

William White of Basingstoke, apothecary, 1636

Ref: Hants. RO 1636B/49

In the name of God Amen, the twelfth day of July 1636 and in the twelfth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland defender of the faith, I William White of Basingstoke in the county of Southampton apothecary, being sick in body but of good and perfect mind and memory (thanks be therefore given to Almighty God), do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

First and principally I commend my soul into the hands of God my Maker and Creator hoping and assuredly trusting that after this life ended I shall be received into his everlasting kingdom through the only merits, death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer and by no other merits or means whatsoever. **And my** body being earthly I commit the same to the earth again to be interred and buried by the discretion of my executor and overseers in the parish of Basingstoke aforesaid.

And for such temporal goods whereof the Lord of his goodness has bestowed on me in this life I will, devise and bequeath the same in manner as follows. **First** I will that all such debts as I truly owe unto any man shall be paid in as convenient time as may be after my decease which being done and performed **item** then I give and bequeath out of the remainder of my estate to Elizabeth White my well beloved daughter one hundred pounds of lawful money of England to be paid unto her within one year next after my decease by my said executor hereafter named. **Item** I give and bequeath unto her, the said Elizabeth White my daughter, ten pounds of like money now remaining in the custody of my cousin Thomas Aileffe of [Skeeres] in the county of Southampton aforesaid. **Item** I give and bequeath unto her, the said Elizabeth White my daughter, one carved or wrought box that was her mothers having the letters E and R thereon set with all that in the said box is, one trunk in the chamber as I now lie in with all rings of gold, gold, and whatsoever in the said trunk is, one diaper tablecloth, a dozen of flaxen napkins, all the pewter in the chests in the chamber as I now lie in. **Item** all my said daughter's mother's child bed linen with the box the said child bed linen is in, and all other her said mother's linen woollen and apparel whatsoever, a little silver bowl marked with the letters A and S, a pewter [boul] pot, two pairs of my best sheets and three silver spoons all which said goods I will shall be paid and delivered to my said daughter Elizabeth White within ten days next after my decease. **Item** I give and bequeath unto my brother Bartholomew White now living at Newbury in the county of Berkshire four pounds of lawful money of England to be paid unto him within a year next after my decease. **Item** I give and bequeath unto my sister Elizabeth now living at Newbury aforesaid twenty shillings of lawful money of England to be paid unto her within a year next after my decease.

The rest and residue of all and singular my goods and chattels, my debts being first paid, and the legacies in this my will performed, I wholly give and bequeath unto my well beloved son Hugh White whom I make and ordain to be the full and sole executor of this my said last will and testament. **And I** do make and ordain as overseers of this my said last will and testament my trusted and well beloved friends the said Thomas Aileffe my cousin, my cousin Walter Pincke of Kempshott in the County of Southampton aforesaid, and William Hearne of Basingstoke aforesaid, vesting them to be aiding and assisting unto my said executor to see this my will performed, unto whom for their pains to be therein taken I give and bequeath a pair of gloves apiece. **And I** do hereby revoke and disannul all former wills by me made

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and I will that none of them shall stand in force but only this my will. **In witness** whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to be the last will and testament of the said William White in the presence of

Mathew Hawkins

John Borne *senior*

27 September 1636

An inventory of all the goods and chattels of William White of Basingstoke deceased, apothecary, taken the six and twentieth day of September 1636 by William Herne of Basingstoke in the county of Southampton clothier and Arthur Hawkins of Basingstoke in the county aforesaid tailor as follows.

