

The Dead's Guide to Healing

Introduction:

An inventory does not exist on its own. Through this project I learned about the composition of inventories and pharmacopeias. And with more exposure I realized that each list is a reflection of the environment it was created in. While it may seem simple, sometimes when looking exclusively it was easy to forget its humanity. Somebody had to decide what would go in their inventory. As a researcher part of the Global Pharmacopeia team, I am interested in how human experience shaped the development of medical inventories. I wanted to know how these lists came to be. In the process I would ask myself questions like, where can I find the humanity within their list making? Why was this? order decided? Who chose to write in the first place? The biggest challenge following this framework is sometimes the list does not show enough. However, there is knowledge that is seen and sometimes we do not see it. Barriers like language and unique naming practices prevent us from immediately seeing the importance of the archives we studied. This past summer I worked closely with documents from Spanish speaking nations in the context of colonialism and in European scientific space. Furthermore, I worked closely with understanding language and its relationship with knowledge accessibility through transcriptions and translations of archival documents. Medical knowledge is wrapped up in human choices, each with a history of experiential and experimental knowledge. This project became a study on the choices of the dead: a dead's guide to healing.

Section 1: Nature's Humanity

During the summer, I looked for documents I could be context for. The inventory of Nicolas Nicole dated 1795, is a great example. This document is a letter from the colonial

governor of Dominican Republic Jhoquin Garcia and a Surgeon Nicolas Nicole. The most fascinating detail about this document is its timing. The document was signed on April 24, 1795.¹ This same year in July, Spain lost their colonial rights over the Dominican Republic to France. The cessation of the Dominican Republic did not happen right away with a war breaking out and Europeans on the island unwilling to leave.² It leaves me to wonder what exactly happened to the apothecary and if so, for what purposes.

The conversation on healing and European colonies is entangled with slavery, extraction, and European dominance over the island and its people. An article I stumbled upon speaks on enslaved healers in the French Dominican Republic. While this research does not fall within the scope for an analysis of the archival document I am looking into, I still find it important for this discussion.³ Furthermore, while there is no data base for an inventory from the French territory, Haiti, I believe that raising questions now will help diversify our discussion of what constitutes “global”.

In the article “Enslaved Healers in Saint Domingue”, Historian Karol Kovalovich Weaver writes a section on “Enslaved Herbalists”. These herbalists she writes about are people who used their knowledge of African medicinal practices to heal using native Caribbean plants. Weaver explains how this herbal knowledge was used by French physicians who wanted to share their findings with Europe.⁴ Nicolas Nicole’s list is a result of Europeanized indigenous knowledge. The materia medica from the “New World” is presented as part of European medicinal practice.

¹ *Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano. Fol. 28-29, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.*

² Wendell G., Schaeffer, 1949. “The Delayed Cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, 1795-1801.” *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 29 (1) 49.

³ Karol Kovalovich Weaver, “The Enslaved Healers of Eighteenth-Century Saint Domingue,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 76, no. 3 (2002): 439.

⁴ Karol Kovalovich Weaver, “The Enslaved Healer”, 440.

Following colonial practices, it is an extension of their exploitation practices. Weaver discusses a few plants: vherbe-à-ble (sourgrass), tafia (alcohol), langue-à-chat (blue mistflower), tobacco ashes, palma christi (castor oil) as materials used to heal.⁵ The remedies were effective on ailments that the enslaved people experienced like wounds, fevers, and tetanus. Thus becoming a form of healing from within their own communities that fought against their treatment by Europeans.⁶ The enslaved herbalists were not imitating African healing practices, but adapting them to their environment. For example using plants native to the islands and products they work with every day.

Incredibly similar to Nicole's list, Weaver argues that these remedies were "downplayed" by the French to fit within the European medicinal system. In the 1795 document, Nicolas Nicole asked for ingredients like "quina in shells of superior quality" and "peruvian balsam".⁷ The materials were not introduced as evidence of Nicole's inclusivity and awareness of the "New World". Instead, the quina and balsam are treated as European medicinal knowledge. In both Weaver's close study of enslaved healers in Saint Domingue and the Nicolas Nicole document, the medicaments tell the story beyond the patients. They allow us to understand the complicated dynamics of ownership and practice that often is overlooked. Even without archival documents from the herbalists of Saint Domingue, their choice in plants and treatments provide enough evidence of their wealth of knowledge. Knowledge that was envied by Europeans who did not believe in their practices.

⁵ Karol Kovalovich Weaver, "The Enslaved Healers", 441.

⁶ Karol Kovalovich Weaver, "The Enslaved Healers", 442 -443.

⁷ Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

Historian Pablo Gomez, follows similar research with the Mohanes healing practitioners from the Caribbean.⁸ The Mohanes were similar to the herbalists in Saint Domingue as they used their experience to shape their healing practices. You could also argue they could have interacted through trade and travel. A key difference was that the Mohanes are spiritual and medicinal healers who may have practiced magic.⁹ Through the story of the Mohanes, Gomez discusses the weaponization of the label “European knowledge”. Europeans in their colonization of the Caribbean sought to categorize and manufactured the Americas. Whether it is by publishing the healing practices of the Mohanes or by creating pharmacopeias of the plants in the Americas, the experience of the people of the Americas was weaponized.¹⁰ Gomez writes, “The Caribbean ways of knowing the natural world that black Mohanes created seemingly disappeared, buried beneath the taxonomy of “facts ” and “modern, scientific” epistemological apparatuses used to describe the natural world”.¹¹ Medicinal knowledge like the one presented in Nicolas Nicole’s inventory for his 1795 apothecary in Santo Domingo are evidence of the disappearance of indigenous and community based knowledges.

As I continued with my research I engaged with the complexity of the project. While knowledge like that of the Mohanes and the herbalists of Saint Domingue became increasingly more accessible, they experienced a loss of what created the knowledge in the first place. It no longer was owned by the people who used it. The healing practices became “European medicine” or the plants used were categorized through Linnean taxonomy. Weaver’s article does

⁸ Pablo F. Gómez, *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern Atlantic* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press Books, 2017), 11.

⁹ Weaver also discusses spiritual leaders of Saint Domingue, but for sake of frameworks we will continue through with this line. Please look at the article, “The Enslaved Healers of Eighteenth-Century Saint Domingue” for more on that.

¹⁰ I use weaponized because it captures the extent to which the knowledge of the Americas became European and their ownership was taken away.

¹¹ Pablo F. Gómez, *The Experiential Caribbean*, 192.

not translate directly the plant names mentioned by the French document, instead they use the correct scientific term. That is the loss. The story of the healer, the apothecary, and the patient are not simple nor do I wish to make them simple. Through these stories I hope to complicate how we understand globality and pharmacology. Furthermore, I want to tell the stories of those who created the knowledge and reproduced throughout the years because the list tells us a lot about the type of people who healed.

Section 3: Nature's Gender

The second document I worked closely with was one titled, “Pleit Litigado por Maria de Ayala, vuida de Francisco de Madrid” (lawsuit for Maria de Ayala widow of Francisco de Madrid). This 1558 document was the hardest project by far for this summer. It is a document that I spent a lot of time trying to understand, because it covers the relationship between families, physicians, and gender, all with the materials of an apothecary. Maria de Ayala presented her case through a man named Baltasar Núñez, because she needed to sue the family of Felix de Mancenado over an accrued debt to Madrid's apothecary. The intriguing part of this court case is that the head of family, Maria de Ayala, ends up fighting not Felix, but his children, “Elena, Mayor, Antonio, Leonor e Isabel”.¹² This fight over money owed by the Mancenado family that was started by the men of the household, ended in the hands of the women and children. While Maria de Ayala did not present the case herself to the court, her presence is in the detailed lines

¹² Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, “El recetario impagado de un rector de la Universidad de Valladolid en el siglo XVI / A Pad of Unpaid Prescriptions of a Chancellor of the University of Valladolid in the Sixteenth Century.,” *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*, no. 40 (2013), 86-88
<https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HID/article/view/4086>.

that eventually lead to the judges approval to oversee the case.¹³ This document expresses a complicated history of gender, ownership, and

What we were most interested in was the list procured by Maria de Ayala that details all the materia medica sold to the Macenado family over the years. This is a document that spans over twenty pages of detailed inventory and potential price list. I on the other hand, believed the story of Maria de Ayala and the seemingly gendered products in the list were most interesting. In an article written by Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas who also closely studied this court case, do not write a lot on Maria de Ayala. They mention she was very meticulous on how she presented the “recetario” or list of owed prescriptions. Jimenez and Lomas also mention Maria de Ayala was careful on how to guarantee her success by presenting it to the highest ranked court and judges in Valladolid, not to the heirs of the Mancanedo family.¹⁴ Lastly, they write that Maria was an “honest widow” who most likely would use the money to sustain herself.¹⁵ This naturally raises many questions on who Maria de Ayala was and how she successfully used the court for her benefit.

The inventory found in this court case is derived from the compiled prescriptions presented by Maria de Ayala, which I studied and transcribed. The list is not in intended order and it appears to be written by scribes to maintain some level of organization. On the right hand side of the lists were what we believe to be a trace of a count made. Like that of a grocery receipt with prices on the right. At the end of the first thirteen pages or so pages the total is done and another list begins again with its own total at the end too. Again, in none of these pages could I

¹³ Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, “El recetario impagado, Look at the details found in this document. They do a great job explaining what ends up going up in the case.

¹⁴ Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, “El recetario impagado de un rector”, 82-84.

¹⁵ Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, “El recetario impagado de un rector”, 84.

see Maria de Ayala's influence outside of the fact I knew she collected all the receipts.¹⁶ This goes back to the comment of her being an honest widow. Perhaps she knew if she missed even one slip or made up a few lines, her reputation and that of her husband's could be ruined. Or maybe, she just wanted to guarantee she received the money she was owed. Regardless, Maria de Ayala became a historical character I became fascinated by due to her evidently smart and thorough disposition.

This document is evidence of the roles women could take, like that of a widowed wife asking for her money. And, the products found in the list reflect that of a household of primarily women. Maria de Ayala is the person who brought this case to court although she needed a man to present in the beginning. It is clear Maria had enough agency to claim what she was owed and bring enough attention for a family like the Macenados to agree to her terms. I would also infer she was closely associated with her dead husband's apothecary shop to compile the prescriptions. Maria must have known of this since before his death, while it is not clear if this was something Francisco de Madrid wanted to do. Furthermore, the most common medicament from the list were rose and violet products. At first I treated this as gendered products meant to treat the women of the household. However, rose products were used for many ailments including headaches and inflammation. There is a great article titled, *The Trotula; An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine* by Monica Green that analyzes the relationship of healing practices and female practitioners.¹⁷ Documents like Maria de Ayala are part of an important historical period where womanhood is prevalent outside of the household. Like the rose products and the court, women are part of this history of medicine.

¹⁶ Look at appendix A of the analysis essay.

