

Alleyne, Philip

Contributors

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ALLEYNE (Philip)

Medical note book

[Michee 164 vol.]

Go

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Good

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MS. 38.



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2

De minima unde dicitur et quid
sit

Minima secundum quosdam dicitur quod in
opendo erat. Sed est similitudo. Vnde a greco
petitio dicitur et quod significat unigo. a quo
augustinus minima dicitur greci.

Exidius dicitur scire et ita dicitur de a greco
wordis namin. vnde id id to scire demonstratione
for in y vnde id germane dispositione to
seruare. et minima est colameta sanguine

Exidius dicitur aut to be
considered in vnde

Quantitas

Exidius 3.

Exidius

Colomus. 20.

Contentus. 20.

Exidius dicitur si it be but little it it in
vnde scire. id it be scire et y regionis

and notes may be more distincte, it is
a good signe

of the regions

The superiall region is the upper doct
pertayns to the head & braine

The middle region pertaynes to the
partes of luydes: & stomacke and all other
officially members above & under
the diaphragma.

The inferiall region doct pertain to
liver. & kidneis & waynes of the backe
and other inferiall members.

Consequa

Some saye of the body be. 4. regions
of the first doct beginn from the ground
of the braine and terminated by the
partes of the lungs. And that the middle
doct begins from the first endites and
doct endites to the lower

For y^e crown is the first and lowest
of the stones is the last & greatest

of the stones of the crown

Green with red is sign of a good
gold

Red & white

Does signify blood to make man's
in the for gold & swelling of y^e
crown

Red & blue or green

Does signify color to good man's
in right side of y^e gold.

White & pale & green

Does signify coldness & pain in
the left side of y^e gold & that melancholic
gates y^e man's

White & green or of

a purple colour

Does signify abundance of red
about the crown & pain in the
inner part of the gold.

2/3lenoxysse at lood
Dole signifies yd fallinge of the
apoplexie & mortification of y^e braine

Grone
Dole signifies a paine in y^e good conyunge
by coldnes if it be continued it will
indeed be impotund y^e w^{ill} cause
a p^{ro}du^{ct}

2/3karto
Dole signifies Dole or mortification

Quadrante
Dole signifies payne in the weyght
of the backe.

Mortification of colour
Dole signifies y^e cold flegiditie and
weaknes aboute y^e braine. letteth it
to cast out superfluitie

of colour of water

²
Black water
Nigra. 2/3 black colour

Main author & for y^e most parte
all p^{er}isitione doth saye y^e all ~~black~~
waters be immurable, but that opinion
is not true. For black water comynge
of a bruse; of the blacke fumes. of a
monstruous woman beynge y^earpe and
corrupted. of the pestilence it curable. All
other black waters demonstrat doth

²
Copia. 2/3 black colour

doth signifie a fluxe or of a gidropisie
& payne in the lyer.

Lactea. White colour as mylke.

doth signifie payne in y^e spleene a cold
lyer. infection of y^e pestilence. wounde
& gidropisie & if stoppe want doth. but
in a woman it is taken of life. & flemme

Alba Water colour on glass

It signifieth excess in taking to much
drinke or payne in the wayes of the backe
separation of the liver pissinge against
wind will. emoroides & stoppage of flowes
and in some febrile it is mortall & it
signifieth lacke of digestion.

Hyperwater saith in the dyscrasie and
excess in the induritie of the mind &
a roge the water it still in all
the world & the water is not
do say & the water is not
give a roge & the water and not
none of the impediments & yet the liver
is disturbed.

Hyperwater is the water like blacke
water or at the colour of a liver.

It signifieth adustion of blood or else

6
it is inordinat of y^e distemperance of y^e
lyber. for at moche at the lyber
can not bebind y^e p^rinted from the
tempore

And if the lyber be no residence
in y^e bottom as a fever it doth signify
doth

f
Want a fever it signifies some kinde
of goute. droppe of skelle or else a
veyne rotten in the veyne. or a canker
in y^e veyne of y^e goute or an impostume
in y^e stomack.

Exanor it to be indyed

after the same manner. for Exanor
Exanor doth take the colour of y^e
superfluite of blood or else of the
distemperance of the lyber. It may
signifie the goute a canker in the veyne
or the sette an impostume in the stom
ack.

7
Vividit. Cuncta colorem
of robe mortis

Dolor significat adustionem of coloris naturalis
et est mortis. et est mortis per modum
floris et si per modum ita est mortis
et est significat adustionem et ita est mortis

et est significat in morte et in resurrectione
Dolor significat et a morte et a morte
adustionem of coloris hoc est et ita est
a morte et a morte et est et est
et est significat et est et est
et est et est et est et est

Subvividit. Cuncta colorem

Dolor significat adustionem of blood et est
et est et est et est et est

Cuncta. Dolor et est

Dolor significat adustionem coloris et
melancholicus et est et est et est
et est et est et est et est

7
Europos like y^e good of a
fulow best

Dolys signifis an gindropsie or noynde
under y^e side y^e stond in the wayne or
an impostume in the longes & afterme.

Claua ^{gzeys} ~~gzeys~~ colowr like the
yelownde of a lantern y^e it buyt

Dolys signifis y^e molangolis gatz y^e wote
dominion in the bodie & if it bestroget
waterisse y^e flound gatz y^e dominion.
yelownd colowr mingled wth swartnes
is token of a gote dropsie in y^e stomake
& it is token also of y^e furrow

Europos yelowysse & weyke
of colowr as it wode mixt
colour as canceles fesse.

Dolys signifis abundance of flound &
molangolis & impostite. Dig- y^e tion
and if the wth to sande or grabe it

Dotz signis of stound & signis of y^e droppe
& apostome in the lunges
pallid pale colour at it rodd
flesse galle fadden

Dotz signis abundance of stound & it
be fente, it Dotz signis a rotidian &
if it be teyne & asomisse than it be
grote rotidian in the bodie. & it colour
also signis a burninge vnder y^e
lodes. a febile god & stomake. & wastringe
of the lunges.

Sub pallida palishe colour
at y^e end of flesse galle fadden

Dotz signis abundance of stound and
rotor and grote distemperance of the
bodie. an ympossum in the right side.
of p^risike & gards to make water
plubea a colour like lead
the fallinge evil a fever tertian.

8
Citrina Orange colour as it
were yelow & reddish

Dotz signifies distemperance of the
spleene & if it be in the beginning of
substance, distemperance of the liver
and if it be in a wound be full of
bubbles, & the lungs be but of ordure
& it is a sign in a fever
contian

Forbitima. Forbitine as the
red of yowen orange betwixt
red & yelow

Dotz signifies abundance of flume
mixt wth cold

Ensa. Cold colour

Dotz signifies sound beginning of a
putrefaction in the liver & the
stomach & if it be begun in substance
& abundance of flume will ingender
some kind of fever. Continue it
signifies death

Subansa Goldysse colore at
it wote gold & silver mixt

Dolys significat in gilderns a distemp drom
of golde. in ayed persons it is a
good sign. so is it by contentes be
good

Subirunda reddysse colore like
burning redde

Dolys significat a fever ante or
inflammation of the lyver & if the
wind be stonid it Dolys significat
a pleurisy. & if it be spite & blade
is infected & if it be byrnyng and
stonid wote Dolys abunde if it
be wode & stonid byrnyng as small
waves & gatyng small wote motot
& significat & yente

Subirunda a flame of
fire

a fever in impostume under the
a joint etike a Boze wind

2/ Bloodis colour as red
as blood & if thin &

dotte signifieth a putrified fiber or
some impediment in the partes inferiour
in man a blood broken in the liver
or heart or by the issue of the bladder

3/ Bloodis colour like
beetles blood

dotte signifieth putrefaction of the inferiour
partes & dotte representeth the colour
as the red colour dotte is made

4/ The colour of the colour
of worms

Verba ab sapientia dicitur

A fever of the tongue & the tongue of the liver
fever quartane an impostume on the tongue

5/ The colour of the colour of the belly

A fever of the blood & the colour of the blood
in the liver & the colour of the blood

To knowe a woman's water
from a man's after y^e comf
of p^risike it is a hard thing

But all y^e rules of p^risike saye y^e a
woman's water is more womanly
than a man's. And y^e a woman's water
saies little of the mind or none except
it be to child. or past childbed or
some retention of flowers, for such
women's water will be spinnose

Woman's Urine

Urine of the woman to be to child if she
be not one month or more it shall be
full of flowers & it shall have a rosy
sweety taste in y^e ground.
If the urine be of a woman it
signifieth conception to be made
If the image of the woman to be conceived
appears in the urine of the patient
it signifieth febrile or putrid

syntundis or prolonging of skint

Drind

Drind fange signifys ventositas
of y stomake in women or fete from
y natall to the leges

Drina virginit

shall be subitane & full cleere

Drina trobles

Drind in y no pte apperteyn to
y woman's leges signifys inordinacye

Drina mulieris
monstrata

Drind blodys of y blade be pnde in the
woman the shall pnde to gylt

Regula

Wise & expert physicians doo indoe more
by the contentes than by the contentes of crinets
for hee doo it not hee wisest physician
living: but hee that beynge an old ma,
may deserve hym by my cosine and
hee shall indoe a picture of hee and
not now neede god and all it becomme
distempred of the body last the
days before that hee becomme it made
in the morning and hee do saye
at for the contentes of crinets it a
strumpet or an harlot and in it
many physicians may be dejected,
but at touching the contentes of
crinets expert physicians may
knowe the infirmitie of a patient
unfallibly

Ex 20 contentes of mindes
 & first of the hypostasis

Hypostasis dicitur substantia sibi
 substantia

Ex hypostasis it is the self thing to
 be wanted in an mind.

Ex it hypostasis doth not signifie the
 quantite of the mind, but the quantite
 of the substance & so it is in the mind to
 the same thing as an quondam apple in the
 mind except the mind be broken & turned
 out of his proper & right nature or be
 the patient of the gods debilitie or that
 the mind be ravied & so the hypostasis broken

All these mindes having a residence
 must commonly have an hypostasis. Ex
 so if it be wight it is blaindable. if
 it be blacke widd or ydnd it is no
 good signe

and in this matter a man must marke
whether he is yppostasyed more in the
superiour region than in the inferior
region, or the inferiour region, or
whether it doth goe as gane
universally in all the region a
like. And also to marke whether it
be worse, worse or fower, and also
to knowe what tyme in the day
it doth fall to give residence and
if the time be varied the yppostasy
must not be feared at the same
and give no residence wherefore
I do advertise all men and women
the worse worde and howe time
finely shew, let them shew for an
opportune position the worse
may so the time wites the
yppostasye frustrated, and not be

11
rained. wylgore a gorsebark now a
fote, best & the ppsition be distoned
and the patient put the gundrained
wame mon wyl. say sune a doctor of
psisite and sune a man & wyl
the practice of psisite, can be
the & that & so forte, And I do saye
if an brine is a sturpet, or an earlot,
for it wyl lye and the best doctor
of psisite of them all: may be deroyed
in an brine and get comynge, and lery
ye wat a rote & worse. I gad wylgore
to be the gysion of sike ppsen
than. the brine, bette to good
to lode on,

12
The 1st sprime of brime

The sprime is a froge & wginge is wight
& doth lye upon the brime.

The 2nd sprime of sprime

The 2nd sprime is it full ^{off} bristles
and doth signifie great ventosity in
the bodie.

The 3rd sprime is lesse than the first
and it doth signifie flumme and
corruption in the stomack.

The 4th sprime is like the forme of a bowe
mounted & it doth signifie together to out
brekinge & it doth signifie untinde

goat about the Lybber or the ill humors
 in the bodie or it may come of colds. & it
 of oblation of the liver or of agilitie of
 ill humors

Yellowe spume

Doth signifie distemperance of the lybber
 in pondering the yellowe favour.

Greene spume

Doth signifie the greene favour & named
 in latine Syriaca

Blacke spume

Doth signifie the blacke favour or

mortification except in the hands of
a good man. I have demonstrated by
experience.

Of humbleness in the hands

There be 4 kinds of humbleness
The first is permanent & long do
signifie debilitas in the body or
a sickness & grief and will continue
long.

The second is not permanent and long
do signifie debilitas or weakness.

Humbleness belonging to the soul
doth signifie the body to be replenished
with many ill humors.

13 Humble also doth signifie y^e stone
in y^e reynes of the backe

If clouded in Urine

Clouded in Urine be much like a
spider webbe & do signifie all digestion
congealed & corrupted y^e unproductiv^e of y^e
lyster & weakness of the stomake

Reddyss clouded

do signifie y^e sitund to be verye sharp
& stronge

Yellowe clouded foant or
of purple colour

doth signifie calcification of y^e lyster

Cloud of saltie

Do signifye darkende sighte in the
spirituall memberes and also waistinge
of naturall myghtes in man.

of stymie & toylat matter
like & wasteth of a vaine
egge gylt & doctored.

Legit dothe signifye payne in the
waist & in the issue of the bladder
& payne about the fundament and
in the side of the yead. it must be
holpen betime

14
Of distillation of nature

For this matter let no man dismy
mislike, for it is a thinge found golden
as it dothe appeare in y^e disease called
yonderreia.

Of matters and filtes iⁿfluen^{ce}
withe the urine

2 If there be any matter or filte in the
residene of an urine, or any vntoward
matter, either it dothe come from the
reine of the backe or else from the
bladder, or else from the lyver

2 If it do come from the reine of the
backe, the patient dothe feele paine
about y^e loyns & flankes

15
2 if it do come from the bladder the patient
doth soke paine about the head
if it do come from the liver the patient
doth soke paine about the right side

Of fatnesse in an Urine

There is signet a fatnesse doth be upon
an Urine & doth signifye consumption
of nature, or else discharging of humors
& the fatnesse of the waite of the backe
And give it to be noted that there
is a kind of fatnesse in an Urine the
and it is greasy & the other is an oyley
substance

If it be greasy it doth signifye
debilitie & weakness & wasting of
nature

yf it be the cause of it doles signify a
 fever shortly, or else some other sickness
 that will fall to the patient shortly
 after and if the patient be bloody mixt
 with redness signify a mortem

of a bloody urine

And urine no blood gets turned in to
 redness doles come 3. manners of wayes
 it may come from the liver & then the
 urine is more bloody & the patient doles
 feel pain in the right side
 it may come from a red urine maned by li,
 & then some wayes the urine gets a
 redness to the urine so it is broken and
 the blood so stilling from the red urine doles
 make it bloody

It may come from the bladder & then the
urine drops sink to & the substance drops
fall to the bottom & the patient drops
fold payne in the hard bladder & yarde

Also blood may come in an urine from
the weight of the back & so in to the bladder
& then the patient drops fold payne and
prickynge in the weight, no drops come
of the raising of a stone in one or other
condite or side

Of gravell in a mans urine

2
Diverse kinds of gravell drops issue out
of the urine & there be 3 kinds of gravell
redd. blacke and white.
The white drops signifie the stone in the bladder

Ego wood dotz signific y stone in
tzo weyght.

Ego blacke dotz signific yumor melanc
galic

Of cotentet like goppid
good

Ego do signific resolution & washing
in tzo weyght of tzo bark

Ego cotentet like brand

Egat brand dotz signific an untinde
goat to a resumption & if y patient
have no fever tzo bladder is stabbed
and stinid

And if tzo brand stand upright like
y goz & of an sawe it betokenes dotz
of a fever stit

17
The rotent like skale

The rotent is bigger than a burning
rotent & it doth signifie longe sickness
& if it be hente & gored it doth
signifie mortification

The rotent of a bigger
sorte of skale.

Make a furfurant wound from
a squamant wound. And a squamant
wound from a scale wound

The scale waters doth signifie
a fether like & the waters is like to
the skale of fether

Of motes in an wound

Motes like & motes of the same
doth signifie & gont or corruption

17 of gumme in y^e infernall part of and
round it a good matter in this cause
and make blacke signat most com, noyde
and not beinge like in y^e breast if y^e find
at spawles of fire gumme in the stomake

of distillation of nature to
y^e mind

This dothe signifie y^e some pollution
was had latelye before of no such thinge
was before had but did come by humors
or debilitie it dothe signifie the
palsey or the fallinge sicknes or the
Apoplexie.

Contented like asse

This dothe signifie y^e pils and the
underwounde, or a woman to be made

or payne in the inferiour partes

of rawe gumme manbrine

If the gumme do lyde in the bottome
there is payne in the region of the
backe and sometimes in the side

If the lyde in the middle region, there
is wounde in the stomacke & in the
pulle & excrete of meate & drinke

If the lyde in the superiour region
there is an ill smell & a venemat
ed & shortnes of voynde

Cliff in drinke

It is a signe an impostume ⁱⁿ the
longest ore of a voynde of kynde
broken in the backe
if the defaunte be in the longest &

Urine doth not stinke if it stinke it
is a token of strangurie and y^e go pisses
his kynde.

Urine of y^e adome

if it stow abode & be sweete smelle it is
token of life if it be dark & abode and
stow smelle it signifye death

fares Gynnyng

for an urine betokenyng y^e go it spleneticke
on the left side or it is token of apostome
of blood under the right Gynnyng
blade by y^e ribbes

Questiō

Let no man restaine egestiō wgan yf
it provoked vnto it

And yf so be costumed let hym use othe
suppositories oz clysters oz some gentle
purgatiōs ab. Mazerie. polypodie. Gene.
Cassia fistula. Turbith. Venberbe. Aloes
crotzine. Raxulira & surge like.

And woulde counsell off an expert and
learned physition beware of. Collogintida
Sazabarra. Oxim. Gramonie. Catapom
Aloes cabalin. Aloes exation & surge.

2 Also let everie man beware speciallie
weake men forwe they take any pillis
oz portions of any ignorant person
except so do knowe forwe. wgan and
what tyme purgatiōs ought to be
ministred.

14
Yf meate do come from a man ab 7
dld eat it. Hs stomake is weake & Hs
bowelly be lubzicated & it is an evill
token & signe

Yf Hs exstion do not stinke it is an
evill signe

Yf it lobe like cztr. est signu mortis.

Yf it lobe like lūd. malū est.

Yf blacke ab yurke. malū est.

Yf it be blacke & adusted & lobe like
sexes tressis. Hese is abundance of coler
& payne in Hs splene.

Yf it be yelowc. & eatunge no passon
before, Hs bodie is rextified w coler &
w citzine water.

Yf it have steynes of blood Hese is
impediment in Hs liver and in Hs
bowelly.

Yf it be bluddys Hese is vlezation
in Hs guttes.

Yf it like like the stauinge of gutted
be ware then of an exzeme fluge &
debilitie of the bodie

Yf a man be so laxative, in hym
there is grete weakened.

Yf a man be so costive & can not
have a naturall egestion ones a day
he can not live longe wout sickened

Yf
of
ye
3.1
ab
qu
4.
dz
bl
To
an
it
he
To
bl
it
r

Witchus. pissinge

2 Yf one can not hold his water take
off muscovomb 3.2. off y^e shales off
y^ezon y^e w^{ch} is aboute a smytte sandfild
3.15. stampe these 2. thinges togither
as fine as may be & put it in to a
quarte of red wine & let it stande
4. oz. 5. houres. then straine it and
drinke of it morninge & eveninge
9. houres at a tyme & if need
be make fresse.

Slite 2

2 Take off emula rampane zofes off drozins
ana 3.2. pulverizentuz & drinke
it wth y^e iuce off plantane & saynt
houns wort sodde wth red wine.

Slite 2

2 Take a goats. oz. flexed oz. buttes
bladder, make powder of it & drinke
it wth vinegre & oz. water morninge
& eveninge 3. daies.

2 If a man can not rise take of mil
folie of percelye ana. M.2. of nettles
oz nettle seedes 3.1.5 coxounde all
thid togiffir & infuse it wth white wine
& drinke it morninge & eveninge
9. hooftully at a tyme & annoynt y^e
reynes off y^e backe & y^e sides & y^e
flankes wth grece comib grece.

Alitiz

2 Take of y^e rootes of zayres of burres
of percelie of nettles ana. 3.2. &
seth all in white wine & drinke
it wth suppa. & make a plaister of
y^e substance off it & laye it over
y^e sides & y^e belly.

2^d yf a man do pipe blode. Take off
2 albekinge. of buzze ana 3.1. of
myrrour 3.1. cofect this wth sirup
of roseb & dzimbe 3. sponfultly at
a tyme.

Whiter

2 Take off goz gonde of mader ana 3.2
stamp it & dzimbe it wth vinegre.

2 yf y^e yarde buzze in the ende by y^e
reason of y^e pipe. Take of y^e sides
of gonzdes & of citenlye & proztinad
ana 3.2 infuse it in y^e watir of samet
& use to dzimbe it & anoynt y^e rodde
& y^e zeynes of y^e backe wth oyle of
myrrour.

of the 4 humours.

There be 4 humours in man. &
otherwise as named by 4. complexion
of man whiche be to say,

flamind,

blode,

to say
melancholy.

And Merco poudre be he that hath the
and humour hath the & is but nat
of small portion, for by the obdure ma
hath more of the one complexion than
of the other, for it doth not keep an
uniformite but in few men.

of flume

flumina is the greke word. flagma is the
latin word. In englysshe it is named
flamind, the is a naturall humour
in man, howe be it, it is but an humour
half dected, and there be 4 kyndes
of flumina.

The first is naturall flumind whiche

it dulcet or sweete, and naturally it is
cold and moyste, but for as much as
his flumme receiveth it sweete, and for
as much as it receiveth it moyste like the ayre,
therefore out of flumme it becometh drimed.

The seconde flumme is named salt
flumme the receiveth it drye, and it corrupted
is colere.

The thirde is tart or sorow the receiveth
it cold and drye and corrupted with
melancoly.

The fourth is vitriouse or glasse, the
is it engendered of to much cold and
of coagulation of melancoly.

The cause of this flumme

Aristotle sayeth that flumme is the
superfluous of meates that is not digested.
And I do say that flumme is the substance
of the meates & drinkes that is digested
of the is it engendered blood receiveth it
the life of man for without blood no man
can live.

Remedi

yocalagodon with dote purg flammid,
 and so dote pillis of timbyle, or pillis
 of enforbin, or pillis of pascorol, or
 pillis of rologintida, and pillis
 stomatic, or pillis of scapene
 dote purg flammid and
 pillis of roge dote purg the good
 and the stomake, and the simple of
 fany lery dote purg grosse and
 vifut flammid, and a decoction of
 al gase is good for al flammatyke
 men, and let al flammatyke pson
 beware of eatinge of rawe aples,
 and of cold eatinge in the feete,
 and of late drinkinge, and late
 sittinge up, and let them nat
 to dote in the morninge, for they
 must have much sleep.

pituita

¶ *pituita* doth come of the moisture
of flumes, and of the vigile of aduine
abundynge in the good descendynge by the
nostrils.

A remedy.

¶ If the spot be superfluous in the viscus
of the stomach and flume with pills
of coris, if it be viscus pure the good
flume with pills also of coris.
For this matter look in the spirit in the
extranayantes in the end of the book.

De pituita

¶ *Quidam* autem *pituitam* et *plegma* idem
esse. et faciunt *pituitam* cum ex 4
immoribunt.

pituita frigida et humida. Dulcis quare
talis ad oppositum ut aqua existit
pituita quare dulcis est ut inquit Galenus
li. 2 de potenti naturalibus et salubris
est animanti et naturali.

Respondet autem pituita elementis aquae.
exuperat pituita maxime in capite. ac
est dicitur hypocratus

Sanguinis font est cor. pituita caput
in clauicula lion. bilis autem locus est
in epate.

pituita facit seorsum somnulosos
tardos. frigidos. rancos rito quidam
fides.

pituita dominatur in corpore ab
hora mortis tertia usque ad horam
mortis nona.

pituita usus est ut articularum
motionem adiuvet.

Galenus dicit in ediculis phlegma. Caput
pituita. corpora phlegma
Sanguinis dominatur in corpore ab hora
mortis nona usque ad horam tertiam
et sic phlegma dominatur in corpore ab hora
tertiam usque ad horam nonam

off blode

Sanguis is y latin hema y greke
It is y principall humour in man
for y life or spirit is off him consistyng
in y blode

The cause off blode

Blode is mycendyd off flemme & flemme
is mycendyd off good meates & drinkes

A remedie for blode corrupted

Use styrge & bathe & gette purgation
Use also meates off light digestion and
beware off grosse meates & evill drinkes
& off surfeiting & off to much expletion
& off venereous actes specially after
a full stomake

Sanguis ruidus & humidus dicitur
est
Respondet sanguis elemento aeris
Exuperat sanguis maxime in corde

25
Sanguis facit moderatos. audibiles
blandos. odoratos. corporumque flores
Sanguis dominatur in corpore ab zona
motu. nona usque ad zona diti tertiam
Sunt sanguinis precipuit est ut nutrit

25
of Colours

Colours it is of latyn wordes. In greke it is
named Chroma. In englysshe it is named Colour,
and is the end of the 4 humours.
And it is soft and drye, lyenge out beinge
in the stomacke and it is movable

Of the 6th kind of Colours

The first is natural colour beinge it is redde
flowe and pure

The seconde is glasse. The thirde is ingendred
of waterysshe floures, and of redde and white colour

The fourth is waterysshe visent & claye
like the visent of a white egge beinge
it is ingendred of coagulation of floures
and of white and red colour

The 5th is greene the original of the 5
cometh of malyce of the stomacke.

The 6th is a dark greene colour and
doffe beinge in the stomacke and it is ingendred
of the malyce & the humours.

Remedy to purge color

Color adusted doth purge, red pill
of lapidis lazuli and so doth yraculacion
ruffi and red confectiō of gumme. And
to purge rhyne color is good red con-
fectiō of manna, and red pill of red
roses. Is good against rhyne poyson
and pillule psilij. And to purge yre
and viscus color use simpul acetose
And it is good for red color and for
all suppuratiōs color. Use red pill
named pillule stomatice, pill of
fennel, or pill of colocynthida and
so doth red ~~confectiō~~ simpul acetose
laxative and so doth red confectiō
made of fennel.

Bilis flava. calida et sicca atque amara est
Respondet bilis elemento ignis
Exsuperat autem bilis maxime in iocundo
Bilis facit iracundos ingenij coloris agiles
Labet mentis. marilentos cito torquent et
ventris facile solubiles
Bilis dominatur in corpore ab hora diei tertia
Usque in hora nona diei
Bilis bilis est tot operationes continet multas

Immutabilis igitur actus est

Discernens
iudicans
Potens

Discernunt autem in cogitant
imaginantur & rationantur

Mobilitas facultas est

Quae laeditur & induritur contrahit
atque relaxatur, a quibus omnia membra
motu habent

Fontibus facultas est

Quae aut visoria est, auditoria,
olfactoria gustatoria & tactilis

Diaphan. piller of indr, pill 2d lapide
lazuli, piller hure to good to purg
molamoly

~~Diaphan~~

Catgoliron & diaphan, and polypay
& pur like to good to purg color,
& molamoly gannowt & swaraffini

And as it lats appere more largely
in the dyctary of golty

Altra bilis frigida & siccata & gremio

Respondet altra bilis elemento terra

Reperat autem maxime in lienis.

Altra bilis facit indurto subdolo abarot
perfidet. Hystos induriosos timidos et
pusillanimes

29
Fortitudo ita dominatur in corpore
humano ab forma divi mona usque ad
formam fortiam mortis

Quod aliter dicitur est ut appetitum
conversetur

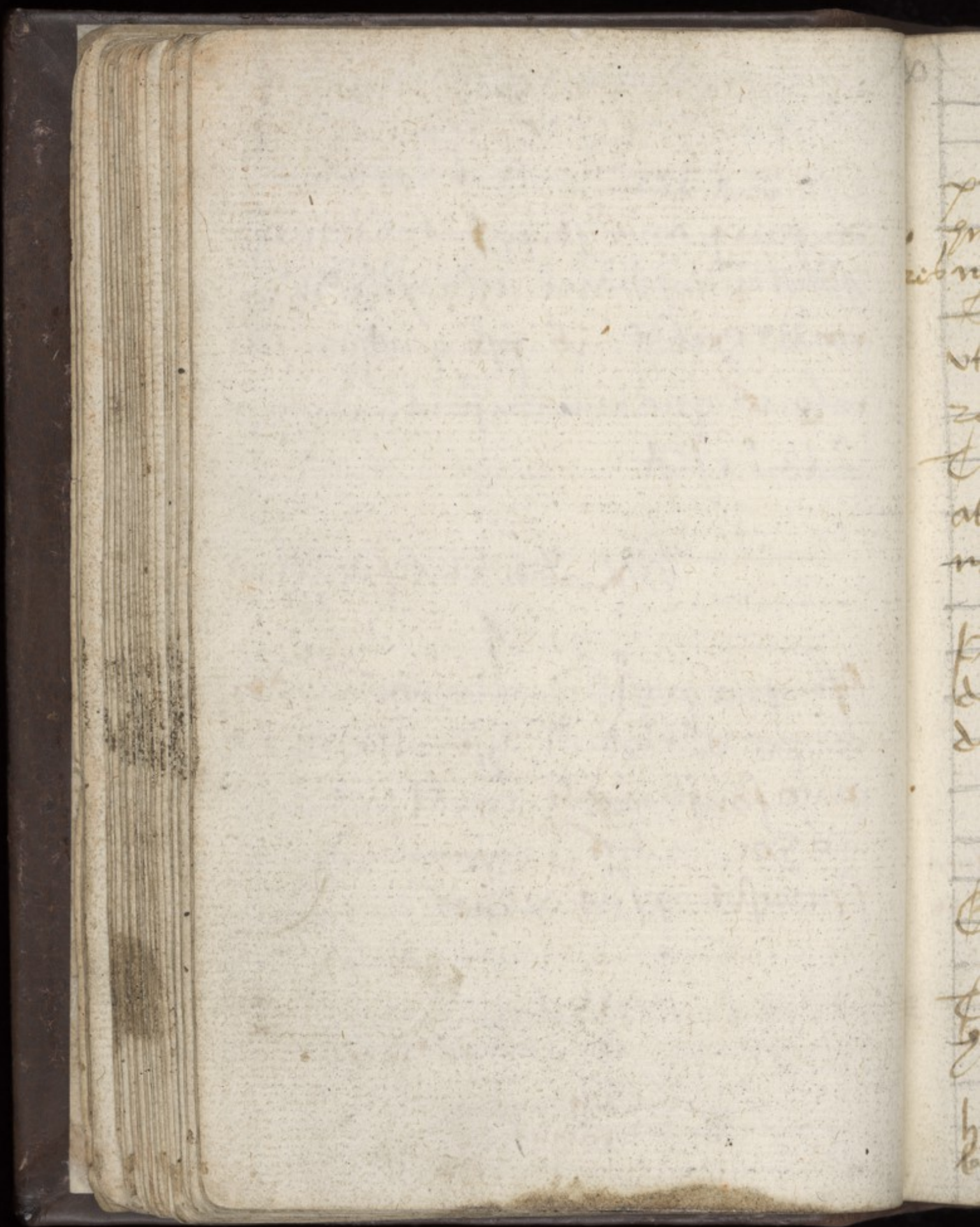
Vitalis facultas

Est quae vita praebet indubitat
corporeque commisso, spiritus namque
essentia reseruat. Hic solum in
corde habet, ab ipso quoque insiti
caloris quodam confuso canali
auctoria sunt

Naturalis facultas

Est quae pastum & alimenta melle
corpore sibi haurit, Hic idcirco totum
pro fonte habet, canales vero
ab hoc in totum corpus
sparsos ipsa venat

Naturalis facultas
quadupliciter est
Attrahens
Retinens
Distribuens
Excrecans



Omnia medicinae sunt
ordines

primus est eorum rerum ex quibus corpus
humani compactum est. has vocant
res naturales

Secundus eorum quibus corpus formatur
ut formam permaneat. istas vocant
res non naturales

Tertius vero eorum quae corpus laedunt
atque corrumpunt. has vocat res contra
naturam.