£ s d

Imprimis in the kitchin six kettles, one cauldron, one brass pot, two brass posnets, seven brass skillets. three brass ladles, two brass candlesticks, one brass hanging candlestick, one brass chafingdish, a brass cover and a brass skimmer, three pewter candlesticks, two brass candlesticks, five salt cellars, twelve platters, fourteen saucers, one pewter basin, two pewter porringers, six fruit dishes, three dozen and a half of pewter small and great, three pewter flagons, three pewter pots, two salts and five pewter dishes

10 3 4

Item four dripping pans, three spits, two pairs of cotterells, two pairs of pot hooks, one pair of andirons, a pair of iron dogs, two fire pans, a pair of tongs, five gridirons, two frying pans, an iron candlestick and one iron jack

1 13 4

Item two joined chairs and two other chairs, two little tables with their frames, three joined cupboards, two joined stools, one form, two benches, five shelves, three dozen of trenchers, a little leaden cistern with other lumber

3 0 0

From in the still house three stills, one brewing tub, one bucking tub, one wash bowl, two tubs, four shelves with other lumber

4 6 8

From in the cellar two hogsheads of beers and two empty hogsheads, one kive, six kivers, one salt

trough, two stands, two cheese racks with other lumber 2 13 4

In the middle chamber two chests, one cupboard, three boxes, one table with a frame, six joined stools, one side table, a pair of virginals, a pair of playing tables, one bench, the wainscot and painted cloth with a pair of andirons 3 6 8

In the inner chamber one joined bedstead, curtains and valances, one feather bed, one flock bed, one feather bolster, two feather pillows, a pair of blankets, one rug, one trundle bedstead, one flock bed, two flock bolsters, one pair of blankets, one coverlet, one table with a frame, two joined stools, one joined form, two chairs, two carpets, eight cushions and a trunk, nine silver spoons and a silver bowl 14 0 0

In the chamber next to the backside one standing bedstead, one feather bed, one flock bed, three blankets, one feather bolster, one coverlet, one trundle bedstead, one flock bed, two bolsters, two feather pillows, one blanket, one coverlet, three chests, one coffer, two bows and an old trunk, one musket furnished, one pair of iron dogs, a pair of bellows and a warming pan, seventeen pairs of sheets, eight tablecloths, seven dozen of table napkins and seven pillow beres 31 0 0

In the little chamber a press and therein his wearing apparel and a silk quilt with other lumber 8 0 0

In the garret loft one trundle bedstead, an old rug, a malt quern, one joined table with a frame, one close stool with other lumber 2 0 0

In the backside the wood with other lumber 7 10 0

In the shop four mortars with boxes, pots and glasses, two chests and barrels, eleven pairs of brass scales and weights, one pair of great scales and beams 14 0 0

Item soap, white starch and blue hot waters and liquorice and aniseeds, vinegar, round pepper, long pepper grains, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, ginger, saffron, almonds, dates, olives, capers, turmeric, fenugreek, sugars, raisins, currants, prunes, molasses, gunpowder shot, hops, brimstone, wax, white lead, red lead, litharge, [gales], [coppis], alum, wax books, wax candles, pitch, [rossin], tallow candles, [ruddle cocker], turpentine, nails, salt, paper, cork, whiting, washballs, turnsole, methridate, [dascordium], London treacle,

aloes, rhubarb, [agricke], senna, [sallop], mechoacon, turbith, sassafras, sarsapilla, [gaicum hermodac], scammony, cassia fistula, [radice], [Chinae mirobolus], opium, vermillion, mercury, amber, coral, fine [bole], [cardamus], spicknard, tartar, arsenic, [viridiceris], musk, civet, ambergris, pearl, unicorn's horn, ivory, orris, benjamin, storax, laudanum, spermacacti, mastic, cantharides, antimony, camphor, [balaustius], [mummina], coralline, zedoaria, gallingall, syrups, conserves, oils, electuaries, unguents, [embasters], waters, pills, cordials, spices and seeds, thread, tapes, pins, cards and dice, sweet meats and manna, gums, roots, barks and stones, isinglass, quicksilver and rice bezor stone, [callamus], [stecados], cetrach, epithymum, hart's horn	143	0	0
Item a great Bible, two service books, a statute book, a herbal, three dispensatories	2	10	0
Debts owing upon the books	120	0	0
Desperate debts	30	0	0

Inventory of William White, apothecary, Basingstoke 26 September 1636

Explanation of some culinary and medicinal items found in his shop. Items are listed in the order that they appear in the inventory:

BIBLIOGRAPHY: references quoted under alphabetical symbol and page numbers.