¹⁷ Monica H. Green, ed., "The Trotula; An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine," in *The Trotula, An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 1–64, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt3fhj5p.6>.

Conclusion:

The answers to the questions first posed continue to be fully unanswered. My research this summer led me to consider the life of the list, the humanity in the medicaments. Not, the properties nor healing qualities they have. This framework was challenging as I tried best to infer the what ifs without all the information. Especially for Nicolas Nicole and Maria de Ayala who both existed within the context of their list. Without the publication of the medicaments I would not have been able to find them in the archives. And still, they worked with as historical actors in the practice of healing. Whether it was as a surgeon looking to open his apothecary in a politically tense area in Dominican Republic or, to get paid the money she was owed on behalf of her dead apothecary owner's behalf. The one answer I came to through this project is that healing, or the knowledge of it, is not a sole phenomenon. Clearly. It is built through, with, against, and alongside the people who engage with it.

I like the tell the stories of people, not of materials. As I completed the analysis of the archives, it was not enough to only speak about the materials or the way the list was organized. I needed to compare, to look across experiences. Nicolas Nicole's document allowed me to learn more about the enslaved healers of Saint Domingue even if they have nothing to do with each other. Both were created in and near the same context. Santo Doming and Saint Dominigue were not exclusive and their roots are deep. It is interesting to consider Nicolas Nicole engaging with the healers from the French territory. Maria de Ayala, on the other hand, pushed me to think about womanhood and female healers. This included both the patients and the doctors who healed them, as they interacted indirectly through lists like Maria's.

This research allowed Global Pharmacopeias to complicate what we understood to be 'global' in the first place. For example, I transcribed two documents in spanish and translated

them for the purpose of analysis. The same was done by other fellow researchers because we wanted to really embrace globality. It is easy to fall under the trap of Eurocentric knowledge and archives because of their accessibility and still we challenged ourselves. For this reason, we can say we are beginning to fulfill what our name implies. Learning to be comfortable with unknown and difficult documents. For the future, I hope to continue with my research on the individual and the humanity of inventories. Furthermore, I wish to continue to ask difficult questions that permits this group to expand our understanding of how history should be studied.

Bibliography

- Gómez, Pablo F. *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern Atlantic*. Chapel Hill: UNC Press Books, 2017.
- Green, Monica H., ed. "The Trotula; An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine." In *The Trotula*, 1–64. An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt3fhj5p.6>.
- Jiménez, Mauricio Herrero, and Luis Tamayo Lomas. "El recetario impagado de un rector de la Universidad de Valladolid en el siglo XVI / A Pad of Unpaid Prescriptions of a Chancellor of the University of Valladolid in the Sixteenth Century." *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*, no. 40 (2013).
<https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HID/article/view/4086>.
- Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano*. Fol. 28-29, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.
- Schaeffer, Wendell G. "The Delayed Cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, 1795-1801." *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 29, no. 1 (1949): 46–68.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/2508293>.
- Weaver, Karol Kovalovich. "The Enslaved Healers of Eighteenth-Century Saint Domingue." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 76, no. 3 (2002): 429–60.

Pleito Litigado por Maria de Ayala, 1558,

ES.47186.ARCHV//PL CIVILES, Alonso Rodriguez (F), CAJA 889,3 - Analysis

This 1558 document, archived in Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid collection as “[Pleito litigado por Maria de Ayala](#)”, is one that tells the story of apothecaries, doctors, and their patients. The court document details how Maria de Ayala, widow of Francisco de Madrid, sues the family to make sure they pay their dues to the shop after the death of her husband and of the head of the Mançanedo family Félix de Mançanedo. Maria de Ayala presented her case as head of household for the Madrid family. The charges were not brought by Maria de Ayala, instead a man named Baltasar Nuñez did so in her place. The case is taken directly to the highest judicial level in Valladolid, most likely due to the large sum of debt owed and the class of family the Mançanedo were. The Mançanedo were not poor and had no excuse for paying the debt. However the apothecary owner, Felix de Madrid, would allow them to continue buying from his shop because Madrid believed the Mançanedo family could pay it any time they wished. The two heads of households eventually wrote sign notes with the medicine owed as a reminder. Clearly this relationship did not work, leading Maria de Ayala as a widowed wife presenting her case to court for the heirs of the Mançanedo title to repair her.

The list found in the archive is one part of the entire case. It is used to emphasize the magnitude of the debt through the meticulous process of transcribing all the prescriptions. It

mimics the prescriptions themselves imperfectly, written in Spanish and Latin. The notary summarized reflections of the prescriptions. Unlike other inventories, there is no systemic organization to the medicaments. Rather, it can be inferred that they are written in chronological order but this excerpt shows no evidence of that. Two prominent doctors of the Valladolid area prescribed 215 prescriptions to the family. Pedro Enríquez and Juan de Peñaranda derived most of their recipes from Galenic practices and text learned from their university education.¹⁸

Over the span of 13 years between 1558-1577, the Mançanedo family accrued debt to Francisco de Madrid's apothecary shop. While not perfectly linear, the relationship between *materia medica* and its healing properties are embedded in the recipes and dosage prescribed by doctors.

Historians Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas write on the document and explore its frequency. They find that most of the prescriptions land between the years 1563-1567, similar in time when the Mançanedo children were in their childhood. The Mançanedo family was comprised of the children, Antonio, Leonor, Isabel, Mayor y Elena and the parents Félix de Manzanedo, Isabel de Ceínos who both died by the time of the trial and his second wife Ines de Ceínos. The family had majority women during their time together, with 4 women and 3 men. This is directly reflected onto the inventory that had roses and violets as the highest number of products prescribed.¹⁹

¹⁸ Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, "El recetario impagado de un rector de la Universidad de Valladolid en el siglo XVI / A Pad of Unpaid Prescriptions of a Chancellor of the University of Valladolid in the Sixteenth Century.," *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*, no. 40 (2013), <https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HID/article/view/4086>.

¹⁹ Mauricio Herrero Jiménez and Luis Tamayo Lomas, "El recetario impagado de un rector de la Universidad de Valladolid en el siglo XVI / A Pad of Unpaid Prescriptions of a Chancellor of the University of Valladolid in the Sixteenth Century.," *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*, no. 40 (2013), <https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HID/article/view/4086>.

Rose products have a long history of treating ailments related to women's bodies. The list contains products such as rose oil, rose powders, and rose waters [rosary aceite, rosary olei, rosei aque, and pulueris rosatis]. Rose products and their medicinal usage date back to early 11th century practices from the middle. One of the earliest pharmacopeias to mention it was the a latin translation of a formative Arabic text titled *Liber Servitoris* by Abu al- Qasim al-Zarh"awī.²⁰ This text explores the process of preparing rosewater in what he considered a “common practice”. Al-Zahr"awī's text provided detailed explanations on distillation and preparation of rose waters, rose oils, and philosophers oils. The text will then be translated by Alonso Rodríguez de Tudela in Spanish in Valladolid, Spain, where this document takes place.²¹ The relationship between the frequency of rose products in an apothecary located in Valladolid and its historical traces is fascinating and worth looking more closely. The use of rose products was not exclusive to women. In its early mentions, rose was used to treat the “corruptions” of the body. It was used to treat inflammation, heartburn, digestive problems, fevers, and pains like headaches. Other uses of the rose were related to its scent and skin care properties. At first glance, flower products can be gendered because of their relationship with femininity. However, rose products were not categorically feminine but with time socialized into its gendered role. Women like the apothecaries and healers who worked with flower products used them for womanly ailments. With time, the effects are perceived in the inventory listing with commonality rose and violet products for a household of predominantly women.

While this document is not about female physicians and apothecary owners, women were involved in the epistemological spread on medicinal uses of roses. Two catalan documents are

²⁰ Paula De Vos, “Rosewater and Philosophers’ Oil: Thermo-chemical Processing in Medieval and Early Modern Spanish Pharmacy,” *Centaurus* 60, no. 3 (2018): 159–72, <https://doi.org/10.1111/1600-0498.12187>.

²¹ IBID

evidence of an Iberian focus on women's health. *Flowers of the Treasure of Beauty* (early fifteenth century) and *Tròtula's* (late fourteenth century) both written by men to educate on women's ailments and medicinal recipes to aid them. Historian Montserrat Cabré argues that these texts most likely were commissioned by women since they are written to a "you" rather than "women". *Flowers of the Treasure of Beauty* an anonymously compiled list of recipes and descriptions of flowers and its uses. Roses are found both in *Flowers of the Treasure of Beauty* and *Tròtula's* for treatment of ailments within the body and superficially as well. In this case, flowers were not gendered but catered to an audience of patients who were women..²² A remedy described in *Flowers* is one to treat blemishes in the face. The *Tròtula's* uses the rose on various occasions, one example is to treat "pain of the womb". The recipe asks to place a mixture of rose, violets, marshmallow and root of rush, near the "warmness" caused by the pain. Both texts use rose when experiencing heat or warmness, since they believe rose to be a cold medicine.²³

Maria de Ayala was not a healer however, her relationship with the apothecary is part of a wider network of women who indirectly aid each other. Even Though these texts do not have named authors, they do have notes preceding the recipes. These notes allow us to believe these texts were part of a network of healers.²⁴ Maria de Ayala was not involved and yet her role in the court is like a note in a medicinal text, present amongst the men who caused the problem in the first place. She took ownership of her dead husband's shop, fighting for what is rightfully hers.

²² Monica H. Green, ed., "The Trotula; An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine," in *The Trotula, An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 1–64, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt3fhj5p.6>. ; Montserrat Cabré, "Women or Healers? Household Practices and the Categories of Health Care in Late Medieval Iberia," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82, no. 1 (2008): 18–51.

²³ Monica H. Green, ed., "The Trotula"

²⁴ Montserrat Cabré, "Women or Healers? Household Practices and the Categories of Health Care in Late Medieval Iberia," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 82, no. 1 (2008): 18–51.

Bibliography

- De Vos, Paula. "Rosewater and Philosophers' Oil: Thermo-chemical Processing in Medieval and Early Modern Spanish Pharmacy." *Centaurus* 60, no. 3 (2018): 159–72.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1600-0498.12187>.
- Green, Monica H., ed. "The Trotula; An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine." In *The Trotula*, 1–64. An English Translation of the Medieval Compendium of Women's Medicine. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt3fhj5p.6>.
- Jiménez, Mauricio Herrero, and Luis Tamayo Lomas. "El recetario impagado de un rector de la Universidad de Valladolid en el siglo XVI / A Pad of Unpaid Prescriptions of a Chancellor of the University of Valladolid in the Sixteenth Century." *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*, no. 40 (2013).
<https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HID/article/view/4086>.

