts of hæmorrhages. The decoction of the roots taken inwardly for a considerable time, helps to cure all scrophulous tumours, the fellon, &c, The leaves stamped with an equal quantity of bay salt, and applied to one that is bit by a mad dog, cures him.

ANGELICA or Garden Angelico, Hib. *Lusnauangil*, Lat. *Angelica saliva*. Wild Angelica, Hib. *Gab laubrau*, and *Bonau lane*. Lat. *Angelica sylvestria*. Wild Angelica is like to that of the garden, only its leaves are not so deeply cut, and that they are narrower, and blacker, the stalks are much slenderer and shorter. It grows in shady places near river sides, and in woods that lie low; the garden angelica flowers, and seeds in June and July. They have much the same virtues

Angelica is a great sudorific alexipharmic, *Alexipharmatic* cordial and histeric, the root pulverized taken inwardly, causes sweat, expels all noxious humours, and prevents any malignity, that proceeds from the air; it also prevents the said malignity if it be chewed in the morning fasting. The decoction of this herb drank, helps to cure palpitations, oppressions of the heart, and cardialgias; also it provokes urine, the catamenia, and expels the secundine.

ANISE, or Garden Anise, Hib. *Anese* and *Annisechura*, Lat. *Anisum*. It flowers and seeds in July, the root dying every year after it has given seed. It grows frequently in gardens, the seed is only used in medicine. It is a carminative, or a great expeller of wind out of the body, it is exceeding good to be given to infants to prevent convulsions, the gripes, and wind. The distilled carminative oil is an excellent remedy against the plurisy, being applied outwardly; also it is a corrector of

stronger purgative medicines. The powder of it put into linen bags, and applied to ruptures, (especially the *hibernia ventosa*) gives immediate help.

It is optic, and stomatic, according to this verse,
Emendat visum, stomachum confortat anisum.

WILD ANISE, Hib. *Aneese fun*, and *Shielcollyondryman* Lat. *Anisum Agreste*. Wild anise grows commonly in fertile, and sometimes in sandy soil, but kind ground; the leaves are somewhat rough, and small, resembling the leaves of carrots; the seed is sweet-scented; *Diuretic* the virtues are the same with the garden anise, but stronger and more powerful. The whole plant, but especially the seed is a very great diuretic, good for the gravel, or any stoppage of urine.

WOOD ANEMONE, or wind Flower, Hib. *Nead Cailleah*, Lat. *Anemone, flos Adonis, and herba venti*. There are five sorts of anemones, but I shall only describe that species, which commonly grows in this kingdom. The leaves of wood anemone are very much indented, the flowers are purple or reddish, *Masticatory* the roots hairy. It is a great masticatory, or phlegmagogue, the roots being chewed; boiled in wine, and laid upon the eyes clearth the sight and takes away webs, &c. The decoction of it with small barley drank by nurses, increaseth their milk.

APPLE TREE, Hib. *Crann owle* or *Uhla*, Lat. *Malus Saliva, vel Hortensis*. Apples comfort, and cool the heat of the stomach, especially those that are somewhat sour. The leaves are good to be laid upon phlegmons, or hot swellings, at the beginning they are also good to be applied to wounds to prevent their heat, and aposthumation.

ARBUTE, or Strawberry tree Hib. *Kee-ra Caihne* the fruit is *uhla Caihne*, Lat. *Arbutus*. This is a small tree, not much bigger than a quince tree; the body thereof is covered with a reddish bark, which is rough and scaly, the leaves are broad, thick, and serrated, the flowers are white, small, and grow in clusters, after which cometh the fruit like strawberries, green at first, but afterward yellowish, and at last red when ripe. It flowereth in spring and the fruit is ripe in winter. This tree grows naturally in the County Kerry, and is manured in gardens. It grows in the Lord Kingston's

garden in Mitchelstown. The fruit of this tree is of a cold nature, hurteth the stomach, and causeth the head-ach.

WHITE ARCHANGEL, Hib. *Neantog maruhand Keighnantoge bane*. Lat. *Lamium album, urtica mortua sive archangelica flore albo, non fœtens folio oblongo*. That is white long leaved, not stinking archangel. It grows every where, by hedge sides, and flowers in April and May.* The flowers are accounted specific against the fluor albus, and are frequently made use of in a decoction, or conserve for that purpose. Some commend this herb to be of great use against the King's evil, and all scrophulous swellings, it is also good against convulsions.

RED ARCHANGEL, Red dead nettle, or stinking Lamium, Hib. *Nantog-muire*, and *Keigh nantoge Dau-rig*, Lat. *Lamium Rubrum*. It grows in hedges near high ways, and flowers in summer, the whole plant has a strong, earthy, and unsavoury smell, the leaves and flowers are used. It is specific to prevent the excess of the catamenia, and good against all hæmorrhages being inwardly taken; outwardly applied it is serviceable to cure wounds and inflammations; being pounded with salt, it cures hard wens, and imposthumes.

ARON, Arum, Wake Robin, or great Cuckow Pint, spotted, and unspotted, Aib. *maccough* and *Clovas a Gachir* or *Geauhur*. Lat. *Arum vulgare*. The leaves are long, large, and of a shining green colour, shaped like the head of a spear; sometimes they are full of black spots; upon the stem grows a cluster of red berries, each containing one round seed. It grows in hedges and dry ditches, flowering in May, and the berries are ripe in July. The whole plant is very hot, and biting, inflaming the mouth, and throat for a long time. The roots pulverized are anacathartic, good to clear obstructions of the lungs, they are also alexipharmic; a cataplasm made of them, with cow dung eases the pain of the gout.

ARSMART, Sharp and hot, or water Pepper, Hib. *Glunedarig, Gluneaghdearg*, Lat. *Persicaria nonmaculata urens, vel Hydropiper*. The leaves are long and narrow, much like the leaves of the peach-tree, but not serrated about the edges, the flowers grow on short stems clustering together. It grows in moist places near

pools, or standing waters, flowering in July, and August. The leaves have a hot burning taste like pepper. It is good against Oedemas, or *Lithontriptic* cold swellings being applied to them.

The distilled water of this plant is exceeding good against the stone, either in the kidneys or bladder. The decoction of it in water, is good for old aches, and pains, being bathed with it. The dried leaves made into powder, are used with meat instead of pepper.* It is extraordinary good for the gout, or any anthritic disorder, for it raises a blister which carries off the malignity.

ARSMART dead, or spotted, Hib. *Gluneagh-mo'r*, or *Gloonagh vue*. Lat. *Persicaria maculata mitis*. The leaves are broader in the middle, and larger than the former; they are smooth, and have a dark brown, or blackish semilunar spot in the middle of each of them; the flowers are of a carnation colour, the root is yellow and hairy. It grows in back yards and rich soil, flowering about the same time with the former, being pounded it is proper to be applied to green, or fresh wounds; for it cools, and prevents aposthumation, and inflammation, so doth the juice of the leaves dropt into them. Roasted in the embers, and with a little honey applied hot, cures the piles.

ARTICHOAK, Hib. *Grimtaughta*, Lat. *Cinara*, *Scolumus*. The decoction of the root drank, doth strengthen the stomach, and confirms the place of natural conception in women, which, as it is reported, maketh them apt to conceive male children, but you must take the pith clean away. Artichoaks are anastomatics, powerful diuretics; and spermatogenetics, also good for the jaundise, the leaves stamped and applied draw splinters, and thorns. A decoction or tea made of the leaves that grow dispersed on the stalks, being drank about an hour before the fit* approaches, certainly cures an ague, if it be taken three or four times.

COMMON ASARABACCA, Lat. *Alarum Vulgare*, *Asarabacca*, hath smooth, round leaves, of a green shining colour, like ivy, but rounder, and tenderer, the flowers are of a brown purple colour, in the form of cups, it is planted in gardens; the root, which is chiefly used in physic is of an aromatic scent, and a sharp biting taste. The decoction of it is diuretic, good

against the strangury, cough, shortness of breath, convulsions, cramps, dropsy, and sciatica, mixt with honey it bringeth down the menstrual flux, and expelleth the secundine; the leaves pulverized are used by some by way of an errhine, to purge the brain of mucous humours.

ASH-TREE, Hib. *Crann Funshog*, or *Fuinnsnog*, Lat. *Fraxinus*. The leaves, bark, and tender buds of the ash-tree, are hepatic, splenetic, lithontriptic, and Hydrotic, therefore open opulations of the liver, and spleen, provoke urine, and are serviceable in a dropsy. The inward bark is given with success, against intermitting fevers. The wood burnt into ashes, cures scabs, tetter, and ringworms.

ASP-TREE, or trembling poplar, Hib. *Crann na Cribh*, or *Creigh*, Lat. *Populus Lybica*, *tremula*. The leaves of this tree are almost round, browner, and harder, than the leaves of the black poplar, deeply indented; they hang by long, but very slender stems, or foot-stalks, which is the cause of their continual shaking. It grows in low, moist places. The leaves are dry, and abstersive, the juice of them assuageth the pain of the ears, and healeth ulcers of the same, being dropt into them; a decoction of the bark, provokes urine, helps the strangury and them that have the sciatica.

ASPARAGUS, or Sparagus, corruptly called Sparrow-grass. Hib. *Lussprakky*, and *Lussu-gagh*. Lat. *Asparagus Sativus*. Eaten with oil and vinegar it provokes urine, and is good against the strangury, the decoction of it drank, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, therefore good for the jaundice, and dropsy. It is also lithontriptic and anaseptic.

MARSH ASPARAGUS, or Sperage, Hib. *Lussprakky fian*. Lat. *Asparagus sylvestris*, and *corrodus*. This herb is much like the former, at its first springing up, but the branches are rough, and prickly when grown. It is found growing near the sea-coast; it has much the same virtues with the former.

ASS'S PROVENDER.—*Darcyr Arnyur Albocan azar ata re (teic) ti, tii (tium) ra tpear cem azur ir mor abuz do leic aril azur adullead azur appeime azur ablaça azur ir vime adeapan Darcyr Arnyur iur*

1. arihnyr an tapal azvr yr e biad dilyr an arail e azvr ata zne eile don lwb ro noc ne habarcar dancvr Ene-tecyr azvr on oilean darab aihim Erete aihimhizter e .i. oilean zneazac eiren oir ni faran-re ac an ran oilean rin azvr in Eihim azvr ata brijz dirzailteac chaitteac treimezti an ra lwb ro o folamuz treim aizi azvr o nacalib cydrama ata iudci azvr yr mori roznyr an lwb ro ar na bryc maille fiadzab tjarima 4 rin find an aizead an arima azvr na coractaizi fleamatac azvr da mbjacvr an cleib o adbar frar zanfiabnyr bnyter an lwb ro aihim rin maille hociorir azvr ne prdar nydejl azvr eabar moctrae azvr trae noha item zab da tman fiana 7 aen trean xrin 7 lan dym dwb-corac 7 landvym do meicvymal azvr do mlbocan oiread da zac lvr azvr bnyrtear azvr beibtear aihim fian azvr aihim xrin mar adrbriamaihim azvr rrocoiltear azvr cyrter ml an azvr eabar azvr orlaizi dymti na nae azvr na reilzi. Item zab rz menri azvr bnyrtear mlbocan aihim an rz ro azvr fairzter azvr zlanarim amail trjarab azvr foim d an iodnoipir zan amaryr azvr orlaizi rlyzti na nae azvr na reilzi azvr poim na narand. Item zab an lvr ceadhazvr a bnyread comait azvr tirmajd azvr den prdar di azvr cyrter amailin lin azvr beibter an mailin ro aihim rin azvr cyrtear 4 ran na batari azvr coircean tindy an cynd azvr cyr ar dym an zail azvr foiread zaetamlact an zail. Item zab an lactrbaiim darab aihim tirmia azvr prdar na lwb ro azvr foiread an iodnoipir azvr tobai an prdar ro aihim rin find azvr zlanajd an maclad azvr ralcari na pola maclad. Item zab morian do baim na lwb ro azvr bnyc aihim rin azvr aihim ola azvr cyrtear aihim na haiimyb an aizead rdmanzrima azvr irkrima azvr a cyr aihim in imlican azvr foiread coilica azvr ihaca. Item zab preama na lwb ro azvr preime heizyme azvr bnyc aihim rin azvr foiread zalai na narand azvr an leara. Azar deantar rjab do tryz feinel azvr do preamajb na lwb ro an aizead na hiodnoipiri tiz o frarme. Item zab an lwb ro azvr bnyr azvr bnyc aihim rin azvr aihim ola hi azvr a leizian amail rin co ceah deic la azvr mbnytead ar a haicle no coneac an rin ra bnyc azvr cyr rin aihim azvr ceim do cyr tmyti azvr mbnyc d'oinyb no co mbia amail vndyment azvr acoumilt do na ballajb frama azvr teizid jad.