- A Culpepper, Nicholas *Complete Herbal*, (published 1636). This edn. Ware, Herts, (1995)
- B *The London Practice of Physick: contained in the works of Dr Willis*, first published 1685. This edition, The Classics of Medicine Library, New York (1992)
- C *The New Family Herbal*, 10th edn., Halifax (1869)
- D Lewis, Dulcie, *The A-Z of Traditional Cures and Remedies*, Newbury (2002)
- E *Black's Medical Dictionary*, 4th edn., London (1910)
- F McGregor-Robertson, J., *The Household Physician*, London (date unknown)
- G Rinzler, Carol Ann, *The Wordsworth Dictionary of Medical Folklore*, Ware (1994)
- H Root-Bernstein, Robert and Michele, *Honey, Mud, Maggots and Other Medical Marvels: The Science Behind Folk Remedies and Old Wives' Tales*, London (1999)
- J Stevenson, Paul, *Real Medicine: The A-Z Guide*, London (1992)
- K Cocker's Dictionary, (1715 edn.)
- L Bailey's Dictionary, (1726 edn.)
- M Ash's Dictionary, (1795 edn.)
- N *A New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, London (1764)
- OED Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

VID Values of Imported Drugs, taken from *A Book of Values of Merchandize imported, according to which Excise is to be paid by the first Buyer*. Act of Parliament 1656 ch.20.

P: de Renou, Jean, *A Medicinal Dispensatory*, (1657)

Sope (sic): Often used as a bulking agent in handmade pills. Pellets of soap used as laxative suppositories. Also used in water solution for enemas. (ie. Soap not just used to wash the apothecary's hands!). D. p.201.

White starch: Used in poultices for skin complaints. Constituent of dusting powder. E. p.715.

Also used by dyers to dispose their stuffs to take colours the better. N. p.3063.

Blue hot waters: No information found.

Liquorishe (sic): Liquorice, also known as Spanish juice. Ingredient in cough mixtures, and in laxatives. Sometimes used to soothe symptoms of stomach ulcers. D. p.130.

According to Culpepper it could be useful in a great number of complaints, including respiratory problems such as TB, urinary troubles and irritation of the eyes. A. p.150.

Aniseed: Seed of the anise plant. Aniseed oils used as antispasmodics, analgesics and cardiac stimulants. E. pp. 44, 549.

Vinegar: Found in many home remedies. Believed to be helpful in cases of fever, headache and sore throats. Used during outbreaks of the plague to disinfect coins. D. p.232.

A medicine of excellent use in all kinds of inflammatory and putrid disorders. Weakness, fainting, vomiting, hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints have also been frequently relieved by vinegar. N. p.3353.

Round and longe pepp[er] graynes (sic): Peppers used externally as a counter irritant. Also taken by mouth to stimulate digestion and decrease flatulence. E. p.580.

Nuttmeggs (sic): Used as a tonic and an aid to digestion. D. p.153.

Stops vomiting, excellent remedy for flatulence, and conjoined with rhubarb is a cure for diarrhoea. N. p.2276.

Cinnamon: Used as a stimulant for the stomach and as an anti-spasmodic. D. p.55.

Cloves: Oil of cloves used to reduce the pain of toothache or gumboils. Oil of cloves also rubbed on the chest when treating a cold. D. p.56.

Mace: An aromatic oil can be made from mace and used to rub on children's navels to cure gripes and rubbed on the temples to promote sleep. N. p.1987.

Ginger: "Helps digestion, warms the stomach, clears the sight and is profitable for old men". Also treated gout. A. p.97.

Ginger was added to many homemade aperients and purgatives. D. p.97.

“It is particularly said to strengthen the memory ... and has the credit of being a great provocative to venery.” N. p.1437.

Saffron: Believed to stimulate the circulation and increase perspiration. D. p.185.
Given in cases of jaundice. D. p.118.