Principalis pars medicinae in qua
de formis constitutione agitur
dicitur physiologia

Septem res sunt quae
ad hanc partem attinent
Elementa aer. ignis. aqua terra.

Temperamenta calidum. frigidum
humidum. siccum

Humores sanguis. pituita. bilis
melancholica

membra cerebra. 102. hepaz
testiculi

virtutib)

actionib animalib. vitalib
naturalib

Spiritus)

De elementis

Elementu est ex quo primo &
simplicissimo cuncta sunt facta
in quod primo & simplicissimo
cuncta resolventur

Non parsimonia quia & simplicissimo
& primaria videtur, sed quia natura
talit existit. elementu vere
est

Vere cum elementoru persubito
potest fieri index

Elementa omnia
sunt quatuor.

Ignis. aer. aqua. terra.

hypotheses elementa qualitatibus
nominibus appellat.

hinc autem homine defuncto. sicut ad
siccum. humidum ad humidum. calidum

ad calidum. frigidum ad frigidum. et cetera.

et non solum qualitatibus ipsis sed subst
antiis quibus insunt qualitatibus

putat.

haec enim homini obente creduntur
mundi elementis ita in immixtis.

Elementa propria
nostri corporis sunt.

Scilicet generationibus. sanguis.
pituita. bilis tunc flava. tunc atra.

Corpus ex generatione sanguinis
animum caput. Sanguis et
materies operis apta rationem
obtinuit.

Semen tamquam exister est
sorum utrumque constat ex iisdem gen
elementis humido. siccis. calido. et
frigido

hii elementa medicis sunt consideranda
in morbis hereditariis. ut scilicet
calentia. lipza. podagra et similia

Morbus hereditarius non facile ^{manu}
sunt admovebit medicis

Temperamenta

Morbum sunt ex elementorum com
bitione temperata

~~Temperamenta sunt ex elementorum
combitione temperata. Morbum sunt
ex elementorum combitione temperata.
Temperamenta sunt ex elementorum
combitione temperata. Morbum sunt
ex elementorum combitione temperata.~~

De aetate

Quidam 4 putant esse aetates
pueritiam scilicet. pubertatem.
consistendi tempus. & senectutem.

hypoocrates & Galenus quique statunt
aetates: pueritiam iuvenitatem. pubertatem
adulescentiam. virilitatem et
senectutem.

pueri calidi & humidi sunt. Nam prima
eorum constitutio ex semine. & sanguine
est. quae humida & calida res sunt.

puberes calidi & humidi sunt nimis
tamquam pueri.

Incipiunt pueri pubescere post annum
14.

adulescentes calidi & sicciores sunt.
haec aetas incipit a 18 anno. ad 25.
durat.

Virilitas est in medio extremorum
neque ad summam siccitatem ut senes
neque ad multum humidum ut pueri.
Senes vero frigidi & sicciores sunt.

humores.
Quere supra.

Membra.

Membra sunt duplicia. similazina
et instrumentalia.

Similazina sunt in quibus pars
eadem cum toto, ratione subit
veluti caro. ob nervus.

Instrumentalia sunt que ex simpli-
tibus similazibus constituntur.
sunt que perfecta esse actione
possunt. sicut manus. ped. caput
et id genus alia.

Ex istis tria principalia sunt
que sunt ad individui conservationem
necessaria. ut cerebrum. cor et
icter.

Quarta testis. qui ad procre-
dendum faciunt.

Ab. qib. vero ortu. habent. atq.
eisdem subministrant alia quatuor
pinta. nervi azobro. azetia cordi.
vena icinnozi. vasa pinnaria testib.

Virtutes. actiones. Exerzitus
Quere supra.

De rebus no naturalibus
Reb no naturalibus sunt sex.

1. de
2. rebus et potib
3. motib et quib
4. de virtutib et viciis
5. de fructib et repleto.
6. de rebus et virtutib

De deze.
deze optimus est ac saluberrimus qui
puzus existit. Cum puzus est qui in
flamine puzus saluberrimus in puzus
est. ut qui ex. loarib. viciis cotz.

54
Nec qui ex profundo specu pestilente
auram spirat, nec qui ex animalium
goleza, aut leguminum putredine
aut fimo coarctatur. Nec qui ob
stagnum aut flumini vicinum nebulosus
est.

Nec qui aditis montibus in valle
inclusus nullum recipit perflatum.
Superans enim et portus est, et
finitus qui in domibus quibusdam
est inclusus, in quibus ob putredinem
et pestis defectu plurimum
aeris valis sitis
humifera. Aer est omni alati generis

Aeris qualitas

In quibus aliqua exuperant qualitas
dominatur, his subtilissimus est
aer qui et qualificatus maxime est
admixtus. frigidus calidus, calidus
frigidus humida siccus siccus humida

de zib mutatio

Invenitur utendū est an acz dicitur
ambientis naturis sit an aliunde in
de rem delatib

Nec paze pzoest in longis pfer
fui morbis acz interdu mutatio

2. Si dubitavit morbis inquit hypozia
fizza mutare utile

Quoniam invenit morbo comita
li laborat laborat mutatione
maxime aetatib p tempozū et
patozū p virtutū quoq libezatur

hinc Salernis tabidob ex Roma
ad Tabias ubi acz puz erat
profusit voluit

De cibo & potu
cibi bonitas

Sit cibus levis & tenuis partim qui
bonum gignat futurum

Cibi mensura

Non plus ingeratur quam natura exigit
Et studium famulatus cibi insatiabilis et
laborem impugnatibus hypocritis dixit

Si morbus in acutis sit acutus, minus
cibi adhibetur, nisi medius defectus
virtutis timeat
In morbis diuturnis plus alimenti
exhibetur ut aeger in virtute possit
perdurare donec morbus consistit

Maiores error in tenuiori sit victu
quam in paulo pleniori ob id medicum
in eam partem magis prouocare
debet

Cibi qualitas

Humidus robur ijs maxime fovetur
qui siccis sunt aut ijs quorum temperamento
natura humidum existit et sic de alijs

Virtus humidus inquit hypocratibus
omnibus febricitantibus refert. maxime
vero pueris et alijs qui tali virtute
conducuntur.

Consuetudo

Quae ex longo tempore consuecta sunt
et si detestiora sunt insuetis minus
molestare solent
hinc hypocratibus dixit
condonandum autem aliquid temper
atati et consuetudini
Vbi ad insueta mutatio fit, paulatim
facere debet. quoniam omne omne minus
naturae minus est.

Cibi delectatio

Quicquid cum voluptate assumitur
ista ventriculus avidius amplexatur
et magis recognit, sicut illa quae
displicent et fugit, unde et nausae
sentus et fluctuationes subsequuntur.

Ciborum ordo

Concoctio facilia iis quae difficulter
recognuntur permitti debent.
humidamque siccis et acidis

Cibi tempus

Cibi non debent admitti nec recipi
nisi consuetis temporibus et hora ac
iustis appetitibus

Tempus anni

Cum ventus hieme & vere natura
calidissimi sunt & sereni longissimi
per ea tempora alimenta copiosiora sunt
exhibenda. Item tunc calor inuasi-
plurimum est unde plurimum alimen-
ti egerit

Vere inquit hipocritas uti oportet
rebus frigidis. amaris. siccis & quae
ventrem soluant & minimum remanere
oportet.

Cornelius Celsus li. 1. ca. 3. vtrum per
tempus magis studium esse prae-
cipit

Temere & sine ratione faciunt qui vere
corpora gramma remittit & pistum esu
in medio exarsum ferenda esse tradunt.

Quando sine insigni valetudinis dispen-
dio fieri non potest

De latib. & alio

Humidus visus pueris debetur

Senes facillime renim fecerit

Visi pseudo loco. minus adolescente
omni minime pueri psetur qui sui
vindicat.

Modus edendi

2. Sive cibis sive pime dntaxat in die
quib. cibis accipere solitus est si subito
consuetudine mutauerit noxam et
imbecillitatem subit

3. Etenim prandiu assument qui id no
consumunt. pzetim imbecillius. graui
agrotus segnisq. redditur

Motus & quies

Exhibitionum generum sunt frictio, gestatio
agitatio & vegetatio.

frictio

Ex sunt in omnium frictionum differe-
ntia

1. dura quae corpus ligat
2. mollis quae laxat ^{aut} & soluit
3. multa quae extenuat
4. mediocribus quae augeat
5. aspera quae ad exteiora extendit
6. lenis quae in membris retinet

Gestatio

displexiadibus gestationibus generibus exhibent
exagitato lecto pensili, supra narranta
en, lecturam ac ruzum gestationibus
quorum iactatu aut morbos extenuare
aut semper allucere conabatur.

38
Exercitatio per vegetatio
minimè in modum intestina confirmat
et ait Celsus li. 4. ca. 19.

Exercitij tempus

Utilissimum est exercitium ante comestitionem
adhiberi. Id quod Hippocrates tradit
dicent. Labores cibos praedant.

Coniunctum venire erit ut non antea
exercitationibus aggrediantur quam vesperis
ventibus onera deiciantur.

Exercitij mensura

Tantisper exercitiationi indulgendum
erit dum in timore corpus attollitur
ac rubescit, atque sudor vaporis videtur
emittere.

Quiescendum itaque tunc primum, quando
ex sudoribus aliquod multabitur.

veluti si detinuerit corpus si coloribus
similitudo mutatur, si motus remittit

Unde quod si vel qualitas vel quantitas
mutata est, ab excitatione magis
desistendum erit

Quies

Quies ubi nimia fuerit immodicam
noxiā affert.

Tunc quies ubi esse potest ubi ex
multa motione corpus defatigatum
fuerit. Ut inquit hypocritae.
In omni corporis motu ubi laborare
coepit, quies statim lassitudinem affert.

Somnus & vigilii
Somnus est animalium facultas
quies ab utili humore cerebrum in
sua quiete perveniens.

Circa somni rationem consideranda sunt
tempus. qualitas. forma. deinde
insomnia & si qua sunt alia

Tempus somni

2 Somnus interdum factus non est am-
idoneus

Id enim tempus quo dormiunt aliqui
non satis est ut in eo sibi perfecte
confirmetur. Nam per meridiem sunt
sepe aridi & tunc, flatibus impletis

2 Nocturno somno sicut aliis melior
est. Siquidem nox suapte natura
est humiditate tum tranquillitate
somnia alluvientem rationem perfecta
efficit, atque postea ad exercitia
deicienda festinamus

Communi quantitas

2. Communis sexlem gorum spatia
ut plurimum fieri solet
longior tamen sanum conuenit
illis qui perfectam correctionem
nōdū fecerint, sibi istud contingat
ex usu mali rē et difficilibus correcti-
onibus sive facultatibus altioribus
inbecillitate.

Debitus forma.

1. Primum fiat debitus supra latum
dextrum deinde supra sinistrum, quo
ribus facilius ad vetriculum descendat
et tandem iomozis superiectione
conuortio ad invicem.

2. Supinum conuoluitur in vnicuique
dammandum quod occasio sit apople-
xia, paralytica et similia. Cum
enim in eo defluxerit superiectione
omni fiat ad vetriculum non potest.

fieri per vias et per aliam in
transpiratio

Insomnia

Ex insomnijs corporis dispositionem
et humores corporis insistentes licet
dependere

Ratio somni in acribus

In acribus somnus magis coequetur ubi
interius aliquod membrum affectum
est inflammatione
humus ratione ratione hanc rationem
hyperaetate

Sanguis per somnum ad interiora
magis abit. Si itaque sanguis
interiora petit fit et inflammatio
et per hoc augentur.

Præter modo neque in somno
atque somno per somnum somnus
convenit. quia tunc sanguis

spiritus. calor naturalis per humores
in profundum corporis abest. primum
quoniam fortis exteriorum partium resiste-
ntia contingit.
humores sunt ad ventriculum coherentes
non adeo ut in alijs somnis coagulentur
sed plures fontes inorti permant.

porro animadvertendum est non agere
post somnum melius an prius se
habuerit.

Insomnia

Si insomnia modum excesserint, boni
etiam si temperata coaruerint
sensibus debilitant. crudelitatem et
inquietudinem efficiunt.

Repletio per manubrio

Repletio duplex est. una ad vasa
altera ad virtutem.

ad vasa.

Ad vasa est ubi ampla eorumdem
capacitas distenditur, adeoque omnis
mensus ex loco constructis sumitur.

Repletio ad vasa est duplex.

Ubi enim aequaliter inter se humoribus
admixti fuerint dicitur pléthora.

Ubi autem flava bili vel nigra vel
pituita vel piceis humoribus cognata
fuerit referta, Carogymia vocatur.

ad virtutem

Repletio ad virtutem est quae vires
degradat. de qua Hippocrates ait
2 ubi cibum plus natura plus ingestum
est sic morbum facit.

Repletio in quantitate
est quoniam aliquis humior est immodice
multus

In qualitate
est quoniam aliquis humior vel calidus
vel frigidus vel crassus vel tenuis
plus in isto effectus est

Inanitas

Quoniamq; morbi ex repletionibus fiunt
et curantur evacuatione et contrariis.

Evacuationibus variis modis

Evacuamus per vena sectionem

1. per phlebotomiam purgationem

2. vomitum. purgationem

3. cathartica. balnea.

4. sudorem. exercitium

5. purgationem. medicam

6. purum post medicam

7. urinae emissionem

8. fluxum sanguinis

Menstruorum
hemorrhoidarum
coctum

insensibileb evaporationes quae nobis
quiescentibus ex potentia naturae
nunquam quiescentis costringunt

Vene sectio
est plethora remedium accommodatum
suum

In hac adhibenda anni tempus at
tempus observandum est. quod tempus
est verum in finem hippocrate dicens
Quibus a venis sanguinem mittere
conferat. his vero venam secare oportet

praestat. quod mane in die venam
movere. non tamen a somno exitis
sed circiter hora una iam antea
vigilantibus

Quibusdam etiam postquam aliquid negotii
obierint

diebus nullum tempus est praecipuum
maxime iis qui acutis coarctati

42 sunt morbis. Illis enim max sanguis
detrahendus est.

Quibus sanguis mittendus

Non tantum ijs qui sanguine abundat
verum etiam ijs quibus alij plenitudine
inflammationes in corpore oriuntur
vel qui quomodolibet extrinsecus
admittuntur & quibus dolor aliquis
graviter accessit.

Actus

pueris usque ad 14. annis annis, ner-
vis post septuagesimum sanguis
est mittendus. Tamen temperari
oportet ut vires habeant robustas
multique sanguinis fuerint aut contra

Vizibus

Vizante existente imberilla par
aut nihil sanguinis eductum est
Sicut si defectum timeat medicus
subtus est partem sanguinis debeat
vire in missione iterare q^{uod} una via
universum debeat.

Ad animi defectione

Tribus rationibus ad animi defectione
one usq^{ue} sanguinem mittere confert.

1. ob maximas inflammationes
2. ob advenientes febres
3. ob vehementissimos dolores.

Sanguinis restrictio
In sanguine restringendo animadu
endum est quod quanto melior sanguis
exierit tanto citius restringendus
erit. Et quanto perior tanto dimittendus
si iuxta sectam veram non est
periculum ingens. Nam si antea

43
mundior erat, rubrior modo & flavior
obpote plus rubeo factus efficitur

Non resset impit hippocratis copiosu
detrahere sanguinem donec vel multo
rubrius vel pro puro rubidoq
lividus effluxerit. utiqz crimi
venit

Duplex venie sectio

una qua fit e dicto loci affecti

altera qua ex opposito latet

Secunda qua fit secundu rectu pferri debet

Regula

In secunda vena p oculis habito qd
propt. mensu. tempus. regionem. aetatem
vitam robur. consuetudinem. & vitam ante.
artem.

Nota

Vinosis ac ventri deditis manibus no est
admonenda. Nam per intemperantiam
vita rudi humorat. 44
sub colliguntur

Et haec ratio est cur podagris non
possint sanari. Sunt enim pleurici
intemperantissimi et ideo remedia
non valent.

Ventribus deiectio

Sanis non est adhibenda. Nam aut
hypochondriaci. Qui salubritatem corporis
habent per medicamenta evanescunt cito
exoluntur.

In primis. Considerandum est cum agitur
ad purgationem sit idoneus nisi enim
sit aptus nullo modo medicamentum
exhiberi debet.

Cum nimis idoneus erit ubi crudi crassi
et glutinosi humores molestant. prout
primis extenuari et crudi illi humores
debent et ita fluxum purgationem erunt
hinc hypochondriaci aut ubi quicquid corporis
purgare voluerit, oportet fluida facere.

praeparatio

hanc praeparationem quidam medici vocant
sed inconvenientissime digestionem
cum digestio magis aliud sit infusio.

diffinitio

Vigula

bilis flava quia rareris tenuior est & ideo
ad eductionem optimam nullam desiderat
operationem.

Hinc galenus scribit flava bilis faciliorem
esse evacuationem pituita vero & nigra
bilis difficiliore eoque magis purgantibus
medicamentis opus indigere.

hac ratione fieri solit ut cum perazumam
corpus intravit teste hippocrati, primum
id quod sibi natura cognatum ac simile est
educit exinde flavam bilem trahit ac
purgat.

exemplum

Si quibus portionem pituitam moventem
sumpsit primum pituitam deinde
flavam bilem. ex ea atque postremo
sanguinem movebit. Ita ut semper bilis
ob facilem variationem post cognatum
perazumam humorem proxima sit.

Quoniam dicit flavam bilem spargi in
in tota corpore ob subtilitatem & ob

nisi per se reddatur
 diffinitio et dicitur Sed ab invicem est
 ab invicem nominatum persistit
 de hoc errore revivit
 Nam quia flamma bilis scinditur ac diffin
 et immiscitur ideo fuit et fuit
 quare mox inveniatur

Sed ubi flava bilis non admodum
fusa excedat sola altzatione dimittenda
qua in modum ignis feruore extinguit
Et in hoc excoctata sunt tot Symplicia
myriades

Qualis sumozib puzat

Si pituita abundet hanc omnia
opozit curare.
flava autem bile vel atra infestat
abstinendum a pituita & bilis infestat
evacuanda. Si si prope sanguinis
pars superabundaverit & hanc opo-
vacuare.
hinc hypocrasat dicit.
In perturbationibus ventris si talia
congerantur qualia purgari oportet

confert. sin minus tota.

Tempus

Sunt quaedam tempora in quibus purga-
tionem adhibere proculdubio temerarium est
suntque sunt in quibus solis immodicus aff-
tus corpora nostra vexat
hinc autem hyppocritas. Sub autem et
ante eam diffinitis sunt meditationes
et motus istum tempus est ver-

Letas

pueri cum nondum instam angustiam perfecti
omni assequenti sunt purgationibus minime
exacerbantibus sunt
pari ratione et semper purgationibus
non sunt curantibus

Morborum species

Tertiana febris a flava bile. modum ex-
cedit. Quartana ab atra. quotidiana
a pituita. et fixata a flava. tunc
vero ab atra fit

Vires

In deiectione ventris vires exzotantibus
expendenda sunt. donec em soleat et
mundu laborat. tentatu est immore
exuperantem educere.

Vomitibus

Quia frequenter vomunt semper fami est
copuerunt. Nam vomitus non tantu bñ
sed et salutem educit et fit veterum
a multis immozibus exornatur et fit
magna sapientis celebratio.

Utile est vomitus plenius et biliosis
omnibus ubi minus se exoluerunt vel
parum recte corruerunt. nā prout
est ne quod non potest bene corruere
illud corrumpatur.

Singulis mēsis vomenda

Singulis mēsis exomere consuevit
hippocrates sed id nullo melius

scit qui vomere cupiunt. Solinus biduo
ea agit. ita cum simulacris dicit per nos et
reliquas extendit.

Qui tamen valere et sanescere velit
ea quotidiana non habebit. Nam cum
frequentia purgatione audiat. Nisi
dest. pectoris et pulmonis venas
disrumpit, nocet dentibus et capitis
doloribus, maxime si non a recto circolo
orzantur.

Qui difficultate vomit non sunt ad
vomitu invitandi.

pingues et angusta pectora habentes
non sunt ad vomitu idonei.
graciles et amplius pectus habentes
faciles sunt et hoc purgare superius
debet. Illos vero per inferiora.

Cucurbitula

Quae non solum materiam exarnat, tesse
galeas sed et dolores soluit. Proinde
inimicis inflammationis dissipat, appetitum
et vorat, ventriculo infirmo robur
reperit. Animi deliquia liberat
ex alta flexione trahit sanguinem
eruptiones cohibet, facultates
mensis corruptas extrahit, menses
liberat.

Umbilici iungit hypochondria si velis
manifesta cohibere cucurbitulam
qua maxima ad internas appone.

Item fluxum sanguinis maxime si in
procedis defigantur cohibet et roborat.

Infundenda sunt si ex dextera nate
profluit sanguis super iorinoze
si ex sinistra super liene.
Si autem ab utraque super utraq;
ponenda sunt vistere.

Cucurbitula ipsa tantum qui antea sunt
exarnati conveniunt, Nam in plethor

sub no. utinam

Sub illazn. quoniam est ubi no. in
toto corpore sed in parte aliqua vniu
existit

preterea illazn. vniu. est in morbis
acutis in quibus nonnisi sanguinem
multi vires no. patitur

Cum Scizificatione

Cum scizificatione in fluxione ^{sim}
libiaz. per oculis duntaxat fluxione
affertis. in raptis affertis. quoniam
pectori dorsoque accidunt, ad hoc angina
atque impetigo. quoniamque prosunt

hizumet

Sub moribilib. expugnantur
hizumet. hanc tamen vniu. vniu.
pari sustinent

2 Balneum

2 Balneum non tantum calefacit verum et
multis calidioribus motu extorquet eorum

2 Balnea duplexia

Quarta sunt naturalia quae naturaliter
se per se statuunt et vocantur
Tegmina

Tegmina multipliciter

Alia sunt Saluginosa

Alia Aluminosa

Alia Sulphurea

Alia bituminosa

Alia Nitri

Alia ferri

Alia azis

natura imitatur

In omni sunt omnes tegmina habent
vim excitandi et calidificandi
et frigiditatem et humiditatem proferunt pro

8
Galsygnosa et nitrosa
capiti, eozari, fluxionibus affecto
ventriculo humore infestato, aqua inter-
num laborantibus humores et morbo
provenientibus et pituitosis auxiliatur

Adluminosa
sanguine deficientibus, veterulo con-
fuzienti, mulieribus quae inordinata
purgantur et quae saepe abortunt
et molito sudore repletis opitulatur

Emolliora
heras emollit, calidioribus fatiga-
tionibus, ulceribus et omnibus viri-
tutibus succurrit et veterulo succurrit

Pituitosa
caput replet, sensum laedit, et
calidioribus ac emollit si quibus duntaxat
innotet

Dezra p. fizza
azi. to upillis. vna. oculibz. vtilis pnt

Sed que fizza pnt vterculo p. lna
pnt anemoda

Cuprea

Refractis p. podagris. affluantibus
moxzitis p. vlcibus malignis pnt

Ruzca

colicis doloribus p. vultu. podagra
fistulis p. malignis vlcibus rofent

2 Balneo artificialia
hazu fiza pnt gema

i. Dezen

est vbi quib in ^{deze} ~~aze~~ vntur calido p
ob calidos ac ficos vaxozes ad igni
delatos pndat

Aut qm quib in loco verno p. benti
rospeto pndent fmnib. fczbazn in

44. Quasi aliquo deo stantem per amorem quod
ad locum dilatatis sudore cluit

2. Symplicium

est quoniam quibus fixa lapides ignitos desidet
ad protrahendum sudore

3. Symplicium

quod modo frigida modo calida admi-
nistatur

Calida ut optimus est ita per fortissimum
Soluit cum fatigatione discutit pluit
indure calefacit. multigat. mollit. flatibus
diffundit. semina alluit. bene corpora
caldit per omnibus aetatibus est commodis-
simus

frigida vero utilis est illis non qui quo
modolibet degunt, sed illis duntaxat utilis
est, qui exacte vivunt per laboribus cibus
quoad fieri potest commodissime utuntur
Igitur ubi populus egere refrigeratione
refrigerio. facit enim natura estate si-
tationis. immensum putat per fractionibus per
calorem

Quatuor sunt ex
ut quos balnei partes

Prima pars erat, ubi ante hypo-
causti ingressu subveste paululum in
trepidatio infundebant

Quia vero ingressum fuit in hoc loco
exuebant fuit est ut apodyterion
dictum sit ille locus ad exuendo

Secunda pars calidam dicebatur
ubi largius fundebant quibus dicitur
exporationem

habent formicem tuncam, per hoc
in se recurrem in quo pueri et
calidos atque pueros vapores emittit
et sudore excitabat

Tertia pars vocabatur solus, quod
primo calidum ingrediebantur
mox ab hoc excessu in frigidum de-
cendebant ut hoc pacto calor in-
robustior fieret

Quarta pars erat ubi iterum per
sudores corporis variabatur et eisdem
tandem deiegebant
galenibus aliis et ab partibus distinguit

Sudor

humiditas procreatio est necessaria quod
humor maximus circa corporis interiora
versatur. Porro in febribus et
bubonicis pestiferis.

Sudor elicitur variis modis.

Sudores saluberrimi reseruntur in omnibus
morbis acutis si in diebus decretis
orientur. ac ubi totum corpus aequaliter
insudat.

possunt sunt sudores frigidi et ubi morbus
interit aut facit aut cessat insudat
quippe qui in acuta febre morbo in
morbis vero morbi diuturnum fore
significat.

Exertitur et peritio
Super de his dicta est

Inedia

Inimicus duo sunt genera. Aliteram
ubi nihil affamitur
Aliteram vero ubi non nisi quod oportet

Hic est autem quod magis innotat
labozantem quod tempestiva abstinentia
Nam ea moribus nominat exprobrantur

Abstinentia quod si quibus comode resub
fuerit non facile aliquod corpus et multum
inveniet sed longo tempore famis
permanebit

Hinc plerumque dicit multa et subtilissima
esse tempestivitas in cibis

Somnus

non omnes somnus evanescit sed ibi tantum
qui famelicis iam corpore aut post
exercitum fit

Nam calor naturalis per somnum perit
interiora non invenit tamen que reficit
naturam humiditatem absorbit et corpus
ipsu exurit atque extenuat

Somnus post matutinos debilitatio
nes factus omni maxime fuerit

Urina emissio

hinc ubi tu prius est in obstructio
vel humore abundantia circa reter
rent et vesica fuerit

Exortu

hinc ipsi portus exponitur hinc sunt
zificanda evanescunt que per mare
fuerit

profluunt sanguinibus
muri

perinde cerebrum obstruuntur
nam mensibus eiusdem specit et miz
cofert destillationibus a capite

Menses profluunt

hoc ipso unius corpus mulieris
statu tempore reuertitur exponit

Menses extra receptionem detenti bonam
corporis valetudinem destrunt, perinde
atque si plus infuso exierint

hinc hypercatib. inquit

Si menses plures sunt, morbi
accidunt. et si non fiant ex utero
morbi contingunt

hemorrhoides.

per hab naturae magna atque vitit
opia plerumque educere solet et fuit
a multis morbis turbis et febribus
hinc dicit hypocrates
atque bile vexatis et nimis passionibus
hemorrhoides supervenientes bonum

In infirmis si hemorrhoides
superveniant infanias solutio fit

Proinde medicus casu nisi maxime
urgente causa suppressum debet
quia ita multorum morborum causa
fiat

hinc dicit hypocrates
et dicitur in sanato hemorrhoidibus
si vena non servatur periculum est
aquam inter cutem vel foveam advenire

venit
hinc modestis vultu plenitudine
exultat. corpus auctu vizile leneg
reddidit

Ad animum quod spectat. rationis vim
impeditam soluit, ingentes iras remittit
idcirco melancholico aptissimum remedium
est si quicquid aliud

Reducit autem ad modestiam, vel alia
quorundam modo insaniens atque morosa
quod putrida conflant magnopere
conducit

Infusum per studientibus sibi appetitum
resistit. nonnullos a febribus quae
liberat somniis

Inmodica vero venit nocet oculis
calore. putroni capiti se morbo
ferventem quae ac mortem ardeat

Tempus roendi optimum est cum
neque supra modum plenum. neque
siccum extiterit corpus. aut in
calore. aut frigore aut siccitate

aut humiditate exasperat
Idcirco qui in venere congestus est
obstinere debet, ne in vel fatigatus
vel auditus vel fatigatio vel domi
infestit. item neq[ue] purgatio neq[ue] alim
reputat mib[us] fluoz.

hora vero ad totum ita aptior est
post cibum et ante somnum. Quippe
postquam somnum labore remittit

hoc tempus ad procreanda sobolem
aptissimum est quoniam femina dor
mientis genitura melius retinet.