ASS'S PROVENDER, viz. Mllocan—It is hot, and dry in the third degree, the seed, leaves, root and flowers are of the greatest virtue; the reason of its being called Daucus Asinius, i. e. from Asinus an ass, as it is the

wished for provender of the ass. There is a species or genus of this plant called *Daucus Cretecus*,* which takes its name from the island of Crete for this genus grows no where but in that island, and Ireland, and from its discussing, opening, and cleansing power, with its proportional qualities, there is great relief obtained therefrom by gentle evacuation. Take this plant and dry figs, and boil them in white wine, and this decoction will give considerable relief to asthmatic, phthical and phlegmatic persons; and if there is any cause proceeding from cold, obstructing the breast or chest, excepting a fever, boil this plant, licorice root, and powder of the herb Robert in wine, and this decoction will be found a most excellent remedy by taking it in the morning and at night. Take two parts of wine and one part of water, maiden hair, mercurial, and this plant, of each one handfull, pound and boil them in wine and water as aforesaid, putting honey thereto, and filtering

* It may be presumed that there is a coincidence between the soil of the two islands as there are no venomous creatures or reptiles in either of them viz. Crete and Ireland, according to Walter Harris's History of Ireland, page 9, and Keating's, page 102, 1st volume. This particular species or genus grows no where but in the two islands, and it is thought their virtue must be the same, tho' there are other kinds in Ireland, such as the *Daucus Vulgaris*, or *Agristis*, and elsewhere. John Kennedy, formerly of Grange-gorman-lane, but now of No. 62, Manor-street, gardener, says, when hay is brought to an Ass that he smells thereto, and if he finds that plant, he eats it first greedily, and further he has heard old people remark that the Ass's avidity and attachment thereto as provender, is the cause of prolonging his life, more than that of a horse, and that from eating this plant (whenever he can) is the cause of the milk to be so much recommended to persons in several diseases, and which agrees with what is mentioned by Dr. Threikeld, of the *sambucus* or *ebulus*. A goat fed a natural day with the leaves of either will give purging milk. Therefore the virtue and power of this plant might transcend into ass's milk. The seed of the *Daucus Cretecus* sold for 4s. 8d. per pound in Crete (as per Henry Bracken's price of drugs) in the year 1750, when the seed of our *Daucus Asiaticus* was neglected, as well as our gold mines, silver mines, copper mines, of Cluain Umba, collieries and plants, &c. It might be imagined that such persons as are prohibited from the use of what is called tea and recommended to ass's milk as a restorative, if this plant be managed tea-like it could be announced with prudence to be preferable to the exotic compound, now imported as from China or Japan, which is no tea, but dusted therewith, for even so far back as 130 years, Stephen Blancard, M. D. Physic professor at Middleburgh in Zealand stated "that one pound of the best tea would purchase 112lb. of the ordinary sort," which according to the Doctor would be £36. 7s. per pound on an average which is too dear, notwithstanding all the qualities and virtues he ascribes to it; let us consider what fraud and imposition crept into the world with respect to that trade since that time, but you will hear from the best authority, (Herman Boerhaave) what the Chinese and Japanese say, concerning it in the proper place.

Botanalogia Universalis Hibernica,

OR, A GENERAL

IRISH HERBAL,

Calculated for this Kingdom :

GIVING AN

ACCOUNT

Of the HERBS, SHRUBS, and TREES, naturally produced therein, in *English, Irish, and Latin*, with a true description of them, and their Medicinal Virtues and Qualities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TWO SHORT TREATISES :

One concerning the CHALYBEATE WATERS, shewing their Origin, Situation, Medicinal Virtues, &c.

Another of the Prophylactic, or Hygiastic Part of Medicine, shewing how Health may be preserved, and Distempers which Human Bodies are subject to, prevented.

BY JOHN KEOGH, A. B.

CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KINGSTON.

He causeth the Grass to grow for the Cattle, and the Herb for the service of Man.—Psal. 104. 14.

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Cork : Printed for the Author in the year 1735.

DUBLIN :

RE-PRINTED BY THOMAS COURTNEY,

18, *Whitefriar-street.*

1825.

To

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq.

SIR,

AS the Leader of the most Patriotic Association ever formed for the advantage of the Irish Nation, allow me to present this re-print of the First Essay ever attempted on Irish Botany, and the medical virtues of our Indigenous Plants. The all-wise and benevolent Creator has furnished all nations with Medical Plants efficacious in the cure of all diseases to which they are respectively subject, but to none has he been more liberal in his gifts than to the people of our native country. Acquainted with the practice of our ancient Physicians, and knowing the wonderful cure performed by them, through the application of Medicine the produce of Erin's soil, JOHN KEOGH the Author of this Work, compiled and published his Botanologia with the benevolent design of rendering a service to his Countrymen; and with the same intentions the present edition is now offered to the consideration of the Irish People.

In addressing this Work to you, Sir, I studiously avoid all that can be considered as flattery, knowing as I do, that nothing could be more offensive to a mind like your's than fulsome adulation; and that even if I were inclined to praise, the innumerable virtues of DANIEL O'CONNELL are infinitely beyond any eulogium of mine.

That the life which you have so laudably and successfully dedicated to the service of your Countrymen, may be very long and very happy, is the ardent wish of

Sir,

Your most devoted,

And most Humble Servant,

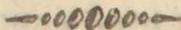
MICHAEL CASEY.

Opem non parvam confert mortalibus ægris,
Quisque potestates noret et usum.

Քե մօրան շարժե ար չախարիբ ընչ յա խր
Իր բիօր շար մալճար, և զեւաճած ծոյ արբրան Բօճէ.
Պիսաճաւ ա խաճարած.

AUTHOR OF THIS WORK,

Taken from Ferrar's Hist. of Limerick.



JOHN KEOGH, D. D. was born about the middle of the last century, at Cloonclieve,* within three miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed an estate on both sides of the Shannon and Mulkern, let in the year 1748 for about six thousand pounds per annum. His grandfather's name was Mahony Keogh, who lived in a handsome, well fortified castle, the remains of which are still to be seen.† They lost this estate by Cromwell, for their loyalty and adherence to King Charles I. Dr. Keogh was educated at Trinity college, where he continued seven years, and gained great credit and reputation for his extensive knowledge, particularly in the mathematics. He married the daughter of Dr. Rous Clopton, near Stratford on Avon, of which family, honorable mention is made by Mr. Theobald, in his preface to Shakespeare.

After his marriage with this lady, he wrote, 1. *Scala Metaphysica*, or a demonstration of the dependence which the several degrees of animated nature have on the Creator, from the highest angel to the lowest insect.‡ 2. An Hebrew Lexicon, with an allusion to every Hebrew root. 3. *De Orthographia*. 4. *The Solution of mystical problems*. 5. *A Latin Grammar*. 6. *A Prosody*, reducing it to five general rules. 7. *A Greek Grammar*, where he comprehends the formation of all Greek verbs, on one half sheet of paper. 8. *An Analogy of the four Gospels*. 9. *A demonstration of the Trinity in*

* This place is now called Rivers, the estate of Kilner Brasier, Esq. The ancestors of Dr. Keogh enjoyed it for one thousand seven hundred years, and his family, called in Irish History Mac. Eochadh, were lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, fourteen of them having swayed the sceptre at the hill of Tarah. See *Hibernian Magazine* for 1778, page 327.

† This is now called Castle Troy, and is near Rivers.

‡ This book is in the Cashel Library, to which it was given by that learned prelate, Archbishop Bolton.

Latin verse.* There were few branches of learning from the alphabet to the Oriental languages, but Dr. Keogh was acquainted with. The world could not say to him,

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire, hoc sciat alter.

He wrote many other books, which were destroyed by an accidental fire, at his dwelling house near Strokes-town, in the county Roscommon. The following inscription is fixed in gold letters, over one of the hall doors, in the University of Oxford.

“ Reverendus Dr. Johannes Keogh, magnus,
“ Hibernicus solvebat talem questionem tali die.”

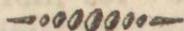
for answering a mathematical problem, sent from Paris, which could not be resolved by any other person in Great Britain.

Dr. Keogh had a very numerous family, not less than twenty-one children, yet he never would take tythe from a poor man. Six only of his children survived him, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. John Keogh, his eldest son, settled at Mitchelstown in the county of Cork, and was chaplain to Lord Kingston. He was a very learned divine, and wrote several useful books, particularly “*Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*” concerning the medical virtues of herbs, trees and shrubs, with their names in English, Irish and Latin; to which is added a treatise on Chalybeate Waters, and another on the Prophylactic Part of Medicine. This book was printed in Cork, in a small quarto, in the year 1735, and is dedicated to the Earl of Antrim. In the year 1778, he had a son John Keogh, esq. resident in Capel-street, Dublin; and a daughter married to the late Joseph Kathrens, Esq. Philizer of the court of King’s Bench.†

* This book was shewn to Sir Isaac Newton, who highly approved of it.

† Hibernian Magazine, for 1778, page 329.

THE
P R E F A C E.



It will be necessary, before I enter upon this Work, to lay before you the necessity of compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom, for such as have been composed for England, France, Germany, &c. will not in all respects be sufficient for us here, for the virtues of Herbs differ according to the climate, or soil in which they grow for the hotter the countries are, the stronger and more efficacious their virtues: for instance Sena, Rhubarb, and the like, which are brought out of hot countries, are more powerful Cathartics, than any such amongst us, for scarce twice the quantity of these, which are the product of our country, will operate so well on us, as we find by experience, for the stronger the rays, or the heat of the sun is, the more they are invigorated, and animated, but in our cold climate the pores of the earth are in a great measure constipated, or shut up for almost half the year, which hinders the sap to run, benumbs and stupifies the fibres or roots of plants, so very much debilitates their specific qualities, therefore a greater quantity is necessary to be taken; moreover the planets according to the different positions, aspects, and climates, they are in, have different influences on human bodies, which you may perceive by the variety of tempers, and dispositions almost in every nation: for according to that old saying, *Astra regunt homines sed regit astra Deus*; that is, the stars have an influence over men, but God governs the stars.

Therefore if they thus differently affect men, why should they not much more vegetables, which is another reason for compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom. Again, this undertaking will also appear necessary,

by shewing you in what County, Barony, or place thereof you may find such and such herbs, for some herbs grow in one County, &c. which do not in another. What great advantage can it be to the natives here, to be informed by your foreign Botanists, in what shire in England, province in France, Germany, &c. the herbs grow.

Again it will be necessary to shew you, how the natives of this country apply them, and how successfully they have cured distempers here, which foreign medicines could not do: for instance the native Indians in America wonderfully, and with great facility cured themselves of such distempers, which their country is subject to, by the simple productions of it, when the European Physicians there at first were put to a non-plus to cure them.

I do not here in the least derogate from the dignity and usefulness of our native Physicians, who are the proper persons to administer these herbs, according to the different distempers, constitutions, tempers, way of living, &c. of the patient: for if ignorant people, administer them, they may happen to kill more than they cure, by not applying them properly: so let no man imagine but Physicians are useful and necessary, for the scriptures command us to honour them, because they are ordained of God.