According to Nicholas Culpepper saffron was an excellent remedy when used to treat epidemical diseases such as plague, smallpox and measles. A. p.228.

“It is of almost immediate relief against fainting and palpitations of the heart; it also strengthens the stomach and assists digestion. It is of great use in disorders of the breast arising from the lungs being loaded with a rough phlegm . Women with child, and those who have profluvia of the menses, are never to meddle with it . Convulsive laughter is an uncommon effect of an immoderate use of saffron, and there are not wanting instances of people who have died in that state.” N. p.2831.

Almonds: Almond oil was used as a laxative. F. p.859.

Dates: Prescribed for diarrhoea, for weaknesses of the stomach and for strengthening the womb. N. p.850.

Olaves (sic): Probably olives to make olive oil which was used as a lubricant to ease earache and to soothe the symptoms of stomach ulcers. Also a cure for flatulence. D. p.155.

Olive oil used as a cure for costiveness and gripes. N. p.2300.

Capers: Both the fruit and roots were used as a purgative and for problems of the spleen. P. p.338.

Tumericke (sic): “Opens obstructions” (? Of the bowels). Also used to treat jaundice and problems of the liver and spleen. A. p.312.

Ffennegricke (sic): Fenugreek. Used externally for pains, bruises, etc. N. p.1291.

Sugars: Probably to sweeten concoctions made by the apothecary.

Raysons (sic): Raisins. The pulp of cleaned, stoned raisins was used as a base with oils to make a fragrant scented rub. P. p.633.

Corents (sic): Currants believed to be useful in colds, coughs and fever as it was used as an expectorant. C. p.90

Prunes: An aperient.

Molasses: Sometimes taken as a tonic in the spring to rid the body of “winter toxins”. Molasses is a good source of iron and calcium. G. p.174.

Gunpowder shot:

Hoppes (sic): In the C17 hops were used for many complaints such as cleansing the blood, preventing and treating skin conditions such as ringworm, to get rid of intestinal worms, cure jaundice etc. A. p.135.

Antidote against poison, and cures the itch. N. p.1646.

Brimstone: Old name for sulphur. Used widely. Burned as a disinfectant - "bad" air believed to cause much illness. Used in skin lotions in cases of skin conditions, and also to treat rheumatism. Also a gentle laxative. E. p.730.

Wax: An ingredient of ointments, plasters and suppositories. E. p.841.

White ledd (sic): Both used in lotions on painful areas such as inflamed joints, bruises and

Red ledd (sic) Given to relieve itching skin such as in eczema. Used in the making of plasters. Can check diarrhoea and used to treat bleeding haemorrhoids. E. p.438.

Litharge: Lead monoxide.

"Soluable (sic) in oil, and thus dissolved makes the basis of a great part of the ointments and plasters in the shops. Is of great use in cleansing ulcers." N. p.1944. Modern definition: a yellowish or reddish, odourless, heavy, earthy, water-insoluble, poisonous solid, PbO, used chiefly in the manufacture of storage batteries, pottery, lead glass, paints, enamels, and inks.

Gales: Possibly galls. These come from abnormal growths on plants caused by parasites. Have astringent qualities and were used powdered in ointments. Often mixed with opium as a treatment for haemorrhoids. Tannic acid also extracted from galls, and used to stop bleeding and discharges from nose, throat, bowels and womb. F. p.867.

Also see Galangales below.

Coppis (sic): If this is "copperas" it could be used as an emetic though in large doses could cause death. F. p.1024.

Used for dyeing, but also as a supplement for those suffering from iron-deficiency anaemia, although constipation is a side effect.

Allom (sic): Alum was used medicinally to stop bleeding.

Wax books: Perhaps blocks of wax, which was used as an ingredient in some ointments, plasters and suppositories. E. p.841.

Wax candles:

Pitch: A form of tar. Sometimes used in the making of poultices which were placed on the chest to clear chest infections. D. p.163.

Fumes from heated tar used as an inhalant in cases of whooping cough and respiratory infections. Used as an expectorant. D. p.212.