Insensibilis p[ro]p[ri]etas

^{intus}
est quoniam humor p[ro]p[ri]etate diff[er]at
et inciditur quem Celsus ait acie
discenti.

Ita q[uod] si collectiones cum roent sine
aliqua suppositione evanescent
discenti dicuntur.

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De affectibus animi

habet gressu patet vocat. et ex his non
zaro futuris moribus praedire licet
hinc hypochondriaci dicunt
Si timor et maestitia longo tempore
habentes perseverent ex eo alia
libis significatur

hanc affectionem non modica vis est
miras enim in corpore motiones
coactant id quod plerumque alios timor
gaudium et ira potissimum declinat.

Per timorem et spiritus et sanguis
intro atque ad statum suum redeuntur
et retineantur quo fit ut algeant
partes in superficie posita

hinc nonnulli ab timore subitanea
morte perierunt quod debilis praeter
naturam anima sub valido affectu
oppressa confestim et extincta et
supersata est

quod quod per gaudia supra modum
consuetudinem hanc abire quod timetis
mortem sunt.

Valerius maximus talia duobus
nunciis totiusse scribit li. 9.
ta 3. Quam altera sospiti filio
ad ipsam portam facta obuia in
complexu omni expiravit altera
quam falso mortis filii nuncio ma-
ster sedet ad primum conspectum
redemptis deanimata est quod idem
capite sequenti contigisse refert. M.
quod talia.

nam dolor videm animam moneri co-
gens hanc leniora quam maximus
timor asserit symptomata.

ita idem Valerius hanc quoniam
quassione piscatoribus proposita
soluere non posset dolorem absinthii
scribit.

per iam denique gravissimos inde
morbos viri compendunt.

De rebus tota natura

partea medicina in qua rebus praeter
naturam, aetiologye dicitur

(Sunt sunt praeter naturam

1. Causae

2. Morbi

3. Symptomata

De causis morbi

Causae morborum sunt affectus morbum
precedentes cumque excitantes qui non per se
sed intercurrentibus morbis actionem
corporis cadunt. haec Galenus.

Duae sunt morbi causae.

Extrinsicae quae per primitivam dicitur
est causa quae extrinsecus corpori adve-
nit. quaeque dum ad usum valetudinis
trahit. veluti frigus, stropho pinguet

Interna est que in ipso corpore
et rasi sunt

Amena et cu sequentib errant qm
causam comitam statuerint

2 Debet autem medicus accuzata
diligentia scrutari morbum in causas
qm impossibile est curari morbum
causa eius incognita.

Causas morbum a multo alio q
a Galeno discito qui eas tam diliget
tradidit ut in eo nihil desiderari
queat.

Reliquos maxime praeterea scip
tos fugito. na parum accuzati in
causis fuisse videntur.

De morbis.

morbū est affectus p[er] naturam
a quo p[ri]mū oriatur actio

Inter morbū & causam differentia

Causa nō p[ri]mū p[er] se sed intervenit
morbo actionē laedit. Causa em̄ efficit
affectū illū qui actioni incommodat

Quia sūt morborū genera.

p[ri]mū in similitudinib[us]
secundū in instrumentis
tertium in utrisq[ue] resistit

Quod in similitudinib[us] est integritas
dicitur sit autem ubi altera quali-
tatem exuperat.

Ha duplex est
naturalis. & morbosa.

Naturalis est in qua nulla animalis
aliqua furtio manifeste laesa est

morboſa eſt quā cū animal intempe-
rati vicio laborat

Intemperies æqualis
et inæqualis

Æqualis eſt quæ in omnibus partibus
corporis intemperati affecti æqualiter
miſt ut in febre ſectiva

Inæqualis eſt quæ nō in omnibus par-
tibus corporis mali affecti miſt

Ha autem fit vel in toto corpore vel
in ea hydrope quæ vocatur anafaza
et in febribus quas hyſtericas appellant

Eſt et in una qualibet parte quā
vel intumuit, vel inflammatur
gangrena cancro. et ſimilibus

Intemperies omnis vel
eſt ſimplex vel compoſita

Simplex eſt ubi una qualitas tota
a modo natura reſiſt

Composita ubi plures qualitates a
naturalibus habitibus abeunt. ita ut
corpus simul calescat & frigidetur. vel
calescat simul & humectetur.

Morbus in partibus
inest similitudinibus.

Mala constitutio seu compositio vocat
quæ aut in figura aut numero aut
quantitate aut positura aut situ spectat.

Morbi vero generibus quod utique inest
omnibus solutio seu divisio dicitur
ut in ossis fractura. in cunctis partibus
vulnere & ulcere. in venis sanguinis in
membra congestio in cute excoxiatio
appellatur.

Morbi quidam acuti
quidam chronici. Congi

Morbi acuti

Sunt duplexes. Nominati enim acuti simpliciter dicuntur, qui in quatuordecim diebus integre indurantur.

Et hi copulantur per acuti qui in septimo et per per acuti qui in quarto finit.

Nominati etiam acuti dicuntur ex decidentia aut qui in quadraginta diebus indurantur.

Facilis propterea in acutis morbis quibus febribus copulatur, quibus intra 40 dies finire solent, magnum salus ad salutem monetur.

Morbi longi

Sunt quicunque terminum acuto transierunt et si plerumque a febribus humilibus putrida et bile. perinde atque acuti a calidibus, origine habent.

Morborum alius per
essentiam alius per respectum

Morbus per essentiam inest alicui membro
per se.

Morbus per respectum est qui ex aliquo
membro in aliud ob similitudinem derivatur
ut capitis dolor. aut oculorum suspensio
a ventriculo.

Morbus 4 modis cognoscitur

primo a substantialitate ingredientibus
veluti si in instrumentis indecent figura
numerus. magnitudo aut situs fuerit

Secundo a qualitate perturbata ut si
in caliditate. frigidityte vel siccitate
ad sit inmoderatio

Tertio a membrum actione laesa per
impedita. ita ubi valendi officium non
bene procedit. ventis officii constat. 59

Sunt ubi sanguis non recte generatur
et par male afficitur.

Quarto ab iis quae exercentur
Sic quoniam intestini tenuia per dysenteriam
directam reperiuntur. et sit latitudine
et castitudine iis quae solentur in
maior, reperiunt ulceratione in casibus
intestinis consistere
pari modo si furfuracea in vicina
exercent. vesica scabie laborat.

Tempora morbi quatuor
1. principium. 2. incrementum. 3. Vigor
4. declinatio.
horum observatio medico est approxima
necessaria.

Quis quid?
est regimens motus ad sanitatem
aut ad mortem. si ad illa fiat
conversio bona. si ad hanc mala.

Crisis bona duplex

perfecta. & imperfecta
perfecta est ubi integre quib a morbo
liberatur. & omnino quic aliqua exaratio
est digna contingit. Vnde per vomitu
sputu. pluvium sanguinis & mactibus
si morbus in superioribus consistat

aut ventris exomizatione. harmonizandis
mentibus. & abscissis propriis si in ventre
inferiore consistit morbus

aut per urina. sudores. & insensibilem
perspirationem. si in venis morbus
fuerit

febris quid

2 febris est convulsio caloris naturae in
modum qui a corde sumitur initium inde
per arterias & venas in universum
corpus sese diffundens actiones eiusdem
laedit atque impedit

febris tria sunt in genere
genera

Trium tantum sunt ex quibus corpora
universum constituntur et in quibus
calor per naturam succeditur
spiritibus
humoribus
solida

hæc ab Hippocrate dicitur estimari
calentia et impetu perientia

Cum calor in spiritibus succeditur
febris dicitur exrema.

Similis est vento calido ut si in
perinde cum ut ita califacit utrum
cum includitur ita spiritus per
multo califacit corpus.

Cum in humoribus succenditur calor
febris ^{putrida} exrema fit. Sic dicta quod ex
putridis humoribus ortu habet
Estque similis aqua calida. Ut cum hæc
vis frigida cum infunditur potest
califacere ita et humoribus potest

natura calefacti corporis calefacit

2 Si vero in solidis membris calor
accenditur febris hictica oritur
hæc assimilis est vasi calido. quæ admodum
cum hoc aqua frigidam quæ infunditur
calefacit. ita hictica quæ multis morbis
atque infixa est humoribus omnibus corporis
excallescere potest est

2 hæc ubi ita increscit ut corpus vix
omnibus membra colligat ac confirmet
in certum marasmodi dicitur. & hæc
teste Galieno sanari non potest
Nam si calore quicquid extinguitur
tamen firmitas quæ relinquitur, semper
sibi vitæ germinem conficiet

De febribus plura dicentur infra

[Faint, illegible handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in brown ink on aged, slightly stained paper.]

de Symptomatis

Symptoma genericum sumptum
quicquid animanti per naturam accidit

Speciatim quicquid per naturam
se habet

Symptomata speciatim
dicta trifaria distinguuntur

Alia corporis sunt affectus.

Alia sunt functionum noxa.

Alia ad utrumque consequuntur

de pſagijs

part medicina quæ ſemiotice dicitur
ſcitorum cognitionem pſentium inſpectionem
et futurorum pſditionum continet.

pſagia inquit Salerni medici a mortis
diſcrimine vindicant. aegrosq; zedunt
obtemperantes
hinc hypochondriaci dixit
ſtaq; morituros victurorq; pſentibus
atq; denuntiis omnem proſus salutem
vitabit.

Duo ſunt ex quibus futura pſdicere
ſolent medici. nempe.

nomina et

proſus.

de quibus iam dictum.

De vena

nihil sic dicitur de oncopragis et
scelopragis qui lotij inspectione plene
misere calide deperitur.

Vena quid?

Vena est superfluitas sanguinis in
magna vena delata per rivas et
vasa venozia in vena

Quatuor sunt consideranda
in vena inspectione

1. Substantia
2. Color
3. Quantitas
4. Contenta

Exortio

ut sic certe dijudicet per vnam omni
venam saluberrimam et a vitijis fere
omnibus alienam sibi veluti ad zeli
nos scopum proponit

Optima Urina

optima urina ea est. quae est hominibus
secundum omnia temperata. quae est
in substantia mediocribus ac quantitate
respondet ei quod bibita est. color
subrufa et subflava. hypostasi
alba. levis et aequabilis.

haec urina saepius contemplanda
est medico. ut quum aliquis ab hac
declinantem videt ab exacta
sanitate hominem recidisse intelligat.

Substantia

Substantia est tenuis. crassa
aut mediocribus.

Urina mediocribus substantia est
optima. Quae haec ipsa crassa
aut tenuior imperfectione tota
omnis significat.

Causarū differentia vniuersa
est triplex.

Aliguae quā crasse inuoluntur pallores
resident et tenentur et tales per
aliquid magnitudinis differentie superius
demonstrant.

Aliguae ut multa sunt ita permanant
et haec ostendunt agitatione quae est in
sanguine adque rigore.

Aliguae tenues multa postea rotundat
tur et haec debent inire ut coram
Quasi longiore tempore et virtute
forti indigent ad correctionem ob id pra
existunt.

prima ex ipso est bona. nam morbum
hanc multa post coramunda signum.

Secunda vero modo loco se habet

Colores urinae

Alba limbo vocata ab
water & hyeme.

haec aqua est ultima imbecillitatis
indium

haec urina portendit imbecillitatem
virtutis. veluti si in senibus apparet
& in dentium aegritudinibus

Secundo obstructione in visceribus interius
& renibus

Tertio in acutis & acutibus febribus
phrenitis. quod humores qui ipsam tinge-
bat ad cerebrum transfusus est

hinc aut hypochondriacis. Quibus urina
alba & perspicua. mala portendit si
in delirantibus appareant

Quarto coarctata in ipso partibus quae
sunt infra septimum transfusi.

pallida vena est
similis bili limbo
infusa humori clavo
ut aqua. ita ibi a colore
libi flitli saepe potten

haec vena significat minorem
infectionem quam aqua alba vena
hoc indicium est per di subpallida

Tenuis. Aurica vena colore
libi pure gold
priori melior est. nam significat
infusa colore munda
hoc indicium est per di tenui subaurica

Tenuis aurica. libi saepe
haec apparet ob maiorem curam
vigilant. sicut aestu atque labore

Tenuis subaurica
est similis castaneo
flore cum humis herba
colore inferior est flore aurica

4 oportet intendat in illorum coloribus
in quibus eorum flores fuerint aqua
dissoluti

Regula de tenui urina

Tenuis urina gemine caliditate
imbecillitatem atque extinctionem et
frigiditatem dominationem. candida
per obstructionem circa renes per reliqua
vasa urinaria vel circa aliquas
partes principatus in corpore habetur
significat

Crasam urinam indicat

Crasa per alba

hac crassa humorum multum per corpus
retineri significat

hac aliquando in laboriosis febribus
facta ab abscessu liberat

Crasa lartea

hac in fine veniunt calculi in
vesica vel in ureteribus significat

Crasa turbida et
serpentes et canes
heros ubi et valens

haec si turbida sit ut nimis. dolor
capitis ostendit aut adesse aut mox
adfore.

Crasa et subrubra similis
est solo armenio
haec maxime si talem hypostasim
habuerit longos postulat morbos
et a periculo immunit.

Crasa et rubra est
similis porris quae
rubens se fecit colore
ab heribus et bi zelle.

haec sanguinis copia ostendit quanta
et in continuis febribus

Crasa et nigra ut quae
verborum extincti colore
refert

haec melancholici humoris varietas
ostendit maxime quoniam in remissione
quiescent et melancholici solent

apparet
significat etiam sanguinis humoribus lostrum
ant assationem.

Regula de crassa vena

Crassa vena expressa materiam per humores
implentem ventrem, intestina per iocinos
partes carab significat.

Quia si in fibra spectetur ubi tenuis
deficit, statim declinationem futuram
significat. Namque hoc aspectu videtur natura
superare materiam.

Si vero in aspectu fibra vena crassa appa-
uerit, nec tenuis prope tempora
reperit multitudinem non parva humorum
ostendit, adeo ut multum sit ne natura
defatigata in actionibus suis cesset.

Urinae uisum lutei coloris
et uisum et hoc coloris
off a lyber

hac significat sanguinem gmoze asan
atq uel in rubra uel nigra bilion
transmutari

Interdum etia in sanis hominibus qui
nimis elaborant aut longu ite-
perant uinea uinea ppatatur
et sanguinis nimiam putrefactionem

passens uinea color
est similis passu quod ex
ura nigra decorta fit
vel quia similis est color
craasi qui ad nimiam ad
nigredinem inclinat

hac significat bilion gmoze adu-
Quantitate eiusmodi urina perpe-
derenter pmonstrat morbum azquum
adepe.

Viridis urina similis est
colore qui est in folijs brassicæ
aut graminis

hoc significat excessu præcipue bilis
exhausta quantitate & qualitate

Et si diu urina eiusmodi perseveraverit
silibz asidua & astub asuerint, multum
non parum est ne transgressio a siccitate domi
ne recipiat

Clarea urina est similis
colore olei

hoc pinguis liquefacti totius corporis
aliquando cum ipsum colorem signum est
hinc hypocratis scribit

Neque leviter fervere nos debet urina cum
pinguis bilis aurore similis immutat
quippe quia primum tunc consummum significat

Sed cave ne vesica quod modo aperta se
decipiat. Nam tales urinae non semper
ad universum corpus sed quædam ad vesicam
referuntur.

proinde si perambulatione in faciem
proceffit et multo tempore refertur
hinc est colliguationibus totius corporis.

Sic vero brevis atque immutatio illi
apparet, passio enim solozu adeo
demonstratur.

Venerita verna et
sustentibus est color
caz natus qui ex porro
albo et nigro aqua ratione
confuso gignitur.

Et si idipsum sensu velis nosse, misce
calorem lictissimum et ameto aequis
ponderibus et venerita colorum per
videbis.

hac verna si sit sustentibus per super
ore fusu melancholicum et immozan
significat.

recursus expositudine tendens multo
frigiditytatem. Modificatione quoniam
a pravis coloribus ad periores est
transmutatio.

Livida vena que potius
colore est
hac vena interdum plaga se videri
interdum eadem que veneta

Nigra vena
est signum caliditatis ad extremum spectat
et hoc si viridis perficitur
Interdum significat extremam frigiditatem
idque si veneta et livida perficitur vena
utraq; autem mortalibus existit

Vena in sanis quoadmodum
mutatur

Quod causa tunc vena
color mutatur

prima est cibum corpori oblatum. Et
cum ubi non probe coquitur aut non recte
in sanguine mutatur tunc similitudo sibi
vena facit

Id quod etiam contingit ubi aliqua quae
per se in se infusa sunt colore de novum
tribus aut quatuor

Altera causa est potio. prout si
aqua aut vinum album immodice sumptum
album et aquosum apparetur urina
siu crassa et nigra bibentibus, capis
et nigrior erit urina.

Tertia causa est colligatio eorum que
in corpore existunt. Colliguntur enim
humidum in corpore partibus
pinguedine, adipe et similibus. mox
etiam urina talis apparetur
hinc hydropicis scribitur.

Urina torulosa est potioni et cibo talis
existit qualis est humidi intus colligati.

Sunt et alia que alia quod urina
colore mutatur. veluti est exercitum
multum. somnum vigilia et id genus
multa.

Quantitas vrima
Corum qui perfecte sani sunt, quantitas
vrima proportionem quidam servare debent
ad hoc quod bibere possint

Nulla vrima profuit

sex ob causas

primo quia homo usus fuit multis cibis
perfectum humidioribus. atque largiori potu
maxime si vrima aquam fuerit

Secundo. ob medicinas vrimatorias

Tertio. quoniam intermixtura quadam
exancta caliditate est circa vrimam. ut
in passione diaboli. Nam tunc vrima sua
substantia ab exate et omni vrima generi
cito auferuntur.

Quarto quoniam veter natura pueri est, cum
superfluitatibus quibus excrem^{volant} fuerat. Vbi vrima
multitudine excrem^{volant} non potest. Et
excrem^{volant} quibus excrem^{volant} auferit ad vrimam

Urina facta impetu fertur

Quinto in hydropi hypostaza p[ri]m[us]

Sexto. qu[ia] alia[rum] excretionum, dant
maxime ventrib[us] nulla p[re]fert

Pauca urina fit itide
ob sex causas

1. d[icitur] siccitate ciboru[m]. paucitate potus
item ab exercitio vehementi. atq[ue] a rebus
quae ciboru[m] deficiat[ur] consueverunt

2. ob medicinu[m] p[er] cibos glutinosos multu[m]
concludentes

3. ob humoru[m] crassitudine[m] atq[ue] tenacitate[m]

4. ob multa ventrib[us] excretionum

5. ob febres vehementia. na[m] illa omni
superflua humiditate corporib[us] consuevit

69. ob multitudine exarata sunt
zenu aut reliquorum vasorum ornamentorum

Contenta

perinde ut altitudo corporis vniue
rsalis dividitur nempe in fundum matris
in supremam regionem ⁱⁿ et hanc medietatem et
alia contenta erant

Hypostasib

Ha contenta quae in fundum matris desce
dunt. hypostasib hoc est subiecta vocantur

Quae vero corresponderent ad medietatem totius
altitudinis sublimi nominantur ab
elatione derivata itaque ex quo spatio
prederet ab utrisque extremis

Quae vero perveniunt ad supremam
regionem vocantur mox. itaque a terra 71

Terza in continetibus
spectanda

Substantia
color
Quantitas

Substantia

Quaedam sunt mediocria. quaedam
terrena. quaedam caesa

Mediocria sunt alba. lenia et aqua
bilia

Lenia continentia sunt quae sibi sunt
continua et tanquam unum corpus cohaerent
inque quae et illius dissoluta.

Caesa continentia sunt candidiora et
atque crassiora in venis copia significat
interdum etiam facultatibus exercitiis
superfluitatibus in crisi expelluntur.

Termina

magna quida natura in tertia co-
itione debilitata significat
monstrat qd cados ymore sed tenn

Color coctozu Alba

Alba pituitosi ymozib zamta
fnt aut pub fame cocttu quod ad
aliquo interno mēbro afeto secretu
est

pallda & pūpallida
minib bona fnt veluti determinata a
calore qui penda natura est

Et iliopa

mala habentur quippe que exantia
est bilium rubra in coctione tertia
significat

Viridia & subviridia
viriditate quāda in testia totiorum
ob viridia bilis exarum demonstrat

Crux
veluti cruce suffusa significat in
elaboratum est omnino sanguinem
cruce

Viridia. livida nigra
mortificatione vitalis virtutis ostin-
dunt, aut cruce nigra qui illi
ab aliquo loco profectus in viridia
subsident

hypostasis
Contenta quāda frumina matula per
~~hypostasis~~ hypostasis apparet

Ozobea
est quāda ozobo excoziato similis est
sed ante si excoziatur videtur rubra
ita ut sit similis vitello ovi rubro
hac apparet quādo pingui iam

ostendo rursus in corpore

subiectu solo in rursus liquefactione
significat.

furfuracea

febre in profundo vasib infixa est
et duras iam corporis partib attingit
significat

subiectu solius vesicae aperta signum
est

laminacea

Similis est laminis non per longi-
tudinem sed specie tantum.

Har expositas gignitur quoniam febris
procedens partib corporis solidas
attingit

Similanea

que triu pessima est. nam febris
peruenit usque ad corosionem partium
amplazum. Eam ipsa reddit

Q. n. s. l. a. b. c. o. t. u. m.

Nulla potentia vniuersali ut multi
intermetu corpora districum ita
obicit quod a altitanti vixam
desse significat
Nam quia nulla est elaboratio na
ta circa intermetu multas quod
superfluitas idem f. m. d. f.

pariter totius vel ob mediam
vel exercitia obstructions vel fada
corruptiones geminatur.

Butler

Alia per tunc super fine vnde
 in solo circulo

Grille rosina

bulla qua in corona sola integra
 sine assistit. si colore immo et va
 lenda sint magna reprobatio affectu
 significat

Araucæ.

Non leuiter inquit Hippocrates in
terre debet urina cui pinguedo
velut araucorum similibus inuadat. quia
quod homine tabe corporis significat

hæc interdu rem solozu colligant
one indicat

Capilli.

hi in ijs vasib. que a renibus ad
vesica descendunt generantur

Et quanta est longitudo vasozu
tanta est aliquando capillozu.

hi renib. male haberi mostant.
hinc Hippocrates dicit

Quibus in urina crassa capilli
vna exerunt hi a renibus exierunt

De corona sive virtute

Si humoribus virtutibus fuerint pari
virtuti. & pari mensura virtutibus fixerit
nulla corona evidenter spectari poterit.

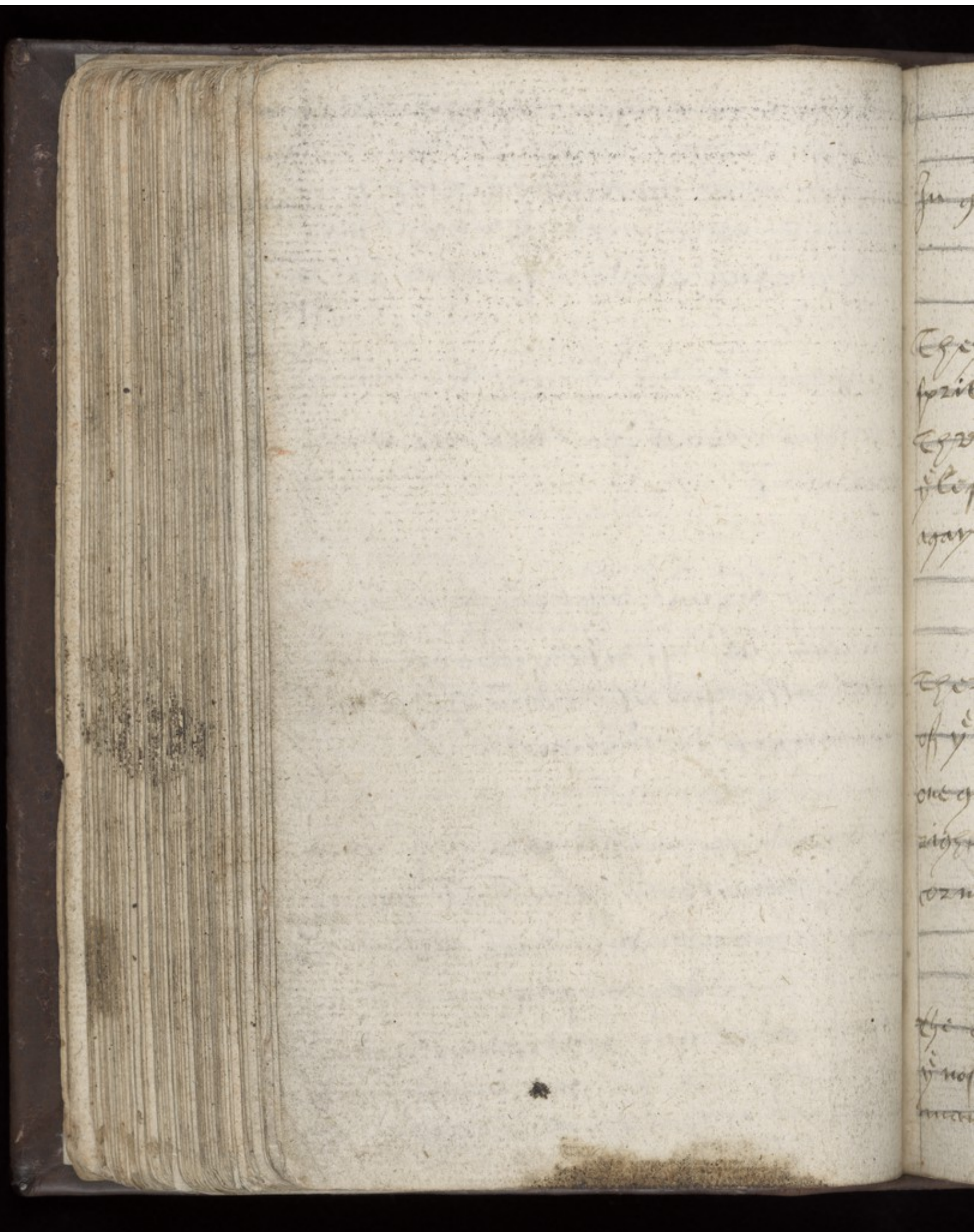
Si virtutibus virtutibus aut virtutibus
per coronam coloribus hoc vel illo modo
apparerebunt.

In auribus virtutibus. virtutibus. virtutibus. &
in genibus alijs. si alba corona aut
similibus albis fuerit. bonum est & natu-
ram incipit dominari.

In viridi & rufa viriditate si corona
sit purioribus coloribus malum est quia
per humoribus dominari incipit.

De odor virtutibus

fatens odor aut putredine aliqua
membra interioribus aut mortificatione
aut totius corporis mortificatione
plura determinantur de ijs.



pulps

In greke a pulpe is called *pygma*

Xij pulps

They take thev origine of the vitall
sprites

They pertaine to y^e harte. one vnder
left axpe. y^e in y^e wristes directly
waynt y^e thombe

pulps of the brayne

There be vij. & 4 be principall
of y^e w^h. & do lye in the temples &
one goyth vnder a bone named the
sagittall fuzle. y^e other ^{do} lye in y^e
corner of y^e right side of y^e nose.

Two minor pulps

The one in y^e corner of y^e left side of
y^e nose. The other & do lye vnder the
mandible of y^e y^e jawes

pulse of y^e liver
These y^e do lye upon y^e fete

Yf y^e principall pulse do stapp
trulye lxxij as tyme a course
y^e minutes of a cloke y^e patient is
in perill

but y^e pulse must go wth quick
agilitie than y^e minutes of a cloke

but yet they must lode wth a tyme
course wthout pause or stopping
wth is to say. if y^e pulse do give v
knocks & do pause at y^e 5. or 6
knocks wth knocks & stopp at y^e 7
or 8 & so like. then y^e patient is
in perill or els not

It is not in the agilitie nor in the
faste knocking y^e any perill is in
but in the pausing is y^e danger

Therefore for soundynge let y^e pati
sit vpright in y^e bedde & let y^e

finell to zefe water p winez oz to
amber de grece p rubbe y puffed w
agua vita

Artezine

They be like veynib in y w be y witale
spiritis savinge thize begynnynge of y sarte
and upon y artez do lye y veynib. expe
it be in y barke. Wize ab a grece
artiz named trason doth lye upon y
veyne

for sustynge of y artez wse to anoynt
y bodie w y oyle of turpentine

Vena

A vayne is a veine y^e w^{ch} dothe receyve
y^e principall blood in man takyn
from originall of y^e liver.