This undertaking of *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*, or, a general Irish Herbal in English, was never attempted by any one before, that I could hear of. So, candid Reader, if I fall short of it, I hope you will be so good to excuse me, for it is a science, that is chiefly built upon daily experience, so requires daily improvement; I only break the ice before others of more exalted genius, and greater abilities, who have more leisure, and better opportunities to inform themselves; moreover it is a very laborious work, which cannot be fully accomplished by the experience of any one man, therefore requires the assistance of a great many to bring it to any tolerable perfection, notwithstanding I hope in process of time, there will be several successful attempts made in this way. If the real properties, or true qualities, of all the herbs and trees growing in this kingdom were found out, there is not a distemper, or disease, which the inhabitants thereof are subject to, but there might be found out a simple, I mean a single

herb, tree, or shrub growing therein, which could cure it, or at least remove it for a considerable time, without sending for exotic herbs and drugs to foreign countries; which destroy more here, than they cure, tho' they might be proper, and useful to the natives of those countries from whence they came, as being more natural to them.

I am also of opinion, that these Drugs made up, or compounded in Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops have the same effect.

Moreover in the said shops, they have a great many decayed slops and drugs, which they sell for good, and fresh, by which means how many patients have been destroyed, and how many Physicians have lost their credit? Therefore the best and safest method is to make use of simple herbs, the product of our own kingdom, whose qualities and virtues are by long experience perfectly known to us, so we cannot be well deceived. In the primitive or ancient times, there were here no Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops, no foreign Drugs brought hither, but the natives made use of the medicinal productions of their own country, by which means they prolonged their lives to the very extremity of old age, and dropped like ripe fruit with a gentle decay. We did not hear of Druggists, or Apothecaries before the flood, (the antedeluvians were unacquainted with them) nor yet after the flood for a very considerable time; nay in this very kingdom there were scarcely two in a province a hundred years ago, yet the people then lived to very advanced years.

What vast advantages and benefit would it be to mankind to find out the specific virtues, or true properties of the Herbs; by which means there would be a simple to cure any distemper in nature. King Solomon knew them, and he wrote their specific virtues from the Hyssop that grew upon the wall to the Cedar of Libanus; but the discoveries, that were made by him thereon are lost, destroyed by time, and buried in the rubbish of antiquity, but I heartily wish they could be restored

In this treatise I design to shew you what Herbs properly are: Anastomatic, Leptyntic, Rypitic, Carminative, Stegnotic, Styptic, Pycknotic, Emphratic, Hypnotic, Diaphoretic, Hydrotic, Ariotic, Duretio, Traumatic, Lithonriptic, Absorbent, &c. these are internal alteratives.

Your external alterative Herbs are either Malactic, Chatastic, Ariotic, Heltic, Apocroustic, Pyrotic, Amytic, Metasynritic, Cathartic, Septic, Epispastic, Escharotic, Caustic, Colletic, Emplastic, Porotic, Ecprestic, Peptic, Rypitic, Sarcotic, Epulotic, Cosmetic, &c. I shall also shew what Herbs are specifically Cephalic, Neurotic, Stomatic, Pnumonic, Anacathartic, Cordial, Hepatic, Splenatic, Nephritic, Hysteric, Arthritic, Cathartic, Emetic, Ptarmic, Salivatic, Masticatory, Emmenagogic, Alexipharmic, Analeptic, Galactogenetic, Spermatogenetic, Suppurative, Alexiteric, Discussive, Bechic, Cholagogue, Flegmagogue, Optic, Antiodontalgic, Antialgic, Anthypochondractic, &c.

There is not an Herb, Shrub or Tree in nature, but is serviceable to man, either for food or medicine, or for both, for the omniscient, and omnipotent God created, nothing in vain, according to that old maxim *Deus et natura nil agunt frustra*; that is, God and nature do nothing in vain. And Gen. i. 12. The earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind, and God saw that it was good, therefore they must be profitable for man (who is the Lord of the creation) for whose sake they were produced.

When I was writing on this subject, I had the advantage daily of viewing the gardens belonging to the Right Honorable James Lord Baron of Kingston; wherein were contained near two hundred different species of Herbs and Trees. I was not acquainted with any garden, which could shew so many; this was no small advantage or conveniency to forward this undertaking.

I must acquaint you, that I shall not describe those Herbs, which are almost commonly known to every one, but give you their names in English, Irish, and Latin, and their virtues and qualities.

Now if what I offer at present be not pleasing or acceptable to you, in the meantime peruse it, until you can find a better, "*Siquid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperri, si non his utere mecum.*"

I know there are several critics, who will sift and expose these writings to contempt, but they do this out of ill nature, from an inveterate malice, and rancour, that they have to all men's performances, but their own, for they think by running down, abusing, and ridiculing them, they shew their parts, ingenuity,

and superiority of judgment, so by depressing others. they think to exalt, and extol themselves, but let these Cynicks and Diogenes snarl and sneer as much as they please, I value it not, my inclination is good, to be serviceable to my countrymen (as far as my ability reaches) whose welfare I esteem and value.

You will gain great advantage by having the name of the Herb in Irish, for in case you did not know it, or where you might find it, only repeat the name in Irish, to one of your little Botanists, and he will fetch it to you presently.

Moreover I must inform you, that when I treat of any Herb, that is remarkably, or specifically, Cephalic, Stomatic, Nephretic, &c. Cephalic, Stomatic, &c. will be placed in the margin opposite to it.

In my title page, tho' I mentioned I would only treat of those Herbs, which were the natural growth of this kingdom, notwithstanding I shall say something of them, which were transplanted here, because now by the industry, and cultivation of the natives, they are produced therein.

I must not omit acquainting you, that you cannot expect the names of these Herbs in Irish, which were of late years brought out of foreign kingdoms, the primitive Irish being unacquainted with them.

Now before I finish the Preface, I must beg leave to acquaint the ladies, that they ought to apply themselves to the study of Botany, to acquire the knowlege of the Herbs, and their medicinal virtues, by which means, what works of charity will be in their power to perform? Especially to the poor and needy, who are not able to go to the expence of remedies to cure their disorders. It will be a great amusement and diversion to them, to order their Herbs to be pulled in due season, to see some of them distilled, some to be made into syrups, some to be preserved, dried, &c. and kept in their closets until there be occasion for them, what great blessings will attend them, who thus visit the sick? Relieving them in their necessities, and afflictions, it will entitle them to be partakers of that divine and happy sentence of our Saviour's at the day of judgment, come ye blessed of my father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world, for I was hungry, and you fed me, sick and in prison, and you

visited me. In this life also, many are the blessings, which attend them, who relieve the poor, but I saall not enumerate them, but repeat one or two. Holy David says, Psalm 41. Blessed is he, that provideth for the sick, and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble: the Lord will comfort him, when he lieth sick upon his bed, and will make his bed in his sickness. Moreover what secret rapture, satisfaction, and delight does a person perceive in his mind (after performing a charitable act) far surpassing any sensual pleasure.

Let not Ladies of the greatest quality disdain to study the virtues of Herbs, and to see them administered to the poor, and needy according to their directions as occasion offer, for queens and princesses formerly made it their business, such as Artimesia, Queen of Caria &c. for the herb Mugwort, was called Artimesia after her name; moreover by this means they exercise, and put in practice charity and principal christian virtues, which are so pathetically, and so expressly recommended by our blessed Saviour and his apostles.

I do not in the least impose this study upon the ladies, only humbly recommend it to them, when they can spare time from matters of greater consequence, by way of diversion and recreation. I do not doubt if they but once entered upon it, they would find it pleasing and agreeable.

Perhaps you might be so curious to ask the question, how I should arrive to such knowledge in medicine, it not being my province, and that I was bred to another function, *i. e.* to discharge the office of a clergyman; but in answer to this, I tell you, that I studied the science of physic for above ten years before I was ordained, and had thought of commencing Doctor, but I changed my mind, because the object of physic was but a mouldering momentary body, but that of divinity an immortal spirit, therefore as far as the object of one, doth excel that of the other, so far doth the science of divinity, that of physic. Moreover clergymen ought to understand the distempers, or maladies of the body, as well as the mind, there being such a close connection, and harmony between them, that when one is affected, the other is also disordered, so he cannot have access in some cases to the soul, to apply spiritual remedies, until the maladies of the body are first removed, and on the

other side a Doctor of Physic in some cases cannot cure the body, without first removing the distempers of the mind, for *sublata causa tollitur effectus*; that is, if you take away the cause, you remove the effect.

You must observe, that when an herb or tree is excellent to cure any distemper, the place where it is so mentioned, will be marked with an asterisk thus. *

I take it to be much better to write the Irish names of the herbs in roman characters, as they are pronounced, not as they are generally spelt. For one, that does not understand to read the Irish language (as there are a hundred to one that do not) could never make sense of them, there being so many letters which have no sound at all.

N. B. At the latter end of this book you shall have an alphabetical index, explaining all the abstruse or difficult terms of art, mentioned therein. Also three alphabetical indexes of the herbs and trees, one in English, another in Irish, and another in Latin, directing you to the several pages of this book, where the descriptions, and virtues of them may be found.

I thought it not improper to insert in this book, a short treatise of the Chalybeate Waters (because they are so common in this kingdom) shewing the extraordinary benefit the natives here may receive thereby in curing several disorders, they are subject to, with small expense and trouble, far surpassing any medicinal, or artificial preparations, for when these prove ineffectual to cure them, their *ultimum refugium* is to drink the said waters, and why should they not have recourse to them as well at first, as last? So you see how plentifully nature has provided for us medicinal waters, as well as herbs with which we may easily, and safely cure distempers without sending for exotic medicines, to remote parts of the world.

And the reason which induced me to write a short treatise of the prophylactic part of physick, and to place it in this book, is as follows, because I take this to be the first and principal part of physick, which preserves health, and lays down rules for preventing, and eradicating distempers in their infancy, when they begin to germinate, or spring up, which saves a great deal of trouble, and expence, for it is no easy matter to dislodge a disorder, or disease, when it takes possession of the heart, the citadel of the body.

I shall add no more at present, only to acquaint you, that the ensuing work is not so completely finished, as I expected, my worthy subscribers being so impatient to get the book, which occasioned me to put it in the press sooner than I intended, but I hope the next edition will make a sufficient compensation or amends.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present Editor begs leave to say, that he will add many Plants, in an Appendix to this Work with whose virtues Mr. Keogh, was unacquainted and which he has gleaned from ancient Irish M. S. S. with great care and diligence. He humbly trusts his labours will be found useful to his Fellow Countrymen, as he can assure them that motives of Patriotism have influenced him in this undertaking, in the same way that the Rev. Author of this Work so feelingly describes. In page 23, under the head DAUCUS ASSINIUS, the Editor has given a specimen of his labours.

BOTANALOGIA UNIVERSALIS

HIBERNICA,

&c. &c. &c.

A

ABELE Tree, or white poplar, Lat. *Populus Alba*. The timber of this tree is white, not very hard to be wrought, the bark is smooth and whitish, the leaves are round with pointed corners, white, soft, and downy, on one side smooth, and green on the other; it is planted about mansion houses for shelter, being of a quick growth.

The leaves of this tree are Abstersive, the juice of them dropt into the ears, assuageth their pain, and healeth the ulcers of the same. The bark is diuretic, therefore good against the Strangury.

Adder's tongue, Hib. *Tongueabowbally*, *Tongueabowlaw*, *Lussnateangagh*. Lat. *Ophioglossum*, sive *Lingua Serpentina*. This is a smaller tender plant, about four or five inches high, consisting of a single, thick, oval, smooth leaf, from the bottom of which arises a stalk about two inches high, bearing on the top a slender crenated tongue. It grows in moist meadows, and is in its prime in May. It grows plentifully in the Barony of Dugharrow, and County of Tipperary.

Adder's tongue is an excellent vulnerary herb, taken inwardly it is good against bruises, wounds, and inflammation of the liver, an Oil, or *Traumatic*, Unguent made of it, is with success, outwardly applied to inflammation, St. Anthony's fire, burns, wounds, and to all hot tumours and impostumes.