Appendix 1: Full Draft of Transcription for *Pleito Litigado por Maria de Ayala*

Pg. 1

Left margin

Quenta
 con el Dr. Mançanedo
 []
 15 U 717 màs

Main text

Quenta [de] las medicinas que sellebaron p[ara] [asl] sorbico
 y casa del S[eñor] doctor mançanedo _____
 Primamente olei caparr[orum] 3ii /sery borr[egum] 3 [item sign] __ [xii mi]
 Ytem trifere sine opio 3vii oz _____ [vlíi]
 Ytem unguenti albi 3i unguenti rosati 3i _____
 Ytem olei rosati 3vii oz aceti rosarj 3i m[isee] _____ [Lvii]
 Ytem olei rosati & pulveris [literagizii], an 3i [L&] cere albe [xxvii]
 3x misee & [sert] ung 3 _____ [Li]
 Ytem cinco oncas de aceite rosado y una de vinagrero |
 [fado] llebose sos beces _____ [livii]
 Ytem en[ptty] [rosis] p[tes] due meliloti p[ten] unam misee

fue cantidad de seis dramas de todo _____ xvii
 Ytem Rhurbarbari infusi, in[quar] intubi 3i [L&] sery
 Rosati solutibi 3vii oz [fratpotis] incois _____ [ii xi]
 Ytem sery de suceo limon[um] & intubi an 3i aque
 [Luge] 3iii misee llebose ocho beces _____ le
 Ytem sery borrh[ium] 3i _____ [vii]
 Ytem sery acetosi .s. Ex de succo intubi an 3i aque
 [Luge] 3ii mise llebose tres beces _____ [Lvi]
 Ytem cinco oncas dexe deborregas ren cinco dias _____ xii
 Ytem una onca de [dirlteca] _____ xii
 Ytem sery de fumoterra & borrh[is] on[] 3i aque
 [Lunge] 3vii misee _____ xi
 Ytem onca [aquam] x^e dormideras _____ xvi
 Ytem sery biolati 3iii _____ xii
 Ytem una onca aceite de mata _____ xii
 Ytem sery [Luge] 3bi _____ x
 Ytem olei morstichie & absintei an 3i pulucris rosary
 absintei et mentee an 3[L&] gariophil[orum] ~~PSS~~ nuas
 muscate & spiece an 3[L&] cere q[] sat[um] sit [frat] unguenti 3____ [lexii]
 Ytem midas cithor[iorum] [cuis] sa[sforno] 3vi llebose dos
 beces _____ [le]

Pg. 2

Ytem sery de v radicib[us] & borrh[ium] an 3i aqung
 lapilor[um] & rosar[um] an 3i [L&] misee llebose tres beces [le]
 Ytem diocatholici 3[L&] confectionis [formeoli] 3vii oz ~~elly~~
 indii 3vi [cue] meloneolica [fart] [potro] cui adde 3i [L&]
 sery rosati _____ r lii
 Ytem tres oncas de x^e [dirosas] secas _____ xvo
 Ytem quatro oncas de aceite violado _____
 Ytem unguenti universalis 3[L&] _____ [x]
 Ytem aquarosar[y] 3i ser[y] rosar[y] laceran[] 3ii
 mise _____ xl
 Ytem dos oncas de x^e violado y una de culantrillo
 Ytem corali Rubei 3ii y4 _____ [xxviii]
 Ytem onca y media de pulpa de cañafistola _____ [xxviii]
 Ytem polvos de almastigas rosas y aRazan de cada
 Uno dos dramas media onca de aceite de almastigas
 sandronea una drama ~~m~~ cada cosa por si _____ Li

Ytem olei rosati 3ii ytem d[x] [nrs] de ungento basili[ante] xvii
 Ytem sery mirthini & mise [citioniorum .s. an 3i
 Pulveris margaritas & coralei rubei yp^{te} an 3 [L&] misee le
 Ytem sery borrh^{is} 3j [L&] en[rtil] 3 [L&] acque cich[orum]
 3[L&] misee _____ xvij
 Ytem mancanilla rosas secas de cada cosa un puño _____ x
 Ytem olei rosati 3vi aceti rosary 3i misee _____
 Ytem aqua [Lugo] 3vi & acetoses 3[v] succi [xxy]
 granat[um] dal cacide[m] 3vi [scuhari] ~~Reuba~~ optimi 3[vi]
 [fart] [3ulip] aromaticet[e] cum 3[L&] d[iamargaritoris] [3ri] [y]
 3-Ytem theriac[e] smeragdo[rum] & m[agne] an 3i aque
 [lugs] r3ij pulueris [dimorgaritis] frigidi 3i misee ___ liiv
 Ytem manusepi 3i _____ i - ij
 Ytem aque [4d] rosary 3ij _____ xij
 Ytem olei agmdali[um] .0. 3ij _____ L
 Ytem olei rosar[y] 3vj aceti rosar[y] 3[L&] misee ___ xx
 Ytem quatro oncas de la [meda] biolado _____ xxivii

 IVLii

Pg. 3

Ytem tabeld[ry] manusxpi 3i _____ [r ij]
 Ytem ser[y] capillorium vii & lacie an 3j misee _____ [xvij]
 Ytem ungenti rosati 3i _____ [xxii°]
 Ytem sery biolar[y] 3ii _____ [xiii°]
 Ytem pulpe caßisfistula 3i cum sa[sforro]
 [fart] b[oli] _____ [r xix vj]
 Ytem dos cascaras _____ [y ciedor] _____ vj
 Ytem ser[y] violati 3vi _____ [x vij]
 Ytem pulpe caßisfistul 3eii aquebis
 3vij oz misee & [fart] potro _____ l x iii
 Ytem [enptty] [silicacharis] 3vij oz en beces l
 Ytem ser[y] violat[y] 3uij oz _____ L xx viii
 Ytem ser[y] violat[y] 3lvij oz _____ L v
 Ytem olei amigdali[y] .0. 3j _____
 Ytem gumi asafetid[y] 3j _____ xx ve
 Y ser[y] violar[y] & capilorp[y] vis an 3i oxi ve viij
 melis .s .s. 3[L&] misee _____ x vii
 Ytem quodam supositorium ex zera s. — x ij

Ytem pulveius rosar[y] mirthior[y] an 3[L&] e vij
 Ytem caßisfistula 3bi _____ r _____ ij
 Ytem [enply] [filieacharis] 3ij — L
 Ytem ser[y] borrrny[is] [fumoris] an 3i
 Aque [Luge] 3iii missee llebose siete
 Beces estese^c _____ r ei
 Ytem aque p lanta[vis] 3vij oz ungenti exi
 eorei 3j diamoro^{is} 3j missee _____ ee ij
 Ytem caßisfistula 3vij oz _____ le vij
 Ytem olei amigdolor[y] .o. 3ij _____ l i
 Ytem sery biolari 3ij _____ x y
 Ytem olei rosary & q camo an 3j. x y
 Ytem media drama de theriaca de smeraldas x
 Ytem olei rosati 3j _____ vj
 Ytem olei de spicca 3j/ [malturca] desme
 Raldas dos dramas _____ lii v

 1U m rei

Pg. 4

Ytem sery [biolati] 3by –
 Ytem olei na[rdini] 3j –
 Ytem sery [biolati] 3bj –
 Ytm olei nardini [] oli amig[dalay]
 D. an 3i musee –
 Ytem sery rosary [castellany] [exs] [msui]
 34 –
 Ytem olei [biolay] [][amigdalay []
 An 3i musee–
 Ytem olei amigdalay [] 3i —
 Ytem [sant] boli [de] pulpa cassie [sutus]
 3i[] –
 Ytem [s][x]imelis [] sery en [sl] an 3i aque
 [Intiubi] 3y musee —
 Ytem rhubar [paoitem] infusi 2n artem
 3i[] sery rosary [exo] infusi[ril] 3uy [mis] –
 Ytem sery rosary [de] infusionido rosary
 [sicay] [][miu[e] atho[nioy] .s. An 3[] cozali
 Rubar pp an 3[] musee—

Ytem olei rosati [] atho[nioy] [absintey]
 [][mast[u]y an 3[] musee –
 Ytem pulveris rosary absintey coraly [ru]-
 bei [] mas[tuy] an [] musee –
 Ytem sery borry [achury] an 3y–
 Ytem sery borry [][achory an 3y musee
 Ytem sery [bosly] 3uy [] –
 Ytem [sery] rosary [psiccay] ex. [] [infusis] [] 3y
 Ytem pulp[a] caßis [fstius] 3ey [cumsahno]
 [fant] [oshi] —
 Ytem sery [bioslati] [] [hace] an 3y muse
 Ytem olei [absintey] 3y —
 ytem sery [ende] acetosi .s. an 3i aque [bus] 3uy
 musee [U]ebose quatro beces

Pg. 5

Ytem aque [achory] [buys] [] acetosse an
 3uy musee
 Ytem [tabellay] dia[rhodu] a[bb] 3[]
 Ytem sery [capilly] [ung] [] [laes] an 3y
 Ytem [natis] [quaitio] –
 Ytem rhubarbari infusi 2m [artem] 3uy[]
 Sery rosary psicay 3uy musee–
 Ytem sery borry 3ui –
 Ytem [enptty] geminis 3[] –
 Ytem sery rosati [solutibi] 3b [] [aquebus]
 [qsatysit]—
 Ytem sery [biolati] 3uy –
 Ytem olei [amigdaloy] [] [capparroy] an 3y -
 Ytem [agremonis] [] scolopendris an. m.y. –
 Ytem seis oncas de aceyte de [comer] lo mas [anejo]
 Ytem olei [caparroy] 3y ung [diattee] 3i
 Ytem sery [biolony] 3uy [] –
 Ytem pulpe caßis fustus 3i en bocados —
 Ytem sery [capilloy] [ung] 3y –
 Ytem [otra] dos oncas —
 Ytem [una] onca de alcaparras, otra de almen
 dras dulces, otra de [almendra, otra de [bayis]
 Ytem pulpa caßis [] diachatsha [] an 3uy
 [ane] [saicharo] fat[?] bolsa –

Tem pulpa caßis 3x cumsacho[n] [fant]
 Boli / yten otios tantos bocados [amoceti]
 Ytem [enpilly] geminis [] [drapalma] an 3y
 Ytem sery [bioloy] 3y –
 Ytem pulpe cafis [fiatal] 3i [cumsashon] fant
 Bolo — —
 Ytem pulvaris rhubarbari [xs] portidaee []
 Acetosi [rabni] an [] musee

Pg 6.