Mediana

is a vayne w^{ch} dothe lye in the
middle of y^e arme

Cardiaca

is at y^e one side in y^e middle of the
middle of y^e arme & is opened for
diseases aboute y^e harte

Copiosa

dothe lye a litle from y^e arde & is
opened for passions of y^e liver & y^e stomack

Copiosa

dothe lye under y^e thombe & is opened
for diseases of y^e heed & y^e eyes

2 Basilica

is opened for passion of y^e liver &
for a fever quaztayne

Salvatilla

doth lye betwixt lyfelle finger and
y^e ligg finger & it is opened to cleanse
all y^e bodie

Exatira

it is opened to cleanse the liver

Griatira

doth lye in y^e outwarde part
of y^e fite & it is opened for y^e griatira
passion

hemoroidall

They be manyd principall saynt
for ab modis ab yi do pertaine to y^e
principall members & they be
72

if principall waynes for at most
as if principallite of all other
zestly in them & hath a roste
or a course & returns to & from
him. & they be opened to purg
melancholy.

Mezuri

swelled meates may come to y^e sinewes
either by cuttinge. strayingne. or by
stretching. or by canyng

aspindiz

if it be cutt tye it no remedie
if it come by canyng anoynt the
synew wth oyle off Cylib & rystory
or oyle of water Cylib & willow
& rose if it come of a gote canyng
if of any other canyng take of enforse
rystory. pynctozie & compound all
together & anoynt y^e place.

if it come any waye use y^e oyle
of turpentine & netes fote oyle.

Musculi

They be lytle strayned descendyng
from y^e hed to y^e necke & face & other
partes. & they be composed of tye
syndes synewes. & ligamentes and
pametes. & some say y^e they be
little gystlie bones.

Of y^e bewitched & gutted

Gze ve y^e gutted. iij. small w^h
is pitnat over y^e naville & y^e gate
gutted w^h az placed vnder y^e naville

1. Anodem

w^h is so called because it is xij. inch
longe.

2. Scimm

w^h is so called because nothing doth
remayne in it.

3. ilis

w^h is longe & small

4. Monoculus

It is y^e first of y^e gze gutted &
so called because it is like a pake
& gals but one mouth & in the
same portyne az wozmes ened
or ventosile & ransit. payne on
the right side of y^e bellye. w^h is
not y^e verze colike

S. Colon

It is called many folowe plumb and
it proceedeth from y^e right side vnder
y^e liver. & it maketh y^e revolution
vnto y^e left side. where in it enyein
y^e iolite. w^{ch} is dispersed by an egg
belye more than any other disperse

S. Ventr

It is so called because it is vnto y^e
left kydney. & goyeth eue right
downe into y^e fundament.

hippocates calleth y^e ij bowels w^{ch}
ar next y^e stomack. ilia. y^e is to saye
small guttes. & y^e peyne of one of
hem is called iliaca passio.

Vasib^{is} calleth it domine misere

Colica passio is called of y^e gutte
Colon. w^{ch} is dyscasye as p^{er}istert^{is} becaus
they come often hymet bothe of one
cause. y^e is of y^e opp^osition of y^e
bowels

Mizar

is a pellicle or a rill or a skyn
y^e w^{ch} doth^e by^e y^e intestines & guttes
together & is compond of a fat
& a fleshy skyn w^{ch} unscilages
y^e w^{ch} may be zelayed

Miscentizim

is a skyn w^{ch} doth^e ^{the} guttes together
& is compond of cordes or stringes
& fatnesse y^e w^{ch} doth^e make a soft
pamule or ligament

Some say y^e mizar & miscentizim
is all one pellicle.

Sigzar

is a skyn growynge out of y^e midde
y^e w^{ch} doth^e descende to y^e spondiles
y^e backe. And doth^e sustayne y^e stomack
& y^e guttes & endit^e in y^e nethe
partes of y^e belly. And of this
sigzar y^e y^e dividet^e be ingendred
y^e w^{ch} doth^e descend to y^e stomack and

the bone named vertebra

Diaphragma

It is named y midriffe y w is a great
flyn oz parricle oz musclet y w
dofe defende y spirituall members
froun y nutritive members. dividige
y fozt p y longes froun y stomack
p y bowelle.

The Larynx

It is the principall membre in man
for y w doth rest y animate spirites
And it is cold p moyst. And it is in
it selfe wout blode. wout fleshe p
wout fyre.

The beste y fiff y fonde w hath no
larynx nor no stey.

Coz the herte

It is y^e principall member in man
for it hath y^e first life in man & it
is y^e last thinge y^e dothe dye in man
The herte dothe dwisfulat all othe
members & it is grownd & foun
on of all y^e vitall forces & dothe
in y^e middle of y^e bodye & it goeth

The stomake

It is a vessel in dothe receyve meate &
digeste in to it & is like a pott in the
meate & lioure it put in. And at the
fire dothe dectort y^e meat & y^e broth in
y^e pott so dothe y^e liver vnder y^e stomake
dothe dectort the meate.

The liver

It is not hyne but a congeled fo^r blade
y^e is dothe in the y^e stomake like y^e fire
vnder a pott & dothe make digestion &
it is y^e third principall membre in man
in woman also & in all y^e animate creatures.

The gale

It dothe ly vpon y^e liver like a bladder
hauinge a thyn skyn case to breake &
it is named cista fellis

¶ Egg Conyct
¶ Egg to gode & some moyste jelly
to y^e bellowed of y^e gale.

¶ Egg Exlene.
¶ It a spongius substance lying
under y^e porte zibbet in y^e left side
& it doth make a man to be mo
delicious melancholic do rest in
polene.

¶ Egg meys
¶ It namid y^e p^ropagat & it is the
gut of y^e stomake y^e w^{ch} doth defend
from y^e exiglotte to y^e orifice of y^e
stomake. ¶ It is w^{ch} y^e doth
pass th^rough y^e throte hole or y^e
voisand but only w^{ch} doth
y^e any mist^rine at. xyn or an
other thinge do sappe in to y^e w^{ch}
case a worme. or els drinke a
quantity of oyle olyve or more
& sleep upon it.

The flaxx of y^e wofand
expylotten or y^e h^ere God
It doth divide y^e y^e credit. y^e one it
manned y^e wofand y^e othe y^esp^erag^e.

Uma y^e newke
It is y^e mary or y^e stryng in y^e back
bone & it is made like to y^e braue
of a mant fad in colour.

Gerundina

It is a skyn or a call in y^e w^e a child
doth lye in y^e mother belly. And a woman
must be delivred of it after y^e child
is borne or else she doth dye. for she
one must come after y^e othe perfite.

This skyn may not be want y^e toget
ion & after y^e child is toxyrd & come
to y^e limamented forme & shape of a
creature here it a skyn y^e doth
grow in rizenfizee about y^e child
& w^ere y^e doth lye y^e child is

zedy to be borne psser y child
come before p y skyn dotte come
after is it do not followe after y
child y mother t m grise dange

febris

febris is the latin word. In greke it is
named pyretos. In englyss it is named
a fever or an ague
A fever is an unnatural heat grounded
in the heart and liver, settinge all the
body out of temper.

And here to be. Kynde of fevers.

First is febris exiguua otherwise
named febris diaria

Then is febris cotidiana,

febris interpolata,

febris tertiana,

febris quartana,

febris synochus, otherwise named
continua,

Then is febris synocha,

febris hemiptera,

febris angustica

febricitanspania,
febricitansou, or ransit, or febricitans

gan it febricitansputrida, or ginnor alu

febricitanspurpurea,

febricitansputrida,

febricitansputrida, or febricitansputrida,

or febricitansputrida,

gan it febricitansputrida or liparia,

febricitansputrida,

febricitansputrida,

febricitansputrida,

febricitansputrida

Exe last febricitansputrida febricitansputrida

82 *Ego. Epeimur fender*

*Scitit epeimura it lxx. grote words.
Scitit Diana to lxx latin words.
In daylyss it it named lxx. Epeimur
fender. And lxx fender it lxx cause
of al other fender.*

*Epeimur fender doles take giv name of
a best, some say it it a fyss, & some
say it it a worme lxx it doles dxx
that day that go berymmed to lxx*

*Go lxx lxxing gate lxx fender
lxx fender doles dxx that day in lxx
lxx go doles infect any man.*

*And yf lxx fender totinewid any
lxx or lxx a day or an gaine
passing giv name lxx it worme
into some other kynde of fender.*

Ex cause

Exib fever dothe come by instat
of y vitall spiritib. naturall and
animall

yf it come of y vitall. it is by
anger. thought. pavor or of exte
reare or cold

yf it do come of y naturall
it is by hunger or thirst. or by
eatinge or drinkinge of yore thinge
or of breakinge of a die. by fust
by repletio. eatinge diverse me
re drinkes. by laxes costivenes
grete abstynence. wateryng
overmuch p venenous affect

The remedia

The chiefest remedia is for every
man to order himself in a temperate
state & to take no medicine w^{ch}
he dothe knowe will hurt hym.

Quotidian fever

This fever dothe infect a man every
daye.

The cause

Quotidian is infected of
a salt. or sweet. or power flume.

If it be of salt flume. y^e patient
will be in grete heat & thirst.

If it come of sweet flume &c

gave be purgent. And
gave to the stomach with abroa
meats & draughts. & gave
last to comfort the patient of the more

if it come of power flume he
will have pain in the stomach
& is ever disposed to vomit.
And the coldness of the fever will be
great & the patient little.

The remedie

first use to purge salt flume
& use a phisane.

if it come of sweet flume use
diacalaminum w oxymelle spiritus

if it come of power flume use
diacalaminum piperis w water di
recte.

Febria interpolata

Exe be 3. Syndes. Simple. Double
triple.

Ex. first dose in fest a ma once
a day.

Ex. second 2. a day.

Ex. third 3. a day.

tertiana febrib

Ex. dose in fest a ma every
second day. & here may be a
double tertian.

Ex. cause.

Ex. fever dose round of cold
& it dose differ from a fever
cause, for a fever tertian dose
opereth on more Ex. malis in fest.

daynt, and the fender ranson do
wente hit make in the foranys
of the lynes & the lynes and
about the fort.

A remedy

The moderint the roging do the golpe
the fender ranson, the golpe a fender
fortiano.

First purg the coler, & .iij. or .iiij. fowles
before the fyste do the rone, & do the
fence a man to lye in the dublet,
& a woman in the waste robe, then
do the rone the mto put on a pair
of sloues, and .iij. yastore the
lynde the wofles of the armd &
do layd the armd & the hand
into the bedde, and do cast on clothe
to bringe the m to a sweat before
the fyste do rone. .iij. or .iiij. fowles
out of the quills and put into

And thus he doth say. I praye you.
because he shall take no eye
into the bed, he will do good to you
in all things, and suffer to be
beaten at any time, as at the
will, and when he is bound to
you, he do not desire of you to be
loose, but do in all things, and have
made many good deeds in the
last days of his life, he do not suffer
him to go in the open air.

Quintus fons

It doth infect a man of his body
and his soul, that is to say, if he be
and one sick, and he may be
a double quintus.

Quintus

It is impudic or fons doth
come of indolence, or it is of
indolence, and if he be fons

be conuincant with it, if it is a
difficill futeble to make one wylle

A remedy

fyfth purge melleuoly, & lye
lye pills of lindenoe or lindenoe
a roke, & take of of fympe name
in latin Sympt de hmo, and
for the spot, and for the inflation
of al manner of ayres or fumes
of the confectioun of pynne, and
a fulle of viollette

And in all manner of fowre fyfth
purge lye cause, for ouerly fowre
dileys doles come of lye melleuoly
of bloode, or of flouid, or of
or lye of melleuoly, it maye come
also of myghte gynnoues.

fibzib arnta ze colima
is all one ze y^e w^{ill}
gilpe bimerzob will
getps he

fibzib bimerzob

unmylps it is named a colimall fender
bimerzob is derived of y^e wordob, synlbat
is to say wylgent, ze egob wylgent is
to say bimerzob, and that is to say
to say at a fender wylgent wylps

In dger fender

egob is an dger fender named fibzib
bimerzob is wylgent dater diff^r from
the fender bimerzob

for hit fender bimerzob is the inter
notation that is to say fender wylps
or interpretation

And the way byndes of the four
Smoother weie be to the four corners
Augmentia, Examentia, and four
a man that knowe the one from the
other it doth followe.

Feble Augmentia.

So that gate be the four gates a gate
and a sweet signe.

Feble Examentia

Now so that gate be the four gates
a flower of the world in water.

Feble Examentia

Now so that gate be the four gates a
wood by the way, and the four
will increase, and so it will make
Augmentia, for the water is the
in the bottom and that doth signify
gold.

Excruct

Excruct is a round of abundance
of blood or oile of putrified blood. And
than the skin may be darkened, and
all the body may be out of temper,
the face may swell, the eyes may be
reddened and the marrow may be full
and the brain may be good with
great pain.

Remedy

First of all time and strength will
permeate it, be let blood in a vein
named mediana, and if the patient
be digne or heavilye doo of the
detracture of pruned with the finger
of the left hand, and if the patient can
not sleep, make a dormitory.

Take of the leade of zinzibar in
handfull stamped both together 20

and put them in a cloth and lay
to the temple and for the good.

Or else take a scarlet cloth and
intinct it in the oyle of roses and
vinegre & lay it over y^e head
or else take hore & perfume it with
frankincense & lay it about y^e temple

A fomentation

Take of violet floweres or leaves
of roses leaves of marigold
of borage M^{ss}. seth all these in rose
or rymyne water. Use this morning
& evening to y^e face.

Then make this Exultation

In exultation

Take of y^e myrrour of most grace
a synte. of red sandal & white
sandal 3i. of camphire 3. 2. of

3.1.
soft leaved of mulleins soft water
ab mouch ab wote fyre to wote all
these togithoz & w a blew or scarlet
clotte. Lay it to y^e right side
and y^e fyre do cause corruption w^{ch}
clotted or cleb suppositor
and if age tyme & strenght wille
permytte. open y^e veyne mediana and
exhaust 3.1. or 2. of blood. ab y^e part
of strenght. If it be a man open
y^e veyne in y^e right arme. if it be a
woman in the left arme.

A Diet

Use no grose meates. Absteyne from
new ale bere. wine. cleb. egges
freshe banon. ylle fyse & from
fyshe w^{ch} doth clebe to y^e fingers

fibris ranson

fibris ranson or ranson be the
wordes. In latin it is named fibris
aridus. In englysh it is named
the fowr ranson being it one of
the worst fowr that can be.

The cause

The fowr dole come of cold
and dole differ but little from a
fowr foriane consideringe that
the matter is in the corant of the
lyver and the lunges and the
the fowr ranson is more dangerous
than a foriane and the
morte of the patient havinge the
fowr ranson is very dyer and the
remedy is at word at any fyre

The remedy

First purge cold wth Cassia fistula
and oplynte the fyre wth the fyre
of violetes or rose, or wth the
water of gerard, and wth the

arrested and the gander is of water that
cannot be sold in, and do as if gander was
in the fender for rians

Of the putrified fender

Putrida or gummata is the Latin
word. In English it is named the putrified
or gummata fender.

The cause

The fender may come many ways.
It may come by the fender of the
fender, and it may come by
inordinate labour, or by great riding
or great labour in riding, it may come
by sufficing or contagious meats
taken, it may come by the unclean
specially of drinking of cold wines,
it may come by disordering of a
manners usage that he hath been
accustomed to do it may come in
disordering of any of the six
gumms, as well by sleep as by
excess of meat or drink

at by labours & expenses of his
house take any principal gain
at blood or flound colour or undue
gain by his fowls & also take of his
manor of fowls, as it appereth
good among his fowls

It remedy

first use good dyet, and eat good
meat, and little at a tyme, & drinke
no wynde. Use temperate dryng
& drinke possit all made with
rotte grapes soden in it, & nat in
the open ayre and use to drinke
of a ptyfand, or els take of tea
me of ptyfand of the water or wine
of scorchell, of the wine of pomegran
of red gale and wine, of white
wonder a quarteron of an ounce
of sugar plate in wine, boyle for
fourty dayes under a soft fyre, &
lay it under y^e fowls dymers
tyme, & take some of it in wine

Of the empyseide fende

Of the empyseide fende, it is the word.
In english it is named the empyseide
fende

The cause

The fende doth come of a beegment
that, the rising of the inflation
doth cause vesicles and scabbles to be
in and about the mouth

The remedy

first qualify the heat of the liver,
the stomach with cold herbs, as
the patient is of, give no quantity
of herbs nor medicine to a gentle
temperament or to them the rising
of the heat with moderate & dry herbs
cautiously directed, letundry complexion
find addition ministered according
to the nature & strength.

¶ mylrike fever

It dothe come of a colerike humour
myxt wth flerme.

¶ remedye

purge coler & flerme ab it is in
in theyre propriety. Beware of gre^{te} my^x
Sweates in this & all other fevers
good in a man's hand before the come

¶ Exalted febril

exi^t y^e is to saye above & above y^e is coler

¶ The cause.

It dothe come of a grosse flerminat^{ion}
matter causynge y^e inward partes of
y^e bodie to burne & y^e outward partes
colde. stoppynge y^e excret^{ion}. y^e w^{ch} dothe
prevail y^e flerme can not be disposed
p^{er} y^e patient is hasty & y^e w^{ch} cometh
cometh out off fast.

the remedie

first purge your flume wth syzup^{us}
incolub. & after take 3. 1. 6. of y^e pill^{es}
of bazarole & y^e pill^{es} of rologuilla
& do as it is written in y^e fever testam^{ent}

febris typhoid

The cause

It dothe come off a gote coliczyke humours
mixt wth corrupt flume causinge the
inward partes of y^e bodie to be cold
& the outward to be gote.

the remedye.

first purge the superfluitie of colic
wth pillule stomatice. & before the
first or 2. course dothe come sweate
3 or 4. houres & go not in y^e open ayre
& use in the fweate to drinke poset ale
or celv a pilsane

Febrilis febris

This febre may as well be in a
particular member as universall.

The cause

This febre doth come of the dragges
of melancholy, & is either putrified
or not putrified.

If it be not putrified either it is universall
or else it is particular.

If it be universall, the febre is in the
whole body.

If it be particular, it is in a particular
member.

If it be in the whole body, it doth
ingender the blacke humors.

If it be in a particular member it
doth ingender in great importance.

And first

And first write a page in the first
and the patient write cold, and of
years & years,

if the fever be purified either it is
diminished or else particular.

if it be diminished it doth ingender the
fever quartaine,

if it be particular it doth ingender
a fever quartaine not dangerous
nor particular.

A remedy

first purge violently with the
pills of indigo & the pills of stibium
and the pills made of lapidus lazuli
and then take for a remedy in the
capitulum of the inflammation of the
nated particularly in the caput
examined febrile quartana.

§zzatura febrib
et remissa

The cause

These fevers do come of 3 causes
The one doth come by the induction
or extension of blood and the other
doth come of cold and stinking and
natural and if any of these fevers
do continue in any man, at length
they will come to a fever quartan

A remedy

If it do come of induction of the
blood, first purify the blood and
doth appear in the capillaries named
Sanguis

If it do come of cold and stinking
purge cold and stinking and if
doth appear in the capillaries named
Vena et flava et if suppurate
and stinking and if suppurate

Take of Rindes and redagins
quits of the blood out of the
quits and red Copaliva, Mediana,
Gopona, and Cardiac, in portion
as the patient is of age & strength
and let it be simple.

Take of endive & of coltard of ore
in vint of the flower of water
lett, and of the flower of lily
of ore galls in vint of the vint of
pans gamet. if. but, make a simple
of it and eat, and let it be good for
the flower

De latynis dot. nam & ite
passio. De barbaris personis
vult some latynist dot. nam &
fobit. Etia. In englyss it is
the fouer. Etia. or the eby
passion, or one of the by
a consumption, for his fou
dot. consume the natural grain
in man, that is to saye if dot
consume blood and so consequent
nature.

De canis

De fouer may come man
wayes. first it may come by
unre moderat waye a woman
or the fouer longe tithing
of some sickness or it may
by extreme labour or by
fouer dot. life of some of the
principal members for as
knoweth and wayes.

It is to be in the hands of the patient

The first is a violent & cruel
wound in the side the whole blood
is in the side the whole blood
is in the side the whole blood

The second is an ancient wound
inflamed by principal intemperance
of the side of the blood

The third is a wound in the side
the natural principle in man

A remedy

First qualify the side of the blood
with cold for the side in possession
of a phlegm, and if the
infection of an abscess, and the
infection of a wound, and a direction made of
the side of the blood, and the
side of the blood, and the

De remedio

ye also wende that I do know of for
any man to knowe his selfe to be
and than to amende his lyvinge and to
refuse of for any infortunes place and
that he go into the company of good
company, and to resort to infortunes
person and to be ware of the world
in any other by way that he may
refuse infortunes persons. Then
that a good dyet in eatinge and drinking
and of the persons in your
company and gentle, ye may avoid
in the world. Late night myt
and in the world myt many
at the same time. Do this once
in your life to your and comfort
in the world myt and myt
and you may. And than myt
in the world myt. Do this
to the men, and than in the world
in the world myt. Do this
in the world myt of you.

The good friend

Remember at the point of death
for you the good friend
many young men
common, many and of you
a point of death, inserted now
by the

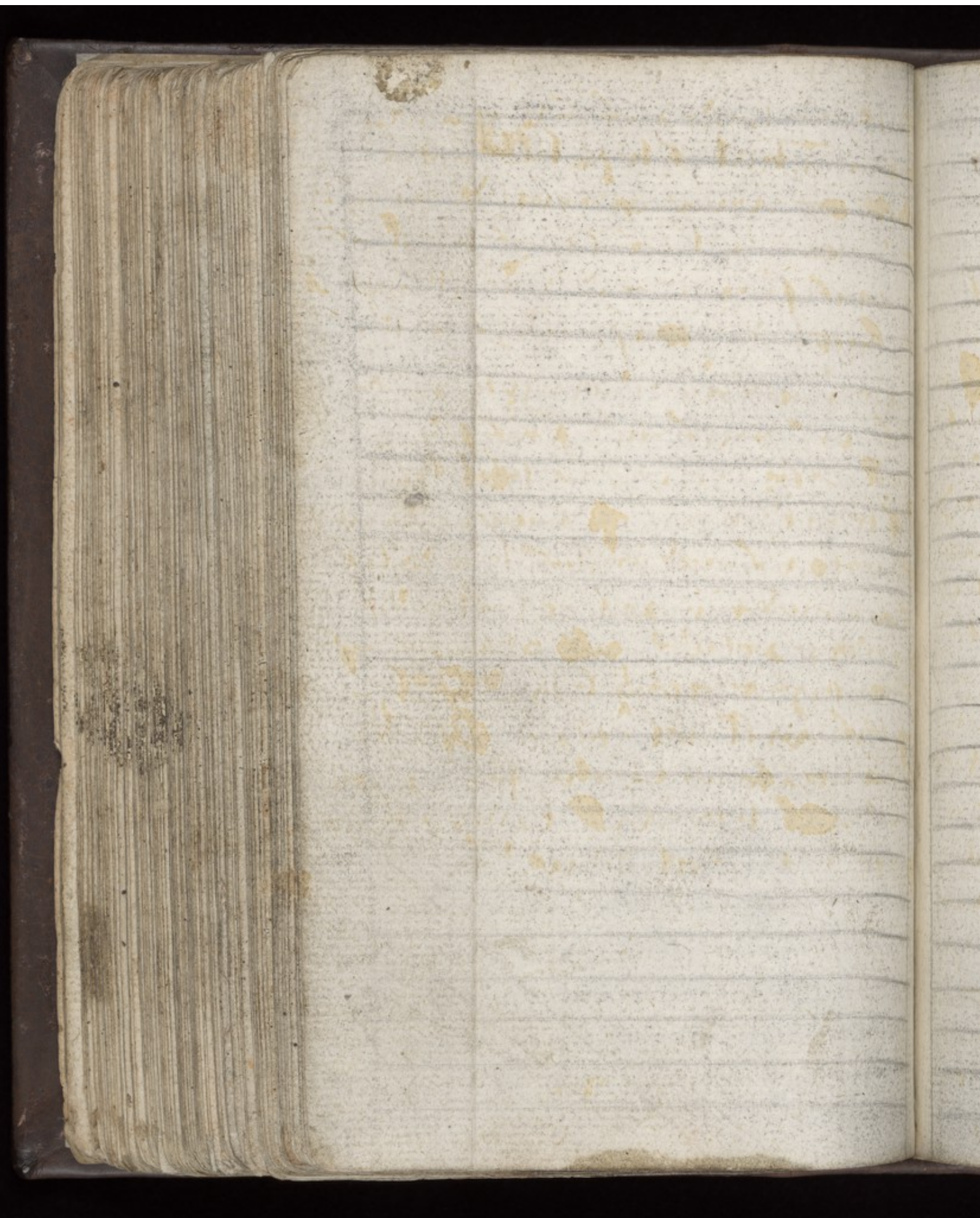
The good friend

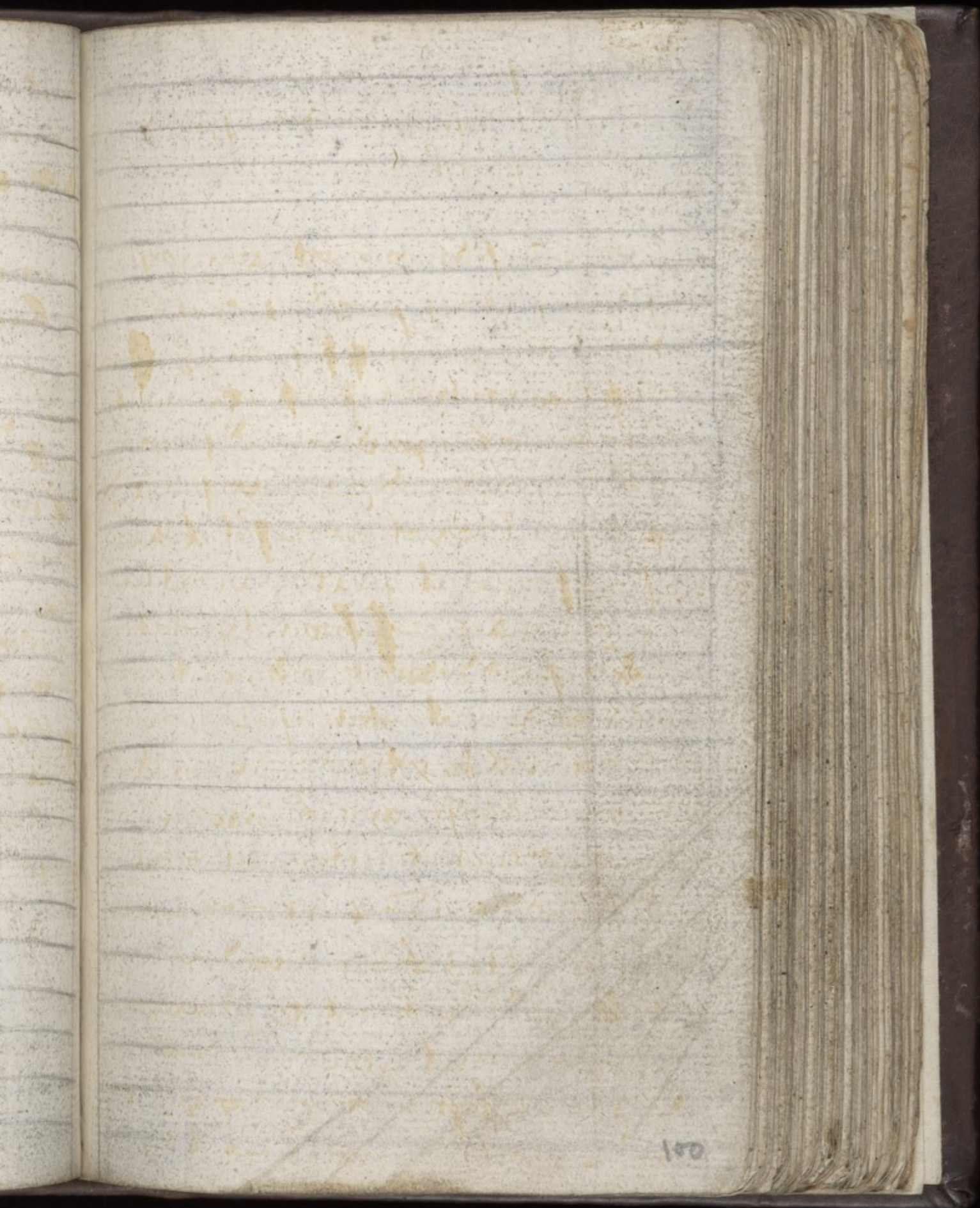
The good friend is a man
not by sight and sense
bring up of it to be
not to be seen
for it can be out of the
heart. Good in the heart
to be by the heart
it may be by the heart
to be

A country

Let it be a good friend

[illegible]





111

For any manner of
griefe or cold the sprind
playnt

Take 2 lb of Rhenish wine gale
te of dore salt of pines 4 lb of dore
and marie 3 2 ana of fufion 3 5 of
2 lb of blacke pith 4 lb of ake most
to be molten powder and flame
to be powdered & covere flame
ignore all to yelow & set it dore
to fow fowre quarte apiece the
marie & dore & fufion, Scrubbe
a pice of odd wood and or like
with a pith it into the fald and
flame it will be yelow & require
to be molten flayre it into a dore
gale & then put in the marie
and fufion require it a brade
it will all to yelow & red
with a pith it will be
to be molten wine
to be soft & red
to be molten wine

11 - four all angles

[illegible]

For any thing that is in the world
to be done till it is done for ever
For the same it is not to be done
For the same

III powder of melle & roryst

Take any number of good grains of
chick one hundred weight all about
until it be used, if you have any
all over in your house of glass
or out in the garden or all about
it is to be done in the same way of
the same in a brass or iron
and it is to be done in the same
and in the same way of powder
small as flowers in a mortar
to be put in a bowl and kept
in a bowl of glass or all about
for it will last for ever
and in the same way of powder
small as flowers in a mortar
to be put in a bowl and kept
in a bowl of glass or all about
for it will last for ever

111

The making of Red
Dyeing

Take resin per se in 2 lb. and
wax; and frankincense a quart of a
gall, of white 3 1/2 and of blue
3 lb. of camphor 3 1/2 and of red
15 lb. to be made for 100 lb. of
wool. Let it be so added on under a fire
first than stirring it by a long
candle. Saye made like an eye
cayse, in 10 a pot of red wax
then let it cool till it be hard
than put to a quart of Turpentine
gallings it in a pot and let it
stand at rest untill it be
harder to cold. And then make
it up in wool 12 lb. and it for the
best of red dyeing into wool.