Tar ointments used to treat skin diseases such as eczema, psoriasis and ringworm. F. p.918.

Rossin (sic): Probably resin which was included in ointments to treat indolent ulcers.

Rosin: This substance in a solid state obtained as a residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine. Rosin oil, an oil obtained from the resin of the

pine tree used by painters for lubricating machinery. rosin (v) to seal over or smear with rosin; to rub (*esp.* a violin bow or string) with rosin. OED.

Tallow candles:

Ruddle cocker (sic): Red ochre. No medical references found.

Ruddle: a sort of red Chalk. L.

Modern definition of ruddle: Red ochreous iron ore, used in dyeing or marking. Possibly reddle used to mark sheep (see the reddleman in Hardy's *Return of the Native*).

Turpentine: Untreated turpentine is dangerous but distilled as an oil or spirit of turpentine was used in counter-irritants, inhalants, liniments and to treat worms. F. p.872.

Used for clearing the urinary passages; prescribed for gonorrhoea. N. p.3304.

Nayles (sic): Nails.

Salt: Used in water as a gargle. D. p.188.

Also used to treat heat exhaustion. No longer in use for either of these conditions. G. p.101.

Common ingredient in clysters, used to soften and bring away hardened faeces. Suppositories are also made of salt mixed with honey. N. p.2844

Paper: Possibly to wrap up pills etc.?

Corke (sic): Used as stoppers for medicine bottles?

Whitinge (sic): Whiting. No medical references. Possibly ground chalk used to colour pills.

Washballs: Probably soap for the laundry, or a scented ball of hand soap.

Turnesole: Another name for the sunflower. Has been known to be used for medical preparations for intestinal problems. H. p.210.

Turnsole: A Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun. L.

Also used for dyeing textiles and as a food colorant.

Methridate: A purging plant used in enemata. Also used to treat sciatica. Resists poison, venom and putrefaction. A. p.256.

Mithridate Venetiae VID.

Mithridate: (call'd after its inventor, Mithridates, King of Pontus) a Concoction that is a special Preservative against Poison. L.

A compound medicine [huge list of ingredients] used as a remedy against poisons, also as a cordial and an opiate. N. p.2126. Many of the ingredients were in the shop.

Dascordium: No medical references.

London Triacle: This might be a C17 version of treacle which was used as a prophylactic against bites and poisons. J. p.138.

There was a purgative called Venice Treacle. B. p.14.

Chemists in Venice developed Venice Treacle as a plague water. By royal command the College of Physicians in London were instructed to create a London variety from the infusion of twenty or more roots, leaves and flowers

Aloes: Acts as a purgative.

Rhubarb: Used as a gentle purgative. A. p. 318.

Also given "with great success" to people with gonorrhoea. N. p.2784.

Agricke: Could be "agaricus muscarius" which is a poison. F. p.599.

Agaricus or Agarick VID

One of various species of polyporus – a cathartic OED.

Sena (sic): Senna - another purgative. C. p.250. Also see entry below.

Also Seeny, a hot purgative for phlegm. "It expurges all ... humours and adult cholera from the brain, lungs, spleen, liver, ventricle and mesentery." P. p.257.

Sallop: No medical reference found. It is possible that it is "sena sallop" - see entry above.

Mechoacon: "Purges flegm (sic) chiefly from head and joints". Also used to treat coughs, and venereal disease. A. p.315.

A purging Root like Briony, taken from the West-Indies. K.

Turbith: A Herb of a violent purging Quality. L. P. p.263.

Sassafras: Promotes sweating. Remedy for scurvy and "foulness of the blood". Was used to treat venereal disease though there was controversy whether it was effective. C. p.243.

Used in a lotion to combat head lice.

Sarsapilla: Also spelt Sarsaperilla. Variety of uses especially as a tonic in cases of long-term illness. C. p.242.

Sarsaperilla, Sassafras, both used much in the Cure of the Venereal Disease. K.

Gaicum Hermodac: Also spelt Guaiacum Hermodactyli, a medicinal resin obtained from the wood known as lignum-vitae.