Ytem aque portilaec 3y
 Ytem pulpe caßis fusuts 3i pulveris rhubar
 Bari [] [sus] [atri] postilace an [] [fant]-
 Bola cum sachno —
 Ytem pulpa caßis [] medicamenti [hameih]
 Absge [santiorino] [] [ashoanthida] an 3[]
 Rhubarbari puluerati 2i cue sachoris [fant]
 Boli
 Ytem sery borry [] [endl] en 3i
 Musee Uebsose – [zes] beces —
 Ytem sery borry [] intubi an 3i musee
 Uebsose varias beces —
 Ytem agrimonia [] gaslopendria [anxt]
 Ytem mediatt de raucos de mal babua
 ccho enptto con una onca de [enruara regala]
 y [tem] [ansxa] –
 Ytem olei amygdala 3uy –
 Ytem sery acetosi .s. [] en [de] an 3i aque
 [bus] 3uy musee Uebsose tres beces —
 Ytem sery p[ayrib] 3i aque lactuces 3y musee
 Ytem dos oncas de buy buey blanco —
 Ytem ung [xesunptubi] 3i —
 yte n unas piecas de olvos de almafteca y de [anol]y
 de rosal y asensios —
 Ytem [durpiunis] .s. 3i etty de sueco rosary []
 Cum [sashoro] fat baslo —
 Ytem sery biolati [] acetosi sin placie an []
 Aque ashory 3uy musee Uebsose siete beces —
 Ytem manufepi plati 3[] –

Ytem aque ung 3uy –
Ytem sery rosary psicay [] [infusido] 3[]
Ytem [aque] [portiubrey] acetosi [eun[3i rhubar
bari [cleoti] [y] musee –
Ytem aque [portubac] [] acetosse an 3i musee–

Pg. 7

Ytem olei de absintio 3 ii –
Ytem pisbueras aloe santi portulera ace
Tosee [] cornlei rhubei an 3 [] museee –
Ytem [a]que portulgue 3iii s [ertzi] 3i
Ytem olei rosati 3iii acei rosary 3[]
Ytem rhubarb a[u] oleit 3i infinditz inry[m]
acetoss[n] 2[m] anthem [] prebe expresiones
Ytem tres oncas de jarabe de mube[y] infusiones
P[sia]
Ytem olei biolati 3ii
Ytem olei rosati 3ii
Ytem sery biolati 3ii ytemm [una] onca de pepitin de calabaca
Ytem sery papbp[] 3i aque [loituee] 3[] musee
Uebose dos beces
Ytem unt rosati 3i
Ytem olei amigdalory .o. [] [camomela] an 3i
Ytem olei camo rosary [] [leinb] rosary an 3i
Ytem olei rosati 3ii
Ytem pulpe caßis 3i [] [frst] boli sachrzo
Ytem libra y media de acceyte rosati [fiela] libra de deiz y seis oncas
Ytem olei rosati 3eii / ung basilico 3[]
Ytem pillilary [aurcay] [] [luy] foementz [de]
[] aurentua
Ytem olei rosati 3vi
Ytem sery [endis] borry [an] 3i [aspie] fenindi
3ii musee Uebose ocho beces
Ytem ung[ti] rosati 3ii
Ytem sery biolati 3ii
Ytem mellis rosati biolati 3ii
Ytem ung basilico [] albi an 3i
Ytem una onca de pepit[] de calabaca
Ytem pulpe caßis 3i[] saifaro [frant] boli

Pg.8

Ytem olei [ousy] [] citionoy an 3i
Ytem olei biolati 3iii
Ytem floris camomeli 3iii
Ytem xarabe biolati onca y me[di]a
Ytem ung albi 3ii
Ung refuniptubi [] olei absintei an 3i
Ytem sery biolay 3iii
Ytem m[edia] onca de a[cibar]
Ytem ung albi 3ii ung basilico 3i
Ytem sery borry [] [cuhory] an 3i aque achory
3iii musee Ubeose quatro beces
Ytem ung basilico 3ii
Ytem [x] de gairdas y de cumis de [ondibir] de cada
Uno m[edia] onca aqua de acederas y bendolagas qua
tro oncas mezclado todo
Ytem mofbe pillulry aurcay [] lueis maioris
an [] formentz [] aurcotz
Ytem ung basiliconis 3i []
Ytem olei [camio] 3i []
Ytem sery biolary 3iii
Ytem sery acetosi s.s [enal] an 3i aq[ue] onre
3ii musee Uebose tres beces
Ytem sery borry de sueco intubian 3i aque biy
3ii musee uebose once beces
Ytem olei rosati 3 []
Ytem frzine lupinay 3i faunehordei 3iii olei
amigdaloy armani [] absintei an 3ii
Ytem pulveras cammomielly 3i siquenta 3[] musee
Ytem ocho manadas de [durarilla]
Ytem sery [enro] [] rosati an 3i aque endro 3ii
Musee uebose quatro beces
Ytem pulueris rosary [] camo an 3ii[] pulueris
[mirtfilay] 3i musee

Pg 9.

Main Text

Ytem olei [mirteilry] 3ii pulueris mirttilry
[] Rosary [] camomeli an 3ii cada cosa para

Ytem dirquilo [mayoru] 3i
Ytem quatro oncas de aceyte de [arhayn]
Ytem pulueris rosary [] mizthily an 3[]
Ytem onptti [contraruptiam] 3ii
Ytem rhubarbari 3i infindotir in aqua
Chicory [] expresioni adde sery rosary psi
Cay ex.g infusionily 3iii musee
Ytem sery capilly [] 3ii
Ytem sery rosary psicay ex.g. infusioni
[] 3[] aque buys qsaty sit
Ytem oei mostachini 3[] oleu []
camomelli 3i musee
Ytem mellis rosati oslati 3vii
Ytem ung basilico 39
Ytem olei rosati [pulueris literr sery cercan]
Ytem agua de rooconera y buy an 3x sery

Left side of page

Bcili sellibo
bcbeda

Main Text

Capillary o. Borry an 3i cui addiput
Boruarti [] [myrstay] an [3] musee
Ytem olai rosati pulberis litturny cere
Au [3ii] musee
Ytem [monto] de rayeci de lenyurobuey
Ytem una manada de culantzillo
Ytem [glofetida] m[edia] onca
Ytem tres manadas de culantzillo
Ytem dos oncas de coril y alxeofin
Ytem sery capillary [] 3i
Ytem sery vapal[] 3i
Ytem enplasdo desuclda onsuba pabriñin
Ytem de [] arbo bueno peso de fealquimi
Ytem bene puges 3i

Pg. 10

Ytem de agua de chicory seis oncas
Ytem fachari rosati 3iii

Ytem aqua cei legati 3[] seru [] solutibi
3ii [] futpoty
Ytem sery biolati 3iii
Ytem rhubarbari quy infusi 2[m] antem
Sery ex. Infusioni 3iii cuizaqua
Enre firtpotis
Ytem sery rosary [] de sueco borry an
3iii musee
Ytem aqiury buy fenieli an 3vi
Uebaron de estos xarabes dos beces y aguas
Ytem sery rosatu oslutubi psicary 3iii [oz]
Ytem olei rosati 3ii
Ytem tres oncas de olei rosati
Ytem otras tres oncas de aceyte rozado
Ytem termentina dos oncas
Ytem ung bafilioroñ 3ii
Ytem olei rosati 3iii
Ytem de rosado de niube infusiones []
Oncas []
Ytem ung basilico 3ii / olei rosatu 3iii
Ytem ung de bolo armenio 3iii
Ytem olei rosati 3iii
Ytem enplylly maturntubi 3iii
Ytem olei rosati 3iii
Ytem ung basilico
Ytem enptty geminis 3[]
Ytem pulpe caßis 3i[] dorrohdonis
Abbatis 3[] cum safharo far bag
Ytem aque [] 3i
Ytem olei camomelli [] bag lauri
[] anptei [] dullee an 3i musee

Pg. 11

Ytem therince 3i
Ytem decoti dacti aniso comino derniedo [] ferne
Camo [] aneteu 3iii benedacto 3[] pzo
onemsa cui adde olei 3ii
Ytem pulueris rfubarbari
Ytem aqui achory [] portulaca an 3ii musee
Ytem polaris [3]o anis byu 3[] / ung albi 3ii

Ytem anptty duplaris 3[]
Ytem bini albi [] absintei biridis m[] infundits
ytem [] de zuelp rosado 2[] ontem [] aroma
To cats cum 3[] pullueris deratiodi
Ytem una onca de chi[rn]
Ytem auzticis morbala citzi [] chebuluy an 3i
Fort de asctum in aqua platagu 2m antem atquese
Pzefum inquo desolen rhuabrbari 3i musee
ytem etty deraifiado [] abb 3ii
Ytem cazea parrilla una onca aquimioni pj
Ytem de xarabe de dos rayces simple 3ii dechiorzi
De nuestro florentino 3ii
Ytem deati facti use [oncorarin] indicib buey
[] aniso
Ytem etty durafiado abto 3i
Ytem sery atbory [] portulri an 3iii musee
Ytem de solutibo 3iii[] aque buy 3ii muee
ytem pulpe caßis electi 3i[] pulbe[zie] [darrtodte]
[] firt boli euz sachone
Ytem dos oncas de aceiyte de aparieo
Ytem confectio hamesh s. 3i medulre caßis fis
p sectam extrote 3vi cuz sachono fst boli
Ytem ds oncas de aceiyte de aparecio
Ytem ung basiliconis 3ii
Ytem sery biolati 3iii
Ytem ung albi [] [titziny] an 3ii rosati 3i

Page 12.

Main Text I

Contiene esta qta seis ojas y encadaplana ay dos partidas siquientes

V laprimera - []
V la segu[a]
V tercera
V quarta
V quinta
V sexta
V septima
V octava
V nona

V dezima
V un decima
~~V dos dezima~~

Left margin
150717
Suma

Main Text
Suma toda junto [c]omopa
Zes cezagorlas partidas
Quinzeny [] y setecientos y
diez y siete

Pg. 13

Cuenta con las medicinas que sean sacado
de la botca de Francisco de Maduo para [] s[a] inquisidor Reliegi
[la] este enpo[tancia] [la] esta apagar al s[eñor] Fran Gomez
Reliegi su sorbino son las sus obas parfony que fueran
Sus erederos

Lefit margin
Quenta
Con elinqua
didorned
luego aerno
180646

Para pago
Mez mgado
Mui

Rest of page
[Ri] aque rosati 3iii uzi fuet y 24 -
y hq 3i ung rosati [o]sandalim an 3i -
y ung rosati 3ii pul[voris] may fue 3i me
y ung baseli [] botany an 3i
y ung tosati 3ii ung alay 3i
y olei rosati [] matsellory an 3i

y sery and 3i saeb cano 3vii
 y serap end [] cotsonery an 3i
 y olei rosati
 y pul. v dia Rhod. [] rosati an 3i
 y serap cotsoneas 3ii quatro veces
 y sacbarei camo 3ii
 y ung letaroy 3i cerst letary 3iii me
 y ung mag. letary 3iii
 y ung Rhub. basory 3i
 y ung rosar. 3i sturacy aquas 3[] m
 y diaet sez [] serz picy an. an 3i
 y olei rosari 3vi
 y ytem olei rosati 3i
 y ytem siry athonioz 3vii
 y ytem otens dos oncas dietex
 y ytem olei ehrms 3ii
 y ytem un manado de spliyo
 ytenay [] buy 3vi