The making of Red
Paint

The making of good for all
matters of Red good Discolor

103

For a good long while
stinkolde & gette more
wollen & pende flage

Cast upon the good powder
pottles & upon that powder
plot the powder on a
kind of cloth & wound it not
in a drape & if you do it
it will not from the good powder
and soles. Let it rest till it
come out & wash the good powder
to wash a good powder till it
come out & rest & then wash
it in a fold in your water
- let it to the good powder, & any more
it is finished in the day
This will be a perfect powder
that will any dispoised powder
and if you find any powder
and know that it is no better
it will be in all powder
if it were to be better

the gods that your right be
about your mind washed in
saint water no out let or stop
for by the power of all saint
and by the water to god to be
more for friend and his heart
and some by the gates come
from London / where the journey
must not be and by the journey
is held a year round out from
the wounds fill it with powder
it will stop it from being
for in the heart if it be not
helped by the danger of death

III ~~of the water~~
also it for all wounds
where it doth hurt
it wounds the good world
and health

To the gentle powder of water

alone & a goodly of a powder
in the powder & put the powder
in a first in a glass pane till
it is cold, & then more powder till
it is dry so that you may make
in powder & then in a mortar
or ground on a marble stone
keep it in a bladder & when you
will make it to be pious & without
a pot of fire & smyng & with
or out of water wind on the fire
till it boils fast then take it
continually it it cold it is by
out the powder above & then
water it will make the water
to rise & boils again. And a
longer it will be so longer
out the powder & when the
water is down & the water
is at the bottom then the
water is profit.

for old fowls & more light
to be made & swifter

Take the count of oyl & yolk
and be proportioned & for the bread
some & vinegar & aquaduct of Rye
take & the lye & the Rye & the
by the all to yolk & at yolk at
the more support lay it to

/// Deal of roasts that yolk
marinade.

Take the made of the of wood and
of the of the in the count of the
do also & the of the of the
in a quarter of the of the
the till the colour please to be
it stand in cold & the out the
do the & the of the of the
to the water & the & the
the & the fold the & the
in the same water and the

It to be used in such a way as you
shall see in the next day it is to be
fully

II For burning of the
carriage of all manner of
goods

Take broom as it is cut make
smaller than a foot and hang
them all together with a rope
hides a strong cord and hang
them in a well of water
and hang them on a strong
rod and water them to a little
put a large pot of water to
boil and hang them in it
it is to be used in such a way
as you shall see in the next
day

II For pulling of the
carriage

Take the wood of the
carriage and do it in a strong
pot of water

Take a fowle of the halloes and
make it into a powder and lay it to

¶ For aynge in the hand

Take a pound of poyll & brokden
in a mortar and a collyer of poyll
stamp all to gether in a pestle & latine
of it in a glass and puffed by
the to

¶ For aynge in the hand

Take a pound of wax & a pound of
flour in a mortar and a collyer
of it in a glass and puffed by
the to

¶ To break a stone
in a day

Take unquered lime cast the same
in water take it up or more

of blacke sope & myggle it together
Lay it to y^e boles no broder than you
will have y^e hole & when it is brake
Lay to it drawynge thinges & after
sechynge & drawynge. y^e it growe
dege till it be wythe.

|| || A medicine for zartes
Colwynge & blacke wounde

Take lyn sede & bete it to powder &
semigrek ana. powder it also. take
y^e yolke of v. egges. hard polden &
put them to y^e quantite of iii. z. off y^e
sayd powder & put to frest. plyn
grece. grynde them togith^r till they
be like paste. Then seche y^e powder
3. tymes wth in fresh milke till it
be thicke. Then grynde all togith^r wth
a little gary. & lay this plasht
to every inflation. or to an old
blacke wounde.

for scate or brerunge in
armed legges or womans bristles

Take on .iii. of red clay. take out
all y^e smalle stones & than bete it in
a mortar a quart of an gonne & take
y^e yolke of .3. new layd egges & put
all together & put to it a spoonfull
of vinegar. lay it vnto a lyme cloth
& so to y^e soze.

for a better or zinge
worme

Take wodborne leaved stamys from
a streym from alone. than take red
clay & pound it finely & put
it in to y^e iuyce of wodborne & make
untill it be thicke & wth a fetter anoynt
y^e place. but by y^e space of 2 dayes ne
maye nor wipe away y^e saide
salve but remove it wth y^e same

111 For to make ^{one} your ornament
for your day and report in
lozan

Take two pint con pomme & set by
at wite by mardo of rose flower
set by in a mason garnish of red
of wote & in garnish of felth
& in garnish of plantane and
set it from a gallon to a quart
in a glass on a frame into a basin
in a glass stand till it be cold & then
take of your ornament & put it in
a box & set to anoynt your body
it will be good ward & let by
set water that it in by basin
put into a stillator & in garnish
of wote of rose flower and let
set by into a glass and put
by to a quart of some of wite
rose and at mure of wite
set by & set to anoynt your face

undry mordenlye lye water till
ye be well

¶ For the stings in doore

Take a pint of venysen & a galpny
wort of tennys & break it in a
mortar. Then take pons brod and
alifandor and boill them all to rider
in a brynde and lay it good to the
scars til it be welde and do it again
and lay to it yet at ye may suffer
do so til ye be well

¶ For a yead dynte for
woundes in what place
at theye be

Take the rots of madder and wyge
it alond and the wyge of yprap
if y^e may not yet the wyge take
the rots or else the seed is better
and take of the same madder and

putt him in a pott & do the need
wound & it done and good & lett it
settle from morrow till day and
wound the wound for the putt the
mound that the pott be always wound
full & wound it it well for the putt
to & a pott of gonye last abbe
wound & lett him settle to the
a after take it downe of the first
the wound let it stand to the morrow
the wound it the wound, & the
the wound the wound & the wound
the wound the first day in the wound
and the wound a after the wound till
the wound and the wound the wound
the wound for the wound that may
be made a

for the wound of the wound
the wound & the wound

Take the wound & the wound it and
make the wound and the wound

after you have taken more for the
and for the purpose you may make
drop and oylment and an oyl
for the eye.

For Rabbed yamp & foyt

Take wood of a wild & stamp it
to may butter & old pelynt & add
mylana rapana and scize you to
it and aft' mixe it & pelynt
with & subynte & pelynt & oyl
of rose up oyl of rose

For scabbe outmant & bays

Take pynit & paze it and stamp
it well & temp it wth al^d and
mixe it pelynt & it will
take you from scabbe outmant
in less

For Plimpton's Plaster

Take honey & rose & lilies & wof & be
alind and stamp them from sand to yllge
Take a little quince & rose in a pan
for it to be spallid & to be lye
forye & put it to yllge & put lye
quince & rose to yllge & stamp them
to yllge and put it in a box

For Plimpton's Plaster

Take y water of Irayant and
quince & rose & wof & be
alind & stamp them from sand to yllge
Take a little quince & rose in a pan
for it to be spallid & to be lye
forye & put it to yllge & put lye
quince & rose to yllge & stamp them
to yllge and put it in a box

For Plimpton's Plaster

Take wof & rose & lilies & wof & be
alind & stamp them from sand to yllge
Take a little quince & rose in a pan
for it to be spallid & to be lye
forye & put it to yllge & put lye
quince & rose to yllge & stamp them
to yllge and put it in a box

To be made to be used in but suffer
 not to boile but only to melt to
 ytege then straine then to gale
 I put of rosin on the fyre
 but let then not boyle then take
 it fro the fyre & let it be cold
 then put it out of the daffell and
 gaudell it well betwene thyng
 till it be incorporate then let it
 be the size as one melt it of
 & then put the oyle of Rose
 and rosmant mylke a pynt and
 mingle then to ytege and then
 let it wax cold as one and wete
 it in the gaudell as one mylke a
 pynt of but of botony so long till
 it be well incorporate to ytege
 and then is the plaister made

Nothin
 and
 may
 blood
 7-11
 very
 June
 for
 left
 was
 for a
 wool
 fine
 day
 man
 in
 with
 did

Conventalis dicta for to bepe
the from lep that it of
blod

Wozing it called alopecia bepe to it
and also none other medycine wozen
may beynynged the first day lat the
blod wozat synde yⁿ will befor y^e prime
p not after in y^e zigt az me in the
vym exhalat. Also the 2. day of
fume in y^e prime vyme befor y^e prime
for fute in the vyme exhalat in the
left arme 20 days befor y^e prime
wzat you wille will
for dughte blid in the hand w^h thou
wolt on the ioint or othwys the left
finger p the othe next ym do the id
days for the 4. moneths lepe the on the
maner w^h blode killyng p no more
in all y^e y^er. And lepe the from feap
wint. from porche p har. p onyans
and wzat fume von left in the hand

of y^e yow blood our under y^e anote
in y^e sole an othe tyme on y^e left sole
what tyme you felist y^e itchyng
by a tyme untill y^e no othe medicine

|| A good medicine for leprosy

purge first y^e bodie from colic and
fleume wth electuarium de fructu rosarum
tyme diet ym from mylke. eggshells
p^r baron. tyme rectifie y^e quicke wth
calceolion. tyme tyme ym from the
4. dayes p^r 4. myght p^r anoynt ym
wth th^{is} ointment. olibanum. tyme from
quicksilver p^r goates grease p^r grynall
smalles to gylde p^r freyne out y^e oint
ment p^r put a litte more quicksilver
tyme p^r wth in 4. dayes p^r that tyme
y^e y^e y^e

||| Water for measles
Take honys p^r put it in yowse dong
is daint p^r tyme tyme y^e water from ym
p^r in y^e water lay plates of gold p^r
tyme put it in yowse dong in 4. dayes
p^r in the 8. dayes take y^e the result
p^r tyme shall fynde the gold daint

to water & is weaker is called
soluble for menses.

II for the liver in a man's face
& for the spleen

Take 3i of water of scabious & 3i
of water of frumiterre & of water of
pulsquint & of water of liverwort &
of water of yfops ana 3i & put all
together in to a glass & take a raspe
of yfops & put it in the glass & put
in to a glass. Give mane & nocte open
in a week.

III In ophthalmia for all sorts

Take turpentine washed in barlie
water to 6. the yolk of an ewe
laid coole yong of a fow 3. 4. barlie
flower to make it so mure. Take
miste or a red in barlie water
mure it so 7. it is done soon
C. D. mure

for a Brise
Take brime y^e is strange & put int
it w^{ch} brime & boyle it untill
it be very thicke but ever stir it
& w^{ch} it is redie laye it to y^e
102

Another

Take frankincense. der fruit of fig
calawe stick ana. 3. l. of yndye
some one penyfull size them
together & boyle them

for a sore thye

Take a pottle of prynced wine
& straine it. Then boyle it abt
ad. an. stonne wile zise upon
it stome it cleane. Then take of
clam. li. & put it in to the
water & stome them all in stome
then put to a spafull of saffe
& stome them abt longe as it will
zise. Then take Salte. m. of saffe
& boyle it & put to y^e water

for all aged & Paupers
in Concord; 1841

Take a good quantite of walworst
a quantite off balme & smalt
a stamp from well than take a
lot of waxes on the stamp from
longer & make from in round
balls & so let from by 8. days
more & than stamp it again &
say it & stamp it & so put it into
an other pott. it is very yellow

111 I should repent
for all I have so wrong

Take of roe of elena rampans the
head of the roe the 2. part of the roe
of the doke the 2. part of the roe
of the finall the 2. part of the roe
of the butter the 2. part of the roe
of the 2. part of the roe
let it stand for 3. days
after that take good wine
and put them in a faying

at all if it is gauded & let it be
till y some be washed & afterward
freque it & then put it agayne in
y same & put herto quick silver
will quench it & take y third part
of incense & the one part of stone
be glad & one part of brimstone
& of y quenched by me & the part
of romyn & oyle of egge. put all
together in the same & let them be
a litell & then mynle all together
& so do it in Coye.

This ointment doth cure all scalds
& it is of use y fire of the the
the fistula & the gentle. Anoynt
lymed in a day.

To open a wound
agayne if it is closed

Take Barlie meale & the yolk of
one egge bynde it to & it will open
agayne.

ff. for y^e gentle ether yoke
or cold & all arth^r

Take lb. 2. of perolin & lb. 1 of red
one lb. of fyre water & ~~2 lb. of~~
a quart of a lb. of white
of frankincense & more & lb. 1
of size & more & lb. 1 of
boyle them till they be molten
and reyne them & than a q^t of 3
of fustian & 2 of wax & 1 of
bale than for the powder & put
them to y^e of matter & stirre them
well together & when it is cold above
take y^e quarters of good red wine
a ly. lxxi at once & put it in &
ever stirre it & when it is cold
as you may see it & when one
y^e of the powder is added & make it
in roset & keep it close it till it
may be dyed & y^e of the powder
it & sand & y^e of the powder
y^e of the powder & y^e of the powder
y^e of the powder & y^e of the powder

11

Take
m^o.
of 2
fey
w^o.

11

take
long
in
it on
take
in
a list
of
take
if it
a list
here

II For an old sore

leaves

Take m^r of planten of wolden
and ab m^r of wolden of
thre and fithth h^{er} toiler with
feyr talow. & than take zofne
virgins wax & make a plaister

III & drawinge salve for
any sore y^e cometh of cut
or bruise.

Take gale a poynte of clarified
goye & put it in to a blacke stone
and y^e is well enyghed with & set
it on a chaffyn^g dyse of wole and
take a poynte of wolden beken
in fine powder & put it to y^e gale
& lye h^{er} fithth toiler till it
of red wole. & saye it is wold
take some of it & dreyse a finte wole
if it be drye. y^e not laye fme to you
a lymen clothe. But take y^eed hat
here come no lymen in to y^e wold

111

An helynge salve
to folowe the other
drawynge salve

Take lb. i. of ymolisse waxy vniuersall
gent thew la quater of a lb. off rosin
salte ab. moyle ab. of felle buttell
ab. moyle of drezed stuke. pelt them all
together & stome them & yont out into
a dysse. Garunge the backe bottom & when
it is cold put it upon a lymon cloth
& laye it upon y drawynge salve &
finger breade. Order on every side
y for it. & if y see a little gher the
plaishe will sew alone wou y & d
salve. Thus is it to cure an old
crused sore or fowle corrupted or
dysse stricken. Then take the
salve together & dresse it morning
& evening.

for y^e wounde on y^e gode
if y^e stulle be broken

Take y^e Bone if it broken saize p^r softly
lest thou take y^e witte of y^e brain
with it ther fast wipe it away wth
a soft linnen clothe. And y^e take a linnen
clothe y^e gathe bene wozen p^r lay it ov^r
y^e wounde. And take wye flower y^e it
shall be cold p^r throwe it upon y^e clothe
p^r after let a woman y^e a mayde child
milk there upon. And if it be a wo
man y^e it wounded y^e then let y^e
myste y^e gathe a mayde child upon
y^e flower p^r then lay a wolfe linc
clothe ther upon p^r then it wylle
whep flour ab you do y^e othe p^r do
till it be over at y^e stoll. Then
take y^e god p^r let it be all myste
and on y^e moze wozen y^e god
offely p^r if you be above y^e wounde
y^e in it is bare ab it is a bress
p^r stande. upon water if it is a signe
of deth. And if y^e be before y^e beth
a spittle red y^e it is a token y^e y^e wounde
of y^e braine is broken p^r it is a signe
of gathe deth.

And if there be none of these signs
he shall live.

Then give him to drink at morning
and evening. y^e drink y^e leech do call
y^e best drink for wounds y^e may be
made.

And if y^e god beginne to give take
away all y^e plaister y^e lieth in the
wounde faire & softly. Then take
away a fayre piece of cleane mape
y^e it be as thicke as y^e knite of y^e god
be as brode as y^e wounde & put in y^e
stitch of y^e broken shole & let all y^e
boud of y^e god ^{ioyne} well together & ther
be no doubt away. And if ther be
than set a piece of mape for it
Then make this ointment & anoint
y^e broken part y^e it be betweene eche
iointe & it shall make y^e wound to grow
open y^e god & to gather strength.

Take bowerwort. ambrosie. pimper
banclet & hater. celidonic. blyth
mattelyn. yelander & red. nettles

Take of honey & white mountaine
sugar royale of all the best
more and less like a little honey
a pound of sugar. Sugar talcote. Sugar
wax & resin of the best & of
the greenest make the ointment &
use it day and night if you are or have
any drunke bawne every day till
it be good.

For all manner of warts
in ioyntes

Take of honey & rosin honey & t
and a temper them & put a yolk
of white wine. Then boyle it a little
a streyne it & then boyle it till it
be half consumed. Then take it from
the fire & straine it & put thereto lb. 6
of gony & xij yolles of eggs & of
oyle lb. 5. or more as you shall
it plaister like & it will be good
in 10 days it to y. 1025. One plaister
of wit for warts. A pound of sugar of
white wine

¶ For y^e fume come from

Take M. l. off perizozid & a good
quantite of horse manure & a quarte
of beere & set it in the sun well
together & make it into an ointment
& anoynt hym therewith.

¶ For y^e wilds fire or
the rattle it & the singles

Take moyst doves dung & backe
mills st. & ana. Stamp them
well together & put it to a pyre
of vinegre. mixt them well together
& drye it in the cold & lay it to y^e soop
lay worth leasur above to gold in
y^e lyone & bynd a cloth above
the mte & leasur to gold in y^e lyone
in the day in dayes & on y^e third
day if it is rattle it & the
pleasur shall make it gold.

A precious ointment
for greiv arthes.

Take oyle of rose shute & well scum-
ed & take saffron good & drye & make
in small powder. Then take yolke of
iiij new layd egges & put all toge-
ther & set it upon a fire & stir it
till it be rasynlike thow. But set
it not soate. Then waarme & anoynt
in place. So done take a rose oyle &
waarme it wth a fire & anoynt it
wth a fire wth y^e saffron medicine & put
it to y^e place y^e it is geved always
waarme.

For a felon in any place

Take y^e m^o of mallowes bete them
very fine. Then take m^o of saff-
lower & y^e m^o mingle them together
& set it upon a fire & stir it
till it be like a paste & anoynt y^e place
wth it. & if y^e felon be in y^e hand

to a good tye in drage if it be
other if salve before spoken. If
one drawe it of other things.

That greene salve is good for all
scabs & zift in blythe or red
purples or swellinges. for it
will drawe out y^e heat & drawe
y^e flume.

¶ To drawe out an
edge of an arrow
out of a bone in any
place of man.

Take pizle polypodie & old
greene of ege y^ellow an of greene
duble so much greene tye in
a mortar smalle & p^oly tye in
in a p^olles sherd make a p^oly
tye of it & it shall be good to
drawe it out in any place.

for alle maner of yates
belonnynges & for itzo

Recipe 12. Rubeus & let them
be pdden in a quart of y maye
of yzbe yzore. & maye yzore &
yzebrange & mozte. vntile the
maye be consumed & then stamp
them in a mortar & strewe them
take ab mozt of y oyle of zopt.
ad of them & yzebrange mozt yz
vntile ab of oyle of zopt & boyle
them togithr over an easie fire
vntil y vntile be consumed & so
lepe up

/// Augmenter newe
for alle maner of yates

Take Ambrose. rancome. bifony
longe mynte. hyzore. pgezwe
mozwe. worumwade. welle
moleweb. golyzocke. gorymde
zed. nolle. lannele leas &
Walnut M. b. qua. waye 13oz

Take a flamp of henn & put to it
more butter & henn put to a
off of oyle oyle & myngs henn well
begether & put all in an other pott
cover it well & set it in a maye
place or in good dore & let it
stand ix dayes then take it out of
y^e pott & put thereto q^t b of maye
of q^t i of henn talow & then p^ro
find. Take boyle henn a little and
put thereto a quartone of curried
well powdered & rogne it a little
take it downe & straine it & let it
be & cover it & let out y^e water &
furne it & set it over y^e fire again
till it be melted & then take a flamp
& stome it & put it in a bag.

Take a flamp of henn & put to it
more butter & henn put to a

off of oyle oyle & myngs henn well
begether & put all in an other pott
cover it well & set it in a maye
place or in good dore & let it
stand ix dayes then take it out of
y^e pott & put thereto q^t b of maye
of q^t i of henn talow & then p^ro
find. Take boyle henn a little and
put thereto a quartone of curried
well powdered & rogne it a little
take it downe & straine it & let it
be & cover it & let out y^e water &
furne it & set it over y^e fire again
till it be melted & then take a flamp
& stome it & put it in a bag.

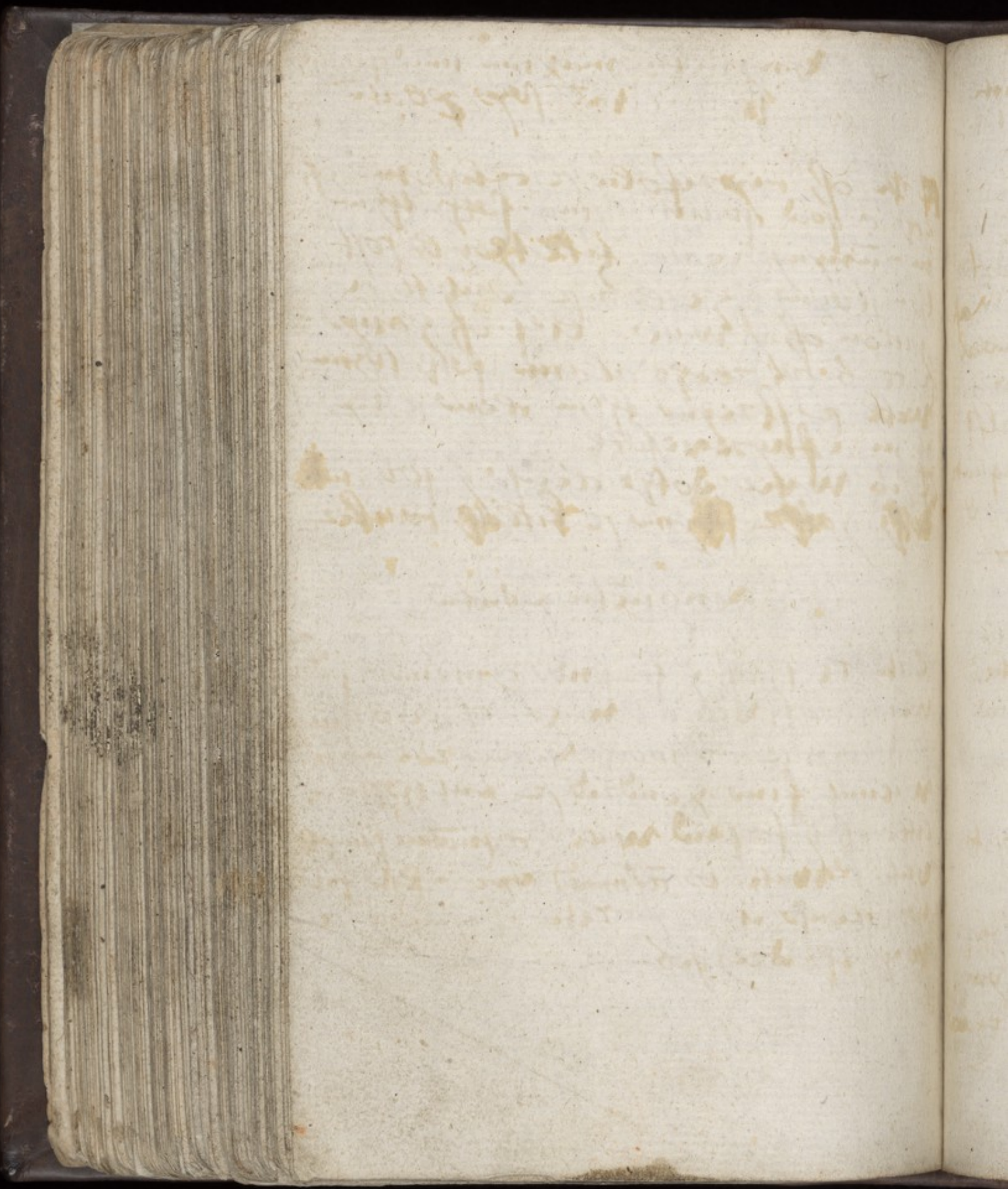
Take
off
in 2
the
galle
a l
well
it m
the
Take
weig
D m
wale
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unke
from
maye

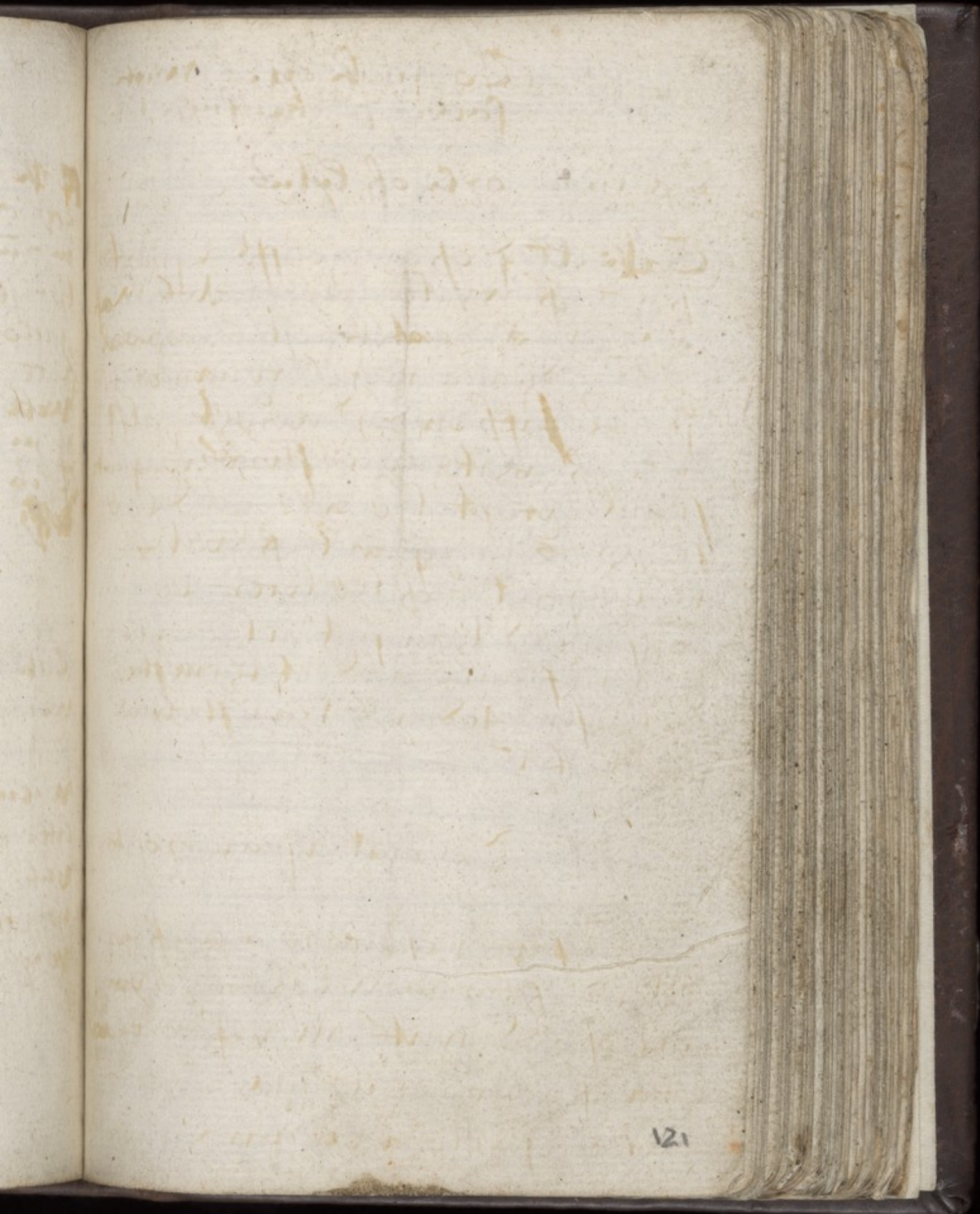
111 Unguentum maximum mundificans
ad sanationem p[ro]p[ri]a p[ro]p[ri]a

Take of ruyisolic & cilidom of
a good quantite and seth them
in running water till they be soft
then straine y^e gelled & put to a
gallon of y^e water. A 1. of yong
p. 11. 6. of rogg alaine p. 11. 11.
well & straine them cleane & laye
it in a phisicall
Lye water doth cleanse y^e face and
doth galle them & kill the canker.

112 Unguentum p[ro]dictu

Take 11. of y^e forsaide oymant. 11.
weight of vizgint wags. of olivam
p. 11. 11. & do more verdegree at a
wulmet fims pondred & put y^e to a
little of y^e forsaide water. ^{benia & p. 11.} equate fims
unto y^e water & reforme wth a p. 11. for
y^e theme it & purifie it & laye y^e
wags y^e drigges.