Used to purge the patient of phlegm, good in treatment of gout. A. p.314.

Hermodactylus VID.

Hermodactyl: Mercury's finger, a root imported from Egypt or Syria of a purgative quality, but not much used of late. M.

"The dried roots as we have them in the shops are a gentle purge, and have the credit of being particularly good in rheumatic disorders." N. p.1613.

Scammony: Used as a purgative. Believed to reduce the fluid in dropsy. C. p.249.

Purging bindweed. K.

Cassia fistula: In the same family as cinnamon. An aromatic. F. p.595.
An Arabian Shrub, that purges. K.

Radice: Probably radish which was thought to be good for scurvy. Also treated intestinal worms in children. A. p.210.
Believed to be an excellent remedy for small renal calculi. F. 222.

Chinae mirabolus: No medical reference found.

Mirabolans VID.

Mirobolans: a type of plum. M.

Opium: A narcotic and analgesic. Used extensively in the past despite the risk of overdose and addiction. D. p.156.
Removes melancholy and eases pain. N. p.2311.

Vermillion: Red pigment, probably used to colour pills or powders.

Mercurie (sic): Mercury was used as a disinfectant, as a dressing for eczema and in ointments. In the past used extensively to treat syphilis. Can be a poison if dosage incorrect. E. pp.493 and 494.

“Opens obstructed passages and attenuates tough and viscid humours in the very remotest parts of the body ... cures the itch and other cutaneous eruptions of the most malignant kind.” N. p.2077.

Amber: Rubbed on the chest to cure colds and other respiratory conditions. D. p15.
Also when powdered and drunk was good for the blood, bowels, intestines and sexual problems. P. p.406.

Coral: Perhaps used as a kind of therapeutic amulet in the form of a pendant. Also when ground it was used as a cure for “Dysentery, represses the flux of mans sperm and the white fluors of a womans Uterus.” An extracted oil was used for staying blood. P. pp.406-7.

Fine bole (sic): Perhaps a ceramic bowl to mix ingredients in.

Cardamus (sic): Perhaps cardamom which was used to treat dyspepsia, headaches and colic. F. p.62.

Spicknard: Seems to have been used for a variety of treatments, particularly urinary problems. A. p.245.

Spickenard: an Indian Odiferous Plant, smelling like Lavender. K.

“Indian or black Spicknard is most sanative to bodily affections.” It helped the liver and the ventricle, moved urine and cured stomach pains. P. p.286.

Tartar: An emetic. F. pp.851 and 853.

Ashes of tartar “purges sordid and hard lumps, and extrescencies of flesh, and shows the sound and living flesh.” P. p.392.

Arsnicke (sic): Arsenic was used in veterinary medicine. H. p.11.

Viridiceris: Could be verdigris. A solution of verdigris in common water was used as a detergent for old ulcers and used in eye-waters to clear away specks or films. N. p.3339.

Also used as a pigment in dyeing.

Musk: "Taken inwardly produces ease from pain ... is of great use in spasmodic disorders, malignant, putrid fevers, the jail distemper, hiccoughs, &c." N. p.2201.

Civet: As above - used in perfumery.

Amber Greece (sic): Ambergris 1481. [- (O Fr) *ambre gris* "grey amber". To this substance the name *amber* orig. belonged after its extension to the resin dist. in France as *ambre jaune* "yellow amber", ambergris received its distinctive designation of "grey". Various early spellings show assim. to grease]. A wax-like substance of ashy colour found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale. Used in perfumery and formerly in cookery. OED.

Pearle: No medical references. Probably mother of pearl which was finely ground with other powders and used for example as a dentifrice. It could be macerated in vinegar. P. pp. 75, 211, 459.

Unicornes Horn: No further medical references found. Probably the tusk of a narwhal - could have been used as an aphrodisiac (similar to rhino horn in the Far East). Even more likely to be in the shop to impress the clients with the mysteries of the apothecary's profession (see old prints with various strange objects such as large dried lizards hanging up).