AGRIMONY, Hib. *Murgrine*, or *Murgrahin*. Lat. *Agrimonia*, and *Eupatorium*. The leaves of this plant are long, hairy, and serrated about the edges, almost like the leaves of Hemp, or Strawberries; the stalk

grows to be about two foot, and a half high, on which grow small yellow flowers in long spikes, which are succeeded by little rough burrs. It grows in hedges, and borders of fields, flowering in June and July.

Agrimony, * opens obstructions of the Liver, and wonderfully strengthens it; it purifies the blood, and is also good against the Strangury, and passing of blood; the seed thereof taken in claret, is singularly good against the bloodyflux; the leaves pounded with hogs' lard, heal, and cicatrize old wounds, being pretty warm applied to them. Being bruised, and a cataplastm made of them, with the yolk of an egg, flower, and honey, is good to be applied to a cut, or a gall after riding.

AGRIMONY, called bastard or water hemp agrimony Hib. Scahogmuire, Lat. *Pseudohepatorium* and *Eupatorium Cannabinum*. Bastard Agrimony, hath long, round stalks full of white pith, on which grow long blackish leaves, rough, hairy, and serrated, on the tops of the stalks grow many small flowers of a carnation colour; it grows in moist places near ditches, and stagnated waters. It is exceeding good, against all

Hepatic opulations of the liver, and spleen, also to heal all internal wounds, and bruises, and to cure old tertian agues.* Being bruised with the yolk of an egg, it is very good to be applied to a wound, or cut.

Traumatic ALDER, or Aller Tree, Hib. *Fearnoge*, or *Farnoge* Lat. *Alnus Vulgaris*. This tree needs no description being so well known. The bark or rind of it, because of its astringent quality, is useful against the imposthumes, or swellings of the throat; it heals, and cicatarizes sores, and ulcers; the decoction of it drank is very good to cure the Hæmoptysis; it is very much used by the common people to colour black; the leaves are made use of against phlegmon, ulcers, and all kinds of inflammations.

ALMOND Tree, Lat. *Amygdalus*. This tree is so like the peach trees, as to its leaves, and blossoms, that it is hard to distinguish them, but by their fruit. It is planted in gardens. Bitter Almonds are profitable against all opulations, of the lungs, liver, spleen, &c. therefore good against coughs, shortness of breath, in-

inflammation, and exulceration of the lungs, taken in sweet wine, they are diuretic, nephritic, and lithon-thriptic, excellent good to cure the head-ache, being applied to the forehead with oil of roses, and vinegar. Five or six of them taken fasting, as it is reported; defends a man from being drunk that day.

* Take two ounces of the oil of sweet almonds, the same quantity of fresh butter, sugar-candy, and clarified honey, a quarter of a nutmeg grated, which mix and take two ounces of licorice stick, which is an exceeding good cure for a cough.

ALEHOOF, common ground ivy, or Gill go by Ground. Hib. *Aherluss*, *Ahairlussa*, and *Fientalloon*, Lat. *Hedera terrestris*, *Chamæcissus*, this plant has a strong earthy smell, it grows every where in hedges, and shady places, flowering in April. It needs no further description being so well known. Alehoof is oe-

talgic, a great pectoral antiscorbutic and *Pnumonic* aperitive, therefore proper to cure deafness, * coughs or any disorder of the lungs, to provoke urine, and cleanse the ureters being; steeped in brandy, it is of great service against the collic.

HERB ALOE or Sea Houseleek, Lat. *Alcis Vulgaris sive Sempervivum marinum*. It grows in my Lord Kingston's green-house in Mitchelstown; it is a cathartic medicine, and is frequently given to children for the worms.

ALEXANDERS. Hib. *Lassarangrandugh*, and *Livenamuea*, Lat. *Hipposelinum*, seu *smyrnum vulgare*. It bears large winged leaves of a yellowish green colour; the stalks grow to be three or four foot high on the tops of which grow pretty large umbles of small five leaved white flowers. It grows upon rocks by the sea side, flowering in June. It is commonly preserved in gardens. This herb is pectoral; the leaves

Lithonthriptic of it being applied to wens, and hard
and *Diuretic* swellings dissolve them. The* seed is
deopulative, good to remove all ob-
structions of the liver, spleen, and kidney. It ex-
pelleth the secundine, provokes sweat, urine, and the
catamenia, therefore helps to cure the dropsy, and jaun-
dice. It is commonly boiled, and eaten with salt meat.
The seed mixt with tobacco, and the fume received by
a pipe, into the mouth, eases the tooth-ach.

ALL-HEAL, Clowns all heal, or Clowns woundwort, Hib. *Farrhum*, or *Forrhum*, Lat. *Panax*, Coloni Gerardi, and *Stachys Palustris foetida*. The stalks grow two or three foot high, they are square, and rough almost to prickliness, the leaves are long, hairy, sharp pointed, and indented, the flowers grow whorle fashion towards the tops of the stalks of a deep red colour. It grows in ditches and watery places, flowering in June and July. All-heal is an excellent vulnerary herb,* being beaten into a cataplasm with hogs lard, and applied to green wounds. It stops all sorts of hæmorrhages. The decoction of the roots taken inwardly for a considerable time, helps to cure all scrophulous tumours, the fellon, &c, The leaves stamped with an equal quantity of bay salt, and applied to one that is bit by a mad dog, cures him.

ANGELICA or Garden Angelico, Hib. *Lusnauangil*, Lat. *Angelica saliva*. Wild Angelica, Hib. *Gab laubrau*, and *Bonau lane*. Lat. *Angelica sylvestria*. Wild Angelica is like to that of the garden, only its leaves are not so deeply cut, and that they are narrower, ana blacker, the stalks are much slenderer and shorter. It grows in shady places near river sides, and in woods that lie low; the garden angelica flowers, and seeds in June and July. They have much the same virtues

Angelica is a great sudorific alexipharmic, cordial and histeric, the root pulverized taken inwardly, causes sweat, expels all noxious humours, and prevents any malignity, that proceeds from the air; it also prevents the said malignity if it be chewed in the morning fasting. The decoction of this herb drank, helps to cure palpitations, oppressions of the heart, and cardialgias; also it provokes urine, the catamenia, and expels the secundine.

ANISE, or Garden Anise, Hib. *Aneese* and *Annisechura*, Lat. *Anisum*. It flowers and seeds in July, the root dying every year after it has given seed. It grows frequently in gardens, the seed is only used in medicine. It is a carminative, or a great expeller of wind out of the body, it is exceeding good to be given to infants to prevent convulsions, the gripes, and wind. The distilled carminative oil is an excellent remedy against the plurisy, being applied outwardly; also it is a corrector of

stronger purgative medicines. The powder of it put into linen bags, and applied to ruptures, (especially the *hibernia ventosa*) gives immediate help.

It is optic, and stomatic, according to this verse,
Emendat visum, stomachum confortat anisum.

WILD ANISE, Hib. *Aneese fian*, and *Shielcollyondryman* Lat. *Anisum Agreste*. Wild anise grows commonly in fertile, and sometimes in sandy soil, but kind ground; the leaves are somewhat rough, and small, resembling the leaves of carrots; the seed is sweet-scented; *Diuretic* the virtues are the same with the garden anise, but stronger and more powerful. The whole plant, but especially the seed is a very great diuretic, good for the gravel, or any stoppage of urine.

WOOD ANEMONE, or wind Flower, Hib. *Nead Cailleah*, Lat. *Anemone, flos Adonis*, and *herba venti*. There are five sorts of anemones, but I shall only describe that species, which commonly grows in this kingdom. The leaves of wood anemone are very much indented, the flowers are purple or reddish, *Masticatory* the roots hairy. It is a great masticatory, or phlegmagogue, the roots being chewed; boiled in wine, and laid upon the eyes cleareth the sight and takes away webs, &c. The decoction of it with small barley drank by nurses, increaseth their milk.

APPLE TREE, Hib. *Crann owle* or *Uhla*, Lat. *Malus Saliva, vel Hortensis*. Apples comfort, and cool the heat of the stomach, especially those that are somewhat sour. The leaves are good to be laid upon phlegmons, or hot swellings, at the beginning they are also good to be applied to wounds to prevent their heat, and aposthumation.

ARBUTE, or Strawberry tree Hib. *Keera Caihne* the fruit is *uhla Caihne*, Lat. *Arbutus*. This is a small tree, not much bigger than a quince tree; the body thereof is covered with a reddish bark, which is rough and scaly, the leaves are broad, thick, and serrated, the flowers are white, small, and grow in clusters, after which cometh the fruit like strawberries, green at first, but afterward yellowish, and at last red when ripe. It flowereth in spring and the fruit is ripe in winter. This tree grows naturally in the County Kerry, and is manured in gardens. It grows in the Lord Kingston's

garden in Mitchelstown. The fruit of this tree is of a cold nature, hurteth the stomach, and causeth the head-ach.

WHITE ARCHANGEL, Hib. *Neantog maruhand* *Keighnantoge bane*. Lat. *Lamium album*, *urtica mortua* *sive archangelica flore albo*, *non fœtens folio oblongo*. That is white long leaved, not stinking archangel. It grows every where, by hedge sides, and flowers in April and May.* The flowers are accounted specific against the fluor albus, and are frequently made use of in a decoction, or conserve for that purpose. Some commend this herb to be of great use against the King's evil, and all scrophulous swellings, it is also good against convulsions.

RED ARCHANGEL, Red dead nettle, or stinking *Lamium*, Hib. *Nantog-muire*, and *Keigh nantoge Daurig*, Lat. *Lamium Rubrum*. It grows in hedges near high ways, and flowers in summer, the whole plant has a strong, earthy, and unsavoury smell, the leaves and flowers are used. It is specific to prevent the excess of the catamenia, and good against all hæmorrhages being inwardly taken; outwardly applied it is serviceable to cure wounds and inflammations; being pounded with salt, it cures hard wens, and imposthumes.

ARON, Arum, Wake Robin, or great Cuckow Pint, spotted, and unspotted, Aib. *maccough* and *Clovas a Gachir* or *Geauhur*. Lat. *Arum vulgare*. The leaves are long, large, and of a shining green colour, shaped like the head of a spear; sometimes they are full of black spots; upon the stem grows a cluster of red berries, each containing one round seed. It grows in hedges and dry ditches, flowering in May, and the berries are ripe in July. The whole plant is very hot, and *Anacathartic* biting, inflaming the mouth, and throat for a long time. The roots pulverized are *anacathartic*, good to clear obstructions of the lungs, they are also alexipharmic; a cataplasm made of them, with cow dung eases the pain of the gout.

ARSMART, Sharp and hot, or water Pepper, Hib. *Glunedarig*, *Gluncaghdearg*, Lat. *Persicaria nonmaculata urens*, vel *Hydropiper*. The leaves are long and narrow, much like the leaves of the peach-tree, but not serrated about the edges, the flowers grow on short stems clustering together. It grows in moist places near

pools, or standing waters, flowering in July, and August. The leaves have a hot burning taste like pepper. It is good against Oedemas, or

Lithontriptic cold swellings being applied to them.

The distilled water of this plant is exceeding good against the stone, either in the kidneys or bladder. The decoction of it in water, is good for old aches, and pains, being bathed with it. The dried leaves made into powder, are used with meat instead of pepper.* It is extraordinary good for the gout, or any anarthritic disorder, for it raises a blister which carries off the malignity.

ARSMART dead, or spotted, Hib. *Gluneagh-mo'r*, or *Gloonagh vye*. Lat. *Persicaria maculata mitis*. The leaves are broader in the middle, and larger than the former; they are smooth, and have a dark brown, or blackish semilunar spot in the middle of each of them; the flowers are of a carnation colour, the root is yellow and hairy. It grows in back yards and rich soil, flowering about the same time with the former, being pounded it is proper to be applied to green, or fresh wounds; for it cools, and prevents aposthumation, and inflammation, so doth the juice of the leaves dropt into them. Roasted in the embers, and with a little honey applied hot, cures the piles.