III To make oyle. water
salves & oke puer like

To make oyle of lyliis

Take lb. i. of oyle oliff a quart
of a lb. of rofite lylye leabes, w
of rofite & smatike rofite & aspe
pau 3. di. ana & lode & ruanes
it ana paffon & wrygt galf
it of rofite lylye floure & rofite
finul & paffon lylye oyle and
finul in a quart of water
lylye 3. paffon of lylye lylye
rofite & paffon put in lylye oyle
lylye floure and let lylye stand
in lylye floure 40 dayes & lylye
lylye of r

III To make aquarompofo

Take paffon & rofite ana of lylye
lb. i. 2 of lylye lb. i. of rofite
ana of rofite & rofite lb. i. of rofite
ana of rofite & rofite lb. i. of rofite
ana of rofite & rofite lb. i. of rofite

122

31

air
after
me
bag
and

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

311. *Emplastrum castorei & myrrae*
alibi & speciall emplastrum
for greake and scabbes

Take iiii ounce of oyle of rose
shrop of myrrae roas. E. iij. and
aniseed & summe of the myrrae
of an oyle powder fine your compe
and putt all to ysther on an oyle
fyre and stirre it well till it
and be an emplastrum roas
speciall

III. *Emplastrum quod dicitur*
miraculum

Take iij. ounce of muske a quarter
of Cote bone a quarter of blacke gill
a quarter of suppur & iij. ounce
of castile and yelp a quarter
of pincus and iij. ounce of
of mirre and i quarter of
of myrrae and iij. quarter of
of yllam and brat the mirre
a little in a mortar & ysther
all yst and on to

moreover take the benigne water
ye counte and set it to kepe till ye
be molten and then straine it
faire in to a pott & set it on
a fire til ye galk of yor benigne
be waisted and left but a
lyttel part be left take ye pott
& melt it in a pott and do
it wth to benigne water ye waite and
do it wth to ye benigne water and
turpentine and mastix ye fraunce
and ye mince all these in to a
powder and do them to yuder
and stir them and roge al
well molten on a fire and
cast it in benigne water and
waite and take it in yor pott
again ye see if it were
the benigne water be a goodly
ye of a small and let ye suffice
be made in powder and in
benigne water in yor pott

and melt it at the yidders and lay it at
on a little fire yf yf it good for all thinge

||| To make treat for
sores or wounds

Take a quantity of Dred fine & sage
in more ways & rosin ab more
ab yf off yf ways & sores give
ab more ab of all yf off & prove
by way get. Melt all best together
in a thin yf off or xanne & strain
it in to yf yf yf you will keep it
in & when it is cold fill yf off it
to yf off or sores & if it or some
yf off put to it more of yf off
give. & if it be to sores put to more
of yf off & yf off & yf off & yf off
make it temperate with yf off
to yf off. This is a yf off.
Now for a wound & for a
more more & for any yf off.

It shal be good for the cure of the
 herte & the oyle in an egg shell or of
 wille & wille it is good for the
 it in y eare more & then till the
 herte & y wille of eade it shal
 be good for the cure of any other place

Also for y stone in y bladder it is
 in y oyle

Take y vinegar of y pith
 of the fenell seed & y pith of y
 seed & of y oyle & y vinegar & y
 herte all y eade in water than steepe
 y oyle & wille a quantite of y water
 out of y oyle & y oyle y patient to
 drinke warme beynge in a calde
 or eade fastene or an y eade y eade
 after y eade & give it y eade
 y eade y eade y eade

And y eade y eade y eade y eade
 y eade y eade y eade y eade
 y eade y eade y eade y eade
 y eade y eade y eade y eade

the 19th day of January fully written
and signed or close witness
and it shall be as follows per quarter
of ground per 180 workings of a machine
in this manner

Inoyat y hymme p y funder parte of
god p y mite p all y carbons of
lymme but do it not but after y f
days

And in y oyr a passet wth it in mite
p drunke on hys maner

Take mynt p sage calomant and
mynt p sage calomant p y mite
wite p sage hys w gualt gualt
p y hys hys no pteutic of hys of
pnt hys doctis of terna oyo p
let p m drunke of hys oyo faling
p cote molyng after a gualt p
cate y fime w hys oyo p y hys
gave out alle of oyo hys oyo
alle w parte of y oyo

ye hys same maner wnt hys doct
fys youtyngs hys hys hys p
pnt oyo pnt p pnt p ayo
hys hys w y hys oyo

Let this eye be taken at eyes in a month
month is good for a woman's month
shall get it in this month & rest
of this & this, all about this month
do it 3 or 4 times & by shall find
it easy to be taken

Let this eye be good for a woman's
old canker if it is not yet
mourned there & put there a little
vinegar & vinegar

Let this eye be good for old wounds &
be not yet healed if they be
mourned there

11. Let it be good for
thee & thy children & thy
house & land & thy
dinner & supper & thy
day & night & thy
morn & euen & thy
for & your & your & your & your

|||

ad priedu tract

Sanative

Take virginis warty p oyle of
 yong p priedu gze zofyn enge
 gum drabike galbani may bull
 p moll cod p take more of y cod than
 of all y oyle p gmmes p melt y gmmes

|||

her be right gmmes
 for drawinge & holing
 tribb do y will p pte
 yib gmmes

Take li. i. of zofyn p q. i. of red
 3. i. of turpentine p q. i. of mil way
 of Mayne 3. i. of pulke 3. i. p om
 3 of olivum p if thou wilt make
 good feed take ti. 6. of anoyntment
 & it made of sanative gzebe
 p melt it with y gmmes

And if thou wilt have draynynge
of gyltynge softelic put to more of
aynne & if thou wilt have it
hellynge & litle draynynge put to
more of y^e ayntment.
Boyle thy gynnies well togithir &
boyle & when they are well sodden
theyne it in to a cleane basyn & let
it cole & then take & melt it and
clarifie it in to a faize wiper wth a
litle water heuen before for clearing
to y^e bottom then straine it & so keep it.

For to make balme

Take green mulder. egermone and
monseaze plantaine. bugill. samfild
verwen. rindfoyle. gerbe Robert
gerbe yvie. Daisie. Stambizic. leved
betonye. comfeyre. dromie. red melle
copp. the copp of y^e red brann
billet. the copp of sempe. the

croxxe of zed worke. vzyne
tansy, take of all these ana. gryn
herb & her wryng out y^e iuyce
& her take wyte wine & do to y^e
drasse & stampe it togyther & her
wryng out y^e iuyce & strayne it
& take may butter & put thereto
& sithe to sale. her strem it
& keep it a box.

Si vizids velib
Take 3 i of vizdegare & 3 i of
olibanum & gryn her small
loot & melt it wth y^e oil.

of zed
Take 3 i of sandragon & ab more
of bare demoriki etc.

Si zoren
Take 3 i of saffro dozle. etc.

Si roze
sent to more pite

Si alba
sent to more red & temper it
heret.

¶ Vnguentu genestie

Take elena cydane perry roialle
xviii lbm. mornitane. bayu. ana.

III. i. & of brome floures even like
more make an ointment.

This ointment is good for scabrous
for y^e mylt. for gontes & for
back wazche

111 To make oyle of roses

Take of oyle olive li. 2. & put
it in a baskin & put ab. more water
to it or fower at more beate them
together till the oyle be somewhat
waxie & let it stande till y^e oyle
come to y^e topp of the water &
wth a spone put it in a vessel
y^e is narrowe & blow the oyle
from the water. Then put in to
y^e oyle li. 2. of red rose leaved
& waxie of them beinge first
cut away. Beside the leaved &
than put y^e oyle & the rose in
to a glass of glasse & stoppe the
mouth of the glass. & let it stande
or 8. dayes foryng. & then put
it in a brygg or then pott wth
a narrowe mouth. & cover it
but not close. Then put y^e pannes
of springe water so y^e water of y^e
water come in to y^e pott. And let
it boyle 2. or 3. houres in the
panne. & when it is somewhat

told straine it. & put ab more
roses in quantite & so dresse it
as you did before & when it is
told if it smelle well of y^e roses
put it up for all y^e yere & for
stronger you wold save it put
the more roses in to it

/// To make conserve of roses

Take y^e budde of roses & cut off
all y^e write of y^e leavel & to 3.
fingers put to 3. 4. of sugar & beate
y^e roses in a mortar as fine as may
be, & if you perceyve any gross
mud in your mortar beate it a
littli more & put to more sugar
by littli & littli & then put it
in a faire glass. It will not
be good after by the space of 3. yere
or yere.

111 Facilit modus conyunctio
in quo zindam

Take rosin. waxe & beexed
tallowe & melt them together
then powder of tyle stone
small ground & myngle it
w powder of Sinnamon
& fast it in a wgen it is cold
make rolls of it

11 Diarola

Take waxe rosin & tallow
melt them together & cast it in
old water then take it & stamp
it against the fire & make it
up w powder of gale fil it
be wite

111 Viride tincti

Take waxe. rosin & tallow
in large quantity melt them

Q. III. Dei gratia

Expositio

Virgoe et i. rex omni reventis
ij. q. of et. of resin of oyle olive
2. ii. q. of virginis wax
clarific the first of y. of y. to
a flower fire. postea liquifac
torem in resina per se. et
postea adinge eis dimidius. et
deinde resolu. et ultimo impone
eis oleum sed sit lentus ignis
otherwise

Take of verben m. i. of gerle water m. b.
of betonye m. i. of wimperwill ana.
of famillile m. b. of braille ana.
wasse them & seche them in a gallon
of sweet wine to y. third part. then
drye it. & take li. of perosm & 3. ii.
of virginis wax. put them sol. in
alone in a clothe & take 3. i. of myrtle
chute it small & mingle all together
in y. wine & sette it softly & alway
stirre it & set it downe & take li. b.
of turpentine & put thereto lute of
bezoar. & of calum m. b. & strewe it
in a fire till it be sold

for a stiles in a
man's side

Take egzmonie & stamp it and
wring out y^e myre & than take
the white of an egge & mingle it
wth y^e myre & than take flaxe and
make a plaister & take y^e drasse
of y^e egzmonie & laye it next y^e
flaxe & take y^e plaister & laye it
upon & it will drawe it out.

Another

Take wormewood Reue hem
in vinegar & gete y^e felle stone
& put y^e herbe betwene the felle
& so make it hole. than take y^e herbe
in a bagge & laye hem to weape
hole.

for blinking eyes

A remedie if it come
from y^e brayne

Purge y^e gide wth a greggise part
pillula clephangina. And use y^e
electuarie de gemis or a refection
de muste or Lincaria distillation

A remedie if it come out
off y^e stomake

Purge y^e stomake wth hieraxura gale
then take off clove wth y^e weighe
off lignum aloes wth y^e weighe off
galingale wth y^e weighe make powder
e drinke it many t^e nache ab morn
in an easie m^othe. And use to y^e m^o
a clove in y^e mornynge after drinke
to bedward

A remedie wth waye
so cure it come

Take in y^e morninge iij cloves &
lepe betwixt y^e grines & y^e teeth
ij cloves
or els take saucie 3.1 of galmyne
3.6 of y^e roode of aloes 3. q^{ty} make
pouder of hys & eate & drinke a
portion in y^e morninge. a little
after dimer & ab mo^{re} to bed
bedwarde.

Otherwise

Take portulacum vrayne M. &
washe it & grinde it in a morter
wth lye of paper 3.6. & of romme
3.1. put hys in a quart of good
wyne & seeth hys & let hys fith
drinke off it after supper

if it come from y^e lillie

Take salt. hony. burne hys & make
pouder & cleane hys & let hys
grinde

for wermes & botches

Take quinke lyme & stronge lye &
blacke poxe & make a plaister of
grite from wolt saw to yole. And
when it is broken then take the
juice of smallage & of water
of wormewood & of yew
& of yew & the white of an egge
& white miale & make a plaister
thereof
And when thou wolt have more
flye ~~from~~ ^{there} upon it powder of
mastike. frankincense & rose

& nother

Take green roped to 1. of salt
peter to 6 make a roztom &
after wth panatives make a merve
ride.

for caters in the nose

Take water of woodbine & white
y^e ranker & when it is dronken
in lay to oyle of tartar

De tumor

It is a poze wth dothe cause & flegme
corruptinge the arterie & veyne &
by knowe or eatinge y^e bone &
dothe corrupt it

Of the cause

It cometh of a melancholic humor
or of a coleric humor aduised
or it may springe of an huet &
garne taken & not cold to beyme
but dothe fustle & disturbe

A remedie

ys if bone be blacke & so it no
remedie but to cutt off y^e bone flegm
& all if it be in armb or legge

ys if bone be not purgified flegme
of p^{er}ore in or in dayes wth white wine

After it take burnt lide & mixe
it wth oyle of rose & anoynt the
place

And also pillis named pilene

And after y take of Argile popie 3
of opm & Gendane 3 1 ana. of
gumme azarite 3 6. of oyle of Rose
3 4 unoz & ozat 3 6 togithr &
dissolvnt y canker or any y oyle of
myrror

or els take of terra sigillata of
bole armortite 3 1 ana. of Gumme
of mustilagi ana 3 6. & opm
these togithr wth y myrror of lettuce
& y myrror of Josephite.
And also yeralogodion & y asfeth
of Zarnib

Water of life distilled
wth yf mazin doth lyke
y canker

For y canker wout in
what place so ever it be

Take green ropzib & make powder
wth yf & do it in a cleane tyner clothe

Take it in y winter off planteyne
p. wase y ranke herbe. Then take
dandelion p. yestmorelle p. yong
p. take y myre of y gerbe p. yong
myrrour togithre p. make a plaster
herof p. bynde hereto p. wate it oft w
y lyons

III To prove whether a stone
be a ranke or fyste

Smelte all y stone w. yonge p. then
take frese chise p. milke p. lay it ab
myght upon the stone p. bynde it ther
p. in the morning wase the stone
remove it. if thou finde gold in
the chise then y also have a roome
p. that is a ranke

III To knowe w. is a gold
fyste p. w. is a cold
fyste of gaulte

The goldfyste hath a broad gold
the cold fyste hath a narrow gold

||| A medicine for a yole ffish

Take flower of zyr & stene zony &
make gross hard dough & of y dough
make little cakes so many as the be
soted in the fish & to every yole
lays it cake & when the cake be
wete do the in away & do off
the till it be yole & drinke the
myre of dvenne.

||| A medicine for y cold
fish

Take y myre of dvenne or y myre
of laureate & the myre of an egg
ma. & take flower of zyr & make
a plaister gross & lay it to the
yole & bynde it the till it fall
away & lay new the till it
be yole & every day drinke the
myre of dvenne.

||| For rather in y nose

Take water of waldrin & myre y
miller & when it is dreythen in
laye off faster upon it.

A nother medecine to
proove a canker from
y^e goute fistul

Take goute fistul galye a narrow
gole with out a pined wth in and
canker galye a ~~narrow~~ wide gole
wth out a narrow gole with in
y^e fistul. Take fistul a poldome but
it galye mo gales than one p^r the
canker galye none but one gole

III A plaister for
every fistul.

Take diverse waybzels with caly
narrow goli goke arse grinde
every one seze by symple p^r take
p^r take of every one ana. of y^e myr
p^r if it be thick p^r take wachet
p^r stamp it. p^r take of more of
wackment ab of all y^e other gith
that it be thick. Than take all y^e
myr p^r put it in a p^ran. than

take virgin maye heretofore
maye better of young & fresh growe
of a fayne ane. put it over the fire
pout hereto ab mye wine ab the
it mye of y walewort & let it
set to gale. That the golthorke is
to put y the wile wine no mye
out of ym. herfore the leaved of
ym must be sodden hole in the
panne where all the othe thinge
are & when the leaved are melle
freyn y leaved thezonges a hole
in to the oylment & mynle all
together & do it in boxe
and when you fast and thezof
take wyle floure & parte of the
oylment mynle them together
& laye it to y fistre & do so every
daye till it be hole & when you
doft the plaster onto wass y fistre
from blood. And drinke every
daye wozward & some fasting
a wass the wound at wine mane
& nocte.

What is a fistula

It is a corrupt apposition in
a weyne
or a fistula is a deep ulceration
longe & straight & most comely
it will be in a mans fundament

A remedie

first open the orifice of y^e fistle
& than mundifie it with this recipe
for y^e w^{ch} fistle 3. 2. of y^e powder of
y^e roob
or ebb mundifie it wth y^e myre of
plantayne. wth bole armonike
or ebb take of aristologie y^e 2. round
of ventaxylon 3. 1. ana. make
powder herof & mixe y^e powder
wth zornye & y^e y^e make linte
& put y^e same in to y^e fistle
And ~~perlonge~~ & y^e same take y^e
egeston of a myre. make powder
it & mixt it wth y^e powder of pop
laye y^e substance over y^e fistle

depo argemutu agistion docto
mundifie a fistle And perlonge

Take a dosen or more of hard rosted
eggs & put y^e yolles in a pott on fyre
the bytten pte wthout byrons stir
fyrre & braye fyre wth a stronge
all ther arise as it were a froth
a forme off oyle to the mouth of
a pottle then pisse y^e yolles and
infuse the byrons so that it is y^e oyle
of eggs.

III. Tye mullinge of y^e oyle of eggs.

Take a dosen or more of hard rosted
eggs & put y^e yolles in a pott on fyre
the bytten pte wthout byrons stir
fyrre & braye fyre wth a stronge
all ther arise as it were a froth
a forme off oyle to the mouth of
a pottle then pisse y^e yolles and
infuse the byrons so that it is y^e oyle
of eggs.

III. For all cures in the mouth.

Take a pinte off Rye cominge &
put to it a quantite of gonyfins
water wth a quantite of fine Rye
put thereto a pinte off Rye cominge
have also dafie. zofet. ruzac. violet
have also bozage and dore & M. D. of
bays salt seth all together &
strain it & wassh the mouth.

off Apoplexie

An Apoplexie is a collection or a
convergence together of yll humours

Some be interne & some be
externe

The interne Apoplexies be either
in the head or in the stomack or
in the lungs or in the spleen or
in the bowels

The externe Apoplexies be in
the fleshy under the skin

If the Apoplexie do come off the
lungs & infectious blood then
it is named pleurisy

If it come off the interne and
converge to the lungs it is named
Pneumonia or Catarrhus.

If it come off the spleen it is named
Splenitis.

if it come of melancholic or
other adusted it is named
or belizob or beperob

flizon

This dystem is vize yote and
burayne & doly swell

A remedie

flibotomie & purgation be good
if age strenght & tyme will permit

if it do come of melancholic take
of oyle olive 3. of rogate branne iii.
compound together & make a plaster
and purge y^e matter wth piller of
inde & wth piller of lumb of colic
lyndeb & piller made of y^e lazule
stone & piller bebet

if it do come of corrupt blood use
y^e infection of diacardine and make
a plaster wth y^e argile of ro egg &
of y^e oyle of zafet & wth have made
a plaster

Junica. or Junia

young floure. Is an matricate y
matte2 p. Is an lame Is impossible
or is male rozzosive p. male hinde
p. aske y. minishe salve attractive
p. Is an matricate y. flesse p. anoyt
y. place

hezisipula

Some name it is nib sate
divicene Is name it Is nima
because it Is p. rich p. Is nima
Is yugliffe it is named y. springly
Is infirmite Is some of roze

A remedie

Take rose water p. plantayne wa
Zalfe a pynte. ana. of veyte Is
at moos. compound Is nima
y. place

or is take of Is nima. out
of y. Is p. Is nima

morter & put to it a little wine
& make plaister
or else take the flower of camomill
of rose leaves of violett 3. i. ana
of myrtill. Summe. 3. i. b. ana
all in white wine & make a
plaister & lay to y^e place.
or else take y^e oyntment of rose.

Some take gonsilke stampt wth a
little camphire & white wine & so
do lay it to y^e place.

Some use oyle of rose. & oyle of
violett

Some take & mixt the white of
egge wth y^e iuyce of plantayne.

Suppiot a hard impost

if it be white it cometh of flume
if it be swart it cometh of milde
colic.

& remedie

Take y^e sirups of buglase & the
sirups of fumetere 3. i. b. ana

mixe hys & drinke it wth water
of frimterge. And than take doves
dringe 33 of wgete bzaime m. i.
bethe it in vinegre & make playster

† To breke an impostume

Take a lili root & an onion & boile
hem in stene water till they be
weye soft. Than stamp hem with
swines grece & lay it to ab. hole
as may be.

† † & other

Take boze grece wild mullowe
wild wilow & pimpernell. steepe
hem & drie hem. & make a plaist
of hem & lay it to waarme.
Cyen drinke drewe & pitu
conformd & hys lye herto after
galban. & it shall craft

† † & nother

Take salt figges & stamp hem
wth freyest grece & sorwe dove
& soye ann. frys hem & lay
it to hole

Take rogate miale & cleme water
e fette from the tree & bryke & lay
it to weye yoke

For swellinge & brykynge
out of unkindly estate

Take hit up of lide & the myre of
piche mozele at y wyle of an
egge. mynyle from in the manner of
a plaster upon a lymde cloth

Qui vult sanari ab
apostematione

Take hysse & gresset stabion & and
immiterze monke & brysewort
& pizsly. Dzynde hysse gresset in
maye & illo anno non habebit
apostema

III for buriyng of an wyle

Take a pynte of wyte wine and
salte a pynte of zynnyng water
a good quantite of horre a little
verdegres. & grene roset and
a quantite of de me. f. l. m.
etc.

✕ for warts

Take alliluya & wyffe. & lene
it laye it in wort cleare and
bynde it fast & lay it in warme
asse a wyle then take it out
to stampe it. Cut do away the
wort cleare & put to it a good
quantite of roge deam & a little
romigre & lene it & put it in
a coxe it will do away warts
& de flepse

for a zyminge & a dra
subbe called dzia

& zymide

Take mercurie mortified with
fastings, bottles 3.3. in a pozat it
with oyle of bayes & anoynt the
bodie

or take mercurie 3.3. ponder
of Bezastrum 3.2. & ponder of
silina rumpand 3.2. rofat it
with barpwood gude & anoynt
the bodie of

for Oyle or Odrat
called dzia or verub

& zymide

Take vnguent d'oxiacu 3.2. &
mix it with y^e myre of xome garuad
& mndique & xfare
also wasse it with y^e xlarie in the
water of planteyne in y^e wase
like this dzia is dyfined

Dzia is wout swelting
dzia is wout swelting

for a felow, mended
Latin dentrag.

It cometh of an evile grimace
eeb. of some verminous stringe

I remede

for y^e evile grimace take
p^r make a plaster of it p^r laye
it to
or eeb take y^e righte of a rawe
egge p^r put salt in to it p^r beat
it well together p^r make a plaster

for an impostume in
y^e whole face of the

use pillab of fennelozie p^r ex^r itch
of corse
Also y^e stringe of an nose it good to
take morning p^r evening

for a sweltinge & burninge
in greynesse & blacke colour

first pourge coler & melancolic. And
take of romys galles a pint. 120 wght
of iij rawe egges of bachel. III. 1 make
a plaister
or take zayde 33 flammes to romys
make a plaister

for canker in y nose
mannid mermodet

Mundific y place wth rogate wine &
roge down. And if there be any
canker flie to zode it away with
igne ardent or aqua fortis.
And then take of romys galles a pint
y rogate of iij egges of bachel brawn
m. 1 make a plaister

for stinging & healinge

take miltolok & water of rose
& romys.
dissolve galbanum dissolved in y same
of

Aliter

Anoynt & plure to mynute p...
or mynute & plure off to water of rose
alome & than cast y^e powder of a
roast for ther is nothynge y^e w^{ch} sygn
so fone

for an dyostrenne venter
y^e ozme hole named
fuyile

gouge to malle to diasturbith
or yere fuffine or to pillet named
feynmodutill
And after voyse it to direction of
yzioh.
And then take y^e rotes of lily 3. 1. 6
of stozay salamyt 3. 6. mynute it
with marie off a collyer & make a
plaster & do so ix dayes

for brynt automot fire
Egy be lili roset w^{ch}
do burne ab fire

Take gaulth m. 2. stamp & mixe
it wth y^e myri of plantane & make
a plaster
or take y^e myri of smelleage & take
a yonge of bache bannet m. 3.

mix all wth a litle yonge & make
a plaister
or els take drucke of the miche m^z
of violet claret m. i. stamp it and
bruyse it wth oyle of zeseb & make
a plaister

+ for any inflation

Take goatb druyse 33 of yreob 33
make powder & to powder all with
clarified yonge & make a plaister

And take an ease yongusion of y
todde of bime or of cassia 33 & p
a pte of polipodie 33 in stals also
clarifie it & drinke it.

+ for y^e more wth it lumps of
flisse growynge in y^e falkes

Take pexet druyse 31 Bray it wth
yonge & a litle vinegre & make a
plaister

or els take zirve 31 of salt mte
36 Bray it & make a plaister

superficion or stragulation
wth dole^r roine by a g^{ro}se
ferme sodentie zistinge
in the throat

ponye flinne. And use lozsum di
pino. But diazoidon which diamon
is the best zemedie
also rezote and zomazn dole mat
uraz p^r dissolve apostumatione

also a plaister made of diaglon
p^r oyle of violittes dole^r dissolve

And rezote sandalini p^r oyle of
violittes is good. p^r oyle of zolopogon

also emplastrum de alijb is good
for impostumes in y^e corviller

also y^e oyle of myrtle is good for
hard apostumatione in the
throat

Take
Bont

plige it is a fwell or
a fwell & doth rime one
y faw

A cause

It is impediment of some of a
ministration of some ingredient in
generation of y patient or of
suppression of some

A remedia

first purge & red p after most
faw w rime p & of li of bitter
herbs

for scabbed psoa.

It is to be dyed & some of other stuff
moist of corrupt blood

A remedia

Take of y stuff of yron & doth p
about a smilled handfule of y

make small powder of it & put to
it 3 2 of y^e powder of Brymston
comyned it wth gony & oyle chyn
& anoynt y^e bodie

Or ells take of Bruze zohb 3 5
of emula raryuna zohb 3 5
strainye these together & put to it
3 2 of the powder of Brymston
of mazzuric mortified 3 3 rest
wth wth Bozab gzeri the flye pulled
out to powder all together & anoynt
the bodie

for drie scabbie

Take pzele. organ m 3 and
put to it y^e oyle of gerbane and
vinegre & anoynt the bodie

for to breake flammie & for
strengthening of the briste

Take 34. ann. 20. g. of
the 3^d of the same & made in
a pottle with
water upon a soft fire unto a quart
drinke every morning in fasting

for the cough

Take in roasted figgs & put them in
a cuppe of ale wth hyrozob & amped
beaten & warm it a little & then eat
the figgs & after drinke up the drinke
& go to bed & you shall be warme

for the stomacke & if felle
if you can not receive meate

Take 24. myntes. Wormeword & red
rose. 14. ann. half from from
put the 20. of the same
in a pottle with
water upon a soft fire
unto a quart
drinke every morning in fasting
if the stomacke
be felle. or in meate if it be
felle. put them in a lye to
boyle it to a quart

For the fever

Take myrrour. miltet M. I. an.
of bay salt M. I. of roxwell M. I.
Take them together & grind them
to y^e wiffes & the solis of y^e feli
y^e fount before the fitt & so let it
be & zime it

To cleanse y^e 3^d & the
stomach & to make
good appetite

Take M. 3. of centorie put it in
a gallon of running water into
a pottle & let it stand if it put
into a synte of clarified honey
& set it softly to a quart & und
drinke thereof y^e spoonfull of one
mane & more.

To stanch the bleed.

Take bole armoniac & sandragon
to the weight of an egg.

+++ for the mormall
Take 2 mye of wild tistell & mye
it well in ale & of y leaved make
a plaister & lay tysto y mye of
wild tistell it shall slep the
mormall in 4 daye.

+++ for bolynye of stomack
Take y root of walmort & do away
over bark & stamp the middle
it bozob of zere & synde tysto.

To draw out a frozen
Take sawz ozide romyn & rome
grinde it smalle & pety it in steele
ale & make a plaister & lay to

++ for swellinge of an eye
oz anye oyst
Take 2 i of gray sope & more
a parte of a sponfull of wright
ozob made in fine powder &
of oyle of bayob of 2 ylt & ad
also a sponfull. Put it in
sawz. Take i vty part of a

pynte off stomacher oyle & mace
zedist in pountfull of conserved hony
p & y floure of bromelhalizid after
y drowe. strene hony p take in pountfull
of y myrre hony p put it to y forpand
pynfi. hony all together p & yase hony
well p si it be ab stife ab hony wite
butler. Anoynt so wond aboute p & y
p it will go no farther p & y wound
is drawen to a good lay p it pynfi on
y good wery hony p hony wite be an
lyne

pro. novo vulnere p zinte
for a new wound.

gowe so ever it be gze. take y zinte
of lile wite y pynfi stomacher hony
p put y myrre hony wound p make
hony a tent p of stene floure p wite
it in the myrre of y lile p put p
tent in the wound. hony lay a plint
of y same lile above on the wound
p put p pynfi to in daye. but
remoue it eue daye one. And
after y third daye take wite melle
p good wine p pynfi hony p
hony together p take a lync cloth
in fold p hony take pynfi hony

laye it in pluffe & rowne so so ere
day till it be dore
and give you the in verbe to dore
ere day & mazarid ut ale. Onyill and
nyill & samitile

||| Ad restauranda hominibus
naturam perditam
et dixerunt naturam

make powder of y & zere of y & zere
saturation. & take a zere w y & zere
take y & zere & make powder of it &
put it in potage & eat it

||| To gild upon iron stons
gold

Take a quarter of bole armoniac and
a quarter of fulgur sublimare & 32
of yume beaten in fine powder put
all the in an earthen pottle & stop it
w a pee of lide & sit it in the fire
for 24 hours & after take the & zere
& take y & zere & mixt it w
oyle. Then lay it upon iron or stile
& use it

||| A restorative for a man
blood

Take a pint of y^e myre of bozage
p^r a pint of gonye p^r a quart of
wythe wine p^r 3 l^{bs} of gonye p^r 1 l^{bs}
all to sale p^r some it will and
give y^e my in all miche p^r dris

||| for y^e y^e p^rist blood

Take zede corall p^r sandragon p^r y^e
myre of rofrie to drinck p^r 1 l^{bs}
blood shall sturme

||| for one y^e salt lost rib
kynde a restorative

Take finell salt p^r y^e salt p^r y^e salt
y^e salt of razewy of curd emorn
ana p^r take gummy salt p^r gummy
p^r galmyall p^r fannell ana p^r 1 l^{bs}
Weigh it under p^r y^e drinck of
alome ab more of mastike stamp
all together. Then take a cleve p^r y^e salt
p^r cost a good salt of sage herb
p^r salt of salt p^r take all y^e grow
indie y^e salt p^r salt herb p^r salt
it will

I ordered medicine for
E. H. A. S. S.