Right Margin

40

80

204

34

85

16

51

40

16

202

62

20

68

36

136

51

51

88

08

40

20

16

16

04

12

1272

Pg. 14

ag[ue] buy . 3uy , benedely [] jene 3i
 Ung rosari 3i aque rosari 3uy
 y serap s[olei] 3v sacci rosari 3 []
 y dia catsoli 3vi medully carsori chats
 3vi srav bolli amsa [cb.]
 y aque bug 3unj aque buy 3vi
 y medulla cas[f]e exhale 3vi serap solui
 3iii mas
 y cotra vej esta cursa
 y cuece cañis 3[] suci rosari 3p
 y melg y sar. 3i olei amis [] 3ii
 Y cmp3 matma f comp 3 xx [ung] betella
 Olei [] ii mueca
 sery an lantsy 3ii ung rosari 3i
 y serao violas escapillai .v. an 3ii
 y medulla cassis xtracto xersetan
 Amsaeb f bolli a[]dc puce diaro abb. 3p
 y mellie ysar 3ii olei rosas 3i
 y serap borras [] aceyte an 3i aque end 3ii
 dos veces
 y dos oncas de [ciruelas] endzing de
 Morete smlgi y per 3ii
 y olei masdicby 3i olei cotsoney 3i absini
 tzy 3ip onmmi mastbicby 3i
 y dei amy [] [] ung rosary an 3i
 y serap end. 3ip veslay 3p dos veces
 y serap capilly v. veslay an 3i dos []
 y aque buy 3 vi samlax apperi 3ii
 Y serap end 3vi veslay 3p aque en 3i
 pasa fleuose dos veces

y coserbe orin y silbes ung 3 []
y serap capillay .v. [] veoly an 3ii dso veces

Pg 15

Aque buy 3vi aque rosari 3 ung
v olei masticoy [] iung rosari 3ii
y masticoy 3i
y olei lanium omecti absmtai [] e[scorpion]
Ung dialte an. 3i myce
y una onca de mosq[rcete]
y sim[e] de galetuam 3i olei rosary ung
y sacbari cano. [] rosary an 3i
y olei rosari 3vi
y amp 3 ex mas[h]cba 3ii macata as for
mamy scut
y aque plansay [] capule rsosas an 3vi
Glob mory 3ii mely rosari 3[]
y cue murtsilly [] olei amigdani 3i
y coteo tanto como lo ojo
y aque plante [] 3[] puez murtselly
saeb ros. 3ii olei amis []
y olei camu [] amis [] an 3i
y anp 3 matazac 3vi
y serap cap. V. rvi
y serap violei [] adrantsy an 3ni
y mellei rosary 3vi entze []
y saeb. Ros. antigua 3ii
Y saeb rosari [] saeb cano an 3ii
Y serap veolai 3ii
Y cuece cassis fue tule 3i []
dia ros abty 3i mesce cum s[] []
y ung atary 3[]
Y olei veoly [] cam 3uy terebent 3ii
Y trei [] detuaca dos meraldoy

Pg. 16

olei mashebini 3i
y emp 3. diapbdni 3vi mpagniu pro

benracubi
y olei rosari 3[] saeb rosanri []
y mrus cotzuecy 3ii saeb axseuir pru
nay sluey 3viii
Sa[usarei] rosai antig 3ii
[froay] despodri amsem acerfes
3i serap rosari 3ii [eg] lamtes
3iii mese quatro veces
Oul rosati balaushoys mashei
An 3ii olei mastiei asbsinti
[atmei] an 3i cera [qosr rosati foiy]
Olei rosari 3ii muteubsi 3i sacba
vi vub 3ii musee
muteully pii balaeschai pii p
muus atenoy 3ii
saeb rosari anotig 3i
An serie crunai sulughe 3ii
sacb eond 3ii sacb rosari 3ii
Olai catsonery asbinti [] puly
mentsi an 3i
pul[varis] mrtsilloy an 3p absinthe
3ii enb mastiei 3i dos veces
Olei atsonry [mrtsolly] an 3i
Olei mastiay 3ii dos veces
mues cotsoneri 3ii
Serap end [] cap. v. 3ii aque aus 2ii []
enam [] am benedite 3i olei amj
[] Camo an 3ip mely vesai 3iii m
meliy rosary 3ii carsia [canella] 3ii

Pg.17

y serap rosari salutieu 3v succi rosari [ag]
3iip musee
y olei violai [] camu [] mellie rosation
3ii benente 3i succi rosai cg 3ii
y terebent 3ii [coi] rosari 3iii
y uung boseli [] mellei ros[ari] an 3i
y casßis fistule 3i dea catsoli 3v
ethy rosari mes. 3p meufphi

y ser[] piere 3ii cunserbe rosari 3ii
y aque buy 3v serap cap. v 3iii
y serap end. [] y mad. 3ii aque an 3ii
llemse quatro veces
y saeb rosari 3iii en dos ves
y de cu[] cu[] 3xo olei co[] 3iii mellei 3ii me
llie rosari 3ip salreif [arpte]
y serapi violai 3ii

Left margin text

[rlbacsullrtris]

[cueca] casßis 3vi serap soltu 3iii
y ung rosai 3i sandalini 3p
y ung rosari 3i
y serap borrhati gaesory 3ii aque cuso
3ii quatro veces
y serao cap. v. 3iii etty dradrea fig 3i
y ung ros 3uy [] serap violi 3ii
y pulce caßore fidhule 3ip mbaue
sllect pueti 3i em saeb. fby
y [] foy doce mstei []
y asep sicci foss serap [] polydy an 3ii
y serap violis [] 3y3y fei an 3ii serap
portulac 3ii musee
y serap veolis 3ii

Pg. 18

y sera picre 3i olei violai 3ii
y sacbani ruf [] olai rosai an 3ii
y sete picre 3i serati mitselly 3ii
y serap portulacc [] cap. .v. 3vii
y cult boliare menaci 3ip rapidis servat
3p dos veces
y sacb rosari 3iii amali [] cerap 3ip
y musee lleuse dos veces
y olai violay [] rosar an 3ip serap 4p
y lei rosari 3ii olei violay y rosari 3ii
y serap picre 3p sacb rub 3ii

y olai rosay y camo 3vi
y dia catsoli 3vi serap rosari [] musee
Simb 3vi m [] serap []
y [sysyfari nzeu aque 3vi]
y smicy apperi 3vi
y saur vos 3ii saeb [sacb] vuf 3ii
y vus ref 3i teneb 3i stracy aque
y pulverce casßis 3i cue dia rod
Abb. 3i. cum saeb fbg
y ung rosari 3i saeb vuf 3i
y saeb ro[sari] 3ii sysysari vi cuese
y empe maturca t. Etty ung albi 3i
y sacb cand. 3iii
y serap acb. 3ip aq[ue] an 3iii qatro [veces]
y Saeb cami 3ii ung rosati 3ii
y lei violari 3vi
y sere pice 3i

pg. 19

Serap cap. .v. 3iii
y ung rosari 3p
y serap rosari [] de succilumom an
3i mesce dos veces
y aque buy[] 3xi
y ethy mamies aust. cerlar 3i
y aque buy[] 3xi
y olei rosari 3v. Acer. ros. 3im
y aque buy tby
y serap violai 3mi
serap rosari solut. 3v succi rosari
Beg[] 3ii musee
y olei rosari [] mirtselloy an 3vii
y serap de succolimom [] rosari
An 3ii m.e dos veces
y aque bug[] [uby] comunes
y serap capilas .v. 3mi
y serap rosari [] borrati an 3i
y cota tomato
y tberiace smeraldory 3ii

y de co[] co[] 3x dia catsoli [] 3i olei
violari [] rosarii [] rodomeli an
3ip succi rosary aguas 3ii musee
Y olei rosari 3v acer. Rosari 3im
Lleusse dos veces
y manadas. Xalar 3i
y etty dia mans[] fue 3i
y serap rosary [] de succolimom
An 3i

Pg 20.

Cuece casßis fistile 3ip cue
dea va.[] abty 3i mesce [] fiar bolli an
sacb
y serap violai 3iii
y serap desuccoliomom 3iii rosati []
Violai an 3i musee
y mamei cust cerlar 3i
y serap capilay .v. 3vi
y serap end[] 3i violai [] acete 3i
aque asorai 3ii q veces
y aque bug[] 3xvi
y decu[] cu[]thby dia catsoli 3i
Olei violai rosari [] vodomely
An 3ip sacb vuf. 3i. [musee]
lleuose doc veces
y melie rosari colar 3ii
y melei rosa. 3ii
y melei ros. cos. 3ii
y melei rosari. cos. 3ii
y serap cap. x. 3xii en veces
y ox melei s. 3iii
y conser de rosari 3ii aque buy 3v
y serap violai [] cap. .v. 3vi
y serap violai [] capitty 3vi
Y serap cap. V 3vii
y lleuose [en] as vees mgi

Pg. 21

y aq[ue] buy 3vi
y serap violai [] cap. X. 3mi
y serap violai 3vi serap de []
& ximelie an 3i musee
y lleuose ocho veces mas
y ung utare 3i aq[] can fanciziy
y aq[uw] vite 3ii
y conserve rosari 3iii
y cotzo tem [] como [] acucerdru
y serap volai & capillary and
3vii lleuse dos veces
y anserdi montr 3i aq[ue] buy 3iii
Lleuse seis veces
y serap cap. V. svi ung baseli 3p
y serap violai []cay .v. 3vii
y ctio tan isla meda
y ung diacta 3ii
y serap vusei 3vii
y serap cap. .v. 3iii vuaca ca
y mellei rosari 3ii oleo rosai 3iii
y serap ende [] violai 3ii aq[ue] buy 3ii
y lleuse seis veces
y culye casßis fistule 3vi serap []
[] fusi 3iii aq[ue] cus. 3ii me
y olei rosari 3iii acer. roai 3i quatro veces
y serap rosai [] & desucco ciniy an 3ii me
Effy manq cust cercar & dianias
Sus an 3p
y cotra vei
y aq[ue] buy tußy mames cust perla 3ii

Pg. 22

Y serap soluv. 3v succi ciq rosari
3ii musee
y decoet cu.[] 3x olei ros[ari] 3vii sayar
ruf 3i mellie ros[ari] 3ii musee
y serap copillei .v. 3ii
y mellie rosarei sacb ubuiy
y olei camo 3ii

y medulle casßie fistule 3v. serap
Ex. [] m fuss. rosairi censicai fact
Ex. [] m fussioni [] msueeo rosari ace
Cam danai 3iii m pectsralfit
y serap capilly .v. 3ii
y cueca dicanafstsla sacada carce
Diec[] oncas m [] olais de diardodo
m scucuco [] bocadis conacaca
y serap apply .v. 3ii serap ysopi
[] Xinie [] an 3i mice [] vesi
y tecriace smeraldar 3i
y olei rosari 3i
y ung dictae 3p
y ung cigri 3ii
Y teriyaki smeredri 3i
y serap capilly .v. 3vii
y olei rosari 3vii
y aceite de honbrice 3vii
y ung vialtea dos onca
y ung baselicou quatro oncas
y una libra de miel rosada deacu