ARTICHOAK, Hib. *Grimtaughta*, Lat. *Cinara, Scolymus*. The decoction of the root drank, doth strengthen the stomach, and confirms the place of natural conception in women, which, as it is reported, maketh them apt to conceive male children, but you must take the pith clean away. Artichoaks are anastomatics, powerful diuretics; and spermatogenetics, also good for the jaundise, the leaves stamped and applied draw splinters, and thorns. A decoction or tea made of the leaves that grow dispersed on the stalks, being drank about an hour before the fit* approaches, certainly cures an ague, if it be taken three or four times.

COMMON ASARABACCA, Lat. *Alarum Vulgare*. *Asarabacca*, hath smooth, round leaves, of a green shining colour, like ivy, but rounder, and tenderer, the flowers are of a brown purple colour, in the form of cups, it is planted in gardens; the root, which is chiefly used in physic is of an aromatic scent, and a sharp biting taste. The decoction of it is diuretic, good

a. aſſynr an taphal azyr yr e bjad dilyr an arail e azyr ata zne eile don lwb ro noc ne habarcar darcyr Ene-
 tecyr azyr on olean darab aſſym Enete aſſymhizter
 e .i. olean zneazac eppen oſſi nſi faran-re ac an ran oſ-
 ean rin azyr in Eſſym azyr ata bryz dirzailteac chaitteac
 treimezti an ra lwb ro o folamhiz treim aſſi azyr o na
 calyb cydrama ata indci azyr yr mor fozhnr an lwb ro
 ar na bryc maſſe fjadzab tjarima 4 fin find an aſſead
 an arma azyr na coractaſſi fleamatac azyr da mbia
 cyr an cleſb o adbar fran zanfjabrur bryter an lwb ro
 aſſi fin maſſe hociorur azyr ne prdar prdeſl azyr eabar
 moctraac azyr traac noha item zab da tman fiana 7 aen
 trean yrſſ 7 lan dym dwb-coraac 7 landvym do meſſecymal
 azyr do mlbocan oſſead da zac lvr azyr bmyrtear azyr
 beſbtear aſſi fjan azyr aſſi yrſſ mar adrbriamaſſi azyr
 rſſoſlter azyr cyrter ml an azyr eabar azyr orlaſſid
 dymci na nae azyr na ſeſſi. Item zab ryz meſſi azyr
 bmyrtear mlbocan aſſi an ryz ro azyr fairzter azyr
 zlanar aſſi tjarab azyr foſſid an iodrſſiſſi zan
 amaryr azyr orlaſſid rlyzti na nae azyr na ſeſſi azyr
 foſſi na narand. Item zab an lvr ceadhna azyr a
 bmyrtear comar azyr tjarab azyr den prdar di azyr
 cyrter amaſſi lſſi azyr beſbter an maſſi ro aſſi fin
 azyr cyrtear 4 fan na baarſſi azyr corcean tndir an
 cynd azyr cyr ar dym an zail azyr foſſead zaetam-
 laet an zail. Item zab an lactrbary darab aſſym
 tjarima azyr prdar na lwb ro azyr foſſead an iodrſſi-
 ſſi azyr tobar an prdar ro aſſi fin find azyr zlanar
 an maclad azyr ſalcar na ſola maclad. Item zab
 moran do bary na lwb ro azyr bmyc aſſi fin azyr aſſi
 ola azyr cyrtear aſſi na haſſimſb an aſſead rſſanzyrma
 azyr rſſima azyr a cyr aſſi in imlican azyr foſſead
 coſſica azyr ſhaca. Item zab pſſema na lwb ro azyr
 pſſime heizime azyr bmyc aſſi fin azyr foſſead zalar
 na narand azyr an leara. Azar deantar rſſab do rſſz
 ſeſſel azyr do pſſemab na lwb ro an aſſead na hiod-
 rſſiſſi tiz o fraſſe. Item zab an lwb ro azyr bmyr
 azyr bmyc aſſi fin azyr aſſi ola hi azyr a leiſſian amaſſi
 rin co ceah deſc la azyr mbmyc ead ar a haſſe no coneac
 an fin fa bmyc azyr cyr rſſi aſſi azyr ceſſi do cyr tſſi
 azyr mbmyc d'omciſb no co mbia amaſſi vndymment azyr
 acoſſilt do na ballab fraſſa azyr tſſid ſad.

ASS'S PROVENDER, viz. ¶ mlbocan—It is hot, and
 dry in the third degree, the seed, leaves, root and flowers
 are of the greatest virtue; the reason of its being called
 Daucus Asinius, i. e. from Asinus an ass, as it is the

wished for provender of the ass. There is a species or genus of this plant called *Daucus Cretecus*,* which takes its name from the island of Crete for this genus grows no where but in that island, and Ireland, and from its discussing, opening, and cleansing power, with its proportional qualities, there is great relief obtained therefrom by gentle evacuation. Take this plant and dry figs, and boil them in white wine, and this decoction will give considerable relief to asthmatic, phthisical and phlegmatic persons; and if there is any cause proceeding from cold, obstructing the breast or chest, excepting a fever, boil this plant, licorice root, and powder of the herb Robert in wine, and this decoction will be found a most excellent remedy by taking it in the morning and at night. Take two parts of wine and one part of water, maiden hair, mercurial, and this plant, of each one handfull, pound and boil them in wine and water as aforesaid, putting honey thereto, and filtering

* It may be presumed that there is a coincidence between the soil of the two islands as there are no venomous creatures or reptiles in either of them viz. Crete and Ireland, according to Walter Harris's History of Ireland, page 9, and Keating's, page 102, 1st volume. This particular species or genus grows no where but in the two islands, and it is thought their virtue must be the same, tho' there are other kinds in Ireland, such as the *Daucus Vulgaris*, or *Agristis*, and elsewhere. John Kennedy, formerly of Grange-gorman-lane, but now of No. 62, Manor-street, gardener, says, when hay is brought to an Ass that he smells thereto, and if he finds that plant, he eats it first greedily, and further he has heard old people remark that the Ass's avidity and attachment thereto as provender, is the cause of prolonging his life, more than that of a horse, and that from eating this plant (when-ever he can) is the cause of the milk to be so much recommended to persons in several diseases, and which agrees with what is mentioned by Dr. Threlkeld, of the *sambucus* or *ebulus*. A goat fed a natural day with the leaves of either will give purging milk. Therefore the virtue and power of this plant might transcend into ass's milk. The seed of the *Daucus Creticus* sold for 4s. 8d. per pound in Crete (as per Henry Bracken's price of drugs) in the year 1750. when the seed of our *Daucus Asiaticus* was neglected, as well as our gold mines, silver mines, copper mines, of Cluain Umha, collieries and plants, &c. It might be imagined that such persons as are prohibited from the use of what is called tea and recommended to ass's milk as a restorative, if this plant be managed tea-like it could be announced with prudence to be preferable to the exotic compound, now imported as from China or Japan, which is no tea, but dusted therewith, for even so far back as 130 years, Stephen Blancard, M. D. Physic professor at Middleburgh in Zealand stated "that one pound of the best tea would purchase 112lb. of the ordinary sort," which according to the Doctor would be £36. 7s. per pound on an average which is too dear, notwithstanding all the qualities and virtues he ascribes to it; let us consider what fraud and imposition crept into the world with respect to that trade since that time, but you will hear from the best authority, (Herman Boerhaave) what the Chinese and Japanese say, concerning it in the proper place.

Botanologia Universalis Hibernica,

OR, A GENERAL

IRISH HERBAL,

Calculated for this Kingdom :

GIVING AN

ACCO UNT

Of the HERBS, SHRUBS, and TREES, naturally produced therein, in *English, Irish, and Latin*, with a true description of them, and their Medicinal Virtues and Qualities.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TWO SHORT TREATISES :

One concerning the CHALYBEATE WATERS, shewing their Origin, Situation, Medicinal Virtues, &c.

Another of the Prophylactic, or Hygiastic Part of Medicine, shewing how Health may be preserved, and Distempers which Human Bodies are subject to, prevented.

BY JOHN KEOGH, A. B.

CHAPLAIN TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KINGSTON.

He causeth the Grass to grow for the Cattle, and the Herb for the service of Man.—Psal. 104. 14.

=====
Cork : Printed for the Author in the year 1735.

DUBLIN :

RE-PRINTED BY THOMAS COURTNEY,

18, Whitefriar-street.

1825.

Houses of the Oireachtas

Historical University of Dublin

BRITISH HERBALS

ACCOUNT

OF THE HERBALS AND TREES, naturally
produced in the Kingdom of Ireland, with
a few descriptions of those, and their medicinal
virtues and uses.

THE SECOND EDITION

TWO SHEETS

One concerning the CHARACTERS OF TREES, showing
their Origin, Situation, Natural Virtues, &c.

Another of the PROPERTIES, or medicinal Part of
the same, showing how they may be prepared,
and the Virtues which they possess in their
natural State.

BY JOHN WILSON

CHURCH TO THE EAST BOROUGHS

Printed by J. Wilson, at the Press of the
Author, in the Strand, 1750.

Printed by J. Wilson, at the Press of the
Author, in the Strand, 1750.

PERIOD

BY THE REV. THOMAS COFFEY

in Water-Street

1750

TO

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq.

SIR,

AS the Leader of the most Patriotic Association ever formed for the advantage of the Irish Nation, allow me to present this re-print of the First Essay ever attempted on Irish Botany, and the medical virtues of our Indigenous Plants. The all-wise and benevolent Creator has furnished all nations with Medical Plants efficacious in the cure of all diseases to which they are respectively subject, but to none has he been more liberal in his gifts than to the people of our native country. Acquainted with the practice of our ancient Physicians, and knowing the wonderful cure performed by them, through the application of Medicine the produce of Erin's soil, JOHN KEOGH the Author of this Work, compiled and published his Botanologia with the benevolent design of rendering a service to his Countrymen; and with the same intentions the present edition is now offered to the consideration of the Irish People.

In addressing this Work to you, Sir, I studiously avoid all that can be considered as flattery, knowing as I do, that nothing could be more offensive to a mind like your's than fulsome adulation; and that even if I were inclined to praise, the innumerable virtues of DANIEL O'CONNELL are infinitely beyond any eulogium of mine.

That the life which you have so laudably and successfully dedicated to the service of your Countrymen, may be very long and very happy, is the ardent wish of

Sir,

Your most devoted,

And most Humble Servant,

MICHAEL CASEY.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq.

AS the leader of the most Patriotic Association
ever formed in the Kingdom of the Irish Nation, allow
me to present to you the result of the first Essay ever at-
tempted on the subject of the Medical Education of
our Island. The all-wise and benevolent
Legislature has by its various Medical Acts
endeavored to provide for the education of our
respective students, but to none has the same
liberal and judicious attention been paid as to
the education of our native countrymen.

Opem non parvam confert mortalibus ægris,
Quisque potestates noret et usum.

Te moian tairbe air zalairib ruz na lur
Ir rior zur maicear, a celeactad don anbrañ boct.
Michael ua Caithnead.

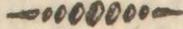
It is admitted that the work of the
Legislature in this respect has been
very liberal and judicious, and that
the students of our native countrymen
have been educated in the most
liberal and judicious manner.
The all-wise and benevolent
Legislature has by its various
Medical Acts endeavored to provide
for the education of our
respective students, but to none
has the same liberal and judicious
attention been paid as to the
education of our native countrymen.

MICHAEL O'CONNELL

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

AUTHOR OF THIS WORK,

Taken from Ferrar's Hist. of Limerick.