Used for fevers attended with diarrhoea. N. p.3377.

It was believed that a unicorn lived in St Dionysius temple in Paris and Parisian pharmacies stocked the powder exclusively for the rich. Rhinoceros and hart horn was a good substitute. P. p.456-7.

Ivory: Used as shavings or ground or burnt to add to mixtures. Could be softened by beer or boiled for six hours with the root of Mandrakes. P. pp. 52, 75.

Oris (sic): Orris. Helped cases of shortness of breath and to resist poison. "Takes away the blackness and bitterness of a stroke". A. p.314.

Orris: a Flower call'd also Iris. L.

Beniamin (sic): Benjamin. Cure for dysentery and worms. D. p.30.

Benjamin: a Drug much used in Perfumes or sweet Bags. L.

Storax: Used to alleviate skin irritation. F. p.881.

A fragrant Drug, helpful for a Cough or Hoarseness. K.

Prescribed internally as a detergent or diuretic; and externally to prevent mortifications. N. p.3083.

Laudenum: Tincture of opium - an analgesic and narcotic used extensively in the past.

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Spermacaeti: Used for coughs and other disorders of the breast, also used externally in liniments. N. p.3022.

Mastick: Used for coughs, spitting of blood, strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, and stops vomiting. N. p.2035

Cantharides: A painful blistering agent. D. p.46.
Cantharides, or Green Spanish Flies, used to raise Blisters. K.

Antimony: Used in the treatment of bronchitis but a toxic drug. D. p.17.

Champhor (sic): Camphorated oil was used as a chest and back rub in painful conditions and for colds. E. p.122.

Balaustius: No medical reference found.
Balaustium. VID

Coraline: Could be coralwort which was believed to cleanse the bladder and eased abdominal pain. C. p.80.

Zedoaria: VID. Used for fevers, as an expectorant in disorders of the breast arising from a tough phlegm, and "it is also good against flatulence." N. p.3500.
A round root similar to ginger; cures the poison bites of animals and intestinal worms. P. p.272.

Gallingall: Used to treat stomach pains. A. p.313.
Galangales, an Herb, whose root is hot and dry in the 3rd degree, coming from East India, and much used in Physick. K.

Syrops: (sic))
Conserves:) Apothecaries often sold groceries etc required by housewives.
Oyles: (sic))

Electuaries: Unpalatable medicines mixed with honey or syrups. D. p.81.

Unguents: Ointments.

Embasters: No reference found.

Waters: Possibly various flavoured waters.

The following are all self-explanatory:

Pills, Cordials, Spices and Seeds, Thred (sic), Tapes, Pins, Cards and dice, Sweet meates.

Manna: A sugary substance used as a mild laxative for children. F. p.590.
Soothes the throat, wind pipe and as a purgative. P. p.227.

Rootes, barkes and stoness: Roots and bark can be used in medicinal preparations to make teas or cordials - see Chinese medicine.

Isinglasse (sic): No medical reference found. Used to preserve eggs.

Quicksilver: Another name for mercury. Apothecaries sold quills filled with quicksilver to help fight illness. It was also believed to be effective against witchcraft. D. p.174.

Rice:

Bezor stone, Bezar-stone of the East-Indies: Bezar-stone of the West-Indies, VID.
Bezoar: a Destroyer of Poison, a stone taken out of the Maw of a Persian Goat.
Preparation of Butter of Antimony. L.

Callamus: VID. Calamus aromaticus, myrtle flag or cinnamon sedge. "Hot and dry in the second degree, it astringes gently ... opens the passages ... recreates the spirits, and helps the native colour." P. p274.

Stecados: Stechados VID.

Cetrach: Spleenwort or Maidenhair fern. Used, sometimes with other herbs, for curing problems with the spleen. P. p189.

Epitheum: Epithymum VID. Dodder, used with other products to produce a syrup useful for reducing the stomach and removing obstructions. P. p.509.

Harts Horne: The horns of the common male deer distilled into a salt and given in fevers. Also used "to bring people out of fainting by its pungency." N. p.1566.