Pg. 23

sacb rosari 3iii
y mellie rosari 3vii
y aque rosari 3ii
y aque [] 3ii
y ung rosari 3ii

Sumas maerees

2 V 272
2 V 298
1 V 897
2 V 038
2 V 188
1 V 831
1 V 347
1 V 436

2 V 371

1 V 891

V 207

18 V 646

Right margin

Suma 18V646

Pg. 24

Blank page

Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano. Fol. 28-29, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas. - Analysis

This 1795 document archived in the Archivo General de Simancas collection, is an official letter from Governor of Spanish Domingo Jhoaquin Garcia and Doctor Nicolas Nicolle, requesting to the Spanish Crown approval of opening and maintaining an apothecary shop in Santo Domingo.²⁵ Jhoaquin Garcia, began this letter by comparing the island and its inhabitants to that of Puerto Rico. He writes on the extreme necessity of an apothecary shop led by Nicolas Nicolle for the King's troops and the neighboring people. For Governor Garcia, building an apothecary is of equal importance as the war fronts. He explains that it must be stocked and

²⁵ Wendell, Schaeffer G. 1949. "The Delayed Cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, 1795-1801." *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 29 (1): 49.

taken care of equally to that of an apothecary on a war sight, because both tend to the King's troops and his people. The Governor signs off this introduction and thus begins the list of medicaments asked for the new apothecary. The first lines are most indicative of the expectations of who this apothecary ought to be for, "to supply" (*para abastecer con una remplazo relativo al continuo consumo no solos Reales Hospitales de esta Isla sino a todo su vecindario*).²⁶ The Spanish Crown must sustain this inventory not only for the Royal Hospitals but also for its neighborhood. Governor Jhoaquin is clear with his intentions to have this shop and the people of the island. However, this does not imply he also included the enslaved population in Santo Domingo or the creole and mulatto communities. The use of 'vecindario' implies vagueness and unclear intentions presented to the Crown. It can be inferred the Governor did so to demonstrate his willingness and commitment to Santo Domingo, considering later in July Spain seceded Santo Domingo to France.²⁷

The letter is evidence of Spanish colonization by bringing in European practices and medicines without the mention of many "new world" ingredients. Unlike the islands of the lesser antilles and Saint Domingue, French territory on Hispaniola, the ratio of population is significantly affected by European colonization. Historian Tessa Murphy has argued that "epidemics, warfare, and Spanish slaving missions" significantly affected the indigenous populations. By the 18th century, the population grew from an estimated 60,000 to eight million people on the island of Hispaniola.²⁸ Furthermore, Spain was at war with France for this territory

²⁶ Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

²⁷ Wendell G., Schaeffer, 1949. "The Delayed Cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, 1795-1801." *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 29 (1) 49.

²⁸ Tessa Murphy, *The Creole Archipelago: Race and Borders in the Colonial Caribbean* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2021), 21. Livi-Bacci, Massimo. 2003. "Return to Hispaniola: Reassessing a Demographic Catastrophe." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 83 (1): 3-51.

losing it as a result. It is not insignificant the Governor treated this apothecary as both an political support on the island but also as a reminder of their loyalty to Crown.

The list is organized by type and by measurement. At the top of each page with a list are the abbreviations, “*Quintal, Arroba, Libras*”.²⁹ A “quintal” is 100 pounds [libras], an “arroba” is 25 [pounds] libras, and a libra is 16 ounces. The author of the list, Nicolas Nicolle wrote the measurement on the left hand side of each medicament, and not on order of importance but of type. They range from one to four quintales, one to two arrobas, and one to twelve ounces of materials. Most of the medicaments are expected in ounces emphasizing the opening lines to have the Crown maintain apothecary in its best conditions. The measurements are evidence of the shop potential future and expectations.

The largest supply in Nicole’s apothecary are 400 pounds of “Quina in shells of superior quality”.³⁰ Quina is cinchona tree “discovered” by Spanish colonialist as they are taught by Andean “curanderos” healers of its anti malarial process in the 16th century.³¹ The presence of Quina demonstrates the European medical practices influenced by the New World, even though Nicole is reintroducing the cinchona tree to the Caribbean as a European medicament through this apothecary. A similar argument can be made for the item “peruvian balsam”.³² Both mentions are evidence of Spanish medicinal practices reintroducing indigenous knowledge as European. While there is plenty of evidence of materia medica derived from non European practice, Nicolas Nicole follows the Spanish scientific system who claim it as their own.

²⁹ Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

³⁰ *Quina en cáscara superior calidad*, Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

³¹ Matthew James Crawford, “Quina as a Medicament from the Andean World,” in *The Andean Wonder Drug, Cinchona Bark and Imperial Science in the Spanish Atlantic, 1630-1800* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 2016), 23–42, <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1f89t3p.6>.

³² *Balzamo de peru*, Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

Nicole's inventory of medicaments for his shop in Santo Domingo is a functional list that directly cites the published references. This document provides the connections between the practitioner and the system of knowledge which he is part of. Under the material "Balsam of genevieve", Nicolas Nicole cites a book that explains how to prepare the medicament.³³ This practice of citation is continued in the later part of the letter written by Nicolas Nicole where he defends his position as head of this apothecary as well as showcase his academic background. It could also have been a way for Nicolas Nicole to explain to the Spanish government why they needed these medicaments, but the detailed and meticulous citing practices show otherwise.

Through [*Tratado de medicina domestica de Buchan traducido del Ingles por el Dr. Duplanil*](#), [*Tratado de medicina domestica de Buchan traducido del Ingles por el Dr. Duplanil*](#), and [*Tratado de materia medica de Cullen traducido en Castellano por D. n Bartolome piñera, y Syles*](#). Nicole derives his understanding on the treatment of medicaments. With the [*Elementos de historia natural y de chimica Por N.r de Fourcroy, traducidos de la quinta edicional*](#) and [*Los elementos del la farmacia de M.r Baumé traducidos por D.n Domingo Garcia Fernandez en la Sibreria de Gomez*](#), he shows his expertise on pharmaceutical preparations. Through [*D.or Dn. Timoteo O-sealan, las del D.or Dn. Josef de Masdevall preceptor generales sobre las operaciones de los partos*](#), Nicole demonstrates his thinking on population growth and knowledge on birth. He also writes about books that taught him chemistry and botany through books such as, [*Secciones de chymica teorica y practica de la Academia de dijon, despuestas por un nuevo metodo, y conarreglo â los descubrimientos modernos: por el Mr. Morveau Marat*](#), [*Elementos de chimica escritos en Francès p^r M^r J.A. Chaptat Caballero de la Orden del Rey, y traducidos por D.ⁿ Higinio Antonio Sorente*](#), [*Elementos de chimica teorica y practica segun los*](#)

³³ *Balzamo de genevieve*, Inventory of Nicolas Nicolle, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.

mas modernas dsecurbimientos, traducidos por D.ⁿ Melchor de Guardia, and Tablas botanicas segunda edicion en latin y castellano por el Dr. Dn. Casimir Gomez Ortega un tomo en 80.

While Nicolas Nicole's background is unknown, his academic experience is evident through the listing of these books. It is most likely he attended a university in Spain, and came to the colonies for a new experience. Or, he is a creole who left to study and returned to begin his role as an apothecary owner directly affiliated with the troops and royal hospitals. Nicolas Nicole wanted to emphasize his expertise and qualifications to run his apothecary in Santo Domingo.

Bibliography

- Crawford, Matthew James. "Quina as a Medicament from the Andean World." In *The Andean Wonder Drug*, 23–42. Cinchona Bark and Imperial Science in the Spanish Atlantic, 1630-1800. University of Pittsburgh Press, 2016.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1f89t3p.6>.
- Murphy, Tessa. *The Creole Archipelago: Race and Borders in the Colonial Caribbean*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2021.
- Schaeffer, Wendell G. "The Delayed Cession of Spanish Santo Domingo to France, 1795-1801." *The Hispanic American Historical Review* 29, no. 1 (1949): 46–68.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/2508293>.
- Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano*. Fol. 28-29, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas.
- Murphy, Tessa. *The Creole Archipelago: Race and Borders in the Colonial Caribbean*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2021.

Index A: Continued list of editions found in the letter.

Tablas botanicas segunda edicion en latin y castellano por el Dr. Dn. Casimir Gomez Ortega un tomo en 80.
Sa pharmacopea de la armada por el Dr. Leandro de Vega.

[Tratado teorico, y practico de las ulceras ô llagas &c. Por el celebre Benjamin Bell
Disertacion Medico- chirurgica &c. ambas dos obras por Dn. Antonio Corbella
Tratado de medicina domestica de Buchan traducido del Ingles por el Dr. Duplanil
https://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/viewer/11143/?offset=#page=1&viewer=picture&o=bookmark&n=0
&q=](https://bibdigital.rjb.csic.es/viewer/11143/?offset=#page=1&viewer=picture&o=bookmark&n=0&q=)

Index B: Full Transcription of *Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano. Fol. 28-29*, 24 April 1795, Archivo General de Simancas

"Relación de medicinas y utensilios que son necesarios para el abastecimiento de la botica elaborada por Nicolás Nicolé, médico cirujano. Fol. 28-29", SGU,LEG,7165,22, 25 April 1795, Simancas.

https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1iW8gmr2j_BZ30DMlczQEC_HWgFZXn5le?ths=true

Pg.1

Top Right Of Page

Amo Señor,

Center Right Text

En cumplimiento de la real orden
de 22 de Diz. Ultimo en que la
piedad del Rey para beneficio de sus tropas
de esta Isla y vecindario ha resuelto
el nuevo establecimiento de una Boti-
ca en esta Capital bajo la misma reglas
que la que por iguales causas se [puno] en
Puerto Rico para a manos de V. E. la
adjurna relación de quansas medicinas sim-
ples utensilios y demás que el talem
y buenos conocimientos de D[on] Nicolas
Nicole ha creado son urgentes y
de necesidad según las intermediadas
comunes que ha tocado y visto en el

Pg.2

discurso de mas [de diez y ocho años] que
sirve en la isla u exercia las facul-
tades de medicina y cirugía con beneficio de
la humanidad.

Para esta relación se ha tenido
presente que a esta isla jamás nues-
tros comerciantes catalanes que son
los únicos que pasan de esa Península
hay han conducido droga alguna con
que poder recurrir a los infinitos ma-
les que son conseqüentes en un [china]
axdiome y húmedo. Es de necesidad que
la botica que se establece en esta ciudad
este bien y generalmente surtida como
se pide para con ella socorrer a las
fronteras con lo mas mínimo en alivio
y consuelo de los vasallos del Rey y
de sus tropas.