JOHN KEOGH, D. D. was born about the middle of the last century, at Cloonclieve,* within three miles of Limerick, where his ancestors enjoyed an estate on both sides of the Shannon and Mulkern, let in the year 1748 for about six thousand pounds per annum. His grandfather's name was Mahony Keogh, who lived in a handsome, well fortified castle, the remains of which are still to be seen.† They lost this estate by Cromwell, for their loyalty and adherence to King Charles I. Dr. Keogh was educated at Trinity college, where he continued seven years, and gained great credit and reputation for his extensive knowledge, particularly in the mathematics. He married the daughter of Dr. Rous Clopton, near Stratford on Avon, of which family, honorable mention is made by Mr. Theobald, in his preface to Shakespeare.

After his marriage with this lady, he wrote, 1. *Scala Metaphysica*, or a demonstration of the dependence which the several degrees of animated nature have on the Creator, from the highest angel to the lowest insect.‡ 2. *An Hebrew Lexicon*, with an allusion to every Hebrew root. 3. *De Orthographia*. 4. *The Solution of mystical problems*. 5. *A Latin Grammar*. 6. *A Prosody*, reducing it to five general rules. 7. *A Greek Grammar*, where he comprehends the formation of all Greek verbs, on one half sheet of paper. 8. *An Analogy of the four Gospels*. 9. *A demonstration of the Trinity in*

* This place is now called Rivers, the estate of Kilner Brasier, Esq. The ancestors of Dr. Keogh enjoyed it for one thousand seven hundred years, and his family, called in Irish History Mac. Eochadh, were lineally descended from the kings of Ireland, fourteen of them having swayed the sceptre at the hill of Tarah. See *Hibernian Magazine* for 1778, page 327.

† This is now called Castle Troy, and is near Rivers.

‡ This book is in the Cashel Library, to which it was given by that learned prelate, Archbishop Bolton.

Latin verse.* There were few branches of learning from the alphabet to the Oriental languages, but Dr. Keogh was acquainted with. The world could not say to him,

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire, hoc sciat alter.

He wrote many other books, which were destroyed by an accidental fire, at his dwelling house near Strokes-town, in the county Roscommon. The following inscription is fixed in gold letters, over one of the hall doors, in the University of Oxford.

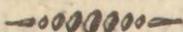
“ Reverendus Dr. Johannes Keogh, magnus,
“ Hibernicus solvebat talem questionem tali die.”

for answering a mathematical problem, sent from Paris, which could not be resolved by any other person in Great Britain.

Dr. Keogh had a very numerous family, not less than twenty-one children, yet he never would take tythe from a poor man. Six only of his children survived him, one of whom, the Rev. Dr. John Keogh, his eldest son, settled at Mitchelstown in the county of Cork, and was chaplain to Lord Kingston. He was a very learned divine, and wrote several useful books, particularly “*Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*” concerning the medical virtues of herbs, trees and shrubs, with their names in English, Irish and Latin; to which is added a treatise on Chalybeate Waters, and another on the Prophylactic Part of Medicine. This book was printed in Cork, in a small quarto, in the year 1735, and is dedicated to the Earl of Antrim. In the year 1778, he had a son John Keogh, esq. resident in Capel-street, Dublin; and a daughter married to the late Joseph Kathrens, Esq. Philizer of the court of King’s Bench.†

* This book was shewn to Sir Isaac Newton, who highly approved of it.
† *Hibernian Magazine*, for 1778, page 329.

THE
P R E F A C E.



It will be necessary, before I enter upon this Work, to lay before you the necessity of compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom, for such as have been composed for England, France, Germany, &c. will not in all respects be sufficient for us here, for the virtues of Herbs differ according to the climate, or soil in which they grow for the hotter the countries are, the stronger and more efficacious their virtues: for instance Sena, Rhubarb, and the like, which are brought out of hot countries, are more powerful Cathartics, than any such amongst us, for scarce twice the quantity of these, which are the product of our country, will operate so well on us, as we find by experience, for the stronger the rays, or the heat of the sun is, the more they are invigorated, and animated, but in our cold climate the pores of the earth are in a great measure constipated, or shut up for almost half the year, which hinders the sap to run, benumbs and stupifies the fibres or roots of plants, so very much debilitates their specific qualities, therefore a greater quantity is necessary to be taken; moreover the planets according to the different positions, aspects, and climates, they are in, have different influences on human bodies, which you may perceive by the variety of tempers, and dispositions almost in every nation: for according to that old saying, *Astra regunt homines sed regit astra Deus*; that is, the stars have an influence over men, but God governs the stars.

Therefore if they thus differently affect men, why should they not much more vegetables, which is another reason for compiling a particular Herbal for this kingdom. Again, this undertaking will also appear necessary,

by shewing you in what County, Barony, or place thereof you may find such and such herbs, for some herbs grow in one County, &c. which do not in another. What great advantage can it be to the natives here, to be informed by your foreign Botanists, in what shire in England, province in France, Germany, &c. the herbs grow.

Again it will be necessary to shew you, how the natives of this country apply them, and how successfully they have cured distempers here, which foreign medicines could not do: for instance the native Indians in America wonderfully, and with great facility cured themselves of such distempers, which their country is subject to, by the simple productions of it, when the European Physicians there at first were put to a non-plus to cure them.

I do not here in the least derogate from the dignity and usefulness of our native Physicians, who are the proper persons to administer these herbs, according to the different distempers, constitutions, tempers, way of living, &c. of the patient: for if ignorant people, administer them, they may happen to kill more than they cure, by not applying them properly: so let no man imagine but Physicians are useful and necessary, for the scriptures command us to honour them, because they are ordained of God.

This undertaking of *Botanologia Universalis Hibernica*, or, a general Irish Herbal in English, was never attempted by any one before, that I could hear of. So, candid Reader, if I fall short of it, I hope you will be so good to excuse me, for it is a science, that is chiefly built upon daily experience, so requires daily improvement; I only break the ice before others of more exalted genius, and greater abilities, who have more leisure, and better opportunities to inform themselves; moreover it is a very laborious work, which cannot be fully accomplished by the experience of any one man, therefore requires the assistance of a great many to bring it to any tolerable perfection, notwithstanding I hope in process of time, there will be several successful attempts made in this way. If the real properties, or true qualities, of all the herbs and trees growing in this kingdom were found out, there is not a distemper, or disease, which the inhabitants thereof are subject to, but there might be found out a simple, I mean a single

herb, tree, or shrub growing therein, which could cure it, or at least remove it for a considerable time, without sending for exotic herbs and drugs to foreign countries; which destroy more here, than they cure, tho' they might be proper, and useful to the natives of those countries from whence they came, as being more natural to them.

I am also of opinion, that these Drugs made up, or compounded in Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops have the same effect.

Moreover in the said shops, they have a great many decayed slops and drugs, which they sell for good, and fresh, by which means how many patients have been destroyed, and how many Physicians have lost their credit? Therefore the best and safest method is to make use of simple herbs, the product of our own kingdom, whose qualities and virtues are by long experience perfectly known to us, so we cannot be well deceived. In the primitive or ancient times, there were here no Druggists, or Apothecaries' Shops, no foreign Drugs brought hither, but the natives made use of the medicinal productions of their own country, by which means they prolonged their lives to the very extremity of old age, and dropped like ripe fruit with a gentle decay. We did not hear of Druggists, or Apothecaries before the flood, (the antedeluvians were unacquainted with them) nor yet after the flood for a very considerable time; nay in this very kingdom there were scarcely two in a province a hundred years ago, yet the people then lived to very advanced years.

What vast advantages and benefit would it be to mankind to find out the specific virtues, or true properties of the Herbs; by which means there would be a simple to cure any distemper in nature. King Solomon knew them, and he wrote their specific virtues from the Hyssop that grew upon the wall to the Cedar of Libanus; but the discoveries, that were made by him thereon are lost, destroyed by time, and buried in the rubbish of antiquity, but I heartily wish they could be restored

In this treatise I design to shew you what Herbs properly are: Anastomatic, Leptyntic, Rypitic, Carminative. Stegnotic, Styptic, Pycknotic, Emphratic, Hypnotic, Diaphoretic, Hydrotic, Ariotic, Duretio, Traumatic, Lithontriptic, Absorbent, &c. these are internal alteratives.

Your external alterative Herbs are either Malactic, Chatastic, Ariotic, Heltic, Apocroustic, Pyrotic, Amytic, Metasynritic, Cathartic, Septic, Epispastic, Escharotic, Caustic, Colletic, Emplastic, Porotic, Ecprestic, Peptic, Rypitic, Sarcotic, Epulotic, Cosmetic, &c. I shall also shew what Herbs are specifically Cephalic, Neurotic, Stomatic, Pnumonic, Anacathartic, Cordial, Hepatic, Splenatic, Nephritic, Hysteric, Arthritic, Cathartic, Emetic, Ptarmic, Salivatic, Masticatory, Emmenagogic, Alexipharmic, Analeptic, Galactogenetic, Spermato-genetic, Suppurative, Alexiteric, Discussive, Bechic, Cholagogue, Flegmagogue, Optic, Antiodontalgic, Antiotalgic, Anthypochondractic, &c.

There is not an Herb, Shrub or Tree in nature, but is serviceable to man, either for food or medicine, or for both, for the omniscient, and omnipotent God created, nothing in vain, according to that old maxim *Deus et natura nil agunt frustra*; that is, God and nature do nothing in vain. And Gen. i. 12. The earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind, and God saw that it was good, therefore they must be profitable for man (who is the Lord of the creation) for whose sake they were produced.

When I was writing on this subject, I had the advantage daily of viewing the gardens belonging to the Right Honorable James Lord Baron of Kingston; wherein were contained near two hundred different species of Herbs and Trees. I was not acquainted with any garden, which could shew so many; this was no small advantage or conveniency to forward this undertaking.

I must acquaint you, that I shall not describe those Herbs, which are almost commonly known to every one, but give you their names in English, Irish, and Latin, and their virtues and qualities.

Now if what I offer at present be not pleasing or acceptable to you, in the meantime peruse it, until you can find a better, "*Siquid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperri, si non his utere mecum.*"

I know there are several critics, who will sift and expose these writings to contempt, but they do this out of ill nature, from an inveterate malice, and rancour, that they have to all men's performances, but their own, for they think by running down, abusing, and ridiculing them, they shew their parts, ingenuity,

and superiority of judgment, so by depressing others. they think to exalt, and extol themselves, but let these Cynicks and Diogenes snarl and sneer as much as they please, I value it not, my inclination is good, to be serviceable to my countrymen (as far as my ability reaches) whose welfare I esteem and value.

You will gain great advantage by having the name of the Herb in Irish, for in case you did not know it, or where you might find it, only repeat the name in Irish, to one of your little Botanists, and he will fetch it to you presently.

Moreover I must inform you, that when I treat of any Herb, that is remarkably, or specifically, Cephalic, Stomatic, Nephretic, &c. Cephalic, Stomatic, &c. will be placed in the margin opposite to it.

In my title page, tho' I mentioned I would only treat of those Herbs, which were the natural growth of this kingdom, notwithstanding I shall say something of them, which were transplanted here, because now by the industry, and cultivation of the natives, they are produced therein.

I must not omit acquainting you, that you cannot expect the names of these Herbs in Irish, which were of late years brought out of foreign kingdoms, the primitive Irish being unacquainted with them.

Now before I finish the Preface, I must beg leave to acquaint the ladies, that they ought to apply themselves to the study of Botany, to acquire the knowlege of the Herbs, and their medicinal virtues, by which means, what works of charity will be in their power to perform? Especially to the poor and needy, who are not able to go to the expence of remedies to cure their disorders. It will be a great amusement and diversion to them, to order their Herbs to be pulled in due season, to see some of them distilled, some to be made into syrups, some to be preserved, dryed, &c. and kept in their closets until there be occasion for them, what great blessings will attend them, who thus visit the sick? Relieving them in their necessities, and afflictions, it will entitle them to be partakers of that divine and happy sentence of our Saviour's at the day of judgment, come ye blessed of my father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world, for I was hungry, and you fed me, sick and in prison, and you

visited me. In this life also, many are the blessings, which attend them, who relieve the poor, but I saall not enumerate them, but repeat one or two. Holy David says, Psalm. 41. Blessed is he, that provideth for the sick, and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble: the Lord will comfort him, when he lieth sick upon his bed, and will make his bed in his sickness. Moreover what secret rapture, satisfaction, and delight does a person perceive in his mind (after performing a charitable act) far surpassing any sensual pleasure.