Take absence. Ostridge. madder and
under consp. sage. and out
of it consp. at mag. of all
of the seeds. & make powder of
both of the same in may. & with
in water.

for a fortnight

take water off plantane & garry &
wash & mouthe.

To Harriet Martineau

Take y^e full of xiiii. ounces & the
of aloes. I ounce of powder of
warre.

or take any 6 pebbles 3 2 of mastick 3 1
of ginseng 3 1 6 of all this make fine
powder & put it in to a spoonfull

off zosc wate. Dzinke (off 20/1) 41

or les tale of corn 3 s. must be of
myre off plantagenet & a little more

Person p. 22. 2. 02 3. 6. 1888

To stoppe fluxe

Take melle of a cowe of one yere old
in summer boyle it downe to gylle till it
be thicke. Suppe it at 8 o'clock at night &c.

for y^e cold eye

Take fenell sage peritorie & myrtill
filke them & make ym in oyle it
an ounce before the sunne.

Take lay ym in y^e bed & give
ym salt & of blacke pepper long
pepper & white pepper & a spoonfull
of aqua vita. This shall suffice to mat
ter.

for yole rotidian eye
& tertian

Take triasantalic & drinke it wth
diambules in water of bozage.

for all y^e cold eye

Take powder of Calamit of fur
mintill & deffortite & mintfoill
wth a spoonfull in potage.

for the mizzene of
flumme or blood

Take a peny of winegre & a peny
weight of powder of pellitorie of
paine & of weight of spikenard
boyle this together & when it is cold
take a penyfull of mustard & a
moge of clarified gomme myrris
all together. Take a penyfull & add
it in the morning by the space of 2.
redes saynys. Do this 3 tymes together
wch is in dayes.

Sliter

Take 3 lb. of galengale & 3 lb. of
ginger & of nutmeggs 3 lb. & 3 lb. of
clena campana & of cloves & a
peny weight of powder of ranelle
& a peny weight of spikenard &
a peny weight of amy & 3 lb. of
eyroz & 3 lb. of sugar wch is the first
& last a penyfull for galen

II for costiffnes

Take Galfe a quart of zowys &
Galfe is more myre off violet & a
little myre off mullewood & so may
of mercurie & a little myre off
Gyns delef & so more off beage
& Galfe a cupfull of new ale &
fett it to y^e Galfe dele & cativize
daie fastinge & last at nyght a
spoufull.

II for y^e webbe in y^e eyes

Take 3. pisse from a y^e & a y^e take
one & bizz & when y^e y^e take
out y^e y^e & put y^e in a vaze
gob it off roset & y^e leas to egg
awayn & p^{er} one after water of y^e
roset will droppe downe. Lys
y^e p^{er}ious water

II for zennie in the
bedde

Take a zide oryon & put it small
& sett it in a little casle & a
little zowys & wize it it well

den yowt hys a sponfulle of
mustard & let hym slyt well tye
for & than ley the man wyth
a litle in his nose & than
let hym stonde wyth & nose
it & do so 2. or 3. dayes & hys
& sold a sponfulle in his mouth.

for & cough & stoppage
in the breste
take lb. 6. of polypodie & gale
it more of sugar & a quart of
aycor & a quart of cassia fistula
& a quart of gum dragon & a quart
of mazzuon & a quart
of red fenell & a quart of ysope
& a quart of anise & a quart of
gum & in gallowe of water &
leye hym to the gale dale. Then
give hym it to drinke at even last
ing sponfulle & at morow
ing sponfulle. This is very good.

To make a good colic

Take an onion & roste it soft &
stamp it fine wth summe grece
& annoynt y^e navill before y^e fire
inane & nate.

|| A p^{ro}parative to y^e stone

Take mezeri. betob. spinage violit
m. i. qua. put y^e same in fayre water
wth a pullet & roste it wth summe
grece & cast it cleinsed of y^e stone m.
ana. coquatur simul. Drink of
y^e broth & eat the meate.

|| To make a wife better

Take flour of rys & salt & gongre
middle y^e same well together & rub
well y^e belly every day 2 or 3 t^{imes}
after wash y^e same wth cleane water.

|| To provoke sleep

Take hute dragget of good ale
romis of soure leavened bread &
wild baken off y^e woods. boyle all
wth a p^{er}war & lay it to y^e hinde
back of y^e neck.

for y^e colike

Take water rzeisib & bray henn
a pte out y^e myce & take boab
pate & bray & fine it & quantite
white wine & put hereto & put
it in a bagge & lay to y^e pte

¶ To stanche blood

Take woden & drie it in powder

oz take bursa pastoris & wringe
out y^e myce & if it be a woman
washe it & put y^e drop of hony

¶ To make a tolye fat out

Take clene roseate flower & temper
it wth milke of an zibbe called
tyrmall & make a paste of henn
& drye it agaynst h^e some pte
you will occupye say it to y^e pte

for the dropsye

Take a galoun of ale & provide a
cover with for it. Then take
sage & gerse ana. wash them and
wringe them for allie. & lay them
a side. Then make past of rosete
mili. as you wold make for a mili
pastie. Then strawe first a cover
of sage & then upon that a cover
of gerse & upon it a cover of
cloves & do thus againe untill it
pastie be filled. Then close up
pastie & bake it in an oven &
when it is baki bringe it to the
vespell as hole as you can. Take
it & choppe it in to y^e ale quithen
the cover y^e vespell againe so close y^e
no air come out. After it hath
wrought let your drinke every
mo. & ynge next for 3 or 4 at
even of it. & if y^e good must
be gathered in maye.

For the stoppinge of the brayn
to open the pipes

Take y^e roke off emula ruyana &
roke off zadyle & shred them thin
pece & wardent threife ab mase
of y^e oyle. put all together in a
newe silken pottle & put fyre
unre clarified honey till it be
thorne y^e ingredients from the
pottle & past it y^e no brayn rom
in & set it in an oven & let
it bake wth a cathe of brayn &
drinke fyre of a spoonfull muni
more

Sliter

Take rintoze m. i. & put it in a
pottle of stale ale & so let it stand
a day. If an still it & put y^e in
of water fennell ruzoway & anob
red 3. l. and & let it stand a day
If an still it agayne. Drinke
of it water every morning

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in a historical script, possibly Latin or Greek, covering the majority of the page.]

[Faint handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely from the adjacent page.]

Medicamenta que extra
corpus applicantur

Unguentum ex tribus fit oleo. specie et
cera

oleorum sive suppleant interdum pinguedi
nem. cingit butyrum et masticam

Cera loco interit gummi

in coniunctione observanda. 3. 1. oleorum
vel liquorum 3. 1. specierum in pulvere
tritatum accipiat

Ad oleorum sive liquorum 3. 2. coniuncti
3. 6. cera recipitur

est et calida applicantur loco prout
pariter tunc breviter factum

Exempla

Recipe oleorum de aspinthio de mentha

ana 3. 1. Saziparilloz salum odorat

cinamomi ana 3. 2. cera quantum

sufficit fiat unguentum 3. 1.

Recipe oleorum violarum. Sassafras

3. 6. butyrum pinguedinis galee

ana 3. 2. cera sat ut fiat unguentum

Laminatum
ex iisdem fere rebus quibus unguenta
parari solent exemplum
exemplum

Recip. oleorum Amygdali rosmarini, amygdali
lauri ana 3. 6. unguis anseris 3. 6.
anatis ana 3. 1. butyri zerebith 3. 6.
Styracis liquida 3. 1. 6. misce fiat laminatum

Emplastum
Cassius est in refectione quod unguenta
Nam species cassius continentur
sunt emplasta ex herbis, floribus
radicibus et pulueribus et siccioribus
in liquoribus vel decoctis remixtis.

In emplastis ad M. i. herbam 3. 1. 6.
olei aut aliter liquida butyri vel
pompicinis addi debet.

exemplum
Recip. floram chamameli incisi
anisi ana. m. 6. radicis algea 3. 6.
totum ferviat in aqua ad medietatem
redire. Dehinc addi. oleum chamameli

vel liliozū albozū an 3. i. b. bulliat
ferm et fiat emplastrū et ponatur
super pānū et cutidū mēib et affeclū
adhibeatur.

Unct.

fit ubi herbae feminae ferunt et istis
humilia in liquorebus consistunt
et nigil certi ad emplastro differt

exemplū

Recip feminae feminis lini sanguinari
ana 3. i. b. olei sesamini 3. z. aqua
pallens 3. i. bulliant pariter et fiat
unct.

Cataplasma.

est proprie quod ex herbis viridibus
contusis vel succioribus ad mollietudine
redactis et ita simul adhibitis fit

exemplū

Recip Malva alba violaria rudi
ib alba ana M. i. b. bulliant
in aqua ad mollietudine usque
et fiat cataplasma.

Ceroti

conficitur ex oleis resina aut resina
et speciebus

In quibus mixtura idem pondus quod
in unguentis observatur

figura ceroti secundum membrum cui appli-
catur effungi debet

Exemplum

Resina oleorum celoneorum de metz
ana 3l 6. Garioxilloz mastice
catani odorati ana 7 2. marzob
miris myristice ana 7 1. galanga
7 1. cum resina q. 6 fiat sticta stoma-
chale cum pulvere cingamoni rospiz
su ar obducta sindone.

Dropax

est unguenti genus quod aptum est ad
depilandum corpus ut glabrum fiat
a pilis

Simaxipon

est remedium ex simaxo fuscum
sub arto quod cute exulcerat
et cruento colore suffundit. Nosta
emplastum et ulziferum dicitur

Exemplum

Recipe oleorum rostrum 3.1 de angustura
lio de castoreo ana 3.2. aceti 3.3.
castorei 3.1.6. resina quatuor salis super
aspergatur pulvere de sinapi &
fiat empyreuma

Empyrea

est confectio ex succis vel aquis distilla-
tis & pulueribus dulcibus speciebus
composita.

misterium facit in liq. aquarum 3.1.6.
speciebus.

applicatio fit in panno lino. sed
aliquando in lino maximo in stratis
gummi. & sub medicis principalibus
cordi & scrotum & iocinozi adhibetur.

Quin cordi applicatur 3.1. vini &
resina gra 3. additur. Quin iocinozi
aceti 3.6. misceatur.

Exempla

Recipe aquarum rostrum. Boraginibus ana
liq. specierum electarum de gummi 3.1.
rostrum citri 3.1. liq. olei 3.6.
vini malvati 3.1. resina gra 3. misce-
fiat empyrea.

Recipe dyamant endivia. rigozi. lant^m
ana 3. 4. archi 3. 6. species diatrisadale
3. 1. diazzhodou abo 3. 6. fiat existerma

Embrocha

Sonat latine izzigatione et est ppe
ubi de alio plume instat supra
membra aliquod destillatio fit

Coquitur ex decoctione herbarum
radicum seminum florum et similibus
ad m. 2. herbarum et 1. aqua addit
applicatio fit spongia de decoctione
valet.

Exemplum

Recipe Statradib azabari 3. 6.
maiorana. chamulni milileti
betonica. Salvia foliozu lant^m
ana m. 5. coquantur in lib. 1. 6
aquis ad media parsis consumptione
fiat embrocha vel liquor.

fornetū

dictū est a fornicando q̄ sua caliditate
et humiditate membra quibz oppo-
nuntur fornicant

Græci pyzian vocat. sint embrochi
instar, aqua herbarū et aquarum
seccata proportioni.

exemplū

Recip. meliloti. chamomili. anethi
malua ana M. i. famizaci et
seminibz lini ana 3. l.

fiat decoctio in l. et aqua ad mediu

Quā finit ab ista re et

decocto recipitur evaporatio dicta

Rebus tamē suffitibz aut finitibz
appellatur

Sarmentū

confinitur ex radicibz herbis et
seminibz floribz et alijs q̄cūq̄
radicibz. cūssibz confinitur herba
mūditur. semina quatuntur

Explorantur capiti roza. vici
nibz lieni vtero. renibz et alijs
ecis

Imponendi sunt salidi. vino aut
ureto pzinb izayati

Sartuli rapiti p rozdi admoti
ex fundone p seziro fieri debent.
Alij ex panno lino termi.

exemplu

Recip flozū bozagmit. bnylosa
malyssozilla. ^{zola} dūa. III. 6. rīnamon
3. l. ossib rozdi rezum. 3. l. lū m
aloe 3. 6 roztyr rīzi 3 2
murezob 3. 11 ambza gza 2.
Tezuntur oīa p fiat parrulū
cordialib de fundone

Bruchalsistina

Capitū dicitur infessio. p mīdū
aliud est qđ dicitur ex herbib
radicib p alijs zebū rī a gza
infidet

Ufūb emū frequēb in zom vīfū
vesīa. dūi at vīzi morib.

exemplu

Recip roztyr granatoz 3. 6

Ernuach balauftianu Post 2^{us}
plantaginis ana M. 1.
coquantur omnia in tribus parti-
bus aquae pluvialis & quarta parti-
sui nigri adstinguentis herbis
in soli manetibus fiat sorsio. Bib
in die

Chironia

est quae manibus videtur. &
est vetustissima multibz annis
ante bellum troianum inventa
id quod homerus testatur quarto
odys.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in a medieval script, possibly Gothic or Carolingian minuscule. The text appears to be a list or a series of entries.]

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Sectae medicorum sunt tres

Empiricis. Methodicis. Rationabilibus
sive dogmaticis.

Empirici ab empiriis i. experientia
se appellabant quod per experientiam
omnia inveniri posse contendebant
Isti observabant curationem agros
usque nec morbo nec causa comperta
Satis enim habebant si ea quae usu
et experientia didicerat. quaeque audi
tu percontando assequeretur. adhib
erent.

Empirica secta primum philosophis
tandem qui primum eam a rationalibus
separavit.

Qui hanc sectam principem
esse voluit et rationabili vetustior
dicitur dicens dyzigenum initium
ei dedisse.

Atque hinc est quod philosophus u
ta. 1. Empiricem in Sicilia a
Cracone dyzigeno capisse
rebat.

Meliodori

Meliodori a meli^odo dicti sunt. quia
ratione artibus per experientia sequebatur

hi neque locum affectum ad curacionem
indicationem per se quicquid dicebat
neque causam neque etatem neque tempus
neque regionem neque consuetudinem neque
virescentiam agrosentis inspectionem vel
naturam vel corpus habebat.

Omnes affectus ad duos generales
reducerebat. adstrictum et fluctum
et tertium aliquem ex utroque mixtum

Adstrictum quoniam naturalis corporis
evacuatio non per adstrictum
fluctum in perficitur nullo modo
Quoniam corpus replebitur et reple-
bitur mixtum nominabantur.

Ex parte itaque indicatione indicabat
nempe dicitur si corpus adstrictum
et immedum si plenus laborabat

bi vero mixta. ornataque esse malo
reformationi.

Methodius Thymon Candianus
Byzantinus inquit. qui ab Alexandria
rationali deflens ad metho-
dum. que ob id non raro galienus
omniatibus reprobare appetebat.

Dein Theophrastus Eallianus. qui haec
se medicum tradere pollicitus est
illa non fecit.

hic testis Plinio li. 29. cap. 1. sub Metro-
nis principatu vixit. et delensit
multa maiorum placita & subiecit
quidam in omnes medicos posuit.

Rationales seu dogmatici

Rationales a ratione cui innituntur
appellati corporis natura cui
medici rationis stantur

Omni causam videt inquit et
signis ad illam inventionem statim
Eiusque aetate, aetate, locum
etiamque studium ceteris rationibus
abatu viri et consuetudinem rationis
distat, quo morborum omnium causas
et remedia per se habet inveniri

Curatione quae a ratione, sapientia
propterea causa exigitur.

Quatuor sunt quae
rationem per se
inducunt.

Natura, causa morborum, signorum
ratio et curationis indicatio.

hinc sunt autem et precepta sunt
hypocritae coram qui floruit in
448 ante autem et ista natura

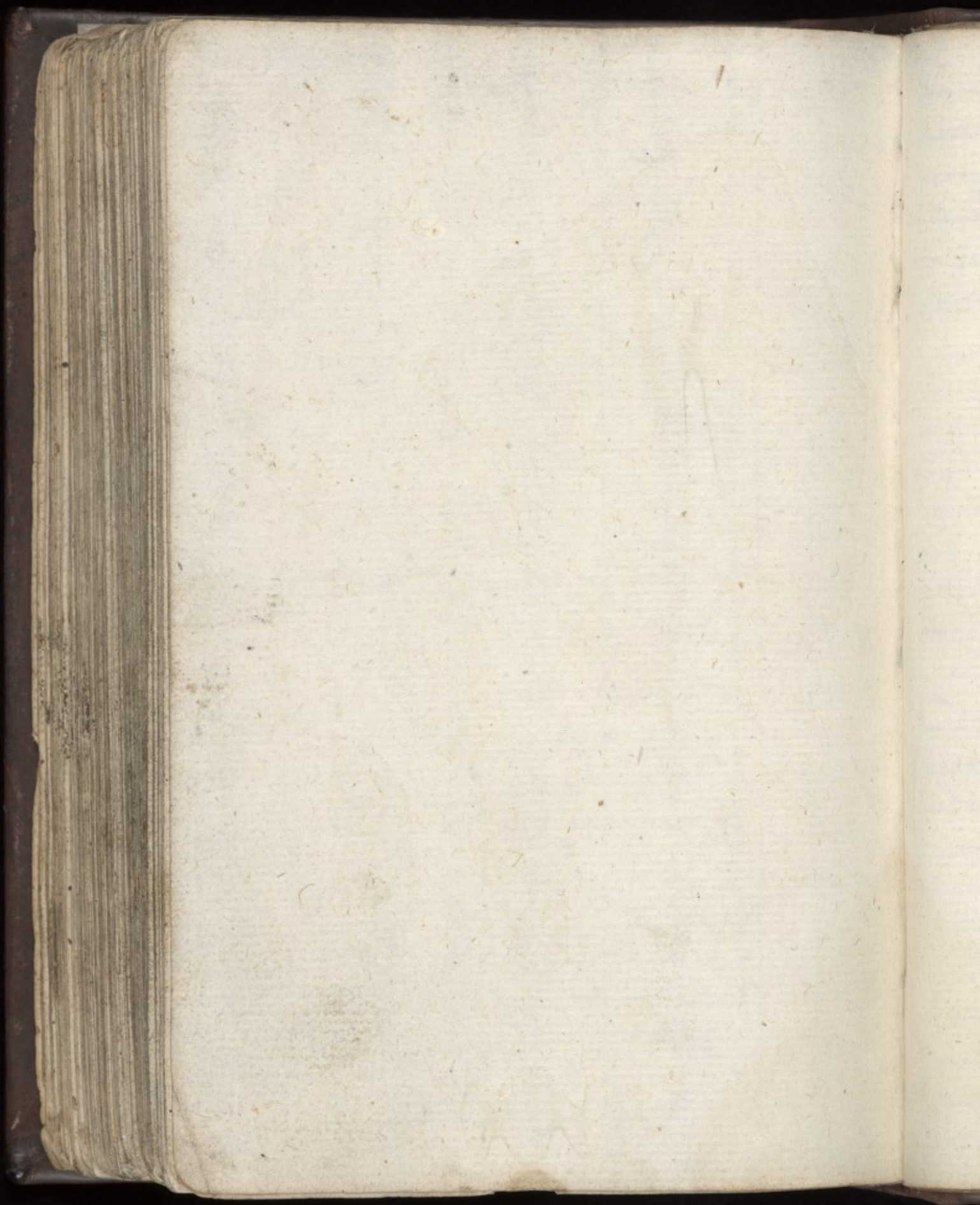
[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page from a manuscript. The page features horizontal ruling lines. On the left side, there is a narrow margin containing faint, illegible text in a dark ink. The main body of the page is mostly blank, with some minor discoloration and faint, illegible markings. In the bottom right corner, there is a small, faint, handwritten number '111'.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text in the upper middle section of the page.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several lines of cursive script.



Mod
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Quid fuit medicina primus
inventor?

Medicina Apollo invenit. Simplificavit
Asculapin perferit Hippocratos. Gal.
Socrantibus expressit.

Statim constat autem Asculapin medicinam
autem hominibus non fuisse cognitam.
nisi quod doctoribus Galienus et medicamentum
expressum quodammodo habuerit

plinius. li. 7. ca. 50. Galienus a Cicerone
Antanico inventa esse scribit

Certe Cicerone sunt multarum plantarum
habuisse cognitionem tantummodo Galienus statim
inducit, quia ab hoc ipso in Galienum usque
videtur nomen retinere

Aegyptij medicina apud se reposita voluit

Apollo apud Andriam in Graecia loquitur
modum
inventum medicina non est opus ut per omnia
dicitur et Galienum subiecta potentia nobis

Quid est medicina

Est hoc ait Hippocrates. additio et
substractio. Additio deficientium substractio
superfluum

Acetionem et ita definit.

Medicina est scientia qua graviam corporis
salutem incolumitatem ad hunc et amissa
recompensatur

Hoc breviter. medicina est scientia
sanitatis conservatio. morbum expulsi-
o. Sed quidam dicunt hanc definitionem
non valere quia definitio latius patet
q̃ definitum.

Manu est definitio a fine quod ars non
semper assignatur. Et aliud est ars
aliud dicitur finis

Medicina ex tam artem multo est
que rationabilis dicitur

que sunt quae sunt sunt desiderat contingit
autem non sensu sed plurimum

Melior est hydrophili definitio. quae est
talit

Medicina est scientia salubrium. insalubrium
et nonnorum

Mondu dicitur scientia communis accipit
et idem in arte significat.

Scientia enim propriis scripta est convenient
forma et non quae a ratione declinans
cognitio

Eam autem usque apud philosophos
propter in diu rationem naturae scientiam
inordinat. Multo minus in istis artibus
quae ad medicinam spectant

Quia ob id medicina videtur rectius
arte dicitur. Quoniam arte nonnorum
cognitionem et opinionem. ad vltima finis
spectantem collectio intelligitur

Medicina Divisio

Medicina medicina Divisio Regenerationis
et generationis. quia medicina Divisio Compositiva
est.

Medicina partes primarias
sunt quinque

Physiologia

Aetiology

Prognosis

Therapeutics

Pharmacology

Physiologia est pars in qua de generis
natura diffinitur

Aetiology est pars in qua de qua
propter naturam sunt inquiruntur

Prognosis est quae similitudo tractus. In
prophetia quo minus corpora in
mortalitatem incidunt

Conceditur p[ro]p[ri]etatem cognoscendum
p[ro]p[ri]etatem inspicendum & futurorum
p[ro]p[ri]etatem continere

Exemplum est m[en]di m[en]diq[ue]
facultas

Exemplum in p[ro]p[ri]etate d[omi]n[um]

diat[er]ia. p[ro]p[ri]etate d[omi]n[um] & d[omi]n[um]
diat[er]ia est quae morbos v[er]u[m] m[en]di
conatur

Exemplum longe nobilissima medicina p[ro]p[ri]etate
est. sine qua v[er]u[m] m[en]di medicina h[ab]ere
& manca sit oportet.

Sine est quod Hippocrates de ea tam
diligenter monuit adhibenda ut
4. libros scripserit in quibus quicquid
ad v[er]u[m] m[en]di v[er]u[m] rationem p[ro]p[ri]etate
replebitur est.

¶ Garmentatus est quia medicamentis
indolent

¶ Garmenta sunt simplicia

Simplicia & composita. Simplicium ex parte
cognitionis habere debet medicus.
Nam impossibile est ut solitudo
eius qui simplicium medicamentorum
facultatibus non exquisita cognitio habet

In tractandis simplicibus respicienda
veniunt electio. collectio collationis
locus temporis opportunitas. regionis
natura. repositionis cura. exactionis
modus. virtutis cognitio longaeuitas
duratio etc.

Constat simplicium divisio

Quaedam simplicia sunt ex plantis.
tot semina sunt ut flores folia radices
fructus

Quaedam ex arboribus. Ut cortices
flores folia fructus. ligna resina gummi

Mammilla ex animalibus. Ut prugnedine
mammilla medulla raro ossa pili exornata

Aliqua autem ex mineralibus ut
lapides goma metalla. et terrarum
diversarum species.

Gemmae

Gemmae quaedam sunt calidae quaedam
frigidae calidae ut apocynum et persea
frigidae sunt quinq. numero.

Amis

sericuli

Ami

casini

amini

Aliqui sericu petroselinu. et in barbasin
vocant bursi atq. asparagi addunt

De omnia frigida

Frigida duplicia sunt maiora & minora
Maiora & sunt melonum cucumeris
citrullorum & citrulli

Minora sunt qd & lactuca portulaca
farricola qua tantum quidam appellat
& gindibia. Monilla inquit acetosa ac
plantaginifera summa.

radices

Sunt radices quidam communis a
nostri seculi medicis vocantur. Et
sunt radix epij. feniculi petrosilini
cassii & asparagi

De topofitis

Radices in topofitis medicamentis
radix colica quartam aut summam
colica sextam partem processu sunt

Ex partam medicamentorum compositione
anillo vertuntur a Galeno distat
qui da de ad libet. absolutissimus
scripsit

Mosra utas inpta dicitur. Igaro
mofuar ac Moralai pscripta sua mofa
mina mifit

Coruposilem pondit
tempus quilibet 31.

Electuarium

vocatur a graib edigna a luyendo
lambendo

In liquido electuario ad li. i. mellis
aut sacchari 3 2 species adduntur

Confectiones magnae

Preparantur in vino. aquis aut alio
quodam liquore. Diluente dantur
et numerum post se gerit.

Non datur una vice ubi sola sumitur
vltia 3 1

Paradigma

¶

Tegemina
missidati roferti dnu 35
conditi bozaginis 3 2

Cametozu elozib
biskolas
genipianu dnu 7 5
Dristologra longa

En fimpis aristotatis citra fuit
Electuarium

Eluxio parentia

et medicis opus, ab opio compositione per
ingrediente nominantur.

quarum varietas per modum hoc est delens
varietas dicitur.

hoc autem nullus usus nisi multa necessitate
urgente esset debet.

dantur dicitur non retinere sed intermit-
tentibus primum etiam corporibus per inter-
mittentibus.

membris tamen principatu in corpore
habentibus in quibus admoventur.

Qualitas assuptionis est 33. aut 31
assumunt debent respici in vino sive po-
tuit alio liquore.

Commixta

Inter commixta sunt sive de viciis de
popule, aqua frigida diacodion
et reserpent nonnullis.

Augmentum etiam populeum additis stium
quibusdam alijs quibus fepra magis
proprium.

Paradigmata
de pizapo Ve pizapo dno 31
(de pizapo 35)

Equianflactura
(endure) dno 31

Scupzavim 32
Mifciantur

De cefzabib. Ve cefzaba violata pizapo
mupgia dno 31
Diacodion 335

Cu pizapo de pizapo fiat electura

Augmentum Ve augmentum pizapo
olei olivacei dno 31
Se munit fufpiciam
cocturib mundagosa
oxy gra 2
Corti gra 1

Cetera domi fatib fiat augmentum

Mixtura

Nulla quantitas in 7ib. p[ro]p[ri]etate
tempore est matutina quod minimum
a prandio 2 aut 3 horis absit

Paradigma

¶ Coferantur (p[ro]p[ri]a
(rosmarin) Ana 3 5
Lavendula 3 2
Bitonica 3 1

Arozi coditi 3 5

plizafactum 3 2

Exicium dianosy dulcis 7 1

Stegadol arabica 3 5

genua p[ro]p[ri]a numero 5

in primo Stegadol fiat mixtura

Coferantur coferantur

in 7ib. coferantur ad 3 1 p[ro]p[ri]a non

est 3 1 p[ro]p[ri]a datur

Stegadol p[ro]p[ri]a p[ro]p[ri]a

Stegadol vocatur o[st]endit v[er]o

Stegadol vocatur m[od]o p[ro]p[ri]a

ubi vireb deperditas remanere vob
Medullas rapem. / An 3. 1. 5.

Cestibuloz galli
pistarioz in aqua
rosacea maceratoz
An 3. 2.
piscatoz 3. 1.

Experientia diarmazienton
diatagob
latifolus galeni / An 3. 2.

Cerium q. macton frigidoz
An 3. 3.

Camarum electi 3. 1.
in sacchari 3. 0. digestis
in aqua boraginib, fiat moscoll

Cerium q. vire moscollat v. m. b.
aut dno. sed si magnus fuerit v. m. b.
piscat

Tzayea confortantib

In qibz conficiendis ad tria sangari 3 2
speciem addantur

Asinum 3 1. Piperis parum tosto ac
vino optimo mactato

paradigma

Speciem / dicuntur
Aromaticis 208. Quasi
Diagalanga

marzob 3 3

miris myristici 3 1

Carosoxilloz 3 2

cinamom 3 5

Carosari 3 5

misceruntur singula per m. ferme pulv
erem tridito per fiat tzayea.

Electuarium gonzalvia

Quarum medicamentum purgantia a
gauris vocantur calgastria

Ultra 3. a. no. opesuntur

paradigma

Ac electuarium mudi 3 2. Diaphanum 3 3

rosa 3 1. Alguera periculi, calamit

boraginibz dua 3 1. In aqua aut liquor

proventur / mudi fiat potio mactata

12

2



90

104

94

10

M

22

22

2

十

leviorum excoctum aqua heder 32
olei comitis 3.15
oximetis simplicis 3.1
miscantur et tepida de vocanda apponantur

mediocrius excoctum. florem luthi
atque rosas
ana. m. s.