V.E podrá [sexvine] mandar
examinar la [ilutada] relación y en su

Pg. 3

consequencia resolver **[quemo]** fuexe dig-
no del mejor servicio del Rey.

Santo Domingo 24 de Abril de 1795

Estimado Señor

Jhoaquín García

Bottom text:

[Exmo] s[or] conde de Campo de Alange

Pg. 4

Nota del suxtimimiento de Medicinas y utensilios para sus opera-
-ciones suficiente para abastecer con una replazo relativo al continuo

consumo no solos Reales Hospitales de esta Isla sino a todo su vecindario.

[Quint., Arrobo, Libras]

- 2... .. Manna.
- 2 Ojas de Sen.
- 2.... .. Ruibarbo en pasta.
- 1... .. Ruibarbo en polvos.
- 1... .. Talapa en pasta.
- 2 Talapa en polvos.
- “ ...2...Resina de Talapa.
- “....6...Polvo de coxnachino.
- “....4... Diagxidio en polvos.
- “....4...Escamonea.
- “....6...Frochisci alhandal.
- “....6....Mecoacham en polvos.
- 2... “...”...Sal de Inglaterra.
- 2... “...”...Sal de Yguera.
- 2...” ...Sal de glaubert.
- 1...”... Magnesia.
- “...10...Sal Vegetal.
- “...10...Benedicto laxativo.
- “...6...Diapxumum simple.
- “...6...Diapxumum compuesto.
- “...10...Aganico blanco.
- 2... “...”... Cremox de taxtaxo.
- “...10...Hypecacuana en raíces.
- “... 6 ... Hypecacuana en polvos.
- “... 4.... Kermes mineral.
- 1...”... Fartaxo emético.

Pg.5

Quintal, Arrobo, Libras

- 2... “... Crons metallorum.
- 2... “... Higado de Antimonio.
- 1... “... Vidrio de Antimonio.
- “... 2 ... Panacea antimonial.
- “... 2 ... Flores de Antimonio.

- “... 4 ... Regulo de Antimonio.
2...” ... Antimonio Crudo.
“...10...Antimonio riaphoretico.
4 ... “ ... “ ...Quina en cascara supexior calidad.
2... “ ... Quina en polvos catidad idem.
1... “ ... Flores de manzanilla.
1... “ ... Centaurea menox.
2 ... “ ... Azogue revificado del inabrio.
1 ... “ ... Mercurio dulce.
1... “ ... Panacea mercurial.
“ ... 2 ...Mercurio violado.
“ ... 12 ...Mercurio precipitado rubio.
“ ... 12 ...Mercurio precipitado blanco.
“ ... 2 ...Mercurio precipitado verde.
“ ... 6 ... Sublimado corrosivo.
1 ... “ ... Calomelas de rivexio.
“ ... 6 ... Æthips mineral.
“ ... 6 ... Æthips mineral hecho por [txituracion.]
“ ... 6 ... [Cinabio] artificial.
“ ... 2 ... Furbit mineral.
“ ... 2 ... Furbit gomoso.
“ ... 6 ... Y[o]hthycolla
1 ... “ ... Pildoras mexcuciales de beloste
Laudano liquido de sidenham seis botellas.
“ ... 6 ... Laudano opiata.

Pg.6

[Quinta], Arroba, Libras

- “ ... 8...Opio.
“ ... 2... Pildoras de cinogloso de mesue.
“ ... 10...At[uiaca].
“ ... 10 ...Extracto de enbro.
“ ... 10...confeccion de hyacintos.
“ ... 10...Diascordio de fracasto[r].
“ ... 10...Confeccion de Alkermes.

“ ... 4 ... Opiata salomo.
“ ... 4 ... Confeccion hamec.
“ ... 6 ... Conserva de rosas.
“ ... 6 ... Conserva de Kinnorodon.
“ ... 2 ... Sal sedativo de homberg.
“ ... 2 ... Polvo atemperante de Sthaal.
“ ... 2 ... Polvos de gutleta.
2 ... ” ... “ ... Sal de nitro purificado.
1 ... ” ... Sal prunela.
“ ... 10 ... Sal de duobus.
“ ... 6 ... Sal febrifuga de silvius.
“ ... 10 ... Sal polichresta.
1 ... “ ... Sal de agenjos.
2 ... “ ... Sal de amoniaco.
1 ... “ ... Sal de Saturno.
1 ... “ ... Sal fixo de tartaro.
1 ... “ ... Fartaro vitriolado.
“ ... 4 ... Fierra fiolata tartari.
“ ... 4 ... Sal de tamarisc.
1 ... “ ... Sal de centaurea menor.
“ ... 1 ... Sal volatil de vinagre.
2 ... “ ... Espiritu de trementina.
Espiritu de sal dulcificado dos botellas.
Espiritu volatil de sal amoniaco quatro botellas.

Pg. 7

Espiritu volatil de vivora una dozena de frasquitos de dos onzas.

Espiritu voaltil de cuerno de cierva una dozena de frasquitos idem.

Espiritu de vinagre quatro botellas.

Espiritu de vitriolo seis botellas.
Espiritu de azufre seis botellas.
Espiritu de nitro dulceficado seis botellas.
Espiritu de nitro ardiente ocho botellas.
Espiritu ardiente de cochleaxia seis botellas.
Æther vitriolico una dozena de fraquitos
de dos onzas
Alkali volatil fluor una dozena de fraquitos
idem.
Agua de luce una dozena de frasquitos idem.
Agua vulneraria espirituosa quatro botellas.
Agua theriacal espirituosa seis botellas.
Agua de months espirituosa seis botellas.
Agua de melissa quatro Botellas.
Agua de canela simple seis botellas.
Agua de canela espirituosa seis botellas.
Agua de rosas seis botellas.
Agua de lavendula doble seis botellas.
Agua de flores de naranja simple quatro
botellas .
Agua de flores de naranaja doble quatro bote-
llas.
Essencia de canela dos onzas.

Pg. 8

Esencia de anis seis fraquitos de dos onzas.
Esencia de agenjos seis frasquitos idem.
Esencia de clavos seis frasquitos idem.
Esencia de Labendula seis idem.
Esencia de romero seis idem.
Agua de la Reyna de [U]ngria una dozena de frasqui-
tos.
Agua de colonia una dozena idem.

“...12...Fintura de mirrha
“...12...Fintura de azivar
“...12...Fintura de castoreo
“...6 ...Fintura de azafran

“...6 ...Elixir de propiedad
Elixir de garras quatro botellas
Elixir de stoughton doze frasquitos
Elixir de storlington doze frasquitos.
“...2... [Guttoe] anglice cephalice en fraquitos pequeños.
“...4...Elixir anti-epileptico.
“...4... Liliun de paracelse
“...6... Balzamo de peru
“...4... Balzamo de azufre trementinado.
“...4... Balzamo de azufre anisado
“...4...Balzamo fivraventi
Balzamo tranquilo quatro botellas.
Azeite de laurel quatro botellas.
Azeite de palma christi seis botellas.
Azeite de hypericon doze botellas.
2...”... Azeite de almendras dulces.
Seis botellas de azeite de almendras amargas.

Pg.9

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

1... .. Azeite rosado
Azeite de anis por expresion dos botellas.
Azeite de tartaro por deliquio dos botellas
Azeite petroleo una botella
Azeite Karave ô succino quatro botellas
1 ... “... “ Miel de Abejas
2 ...” Miel rosado
2 ... “ ...“ Vinagre blanco superior calidad
Aguardiente de España un barril de cien botellas
mas ô menos.
2 ... “ ...” Frementina fina
2 ... “ ... “ Resina
2 ... “ ... “ Pez negra
2 ... “ ... “ Pez rubia
2... “ ... “ Albayalde
1 ...” ... “ Litargirio = minio una arroba
2 ... “ Pez de Borgoña

- 2... “ Alquitran
- 2 ...” Brea seca
- 1 ...” Galbanum
 - Azeite comun treinta botijelas
 - Azeite de lino diez botijuelas.
- 2 ...” Unguento estoraque
- 2... “ Unguento Basilicon
- 1... “ Unguento amarillo
- 2 ... “ Balzamo de arceo
- 1 ... “ Unguento populeon.
- 1 ... “ Unguento de plomo
- 1 ... “ Unguento rubio dessicativo
- 2 ... “ Unguento Blanco
- 1 ... “ Unguento Blanco alcanforado.
- 1 ... “ Unguento agrippa
- 1 ... “ Unguento filisacariæ

Pg. 10

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

- 2 ... “ Unguento egiptiaco
- 2 ... “ Unguento rosado
- 1 ... “ ... “ Unguento de althea
- 1 ... “ ... “ Unguento de la mere ô Unguento fuscum.
- 1 ... “ ... “ Unguento de mercurio texciado.
 - 2 ... “ Unguento de mercurio de doble.
 - 2 ... “ Unguento nutritum,
 - 2 ... “ Unguento de sobstructivo
 - 2 ... “ Unguento rosado
 - 1 ... “ Unguento pompholigos
 - 2 ... “ Pomada citrina proscabie.
 - 1 ... “ Unguento de asthassita
 - 1 ... “ Unguento de nicotiano
 - 1 ... “ Unguento martiato
 - 1 ... “ Estoraque liquido
 - 2 ... “ Balzamo de genevieve, ô Balzamo interno, y
 - externo , cuya receta se encuentra en el Tratado de medicina domestica de Buchan traducido del

Ingles por el Dr. Duplanil
Balzamo del comendador dos botellas
Balzamo de lucatelle dos botellas
“... “ ... 2 Balzamo de la meca
“ ...” ... 4 Balzamo de canada
“...” ...12 Balzamo nerval
“...”...12 Balzamo universal
“ ...”... 6 Balzamo de tolu
Bolas de marte una dozena
Balzamos de vida del s.or de dieure seis botellas
1...” Emplastro de nuremberg
1...” Dito Mamus dei
1...” Dito divino

Pg. 11

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

1...”... Dito diabotanium
1...”... Dito dia palma
1...”... Dito de vigo con mercurio
1...”... Dito diachilon simple
1...”... Dito de mucilago
1...”... Dito de rana
1...”... Dito de Betonica
1...”... Dito de Andrez de la Cruz
2...”... Dito ve[s]icatorio
1...”... Dito contra roturas
1...”... Dito contra hernias
1...”... Dito de cicuta
1...”... Dito de minio
1...”... Dito de cerussa
[H]arave Balzamico de tolu seis botellas.
[H]arave de amapolas seis botellas.
Dito de velar quatro botellas
Dito de coral seis botellas
De stæcado quatro botellas.
Dito diacode quatro botellas
Myrti[ruius] compositus quatro botellas

Dito de Karabe quatro botellas
Dito de violeta quatro botellas
Dito eydoniorum quatro botellas
Dito de clavelas quatro botellas
Dito de rosas secas quatro botellas
Dito de rosas pallidas quatro botellas
Dito de las cinco raices aperitivas ocho botellas
Dito Magistral astringente quatro botellas.