Let not Ladies of the greatest quality disdain to study the virtues of Herbs, and to see them administered to the poor, and needy according to their directions as occasion offer, for queens and princesses formerly made it their business, such as Artimesia, Queen of Caria &c. for the herb Mugwort, was called Artimesia after her name; moreover by this means they exercise, and put in practice charity and principal christian virtues, which are so pathetically, and so expressly recommended by our blessed Saviour and his apostles.

I do not in the least impose this study upon the ladies, only humbly recommend it to them, when they can spare time from matters of greater consequence, by way of diversion and recreation. I do not doubt if they but once entered upon it, they would find it pleasing and agreeable.

Perhaps you might be so curious to ask the question, how I should arrive to such knowledge in medicine, it not being my province, and that I was bred to another function, *i. e.* to discharge the office of a clergyman; but in answer to this, I tell you, that I studied the science of physic for above ten years before I was ordained, and had thought of commencing Doctor, but I changed my mind, because the object of physic was but a mouldering momentary body, but that of divinity an immortal spirit, therefore as far as the object of one, doth excel that of the other, so far doth the science of divinity, that of physic. Moreover clergymen ought to understand the distempers, or maladies of the body, as well as the mind, there being such a close connection, and harmony between them, that when one is affected, the other is also disordered, so he cannot have access in some cases to the soul, to apply spiritual remedies, until the maladies of the body are first removed, and on the

other side a Doctor of Physic in some cases cannot cure the body, without first removing the distempers of the mind, for *sublata causa tollitur effectus*; that is, if you take away the cause, you remove the effect.

You must observe, that when an herb or tree is excellent to cure any distemper, the place where it is so mentioned, will be marked with an asterisk thus. *

I take it to be much better to write the Irish names of the herbs in roman characters, as they are pronounced, not as they are generally spelt. For one, that does not understand to read the Irish language (as there are a hundred to one that do not) could never make sense of them, there being so many letters which have no sound at all.

N. B. At the latter end of this book you shall have an alphabetical index, explaining all the abstruse or difficult terms of art, mentioned therein. Also three alphabetical indexes of the herbs and trees, one in English, another in Irish, and another in Latin, directing you to the several pages of this book, where the descriptions, and virtues of them may be found.

I thought it not improper to insert in this book, a short treatise of the Chalybeate Waters (because they are so common in this kingdom) shewing the extraordinary benefit the natives here may receive thereby in curing several disorders, they are subject to, with small expense and trouble, far surpassing any medicinal, or artificial preparations, for when these prove ineffectual to cure them, their *ultimum refugium* is to drink the said waters, and why should they not have recourse to them as well at first, as last? So you see how plentifully nature has provided for us medicinal waters, as well as herbs with which we may easily, and safely cure distempers without sending for exotic medicines, to remote parts of the world.

And the reason which induced me to write a short treatise of the prophylactic part of physick, and to place it in this book, is as follows, because I take this to be the first and principal part of physick, which preserves health, and lays down rules for preventing, and eradicating distempers in their infancy, when they begin to germinate, or spring up, which saves a great deal of trouble, and expence, for it is no easy matter to dislodge a disorder, or disease, when it takes possession of the heart, the citadel of the body.

I shall add no more at present, only to acquaint you, that the ensuing work is not so completely finished, as I expected, my worthy subscribers being so impatient to get the book, which occasioned me to put it in the press sooner than I intended, but I hope the next edition will make a sufficient compensation or amends.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present Editor begs leave to say, that he will add many Plants, in an Appendix to this Work with whose virtues Mr. Keogh, was unacquainted and which he has gleaned from ancient Irish M. S. S. with great care and diligence. He humbly trusts his labours will be found useful to his Fellow Countrymen, as he can assure them that motives of Patriotism have influenced him in this undertaking, in the same way that the Rev. Author of this Work so feelingly describes. In page 23, under the head DAUCUS ASSINIUS, the Editor has given a specimen of his labours.

BOTANALOGIA UNIVERSALIS

HIBERNICA,

&c. &c. &c.

A

ABELE Tree, or white poplar, Lat. *Populus Alba*. The timber of this tree is white, not very hard to be wrought, the bark is smooth and whitish, the leaves are round with pointed corners, white, soft, and downy, on one side smooth, and green on the other; it is planted about mansion houses for shelter, being of a quick growth.

The leaves of this tree are Abstersive, the juice of them dropt into the ears, assuageth their pain, and healeth the ulcers of the same. The bark is diuretic, therefore good against the Strangury.

Adder's tongue, Hib. *Tongucabowbally*, *Tongueabowlaw*, *Lussnateangagh*. Lat. *Ophioglossum*, sive *Lingua Serpentina*. This is a smaller tender plant, about four or five inches high, consisting of a single, thick, oval, smooth leaf, from the bottom of which arises a stalk about two inches high, bearing on the top a slender crenated tongue. It grows in moist meadows, and is in its prime in May. It grows plentifully in the Barony of Dugharrow, and County of Tipperary.

Adder's tongue is an excellent vulnerary herb, taken inwardly it is good against bruises, wounds, and inflammation of the liver, an Oil, or *Traumatic*, Unguent made of it, is with success, outwardly applied to inflammation, St. Anthony's fire, burns, wounds, and to all hot tumours and impostumes.

AGRIMONY, Hib. *Murgrine*, or *Murgrahin*. Lat. *Agrimonia*, and *Eupatorium*. The leaves of this plant are long, hairy, and serrated about the edges, almost like the leaves of Hemp, or Strawberries; the stalk

grows to be about two foot, and a half high, on which grow small yellow flowers in long spikes, which are succeeded by little rough burrs. It grows in hedges, and borders of fields, flowering in June and July.

Agrimony, * opens obstructions of the Liver, and wonderfully strengthens it; it purifies the blood, and is also good against the Strangury, and passing of blood; the seed thereof taken in claret, is singularly good against the bloodyflux; the leaves pounded with hogs' lard, heal, and cicatrize old wounds, being pretty warm applied to them. Being bruised, and a cataplasm made of them, with the yolk of an egg, flower, and honey, is good to be applied to a cut, or a gall after riding.

AGRIMONY, called bastard or water hemp agrimony Hib. Scahogmuire, Lat. *Pseudohepatorium* and *Eupatorium Cannabinum*. Bastard Agrimony, hath long, round stalks full of white pith, on which grow long blackish leaves, rough, hairy, and serrated, on the tops of the stalks grow many small flowers of a carnation colour; it grows in moist places near ditches, and stagnated waters. It is exceeding good, against all

Hepatic opulations of the liver, and spleen, also to heal all internal wounds, and bruises, and to cure old tertian agues.* Being bruised with the yolk of an egg, it is very good to be applied to a wound, or cut.

ALDER, or Aller Tree, Hib. *Fearnoge*, or *Farnoge* Lat. *Alnus Vulgaris*. This tree needs no description being so well known. The bark or rind of it, because of its astringent quality, is useful against the imposthumes, or swellings of the throat; it heals, and cicatarizes sores, and ulcers; the decoction of it drank is very good to cure the Hæmoptysis; it is very much used by the common people to colour black; the leaves are made use of against phlegmon, ulcers, and all kinds of inflammations.

ALMOND Tree, Lat. *Amygdalus*. This tree is so like the peach trees, as to its leaves, and blossoms, that it is hard to distinguish them, but by their fruit. It is planted in gardens. Bitter Almonds are profitable against all opulations, of the lungs, liver, spleen, &c. therefore good against coughs, shortness of breath, in-

inflammation, and exulceration of the lungs, taken in sweet wine, they are diuretic, nephritic, and lithon-thriptic, excellent good to cure the head-ache, being applied to the forehead with oil of roses, and vinegar. Five or six of them taken fasting, as it is reported; defends a man from being drunk that day.

* Take two ounces of the oil of sweet almonds, the same quantity of fresh butter, sugar-candy, and clarified honey, a quarter of a nutmeg grated, which mix and take two ounces of licorice stick, which is an exceeding good cure for a cough.

ALÉHOOF, common ground ivy, or Gill go by Ground. Hib. *Aherluss*, *Ahairlussa*, and *Fientalloon*, Lat. *Hedera terrestris*, *Chamæcissus*, this plant has a strong earthy smell, it grows every where in hedges, and shady places, flowering in April. It needs no further description being so well known. Alehoof is oe-

talgic, a great pectoral antiscorbutic and *Pnumonic* aperitive, therefore proper to cure deafness, * coughs or any disorder of the lungs, to provoke urine, and cleanse the ureters being; steeped in brandy, it is of great service against the collic.

HERB ALOE or Sea Houseleek, Lat. *Alves Vulgaris sive Sempervivum marinum*. It grows in my Lord Kingston's green-house in Mitchelstown; it is a cathartic medicine, and is frequently given to children for the worms.

ALEXANDERS. Hib. *Lassarangrandugh*, and *Livenamuea*, Lat. *Hipposelinum*, seu *smyrnum vulgare*. It bears large winged leaves of a yellowish green colour; the stalks grow to be three or four foot high on the tops of which grow pretty large umbles of small five leaved white flowers. It grows upon rocks by the sea side, flowering in June. It is commonly preserved in

gardens. This herb is pectoral; the leaves *Lithonthriptic* of it being applied to wens, and hard and *Diuretic* swellings dissolve them. The* seed is deopulative, good to remove all obstructions of the liver, spleen, and kidney. It expelleth the secundine, provokes sweat, urine, and the catamenia, therefore helps to cure the dropsy, and jaundice. It is commonly boiled, and eaten with salt meat. The seed mixt with tobacco, and the fume received by a pipe, into the mouth, eases the tooth-ach.

ALL-HEAL, Clowns all heal, or Clowns woundwort, Hib. *Farrhum*, or *Forrhum*, Lat. *Panax*, *Coloni Gerardi*, and *Stachys Palustris foetida*. The stalks grow two or three foot high, they are square, and rough almost to prickliness, the leaves are long, hairy, sharp pointed, and indented, the flowers grow whorle fashion towards the tops of the stalks of a deep red colour. It grows in ditches and watery places, flowering in June and July. All-heal is an excellent *Traumatic* vulnerary herb,* being beaten into a cataplasm with hogs lard, and applied to green wounds. It stops all sorts of hæmorrhages. The decoction of the roots taken inwardly for a considerable time, helps to cure all scrophulous tumours, the fellon, &c, The leaves stamped with an equal quantity of bay salt, and applied to one that is bit by a mad dog, cures him.

ANGELICA or Garden Angelico, Hib. *Lusnauangil*, Lat. *Angellica saliva*. Wild Angelica, H.b. *Gab laubrau*, and *Bonau lane*. Lat. *Angelica sylvestria*. Wild Angelica is like to that of the garden, only its leaves are not so deeply cut, and that they are narrower, and blacker, the stalks are much slenderer and shorter. It grows in shady places near river sides, and in woods that lie low; the garden angelica flowers, and seeds in June and July. They have much the same virtues

Angelica is a great sudorific alexipharmic, cordial and histeric, the root pulverized taken inwardly, causes sweat, expels all noxious humours, and prevents any malignity, that proceeds from the air; it also prevents the said malignity if it be chewed in the morning fasting. The decoction of this herb drank, helps to cure palpitations, oppressions of the heart, and cardialgias; also it provokes urine, the catamenia, and expels the secundine.

ANISE, or Garden Anise, Hib. *Anese* and *Annisechura*, Lat. *Anisum*. It flowers and seeds in July, the root dying every year after it has given seed. It grows frequently in gardens, the seed is only used in medicine. It is a carminative, or a great expeller of wind out of the body, it is exceeding good to be given to infants to prevent convulsions, the gripes, and wind. The distilled carminative oil is an excellent remedy against the plurisy, being applied outwardly; also it is a corrector of

stronger purgative medicines. The powder of it put into linen bags, and applied to ruptures, (especially the *hibernia ventosa*) gives immediate help.