Semina rapum 3.1
rapum 3.1
bullant in aqua simpliciter ad 3. partem
consumptionem. Colatura recipe 3.3.15
adde oximetis simpliciter 3.15. misceantur

Conferuntur et tota
forma illa omnes sunt liquida
accipiuntur plerumque in liquidis mureis
ponderare. diluendo et vesperi
exemplum

rosas et veteres. Diacotomiton sine
speciebus ana 3.1. Diacotomiton 3.5
fol. de zibet 3.3. pulvis tragacanthae ana
de spodio. de lumen sigillo ana 3.5
coram rosmarino. Galangianum. Poli
azmenij ana 3.1

Loch

Loch azabit id est propter quod
grecis caligina.

pulmonibus vicio sunt apto modata.
officiantur quoniam tempore unius
abelland dando quantitatem

exemplum

¶ Loch. (de primo. Cam p. expropi
de pulmone viciis dua 3 2
diaperindion 3 5. spiraculum diacub
salomonis 3 1. pulvis radium. radib
serpentaria dua 7 2. trochiscorum
perforata 3 5. Sicut glaytiza 7 1.
Cum siampo de hisso pro Loch

Juleb

In his formentibus paratur 3 1 saccharu
vel pauloxylus ad se ligno sic

exemplum

¶ Juleb. violarum 3 3 dyquazum
bozaginiis endmial. oxalidis dua 3 4
imperfetur fiat Juleb

¶ Juleb de metha de Sturzade
de hisso dua 3 1 dyquazum metha
salomonis hisso bozaginiis una 3 3
murmorum electi 3 1. Decretum

Diagalanga aromatica roff. ana 3s
miscetur. fiat potio clara ad modum
juleb.

Uob

est furor solis aut ignis caloris defatig
Comingitur interdum aqua distillatis

paradignum

Uob de ribes 3. i. Mure citonorum 3. s.
Aquarum plantaginis oxalidis bora
gum ana 3. i. miscantur

Syrupus

exhibentur frequenter diluendo tepide
interdum etiam vesperi maxime ubi
somnia corrhendi gratia dantur

exemplum

U. oximelis simplicis 3. i. huiuslibet
rosarii 3. s. Aquarum simplicium calum
melle melissa ana 3. i. miscantur

Deutsche

funt ex radicibus fructibus herbis
seminibus & floribus
sive libere decocti aut liquoris, sive au-
tem sanguini aut melleis segmentis
sive aromatibus seu odoramentis conditi
decoctione vel melle ad quilibet decocti
sive & aromatati adhibeto.

Exemplum

Veri. radice. arozi. canthar. rampand.
apij. ana. 3 15. herbaz. mentha
hysopi. oregani. abrotani. ana. M. i.
carapaz. pingu. amaro. o. mixta
o. n. n. n. 7. Semine. quisi.
ferment. cum. ana. 3 2. floz.
boraginib. melissosigilli. fimbri. ana
3 5. f. z. aut in aqua rosementis
quantitate. p. q. ad medietate. ro. sup.
l. om. Colatur. & saccharo. dulcescit.
Clarificatur. in ovi. albuminib.
se. condiafuz. in cinamomi. Sazio
p. q. de. gallo. ana. 7 2. &
fiat. polio. depurata.

Decoctum solutivum

℞. hermodactyloz ℥i. Turbithi ℥i.
ana 3℥. polypodij 3℥. folliculorum
fene 7 2. zingiberis multioris ana
morum ana 7℥. Seminis danieli 7℥.
cocci danielis ana 7℥. fusticium 7℥.
ne 7℥. 3. aqua usque ad medietatem
repleatur. fiat colatura de qua 3℥.
aut 4. vice una assumuntur.

Infusio

Infusione dicitur ubi medicamenta con-
stant in aqua vel in vino. aceto vel alio
liquore sibi decoctione immixta
et aliquo tempore macerata
immixta ad 12 horas per
noctem per integram noctem postea
colantur et fortiter exprimantur
in balneo electuario. pro magis
cuius. et ut delectabilior fiat potio
3℥. sirope alioquin additur.

Exempla

℞. Rhubarbari electi 3℥. 7. 7. 7.
albi 3℥. 1. 3℥. 1. 3℥. 1. 3℥. 1.

contundantur omnia minutatim & man-
centur in aqua & indurata. custodit
bozagiis una 3.1. vini optimi 3.5
ducent per foras 12 in infusione
deinde exprimitur adiecta stuzo de
indurata 3.5. misceatur fiat potus

Recip. Turbit boni 3.1.5. Zingiberis
3.1. Trazantur & in infusione per
foras 8 in 3.3. aqua absinthij man-
centur. exprimitur fortiter & re-
colentur. Colaturae adde electui
muri 3.3. mellis rosi 3.5. misceam

Recip. Myrabolanorum citrinorum 3.5.
Spirae 3.5. Vedacta in puluerem
trahantur per mortem in 3.3.
decocti per foras. fiat fortis 3.3.
et per colaturae addatur diaphano
simplicis 3.5. elect de furo 3.2.5.
Sizapo violazum 3.5. misce.

Trochisci

Haec dantur sub propria forma
et cum de viocentur est ut in pulve-
re redigatur & in aliquo liquore
assimilatur. pondus commune ferre
omnibus est 3.1. aut 3.1.5. Bozumi

Carne quorum refectioe opm m
est 31 aut 35

exemplu

Recipe pilule cu fatidaru de bene
ducta ana 35. Rochis de myrta
31. Cu aqua azthensis fiant 13
pilula numero

Pilula

dicuntur a grecis cataplectica
deglutendo

Ex his que capiti adaptantur sunt
maiores. ha autem despectu 2 aut
3. 30zib a rana solent assumi
Quaedam minores sunt. ut sunt
pestilentialib. ut citius in venter
adherentur. plus em rofortant qu
purgando educit.

Aliqua sunt mediocres se ha circa
noctis medietatem aut primo mane
offertur. formatur cu aqua aut
serupo aliquo aceto modico
podus pilulae ut plurimum est
31

Exemplum

Recipe pilulae arabicae aggre-
gatae ana 3.5. ^{p22p22}Stamoni-
dij novum qza 4. Mastiche q. 2.
in aqua faveola fiat pilula q.

Recipe M. p. a. q. 3.1. al. 3.1. a. 3.1.
gummi 3.5. Agaziri trochiscati 3.1.
mizabulanoz chibuloz 3.5.
mastice qza 5. granos p. 2.
castorei qza 2. Turbit. com. 2. clati
3.5. Zingib. 3.5. Stachadi arabica
ana qza 2. in f. 2. de Stachadi
fiat pilula q. 2. de Stachadi

Tris. Sief. & collum

Sief. coctio est solida pyramidis
inftar collum medicamentum liqui-
du. Sief. in aliquo liquore dis-
solvitur

Gland

Quid graeci balano latini glande
ga. bazazi vulgo suppositozi
vocant. ad 3.1. salis 3.1. aut 3.5.
adhibetur. Idem q. in speciebus

veritatem habet. debent autem in
perum admovez species ubi mel
salis coactum fuerit.

exemplum

Recipe mellis 3. i. hircapiza 3. i.
Salis communis 3. s. decoquatur mel et
in coctum fuerit addantur species et
sal.

Re mellis casti 3. i. pulve enso. bij
3. s. cologyridos gra 3. Salis 3. i.
miste. fiant glandes.

Clysteres

Clyster clyster lanarium vel ablutio
est vocatur et alio nomine enemus
quod latine mictione significat.

Quedam sunt clysteria quae ex infuso
piscum circa carum gallinae, cassia
calgastura saccharo et oleo communi fiunt.

Quaedam costringunt ut quae ex plan
tagine. Cynza pastoris. bolo armeno
et similibus fiunt.

constituntur enumerata ex quatuor
tribus ex decocto ex medicamentis per
gantibus. ex oleis et alijs pinguedi
nibus. ex salis gemmis. quae in
hoc adhibentur et facultas excoctio
inhibetur.

Decoctionibus vine interdu suppleant
mista pinguedine. Lac rosm. et alia
pondus decocti colati est. li. i. aut
li. i. s. oleum 3. 3. pinguedinem 3. i.
milib. totidem. Salis 3. 2.

Dracub. aut tribus 3. 3. a cibo adhi
bentur.

Exemplum

Perix. Malua. Althea. atriplex
ana. m. i. mercurialis. bzaure. oz
fina. seminis lini. feno yzari ana
3. 2. Infundunt in aqua fontana
ad tertie partis coctionem.

Perix. colaturae li. i. medullae aspid
3. i. hieza purae. benedict laxative
ana 3. 5. milib. rosa colati 3. 3. oliu
ramonilli. anethi ana 3. 1. 5. vitella
ovo 2. salis 3. 1. 5. misceantur
fiat enema.

Gargareism

sunt ex aquis destillatis aut ex decocto aliquo. In quibus diuron
rob de zibeb. aut mirtu vizidum mel
rosaceum. sive. hieza purgatoria
dissolvuntur.

exemplum

Recipe de quatuor (voss) plantaginibus
fragorum lactura. arboris ana 3. 1. 5.
Solani 3. 5. Rob de zibeb. diuron
mellif. 2. 0. 8. ana 3. 5. Succi fragorum
3. 2. Sive de papavera 3. 4. arboris 3. 3.
fiat gargareismus.

Recipe. hieza purga 3. 5. oxymeli
sylliri 3. 2. de quatuor hyssopi origani
Cibonici ana 3. 1. 5. fiat gargareismus.

Dentifricia

formatur triplex forma. pulvibus
aquis et linimentis.

exemplum pulverum.

Recipe. coram coram voss. salis communis
torrefacti aluminis ana 3. 5. portulacis
granulorum voss. citri mali ana 3. 2.

Asystolozia admodum 31. p. m. m. b. 31.
fiat pulvis.

Recip. Tugazib 3.2. sanguinis d. ap. m. b.
3.1. gallum rosm. r. m. ana 3.5.
myrrha 3.1. pos. p. m. p. m. b. balanus
aluminis assi ana 3.5. rotatur om.
temissimis p. m. ex m. l. l. p. m. l. l. p. m. l. l.
rediguntur ad formam liminetti.

pessi

Sunt uteri suppositoia. Sunt autem
duobus formis. prima est longa et
rotunda digiti medij magnitudine.
Secunda est ut in panno tenuissimo
aut serico adhibeantur.

conficiuntur ex pulveribus aliquo
ligno. electorio ladanis.

Subijcitur pessi vespere du. p. m. b.
capitur et ad sex aut quatuor in vtero
dimittuntur. Alligandi sunt filo dup.
liri extra uterum p. m. p. m. b. ut
extrahi possint.

exemplum

Recip. myrrha. azhermus. abrotani
ana 3.2. zadirib. arozi. zibca. finctor.
ana 3.1.5. Germinib. myrrha. ba. r. m. b.
banu. mris. myrrha. ana 3.2. casto.

¶ 5. In pulueribus testibus omnibus cum
mixtura aut mixtura fiat pulvis

Stemulanicum

¶ 1. Ex pulueribus nazibus attractis
exemplum

Recipe. Seminibus nigella. sinapis
embellana ana 3. i. nucis myristice
3. ii. ellebori albi gra. 5. castorei 3. b.
misteantur. fiat pulvis

Nasalia

pyramidis forma habent, filum
per medium eorum penetrat. Nazibus
introducuntur. ex quibus pulueribus &
liquore aut pinguedine in suam
formam reductis confirmantur.

exemplum.

Recipe. maiorana. balausta ana 3. i.
Seminibus nigella zenta ana 3. i.
pyretrei 3. ii. castorei 3. b. zosimamini
3. b. ellebori albi. gra. 4. & cum
terebentina resina fiant nasalia

Apoxygmatismi

sunt quae ore referuntur et comminuta
pituitam et capitis vapores humores
purgant. Nostri masturgeti
horum usus triplex est. Primo quae
simplicia torisa comminuta et dentibus
refringuntur. Secundo puluerem illos
attinguntur et in cerea ad formam unguis
avellanae rediguntur. Tertio puluerem
in sacculum ponuntur et comminuta
Mora comminationis est quarta
forma pars aut media dissimulanda
Vera temporis maturitas.

exemplum

Scorpi. cubebaz. masturgeti ana 7 et
radicibus radicibus rappa. Bismis
staphysagiae 7. 1. radicem croci. et
pyretro ana 7. 2. pipere. nigris
myristice ana 7. 6. In puluerem
redigantur et in cerea quatuor partibus
sit fiant apoxygmatismi
Scorpi. masturgeti. pipere. omyam
ana 3. 6. Bismis 7. 1. staphysagiae
7. 2. Tertia in pulvere ponantur
in sacculum pro apoxygmatismo

Capitulis purgationibus

sunt ubi liquoribus succi oleique capite
reclinatis manibus insufflantur
efficiuntur ut plurimum ex succo bliti
l. asina. canthem nostri vocant. mero
maiorana & alijs quibus alia quatuor
pistatam ex capite tragentia addi
possunt.
pondus exhibitionis est 3 6. Qui
ad morientur debet agere ut aqua
plena habeat.

exemplum

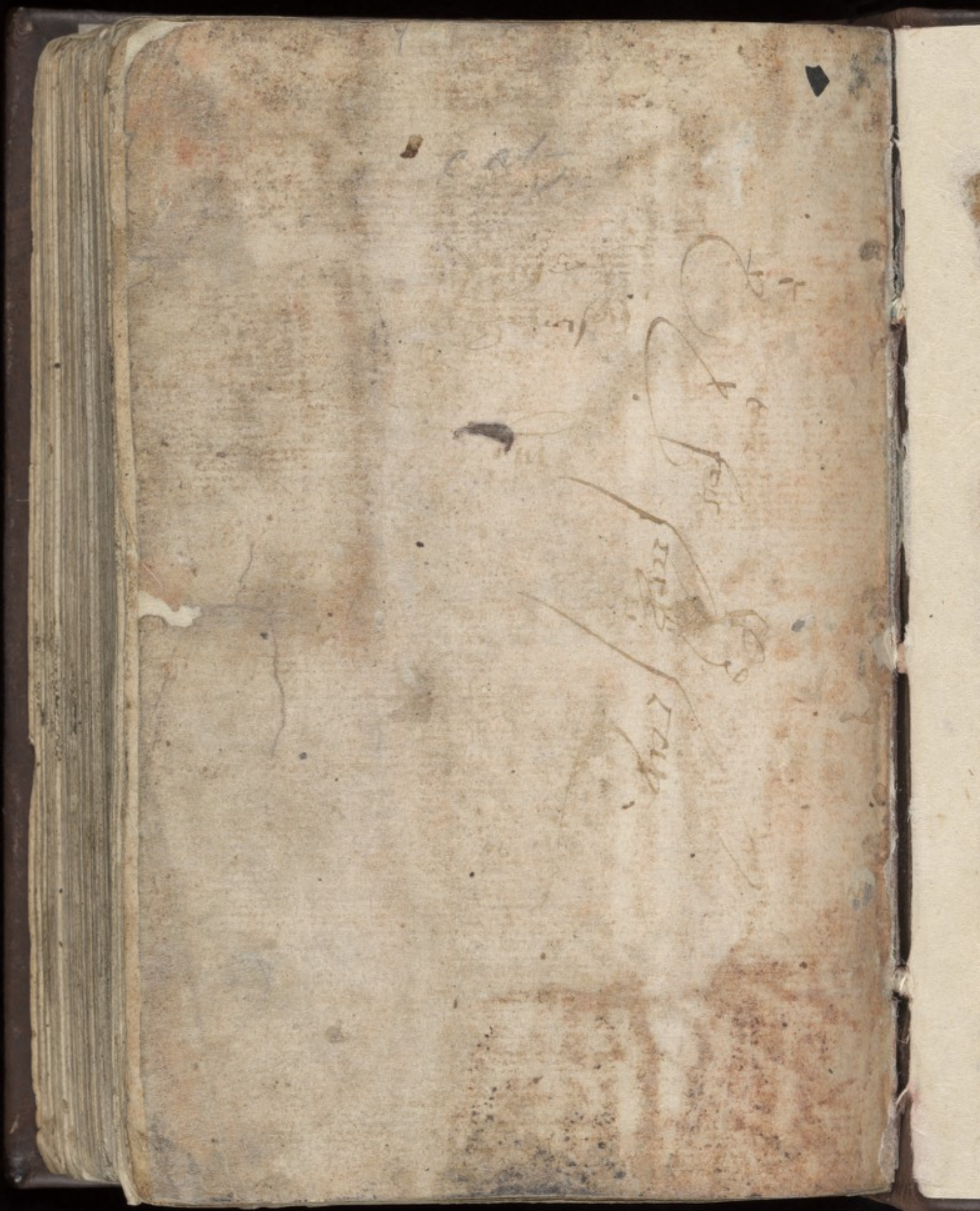
Recip. liquor maiorana 3 2
pulverib. miris anizistia nigella
ma 3 1 6 mellib 3 2 misceantur

Recip. Succo bliti cytharum canth
ma 3 1 pulv. cubibara misceantur
staphysagria ma 3 6 misceantur

Poma odorifera
calida simplicia sunt moschus ambra
myrrha. miorum. lavendula
chrysothalli & similia.
frigida zoff. viola. sandali. &c.

Speciebus horum Ladano. styracis ligni
vel tragacanthae. ad soliditatem
quandam rediguntur.

Receptum
Recip Ladani 33. squillarum 7. 1.
cinnamomi chrysothalli. myrris
myrsistinae ana 7. 2. marisob 7. 1.
chrysi. agrostis ana basilici ana 3. 6.
gallie moschata 7. 1. styracis rula
myrris 3. 1. Etzatur subtilissimum
& in infusione tragacanthae. in aqua
rosata q. s. poma odori fiat in
gra. a. moschi & gra. 2. ambra.



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Wod god. 124

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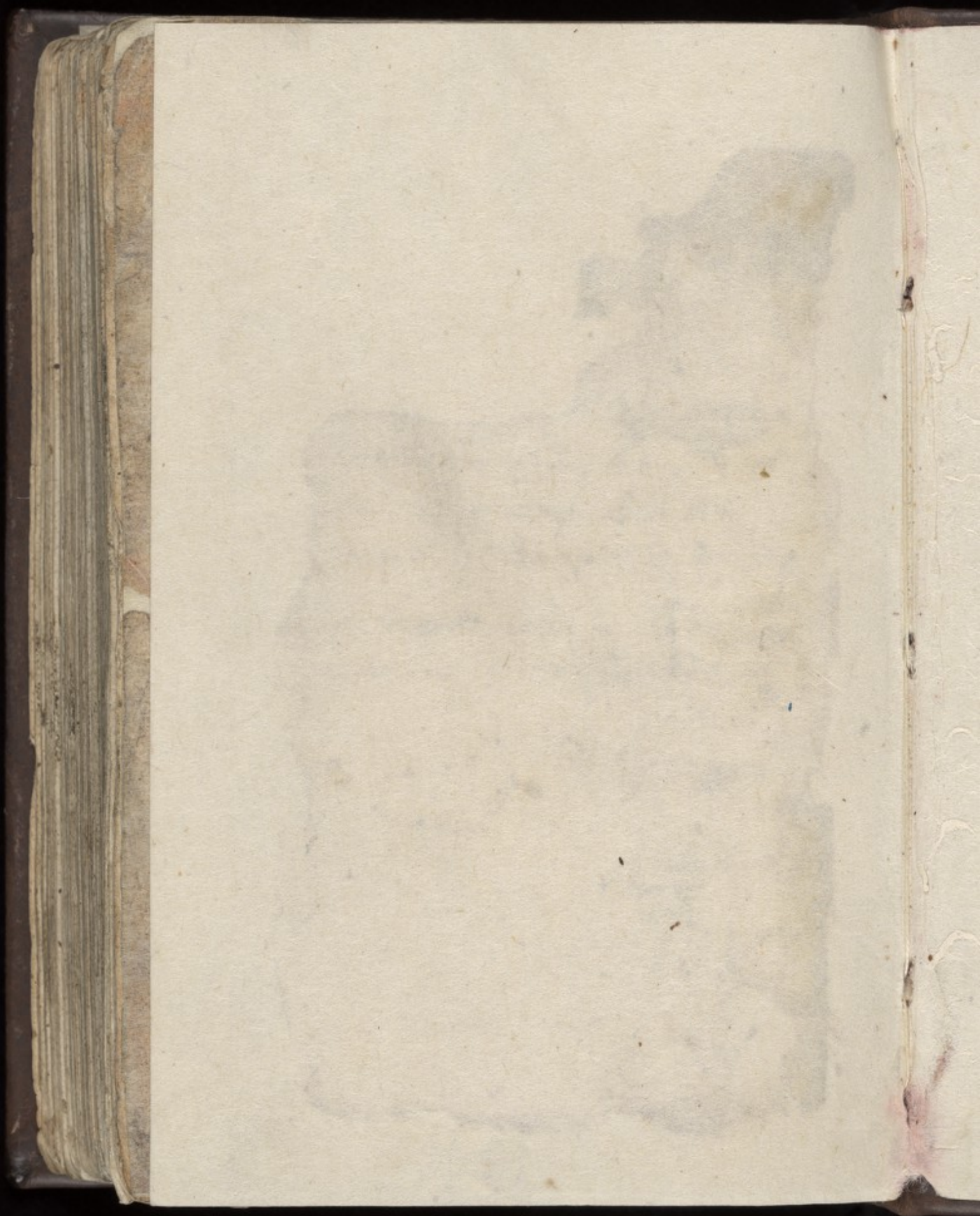
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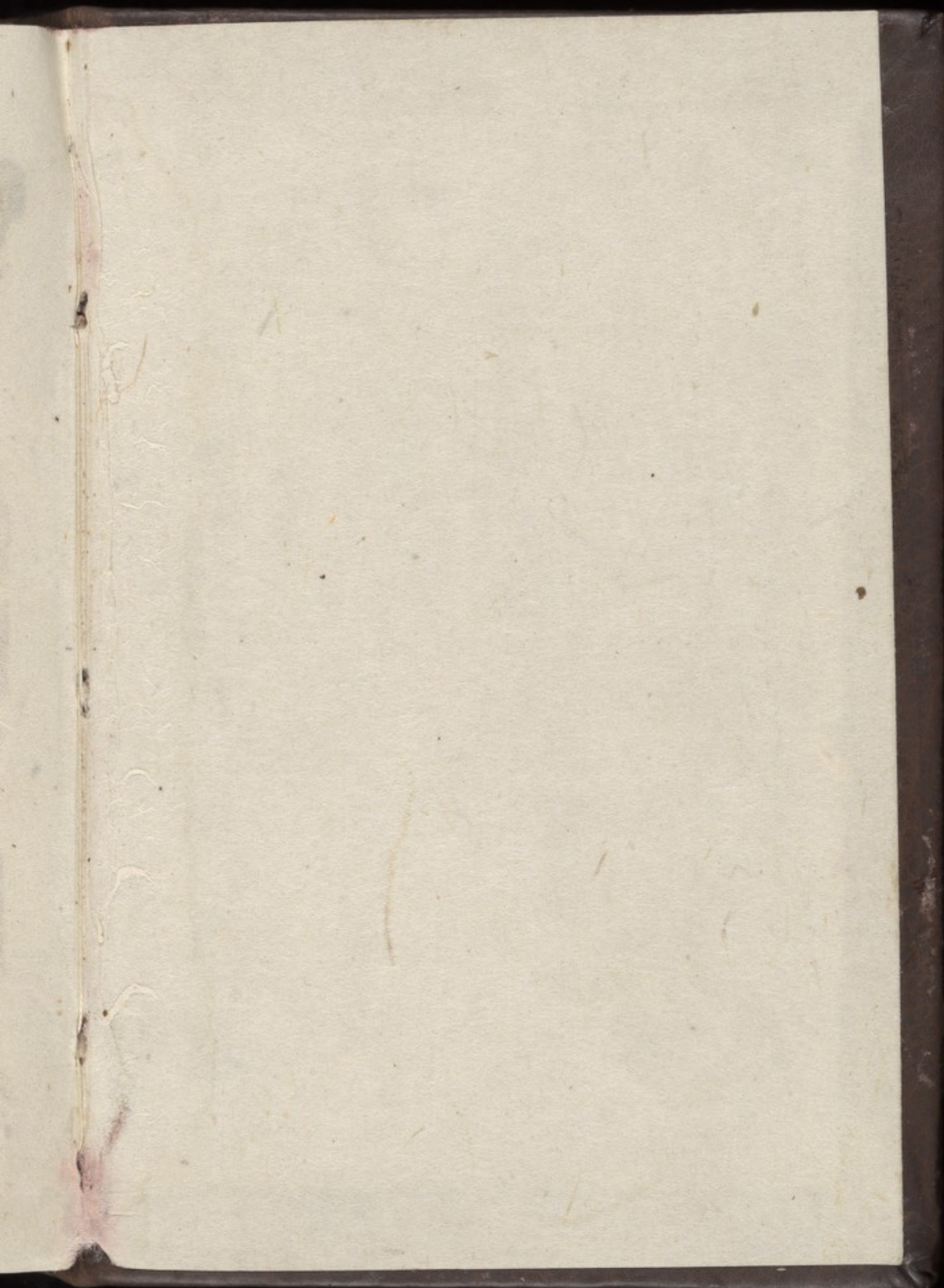
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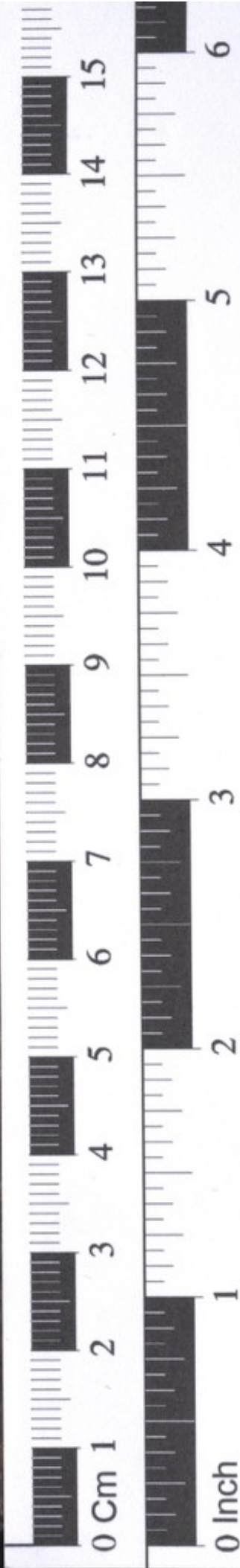




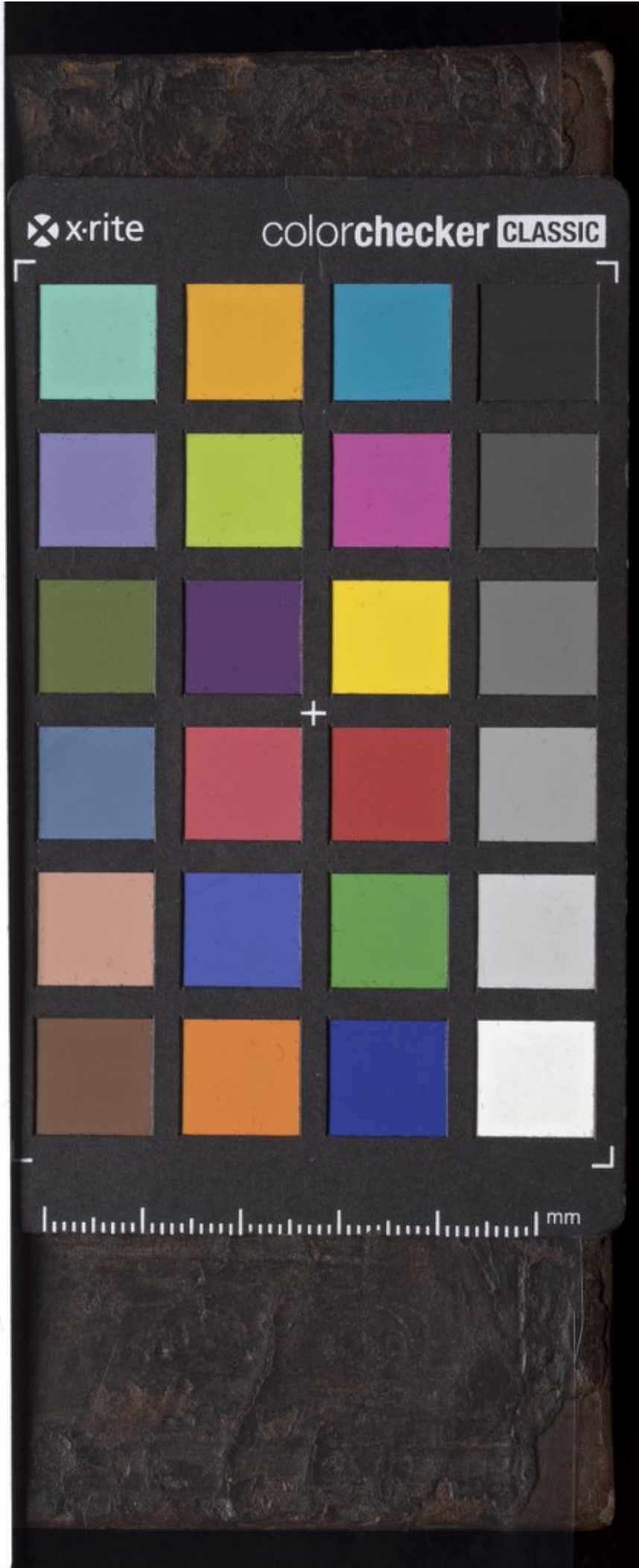








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