Pg. 12

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

Ditu de chicoria compuesto con ruibarbo ocho botellas
Dito [vonitivo] de glaubert quatro botellas
1...” Goma arabica
2 Sarcocolla
12 Goma adraganta en polvos
12 Yncienso
1...”... Goma elemi
4 guta gamba
6 goma amoniaca
4 Assa fetida
1...”..Alcanfox
Azeite de alcanfox una botella.
12 Cantharidas
12 Alve sucotrino
12 Mirrha
1...”...Alumbre
1...”...Cardenillo
6...Arsenico
6...Auripigmentum
1...”... Vitriolo blanco
1...”... Vitriolo ceruleo
1...”... Alcaparosa
4.. Colcotar
4. Bora[x]
12..Simaruba
4.. Coloquinthida

Braqueros elasticos para adultos una dozena
Seis por el lado derecho y seis del lado izquierdo
Dos braqueros por las dos ingles
Candelillas de daran quinientos.

Pg. 13

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

Candelillas de goulard quinientot
6...Exprema de ballena en laguima
6...Coral rubio preparado
6...Bolo armenio oriental
6...ojos de cangrejo
6...Fierra sellada
6...Cuerno de ciervo preparado philosophical
6...Madre de perlas preparadas
12...Blanco de España
4...Sangre de drago
4...Catechu
6...Piedra homatitis preparadas
6...Piedra calaminadus
4...Piedra medicamentosa de crollius
2...Piedra divina ô ophthalmica
2...Piedra admirable
1...Piedra infernal
1...Piedra caustica
2...Butyrum antimonii
6...Colixio de lanfranc
2...Frochisci de minio
4...Euphorbium
4...Coxalina coxsica
2...Polvos de coxalina
12...Agua Styptica
1...Antiectico de potecius
4...Azafran de marte apexitivo
4...Azafran de marte astringenete
2...Vitxiolo de marte

Pg. 14

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

- 4...Extracto de marte apexitivo
- 4...Extracto de marte astringente
- 1...”... “ ... Azufre flores
- 2...Sangre del castron salvage
- 6...Succino
- 2...Bezoar mineral
- 6...Fintura de surcino
 - Ambar gris ambar amarillo de cada una ocho onzas
 - Almizde ocho onzas
- 2...Faxtaro martial soluble
- 2...Magisterio de tartaro purgante
- 12...Jabon medicinal del codes de paxis
- 2...Extracto panchymagogo
 - Flores de menjiu ocho onzas
- 1...Tintura de menjui
- 10...Tacamaca
- 1... “... “ ...Salsafras
- 2...”...Extracto de saturno segun goulard
 - 6...Extracto de cicuta
 - 4...Azafran oriental
 - 6...Canela fina
 - Nuez moscadas guatro docenas
 - 1...Macias
 - 6...Yris d florenzia
 - 6...Mirobolanos citrinos
 - 12..Agalla
 - Oxymel scillitico doze botellas
 - Vinagre scillitico seis botellas
 - 4...Pirethra

Pg. 15

Quintal, Arrobo., Libras

- 4...Pildoras hydragogas de bontius

- 4...Pildoras balzamicas de moxton
- 1..."...Exrtacto de orozul
- 2..."...Orozul
- 1..."...Sagu
- 1..."... Salep
 - 10...Semen contra
 - 4...Fucia
 - 4...Vulnerarios de suiza
 - 4...Camphorata de montpelier
 - 6...Seilla vulg
 - 4...Mastiche
 - 6...Hermodactiles
 - 6...Datiles
 - Esponjas fina dos dozenas
 - 4...Agaricus pedis equini facie
- 2..."... ".... Cebada
 - Almendras dulces y amargas de casa una ar-
roba
 - 6...Tilania major
 - 6...Bxiona
 - 6...Rosa rubra multple[x]; y generalmente seis li-
bras de casa una de las plantas, flores, raices,
simientos, Bayas & c. de uso mas comun en
medicina.
 - Una media dozena de resmas de papel para
filtrar.
 - Otra media dozena de resmas de papel azul
Amarillo, colorado, ô otro para tapadera de
botes y frascos.

Pg. 16

Se mandar n todos los utensilios, rasos e intru-
mentos necesarios para las operaciones chymico-
-pharmaceuticos practicable en la america como
tambien lo que sea preciso, para la preparacion,
composicion, y administracion de toda especie de
medicamentos usueales y diaxio, tanto por el hos-
-pital militar, como para toda la ciudad: y por
consiguiente no se excusara las mas minima

cosa , por comun que sèa para fundar una completa Botica, en un Pays totalmente desproveido de estas cosas y que no ofrece que mui cortos recurosos.

Un repuesto lo mas considerable posible de botes, frascos, frasquitos de todos tamaño, para el despacho de medicamentos en los Hospitales Reales y Militares de la frontera y en todas las partes de la Isla. Este objeto es de tanta mayor consideracion ,que la escasez de estas cosas, es total en esta capital.

El profesor encargado de este suxtimientto cuidará de añadir, â este partido de medicinas toda especie de medicamento nacional simple, pharamceutico, ô chimico de aceptacion en España, de utilidad conocida, y experimentada porque

Pg. 17

-alquiera dolencia, y se sirvira arreglarle en quanto â su cantidad, poco mas ô menos
Â las propoxciones guaradadas en este pedimento, teniendo presente igualmente el grado de Fermentacion, corrupcion, y dissolicion de que Puede ser susceptible en un Pays sumamente calido, y bastante humedo.

No sé há pedido espiritu devino por tener El Rey una suficiente cantidad que queda reservada hasta el establecimiento de la Botica.

Se mandaràn tambien las obras siguientes.
Secciones de chimica por D. n Valentin de [F]oronda: se halla en la Sibreria de munita calle de las carretas.

Tratado de materia media de cullen traducido en Castellano por D. n Bartolome piñera, y Syles.

Elementos de historia natural y de chimica
Por N.r de Fourcroy, traducidos de la quinta edicional.

Memorias sobre la edificacion de hospitales y

Pg. 18

atenciones que se deben observar para que reine en ellos la pureza del ayre traducidas del frances por D.n Valentin de Foronda un tomo las lecciones de chimica que se reducen â un compendio de las obras de Fouroroy y lavoisier escritas por el mismo Autor se hallan estas obras en casa de munita calle de las carreta.

Los elementos del la farmacia de M.r Baumé traducidos por D.n Domingo Garcia Fernandez en la Sibreria de Gomez.

Tablas botanicas segunda edicion en latin y castellano por el Dr. Dn. Casimir Gomez Ortega un tomo en 80.

Curso elemental de Botanica un tomo en 80

Reflecciones sobre la nueva nomenclatura chymica, propuesta por M.rs de Morveau de voysier, Berthollet, y de Fourcroi; dirigidas â tos chymicos Españoles por Dn. Juan Manue de Arejula, G-rujano de la clase de los primeros de la Real Armada: vendese en casa Sancha, â la duana vieja.

Curso de chymica, y practica para el enseñanza del Real laboratorio de chimica de esta Corte: vendese en la Ymprenta de sancha.

Pg. 19

Medicina patria ô elementos de la medicina practica de Madrid en la Sibreria de Francisco Fernandez frente â Sn. Felipe.

Sa pharmacopea matuitense.

Sa pharmacopea de la armada por el Dr. Leandro de Vega.

Sa materia medica de Suis Fessari.

Curso de enfermedades venereas dictado en la R. Escuela de cirugia de Barcelona con suple-

-mento del tratamiento venereo de la Tropa.
Petitorio pharmaceutico, dispuesto por el Real
Protomedicato para la practica de las visitas
de Boticas en la scrivana del proto medicato.
Tratado teorico, y practico de las ulceras ô lla-
gas &c. Por el celebre Benjamin Bell: traduci-
do de la quarta y ultima edicion inglesa: por el
Dr. Dn. Bartolomè Piñera, silles medico de la
Real Familia &c. En tomo en 4.o
Ystruncion curativa de las calenturas conocidas
por tercians &c. Y del doloi de costado expuereo ô
Legitimo por el Dr. Dn. Julian de Diego Max-
tin Gaxcilaso de la Vega, con el modo de curar
todo genero de dolor colico, y nenefiutico por el
mismo autor en la Sibreria de Hurtado.
Descripcion de la calentura putrida, y metodo de

Pg. 20

curarla &c. y disertacion Medico- chirurgica &c.
ambas dos obras por Dn. Antonio Corbella se hallan
en la Sibreria de aquilexa.
Todas las obras de D.or Dn. Timoteo O-sealan, las
del D.or Dn. Josef de Masdevall preceptor generales
sobre las operaciones de los partos &c. con 2U [segunda] la-
minas &c. por Dn. Josef Ventura Pastor &. 2 Tomas
en 4o[cuarto]
Secciones de chymica teorica y practica de la Acade-
mia de dijon, despuestas por un nuevo metodo, y con
arreglo â los descubriminetos modernos: por el Mr. Mor-
veau Marat, y durande traducidas al Castellano adop-
tando la nueva nomeclatura publicada por Dn. Pedro
Guitierrez Bueno.
Ydeas sobre la naturaleza forma y extension de los soco-
rros que conviene dar â los enfermos pobres en una
ciudad populosa. Se halla en despacho de la im-
-precenta Real.
Secciones de los elemntos de chymica, traducida por
Dn, Melchor de Guardia se hallan en el Sibrexia
De Piferrer, calle de las carretas.

Observaciones generales sobre los hospitales, pueden servir de un proyecto de hospitales escritas por el Dr. En Medicina iberti con la minas un Fomo en 8.º Se Hallara en Casa de Alvera carrera de San Geronimo.

Pg.21

El Antimeditico en 8º

Elementos de chimica escritos en Francès p^r M^r J.A. Chaptat Caballero de la Orden del Rey, y traducidos por D.ⁿ Higinio Antonio Sorente. Fres tomos en [4.º] vendese en la Sibrerias de Juan de Siera plazuela del Angel.

Elementos de chimica teorica y practica segun los mas modernas dsecrubimientos, traducidos por D.ⁿ Melchor de Guardia, Y arfevol un tomo en 4.⁰ con laminas y 600 paginas. Se halla en Casa de la Viuda de Piferrer calle de las carretas.

Tratado de las plantas usuales pox chome; ô si nose Encuentra traducidas en Castellano que se remita en Frances.

Traité des plantes usuelles pax chomel.

Pharmacopea hispana, regis jussu et. im pensa, matriti ex typographia ibaxxina.

Santo Domingo 24 de Abril de 1795.

Nicolas Nicolle.