It is optic, and stomatic, according to this verse,
Emendat visum, stomachum confortat anisum.

WILD ANISE, Hib. *Aneese fian*, and *Shielcollyondryman* Lat. *Anisum Agreste*. Wild anise grows commonly in fertile, and sometimes in sandy soil, but kind ground; the leaves are somewhat rough, and small, resembling the leaves of carrots; the seed is sweet-scented; *Diuretic* the virtues are the same with the garden anise, but stronger and more powerful. The whole plant, but especially the seed is a very great diuretic, good for the gravel, or any stoppage of urine.

WOOD ANEMONE, or wind Flower, Hib. *Nead Cailleah*, Lat. *Anemone*, *flos Adonis*, and *herba venti*. There are five sorts of anemones, but I shall only describe that species, which commonly grows in this kingdom. The leaves of wood anemone are very much indented, the flowers are purple or reddish, *Masticatory* the roots hairy. It is a great masticatory, or phlegmagogue, the roots being chewed; boiled in wine, and laid upon the eyes clearth the sight and takes away webs, &c. The decoction of it with small barley drank by nurses, increaseth their milk.

APPLE TREE, Hib. *Crann owle* or *Uhla*, Lat. *Malus Saliva*, vel *Hortensis*. Apples comfort, and cool the heat of the stomach, especially those that are somewhat sour. The leaves are good to be laid upon phlegmons, or hot swellings, at the beginning they are also good to be applied to wounds to prevent their heat, and aposthumation.

ARBUTE, or Strawberry tree Hib. *Kee ra Caihne* the fruit is *uhla Caihne*, Lat. *Arbutus*. This is a small tree, not much bigger than a quince tree; the body thereof is covered with a reddish bark, which is rough and scaly, the leaves are broad, thick, and serrated, the flowers are white, small, and grow in clusters, after which cometh the fruit like strawberries, green at first, but afterward yellowish, and at last red when ripe. It flowereth in spring and the fruit is ripe in winter. This tree grows naturally in the County Kerry, and is manured in gardens. It grows in the Lord Kingston's

garden in Mitchelstown. The fruit of this tree is of a cold nature, hurteth the stomach, and causeth the head-ach.

WHITE ARCHANGEL, Hib. *Neantog maruhand* *Keighnantoge bane*. Lat. *Lamium album*, *urtica mortua* *sive archangelica flore albo*, *non foetens folio oblongo*. That is white long leaved, not stinking archangel. It grows every where, by hedge sides, and flowers in April and May.* The flowers are accounted specific against the fluor albus, and are frequently made use of in a decoction, or conserve for that purpose. Some commend this herb to be of great use against the King's evil, and all scrophulous swellings, it is also good against convulsions.

RED ARCHANGEL, Red dead nettle, or stinking *Lamium*, Hib. *Nantog-muire*, and *Keigh nantoge Dau-rig*, Lat. *Lamium Rubrum*. It grows in hedges near high ways, and flowers in summer, the whole plant has a strong, earthy, and unsavoury smell, the leaves and flowers are used. It is specific to prevent the excess of the catamenia, and good against all hæmorrhages being inwardly taken; outwardly applied it is serviceable to cure wounds and inflammations; being pounded with salt, it cures hard wens, and imposthumes.

ARON, Arum, Wake Robin, or great Cuckow Pint, spotted, and unspotted, Aib. *maccough* and *Clovas a Gachir* or *Geauhur*. Lat. *Arum vulgare*. The leaves are long, large, and of a shining green colour, shaped like the head of a spear; sometimes they are full of black spots; upon the stem grows a cluster of red berries, each containing one round seed. It grows in hedges and dry ditches, flowering in May, and the berries are ripe in July. The whole plant is very hot, and biting, inflaming the mouth, and throat for a long time. The roots pulverized are anacathartic, good to clear obstructions of the lungs, they are also alexipharmic; a cataplasm made of them, with cow dung eases the pain of the gout.

ARSMART, Sharp and hot, or water Pepper, Hib. *Glunedarig*, *Gluneaghdearg*, Lat. *Persicaria nonmaculata urens*, vel *Hydropiper*. The leaves are long and narrow, much like the leaves of the peach-tree, but not serrated about the edges, the flowers grow on short stems clustering together. It grows in moist places near

pools, or standing waters, flowering in July, and August. The leaves have a hot burning taste like pepper. It is good against Oedemas, or *Lithontriptic* cold swellings being applied to them.

The distilled water of this plant is exceeding good against the stone, either in the kidneys or bladder. The decoction of it in water, is good for old aches, and pains, being bathed with it. The dried leaves made into powder, are used with meat instead of pepper.* It is extraordinary good for the gout, or any anarthritic disorder, for it raises a blister which carries off the malignity.

ARSMART dead, or spotted, Hib. *Gluneagh-m'rr*, or *Gloonagh vye*. Lat. *Persicaria maculata mitis*. The leaves are broader in the middle, and larger than the former; they are smooth, and have a dark brown, or blackish semilunar spot in the middle of each of them; the flowers are of a carnation colour, the root is yellow and hairy. It grows in back yards and rich soil, flowering about the same time with the former, being pounded it is proper to be applied to green, or fresh wounds; for it cools, and prevents aposthumatation, and inflammation, so doth the juice of the leaves dropt into them. Roasted in the embers, and with a little honey applied hot, cures the piles.

ARTICHOAK, Hib. *Grimtaughta*, Lat. *Cinara, Scolymus*. The decoction of the root drank, doth strengthen the stomach, and confirms the place of natural conception in women, which, as it is reported, maketh them apt to conceive male children, but you must take the pith clean away. Artichoaks are anastomatics, powerful diuretics; and spermatogenetics, also good for the jaundise, the leaves stamped and applied draw splinters, and thorns. A decoction or tea made of the leaves that grow dispersed on the stalks, being drank about an hour before the fit* approaches, certainly cures an ague, if it be taken three or four times.

COMMON ASARABACCA, Lat. *Alarum Vulgare*. *Asarabacca*, hath smooth, round leaves, of a green shining colour, like ivy, but rounder, and tenderer, the flowers are of a brown purple colour, in the form of cups, it is planted in gardens; the root, which is chiefly used in physic is of an aromatic scent, and a sharp biting taste. The decoction of it is diuretic, good

against the strangury, cough, shortness of
Diuretic. breath, convulsions, cramps, dropsy, and
 sciatica, mixt with honey it bringeth down
 the menstrual flux, and expelleth the secundine; the
 leaves pulverized are used by some by way of an errhine,
 to purge the brain of mucous humours.

ASH-TREE, Hib. *Crann Funshog*, or *Fuinnsnog*,
 Lat. *Fraxinus*. The leaves, bark, and tender
Deopu- buds of the ash-tree, are hepatic, splenetic
lative Lithontriptic, and Hydrotic, therefore open
 opulations of the liver, and spleen, provoke
 urine, and are serviceable in a dropsy. The inward
 bark is given with success, against intermitting fevers.
 The wood burnt into ashes, cures scabs, tetter, and
 ringworms.

ASP-TREE, or trembling poplar, Hib. *Crann na
 Crih*, or *Creigh*, Lat. *Populus Lybica*, *tremula*. The
 leaves of this tree are almost round, browner, and
 harder, than the leaves of the black poplar, deeply in-
 dented; they hang by long, but very slender stems, or
 foot-stalks, which is the cause of their continual shaking.
 It grows in low, moist places. The leaves are dry, and
 abstersive, the juice of them assuageth the pain of the
 ears, and healeth ulcers of the same, being dropt into
 them; a decoction of the bark, provokes urine, helps
 the strangury and them that have the sciatica.

ASPARAGUS, or Sparagus, corruptly called Spar-
 row-grass. Hib. *Lussprakky*, and *Lussu-*
Deopulative *gagh*. Lat. *Asparagus Sativus*. Eaten
 and *Diuretic*, with oil and vinegar it provokes urine, and
 the root is one is good against the strangury, the decoc-
 of the five o- tion of it drank, opens obstructions of the
 pening roots, liver and spleen, therefore good for the
 jaundice, and dropsy. It is also lithon-
 triptic and anaseptic.

MARSH ASPARAGUS, or Sperage, Hib. *Lussprakky
 fian*. Lat. *Asparagus sylvestris*, and *corrodus*. This
 herb is much like the former, at its first springing up,
 but the branches are rough, and prickly when grown.
 It is found growing near the sea-coast; it has much the
 same virtues with the former.

ASS'S PROVENDER.—*Δαρυρ Ἀρρηυρ Ἰλλβοκαν
 Ἀζαρ ἄτα ρε (τερε) τι, τιη (τιηηη) ρα τρεαρ ἔειη Ἀζυρ ηρ
 μορ ἄβηυζ δο λερε Ἀρρη Ἀζυρ ἄδυλλεᾶδ Ἀζυρ Ἀρρηηη
 Ἀζυρ ἄβλατα Ἀζυρ ηρ ἄηη ἄδευρηη Δαρυρ Ἀρρηυρ ηηρ*

wished for provender of the ass. There is a species or genus of this plant called *Daucus Cretecus*,* which takes its name from the island of Crete for this genus grows no where but in that island, and Ireland, and from its discussing, opening, and cleansing power, with its proportional qualities, there is great relief obtained therefrom by gentle evacuation. Take this plant and dry figs, and boil them in white wine, and this decoction will give considerable relief to asthmatic, phthisical and phlegmatic persons; and if there is any cause proceeding from cold, obstructing the breast or chest, excepting a fever, boil this plant, licorice root, and powder of the herb Robert in wine, and this decoction will be found a most excellent remedy by taking it in the morning and at night. Take two parts of wine and one part of water, maiden hair, mercurial, and this plant, of each one handfull, pound and boil them in wine and water as aforesaid, putting honey thereto, and filtering

* It may be presumed that there is a coincidence between the soil of the two islands as there are no venomous creatures or reptiles in either of them viz. Crete and Ireland, according to Walter Harris's History of Ireland, page 9, and Keating's, page 102, 1st volume. This particular species or genus grows no where but in the two islands, and it is thought their virtue must be the same, tho' there are other kinds in Ireland, such as the *Daucus Vulgaris*, or *Agristis*, and elsewhere. John Kennedy, formerly of Grange-gorman-lane, but now of No. 62, Manor-street, gardener, says, when hay is brought to an Ass that he smells thereto, and if he finds that plant, he eats it first greedily, and further he has heard old people remark that the Ass's avidity and attachment thereto as provender, is the cause of prolonging his life, more than that of a horse, and that from eating this plant (when-ever he can) is the cause of the milk to be so much recommended to persons in several diseases, and which agrees with what is mentioned by Dr. Threikeld, of the *sambucus* or *ebulus*. A goat fed a natural day with the leaves of either will give purging milk. Therefore the virtue and power of this plant might transcend into ass's milk. The seed of the *Daucus Cretecus* sold for 4s. 8d. per pound in Crete (as per Henry Bracken's price of drugs) in the year 1750, when the seed of our *Daucus Asiaticus* was neglected, as well as our gold mines, silver mines, copper mines, of Cluain Umba, collieries and plants, &c. It might be imagined that such persons as are prohibited from the use of what is called tea and recommended to ass's milk as a restorative, if this plant be managed tea-like it could be announced with prudence to be preferable to the exotic compound, now imported as from China or Japan, which is no tea, but dusted therewith, for even so far back as 130 years, Stephen Blancard, M. D. Physic professor at Middleburgh in Zealand stated "that one pound of the best tea would purchase 112lb. of the ordinary sort," which according to the Doctor would be £36. 7s. per pound on an average which is too dear, notwithstanding all the qualities and virtues he ascribes to it; let us consider what fraud and imposition crept into the world with respect to that trade since that time, but you will hear from the best authority, (Herman Boerhaave) what the Chinese and Japanese say, concerning it in the proper place.